



**Google**

## **Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer**

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

### NEW QUESTION 1

You need to monitor resources that are distributed over different projects in Google Cloud Platform. You want to consolidate reporting under the same Stackdriver Monitoring dashboard. What should you do?

- A. Use Shared VPC to connect all projects, and link Stackdriver to one of the projects.
- B. For each project, create a Stackdriver account
- C. In each project, create a service account for that project and grant it the role of Stackdriver Account Editor in all other projects.
- D. Configure a single Stackdriver account, and link all projects to the same account.
- E. Configure a single Stackdriver account for one of the project
- F. In Stackdriver, create a Group and add the other project names as criteria for that Group.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

When you initially click on Monitoring(Stackdriver Monitoring) it creates a workspace(a stackdriver account) linked to the ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project from which it was clicked.

Now if you change the project and again click onto Monitoring it would create an another workspace(a stackdriver account) linked to the changed ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project, we don't want this as this would not consolidate our result into a single dashboard(workspace/stackdriver account).

If you have accidentally created two diff workspaces merge them under Monitoring > Settings > Merge Workspaces > MERGE.

If we have only one workspace and two projects we can simply add other GCP Project under Monitoring > Settings > GCP Projects > Add GCP Projects.

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings/multiple-projects>

Nothing about groups <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings?hl=en>

### NEW QUESTION 2

You will have several applications running on different Compute Engine instances in the same project. You want to specify at a more granular level the service account each instance uses when calling Google Cloud APIs. What should you do?

- A. When creating the instances, specify a Service Account for each instance
- B. When creating the instances, assign the name of each Service Account as instance metadata
- C. After starting the instances, use gcloud compute instances update to specify a Service Account for each instance
- D. After starting the instances, use gcloud compute instances update to assign the name of the relevantService Account as instance metadata

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts#associating\\_a\\_service\\_account\\_to\\_an\\_instance](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts#associating_a_service_account_to_an_instance)

### NEW QUESTION 3

Your learn wants to deploy a specific content management system (CMS) solution to Google Cloud. You need a quick and easy way to deploy and install the solution. What should you do?

- A. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud Marketplac
- B. Use gcloud CLI to deploy the solution.
- C. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud Marketplac
- D. Deploy the solution directly from Cloud Marketplace.
- E. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud Marketplac
- F. Use Terraform and the Cloud Marketplace ID to deploy the solution with the appropriate parameters.
- G. Use the installation guide of the CMS provide
- H. Perform the installation through your configuration management system.

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 4

You need to create a custom VPC with a single subnet. The subnet's range must be as large as possible. Which range should you use?

- A. 1.00.0.0/0
- B. 10.0.0.0/8
- C. 172.16.0.0/12
- D. 192.168.0.0/16

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually\\_created\\_subnet\\_ip\\_ranges](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually_created_subnet_ip_ranges)

### NEW QUESTION 5

Your company has developed a new application that consists of multiple microservices. You want to deploy the application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), and you want to ensure that the cluster can scale as more applications are deployed in the future. You want to avoid manual intervention when each new application is deployed. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application on GKE, and add a HorizontalPodAutoscaler to the deployment.
- B. Deploy the application on GKE, and add a VerticalPodAutoscaler to the deployment.
- C. Create a GKE cluster with autoscaling enabled on the node poo
- D. Set a minimum and maximum for the size of the node pool.
- E. Create a separate node pool for each application, and deploy each application to its dedicated node pool.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/cluster-autoscaler#adding\\_a\\_node\\_pool\\_with\\_autoscal](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/cluster-autoscaler#adding_a_node_pool_with_autoscal)

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Your company is moving its entire workload to Compute Engine. Some servers should be accessible through the Internet, and other servers should only be accessible over the internal network. All servers need to be able to talk to each other over specific ports and protocols. The current on-premises network relies on a demilitarized zone (DMZ) for the public servers and a Local Area Network (LAN) for the private servers. You need to design the networking infrastructure on Google Cloud to match these requirements. What should you do?

- A. 1. Create a single VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and a subnet for the LA
- B. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public ingress traffic for the DMZ.
- C. 1. Create a single VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and a subnet for the LA
- D. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public egress traffic for the DMZ.
- E. 1. Create a VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and another VPC with a subnet for the LA
- F. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public ingress traffic for the DMZ.
- G. 1. Create a VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and another VPC with a subnet for the LA
- H. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public egress traffic for the DMZ.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Your company has multiple projects linked to a single billing account in Google Cloud. You need to visualize the costs with specific metrics that should be dynamically calculated based on company-specific criteria. You want to automate the process. What should you do?

- A. In the Google Cloud console, visualize the costs related to the projects in the Reports section.
- B. In the Google Cloud console, visualize the costs related to the projects in the Cost breakdown section.
- C. In the Google Cloud console, use the export functionality of the Cost tab
- D. Create a Looker Studio dashboard on top of the CSV export.
- E. Configure Cloud Billing data export to BigQuery for the billing account
- F. Create a Looker Studio dashboard on top of the BigQuery export.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Your company runs its Linux workloads on Compute Engine instances. Your company will be working with a new operations partner that does not use Google Accounts. You need to grant access to the instances to your operations partner so they can maintain the installed tooling. What should you do?

- A. Enable Cloud IAP for the Compute Engine instances, and add the operations partner as a Cloud IAP Tunnel User.
- B. Tag all the instances with the same network tag
- C. Create a firewall rule in the VPC to grant TCP access on port 22 for traffic from the operations partner to instances with the network tag.
- D. Set up Cloud VPN between your Google Cloud VPC and the internal network of the operations partner.
- E. Ask the operations partner to generate SSH key pairs, and add the public keys to the VM instances.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

IAP controls access to your App Engine apps and Compute Engine VMs running on Google Cloud. It leverages user identity and the context of a request to determine if a user should be allowed access. IAP is a building block toward BeyondCorp, an enterprise security model that enables employees to work from untrusted networks without using a VPN.

By default, IAP uses Google identities and IAM. By leveraging Identity Platform instead, you can authenticate users with a wide range of external identity providers, such as:

Email/password

OAuth (Google, Facebook, Twitter, GitHub, Microsoft, etc.) SAML

OIDC

Phone number Custom Anonymous

This is useful if your application is already using an external authentication system, and migrating your users to Google accounts is impractical.

<https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding#grant-permission>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

You want to add a new auditor to a Google Cloud Platform project. The auditor should be allowed to read, but not modify, all project items. How should you configure the auditor's permissions?

- A. Create a custom role with view-only project permission
- B. Add the user's account to the custom role.
- C. Create a custom role with view-only service permission
- D. Add the user's account to the custom role.
- E. Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role
- F. Add the user's account to this role.
- G. Select the built-in IAM service Viewer role
- H. Add the user's account to this role.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You received a JSON file that contained a private key of a Service Account in order to get access to several resources in a Google Cloud project. You downloaded

and installed the Cloud SDK and want to use this private key for authentication and authorization when performing gcloud commands. What should you do?

- A. Use the command `gcloud auth login` and point it to the private key
- B. Use the command `gcloud auth activate-service-account` and point it to the private key
- C. Place the private key file in the installation directory of the Cloud SDK and rename it to "credentials.json"
- D. Place the private key file in your home directory and rename it to "GOOGLE\_APPLICATION\_CREDENTIALS".

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Authorizing with a service account

`gcloud auth activate-service-account` authorizes access using a service account. As with `gcloud init` and `gcloud auth login`, this command saves the service account credentials to the local system on successful completion and sets the specified account as the active account in your Cloud SDK configuration.

[https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing#authorizing\\_with\\_a\\_service\\_account](https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing#authorizing_with_a_service_account)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You deployed an App Engine application using `gcloud app deploy`, but it did not deploy to the intended project. You want to find out why this happened and where the application deployed. What should you do?

- A. Check the `app.yaml` file for your application and check project settings.
- B. Check the `web-application.xml` file for your application and check project settings.
- C. Go to Deployment Manager and review settings for deployment of applications.
- D. Go to Cloud Shell and run `gcloud config list` to review the Google Cloud configuration used for deployment.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

```
C:\GCP\appeng>gcloud config list [core]
```

```
account = xxx@gmail.com disable_usage_reporting = False
```

```
project = my-first-demo-xxxx https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/troubleshoot-gce-deployment
```

**NEW QUESTION 13**

You are building a data lake on Google Cloud for your Internet of Things (IoT) application. The IoT application has millions of sensors that are constantly streaming structured and unstructured data to your backend in the cloud. You want to build a highly available and resilient architecture based on Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Stream data to Pub/Sub, and use Dataflow to send data to Cloud Storage
- B. Stream data to Pub/Sub
- C. and use Storage Transfer Service to send data to BigQuery.
- D. Stream data to Dataflow, and use Storage Transfer Service to send data to BigQuery.
- E. Stream data to Dataflow, and use Dataprep by Trifacta to send data to Bigtable.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 16**

You deployed an LDAP server on Compute Engine that is reachable via TLS through port 636 using UDP. You want to make sure it is reachable by clients over that port. What should you do?

- A. Add the network tag `allow-udp-636` to the VM instance running the LDAP server.
- B. Create a route called `allow-udp-636` and set the next hop to be the VM instance running the LDAP server.
- C. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance
- D. Create a firewall rule to allow ingress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.
- E. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance running the LDAP server
- F. Create a firewall rule to allow egress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A tag is simply a character string added to a `tags` field in a resource, such as Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) instances or instance templates. A tag is not a separate resource, so you cannot create it separately. All resources with that string are considered to have that tag. Tags enable you to make firewall rules and routes applicable to specific VM instances.

**NEW QUESTION 17**

You are managing a Data Warehouse on BigQuery. An external auditor will review your company's processes, and multiple external consultants will need view access to the data. You need to provide them with view access while following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Grant each individual external consultant the role of BigQuery Editor
- B. Grant each individual external consultant the role of BigQuery Viewer
- C. Create a Google Group that contains the consultants and grant the group the role of BigQuery Editor
- D. Create a Google Group that contains the consultants, and grant the group the role of BigQuery Viewer

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 20**

You have an object in a Cloud Storage bucket that you want to share with an external company. The object contains sensitive data. You want access to the content to be removed after four hours. The external company does not have a Google account to which you can grant specific user-based access privileges. You want to use the most secure method that requires the fewest steps. What should you do?

- A. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.
- B. Set object access to 'public' and use object lifecycle management to remove the object after four hours.
- C. Configure the storage bucket as a static website and furnish the object's URL to the company.
- D. Delete the object from the storage bucket after four hours.
- E. Create a new Cloud Storage bucket specifically for the external company to access.
- F. Copy the object to that bucket.
- G. Delete the bucket after four hours have passed.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Signed URLs are used to give time-limited resource access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account.  
<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

Your company is using Google Workspace to manage employee accounts. Anticipated growth will increase the number of personnel from 100 employees to 1,000 employees within 2 years. Most employees will need access to your company's Google Cloud account. The systems and processes will need to support 10x growth without performance degradation, unnecessary complexity, or security issues. What should you do?

- A. Migrate the users to Active Directory
- B. Connect the Human Resources system to Active Directory
- C. Turn on Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) for Cloud Identity
- D. Turn on Identity Federation from Cloud Identity to Active Directory.
- E. Organize the users in Cloud Identity into groups
- F. Enforce multi-factor authentication in Cloud Identity.
- G. Turn on identity federation between Cloud Identity and Google Workspace
- H. Enforce multi-factor authentication for domain-wide delegation.
- I. Use a third-party identity provider service through federation
- J. Synchronize the users from Google Workspace to the third-party provider in real time.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 25**

You are hosting an application from Compute Engine virtual machines (VMs) in us-central1-a. You want to adjust your design to support the failure of a single Compute Engine zone, eliminate downtime, and minimize cost. What should you do?

- A. – Create Compute Engine resources in us-central1-b. – Balance the load across both us-central1-a and us-central1-b.
- B. – Create a Managed Instance Group and specify us-central1-a as the zone. – Configure the Health Check with a short Health Interval.
- C. – Create an HTTP(S) Load Balancer. – Create one or more global forwarding rules to direct traffic to your VMs.
- D. – Perform regular backups of your application. – Create a Cloud Monitoring Alert and be notified if your application becomes unavailable. – Restore from backups when notified.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Choosing a region and zone You choose which region or zone hosts your resources, which controls where your data is stored and used. Choosing a region and zone is important for several reasons:

Handling failures

Distribute your resources across multiple zones and regions to tolerate outages. Google designs zones to be independent from each other: a zone usually has power, cooling, networking, and control planes that are isolated from other zones, and most single failure events will affect only a single zone. Thus, if a zone becomes unavailable, you can transfer traffic to another zone in the same region to keep your services running. Similarly, if a region experiences any disturbances, you should have backup services running in a different region. For more information about distributing your resources and designing a robust system, see [Designing Robust Systems](#). Decreased network latency To decrease network latency, you might want to choose a region or zone that is close to your point of service.

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/regions-zones#choosing\\_a\\_region\\_and\\_zone](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/regions-zones#choosing_a_region_and_zone)

**NEW QUESTION 29**

You have a Compute Engine instance hosting a production application. You want to receive an email if the instance consumes more than 90% of its CPU resources for more than 15 minutes. You want to use Google services. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Create a consumer Gmail account.\* 2. Write a script that monitors the CPU usage.\* 3. When the CPU usage exceeds the threshold, have that script send an email using the Gmail account and smtp.gmail.com on port 25 as SMTP server.
- B. \* 1. Create a Stackdriver Workspace, and associate your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project with it.\* 2. Create an Alerting Policy in Stackdriver that uses the threshold as a trigger condition
- C. 3. Configure your email address in the notification channel.
- D. \* 1. Create a Stackdriver Workspace, and associate your GCP project with it.\* 2. Write a script that monitors the CPU usage and sends it as a custom metric to Stackdriver
- E. 3. Create an uptime check for the instance in Stackdriver.
- F. \* 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a logs-based metric to extract the CPU usage by using this regular expression: CPU Usage: ([0-9] {1,3}) %\* 2. In Stackdriver Monitoring, create an Alerting Policy based on this metric
- G. 3. Configure your email address in the notification channel.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Specifying conditions for alerting policies This page describes how to specify conditions for alerting policies. The conditions for an alerting policy define what is monitored and when to trigger an alert. For example, suppose you want to define an alerting policy that emails you if the CPU utilization of a Compute Engine VM instance is above 80% for more than 3 minutes. You use the conditions dialog to specify that you want to monitor the CPU utilization of a Compute Engine VM instance, and that you want an alerting policy to trigger when that utilization is above 80% for 3 minutes. <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/alerts/ui-conditions-ga>  
<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/alerts/using-alerting-ui> <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/support/notification-options>

### NEW QUESTION 33

You have created an application that is packaged into a Docker image. You want to deploy the Docker image as a workload on Google Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

- A. Upload the image to Cloud Storage and create a Kubernetes Service referencing the image.
- B. Upload the image to Cloud Storage and create a Kubernetes Deployment referencing the image.
- C. Upload the image to Container Registry and create a Kubernetes Service referencing the image.
- D. Upload the image to Container Registry and create a Kubernetes Deployment referencing the image.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A deployment is responsible for keeping a set of pods running. A service is responsible for enabling network access to a set of pods.

### NEW QUESTION 35

You have files in a Cloud Storage bucket that you need to share with your suppliers. You want to restrict the time that the files are available to your suppliers to 1 hour. You want to follow Google recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucket
- B. Create a JSON key for the service account
- C. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -m 1h gs:///*`.
- D. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucket
- E. Create a JSON key for the service account
- F. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -d 1h gs:///**`.
- G. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucket
- H. Create a JSON key for the service account
- I. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -p 60m gs:///`.
- J. Create a JSON key for the Default Compute Engine Service Account
- K. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -t 60m gs:///***`

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

This command correctly specifies the duration that the signed url should be valid for by using the `-d` flag. The default is 1 hour so omitting the `-d` flag would have also resulted in the same outcome. Times may be specified with no suffix (default hours), or with `s` = seconds, `m` = minutes, `h` = hours, `d` = days. The max duration allowed is 7d. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/signurl>

### NEW QUESTION 36

You have been asked to migrate a docker application from datacenter to cloud. Your solution architect has suggested uploading docker images to GCR in one project and running an application in a GKE cluster in a separate project. You want to store images in the project `img-278322` and run the application in the project `prod-278986`. You want to tag the image as `acme_track_n_trace:v1`. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Run `gcloud builds submit --tag gcr.io/img-278322/acme_track_n_trace`
- B. Run `gcloud builds submit --tag gcr.io/img-278322/acme_track_n_trace:v1`
- C. Run `gcloud builds submit --tag gcr.io/prod-278986/acme_track_n_trace`
- D. Run `gcloud builds submit --tag gcr.io/prod-278986/acme_track_n_trace:v1`

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

➤ Run `gcloud builds submit tag gcr.io/img-278322/acme_track_n_trace:v1`. is the right answer.

This command correctly tags the image as `acme_track_n_trace:v1` and uploads the image to the `img-278322` project.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/builds/submit>

### NEW QUESTION 39

You built an application on Google Cloud Platform that uses Cloud Spanner. Your support team needs to monitor the environment but should not have access to table data. You need a streamlined solution to grant the correct permissions to your support team, and you want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the support team group to the `roles/monitoring.viewer` role
- B. Add the support team group to the `roles/spanner.databaseUser` role.
- C. Add the support team group to the `roles/spanner.databaseReader` role.
- D. Add the support team group to the `roles/stackdriver.accounts.viewer` role.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

➤ `roles/monitoring.viewer` provides read-only access to get and list information about all monitoring data and configurations. This role provides monitoring access and fits our requirements. `roles/monitoring.viewer`. is the right answer.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#cloud-spanner-roles>

### NEW QUESTION 44

Your web application has been running successfully on Cloud Run for Anthos. You want to evaluate an updated version of the application with a specific percentage of your production users (canary deployment). What should you do?

- A. Create a new service with the new version of the application
- B. Split traffic between this version and the version that is currently running.

- C. Create a new revision with the new version of the applicatio
- D. Split traffic between this version and the version that is currently running.
- E. Create a new service with the new version of the applicatio
- F. Add an HTTP Load Balancer in front of both services.
- G. Create a new revision with the new version of the applicatio
- H. Add an HTTP Load Balancer in front of both revisions.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/kuberun/docs/rollouts-rollbacks-traffic-migration>

**NEW QUESTION 46**

Your company developed a mobile game that is deployed on Google Cloud. Gamers are connecting to the game with their personal phones over the Internet. The game sends UDP packets to update the servers about the gamers' actions while they are playing in multiplayer mode. Your game backend can scale over multiple virtual machines (VMs), and you want to expose the VMs over a single IP address. What should you do?

- A. Configure an SSL Proxy load balancer in front of the application servers.
- B. Configure an Internal UDP load balancer in front of the application servers.
- C. Configure an External HTTP(s) load balancer in front of the application servers.
- D. Configure an External Network load balancer in front of the application servers.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

cell phones are sending UDP packets and the only that can receive that type of traffic is a External Network TCP/UDP <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network>

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer#lb-decision-tree>

**NEW QUESTION 48**

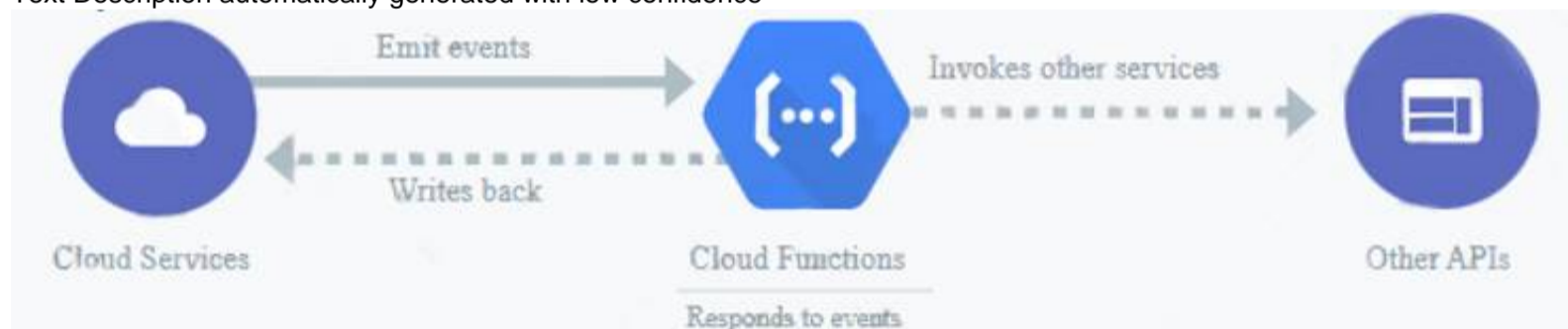
A company wants to build an application that stores images in a Cloud Storage bucket and wants to generate thumbnails as well as resize the images. They want to use a google managed service that can scale up and scale down to zero automatically with minimal effort. You have been asked to recommend a service. Which GCP service would you suggest?

- A. Google Compute Engine
- B. Google App Engine
- C. Cloud Functions
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Text Description automatically generated with low confidence



Cloud Functions is Google Cloud's event-driven serverless compute platform. It automatically scales based on the load and requires no additional configuration. You pay only for the resources used.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/functions>

While all other options i.e. Google Compute Engine, Google Kubernetes Engine, Google App Engine support autoscaling, it needs to be configured explicitly based on the load and is not as trivial as the scale up or scale down offered by Google's cloud functions.

**NEW QUESTION 49**

You are the project owner of a GCP project and want to delegate control to colleagues to manage buckets and files in Cloud Storage. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. Which IAM roles should you grant your colleagues?

- A. Project Editor
- B. Storage Admin
- C. Storage Object Admin
- D. Storage Object Creator

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Storage Admin (roles/storage.admin) Grants full control of buckets and objects.

When applied to an individual bucket, control applies only to the specified bucket and objects within the bucket.

firebase.projects.get resource manager.projects.get

resource manager.projects.list storage.buckets.\* storage.objects.\*

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles>

This role grants full control of buckets and objects. When applied to an individual bucket, control applies only to the specified bucket and objects within the bucket.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#storage-roles>

#### NEW QUESTION 51

You are deploying an application to App Engine. You want the number of instances to scale based on request rate. You need at least 3 unoccupied instances at all times. Which scaling type should you use?

- A. Manual Scaling with 3 instances.
- B. Basic Scaling with min\_instances set to 3.
- C. Basic Scaling with max\_instances set to 3.
- D. Automatic Scaling with min\_idle\_instances set to 3.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 53

You are using Data Studio to visualize a table from your data warehouse that is built on top of BigQuery. Data is appended to the data warehouse during the day. At night, the daily summary is recalculated by overwriting the table. You just noticed that the charts in Data Studio are broken, and you want to analyze the problem. What should you do?

- A. Use the BigQuery interface to review the nightly Job and look for any errors
- B. Review the Error Reporting page in the Cloud Console to find any errors.
- C. In Cloud Logging create a filter for your Data Studio report
- D. Use the open source CLI tool
- E. Snapshot Debugger, to find out why the data was not refreshed correctly.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Cloud Debugger helps inspect the state of an application, at any code location, without stopping or slowing down the running app // <https://cloud.google.com/debugger/docs>

#### NEW QUESTION 58

You have been asked to create robust Virtual Private Network (VPN) connectivity between a new Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and a remote site. Key requirements include dynamic routing, a shared address space of 10.19.0.1/22, and no overprovisioning of tunnels during a failover event. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to set up a high availability Cloud VPN. What should you do?

- A. Use a custom mode VPC network, configure static routes, and use active/passive routing
- B. Use an automatic mode VPC network, configure static routes, and use active/active routing
- C. Use a custom mode VPC network use Cloud Router border gateway protocol (BGP) routes, and use active/passive routing
- D. Use an automatic mode VPC network, use Cloud Router border gateway protocol (BGP) routes and configure policy-based routing

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/concepts/best-practices>

#### NEW QUESTION 61

Your auditor wants to view your organization's use of data in Google Cloud. The auditor is most interested in auditing who accessed data in Cloud Storage buckets. You need to help the auditor access the data they need. What should you do?

- A. Assign the appropriate permissions, and then use Cloud Monitoring to review metrics
- B. Use the export logs API to provide the Admin Activity Audit Logs in the format they want
- C. Turn on Data Access Logs for the buckets they want to audit, and Then build a query in the log viewer that filters on Cloud Storage
- D. Assign the appropriate permissions, and then create a Data Studio report on Admin Activity Audit Logs

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Types of audit logs Cloud Audit Logs provides the following audit logs for each Cloud project, folder, and organization: Admin Activity audit logs Data Access audit logs System Event audit logs Policy Denied audit logs \*\*\*Data Access audit logs contain API calls that read the configuration or metadata of resources, as well as user-driven API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided resource data. <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#types>  
<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access> Cloud Storage: When Cloud Storage usage logs are enabled, Cloud Storage writes usage data to the Cloud Storage bucket, which generates Data Access audit logs for the bucket. The generated Data Access audit log has its caller identity redacted.

#### NEW QUESTION 64

You need to create a Compute Engine instance in a new project that doesn't exist yet. What should you do?

- A. Using the Cloud SDK, create a new project, enable the Compute Engine API in that project, and then create the instance specifying your new project.
- B. Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Console, use the Cloud SDK to create the instance, and then use the —project flag to specify a new project.
- C. Using the Cloud SDK, create the new instance, and use the —project flag to specify the new project. Answer yes when prompted by Cloud SDK to enable the Compute Engine API.
- D. Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Console
- E. Go to the Compute Engine section of the Console to create a new instance, and look for the Create In A New Project option in the creation form.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/projects/create> Quickstart: Creating a New Instance Using the Command Line Before you begin  
\* 1. In the Cloud Console, on the project selector page, select or create a Cloud project.  
\* 2. Make sure that billing is enabled for your Google Cloud project. Learn how to confirm billing is enabled for your project.  
To use the gcloud command-line tool for this quickstart, you must first install and initialize the Cloud SDK:

- \* 1. Download and install the Cloud SDK using the instructions given on Installing Google Cloud SDK.
  - \* 2. Initialize the SDK using the instructions given on Initializing Cloud SDK.
- To use gcloud in Cloud Shell for this quickstart, first activate Cloud Shell using the instructions given on Starting Cloud Shell.  
<https://cloud.google.com/ai-platform/deep-learning-vm/docs/quickstart-cli#before-you-begin>

#### NEW QUESTION 68

You've deployed a microservice called myapp1 to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp1-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: myapp1
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp1
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: main-container
          image: gcr.io/my-company-repo/myapp1:1.4
          env:
            - name: DB_PASSWORD
              value: "t0ugh2guess!"
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
```

You need to refactor this configuration so that the database password is not stored in plain text. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Store the database password inside the Docker image of the container, not in the YAML file.
- B. Store the database password inside a Secret objec
- C. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the Secret.
- D. Store the database password inside a ConfigMap objec
- E. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the ConfigMap.
- F. Store the database password in a file inside a Kubernetes persistent volume, and use a persistent volume claim to mount the volume to the container.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/config-connector/docs/how-to/secrets#gcloud>

#### NEW QUESTION 72

Your team is running an on-premises ecommerce application. The application contains a complex set of microservices written in Python, and each microservice is running on Docker containers. Configurations are injected by using environment variables. You need to deploy your current application to a serverless Google Cloud cloud solution. What should you do?

- A. Use your existing CI/CD pipeline Use the generated Docker images and deploy them to Cloud Run.Update the configurations and the required endpoints.
- B. Use your existing continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) pipelin
- C. Use the generated Docker images and deploy them to Cloud Functio
- D. Use the same configuration as on-premises.
- E. Use the existing codebase and deploy each service as a separate Cloud Function Update the configurations and the required endpoints.
- F. Use your existing codebase and deploy each service as a separate Cloud Run Use the same configurations as on-premises.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 77

You are creating a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster with a cluster autoscaler feature enabled. You need to make sure that each node of the cluster will run a monitoring pod that sends container metrics to a third-party monitoring solution. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the monitoring pod in a StatefulSet object.
- B. Deploy the monitoring pod in a DaemonSet object.
- C. Reference the monitoring pod in a Deployment object.
- D. Reference the monitoring pod in a cluster initializer at the GKE cluster creation time.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset> [https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset#usage\\_patterns](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset#usage_patterns)  
DaemonSets attempt to adhere to a one-Pod-per-node model, either across the entire cluster or a subset of nodes. As you add nodes to a node pool, DaemonSets automatically add Pods to the new nodes as needed.

In GKE, DaemonSets manage groups of replicated Pods and adhere to a one-Pod-per-node model, either across the entire cluster or a subset of nodes. As you add nodes to a node pool, DaemonSets automatically add Pods to the new nodes as needed. So, this is a perfect fit for our monitoring pod.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset>

DaemonSets are useful for deploying ongoing background tasks that you need to run on all or certain nodes, and which do not require user intervention. Examples of such tasks include storage daemons like ceph, log collection daemons like fluentd, and node monitoring daemons like collectd. For example, you could have DaemonSets for each type of daemon run on all of your nodes. Alternatively, you could run multiple DaemonSets for a single type of daemon, but have them use different configurations for different hardware types and resource needs.

#### NEW QUESTION 80

You have a single binary application that you want to run on Google Cloud Platform. You decided to automatically scale the application based on underlying infrastructure CPU usage. Your organizational policies require you to use virtual machines directly. You need to ensure that the application scaling is operationally efficient and completed as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster, and use horizontal pod autoscaling to scale the application.
- B. Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group with autoscaling configured.
- C. Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group that scales up and down based on the time of day.
- D. Use a set of third-party tools to build automation around scaling the application up and down, based on Stackdriver CPU usage monitoring.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Managed instance groups offer autoscaling capabilities that let you automatically add or delete instances from a managed instance group based on increases or decreases in load (CPU Utilization in this case). Autoscaling helps your apps gracefully handle increases in traffic and reduce costs when the need for resources is lower. You define the autoscaling policy and the autoscaler performs automatic scaling based on the measured load (CPU Utilization in this case). Autoscaling works by adding more instances to your instance group when there is more load (upscaling), and deleting instances when the need for instances is lowered (downscaling). Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/autoscaler>

#### NEW QUESTION 82

You are setting up a Windows VM on Compute Engine and want to make sure you can log in to the VM via RDP. What should you do?

- A. After the VM has been created, use your Google Account credentials to log in into the VM.
- B. After the VM has been created, use `gcloud compute reset-windows-password` to retrieve the login credentials for the VM.
- C. When creating the VM, add metadata to the instance using 'windows-password' as the key and a password as the value.
- D. After the VM has been created, download the JSON private key for the default Compute Engine service account
- E. Use the credentials in the JSON file to log in to the VM.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

You can generate Windows passwords using either the Google Cloud Console or the `gcloud` command-line tool. This option uses the right syntax to reset the windows password.

`gcloud compute reset-windows-password windows-instance`

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/windows/creating-passwords-for-windows-instances#gc>

#### NEW QUESTION 84

Your application development team has created Docker images for an application that will be deployed on Google Cloud. Your team does not want to manage the infrastructure associated with this application. You need to ensure that the application can scale automatically as it gains popularity. What should you do?

- A. Create an Instance template with the container image, and deploy a Managed Instance Group with Autoscaling.
- B. Upload Docker images to Artifact Registry, and deploy the application on Google Kubernetes Engine using Standard mode.
- C. Upload Docker images to the Cloud Storage, and deploy the application on Google Kubernetes Engine using Standard mode.
- D. Upload Docker images to Artifact Registry, and deploy the application on Cloud Run.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 89

You need to configure IAM access audit logging in BigQuery for external auditors. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the auditors group to the 'logging.viewer' and 'bigQuery.dataViewer' predefined IAM roles.
- B. Add the auditors group to two new custom IAM roles.
- C. Add the auditor user accounts to the 'logging.viewer' and 'bigQuery.dataViewer' predefined IAM roles.
- D. Add the auditor user accounts to two new custom IAM roles.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario\\_external\\_auditors](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario_external_auditors)

Because if you directly add users to the IAM roles, then if any users left the organization then you have to remove the users from multiple places and need to revoke his/her access from multiple places. But, if you put a user into a group then its very easy to manage these type of situations. Now, if any user left then you just need to remove the user from the group and all the access got revoked

The organization creates a Google group for these external auditors and adds the current auditor to the group. This group is monitored and is typically granted access to the dashboard application. During normal access, the auditors' Google group is only granted access to view the historic logs stored in BigQuery. If any anomalies are discovered, the group is granted permission to view the actual Cloud Logging Admin Activity logs via the dashboard's elevated access mode. At the end of each audit period, the group's access is then revoked. Data is redacted using Cloud DLP before being made accessible for viewing via the dashboard application. The table below explains IAM logging roles that an Organization Administrator can grant to the service account used by the dashboard, as well as the resource level at which the role is granted.

#### NEW QUESTION 94

You have downloaded and installed the gcloud command line interface (CLI) and have authenticated with your Google Account. Most of your Compute Engine instances in your project run in the europe-west1-d zone. You want to avoid having to specify this zone with each CLI command when managing these instances. What should you do?

- A. Set the europe-west1-d zone as the default zone using the gcloud config subcommand.
- B. In the Settings page for Compute Engine under Default location, set the zone to europe-west1-d.
- C. In the CLI installation directory, create a file called default.conf containing zone=europe-west1-d.
- D. Create a Metadata entry on the Compute Engine page with key compute/zone and value europe-west1-d.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Change your default zone and region in the metadata server Note: This only applies to the default configuration. You can change the default zone and region in your metadata server by making a request to the metadata server. For example: `gcloud compute project-info add-metadata --metadata google-compute-default-region=europe-west1,google-compute-default-zone=europe-west1-b` The gcloud command-line tool only picks up on new default zone and region changes after you rerun the gcloud init command. After updating your default metadata, run gcloud init to reinitialize your default configuration.  
[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#change\\_your\\_default\\_zone\\_and\\_region\\_in\\_the\\_metad](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#change_your_default_zone_and_region_in_the_metad)

**NEW QUESTION 97**

You have deployed an application on a Compute Engine instance. An external consultant needs to access the Linux-based instance. The consultant is connected to your corporate network through a VPN connection, but the consultant has no Google account. What should you do?

- A. Instruct the external consultant to use the gcloud compute ssh command line tool by using Identity-Aware Proxy to access the instance.
- B. Instruct the external consultant to use the gcloud compute ssh command line tool by using the public IP address of the instance to access it.
- C. Instruct the external consultant to generate an SSH key pair, and request the public key from the consultant. Add the public key to the instance yourself, and have the consultant access the instance through SSH with their private key.
- D. Instruct the external consultant to generate an SSH key pair, and request the private key from the consultant. Add the private key to the instance yourself, and have the consultant access the instance through SSH with their public key.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The best option is to instruct the external consultant to generate an SSH key pair, and request the public key from the consultant. Then, add the public key to the instance yourself, and have the consultant access the instance through SSH with their private key. This way, you can grant the consultant access to the instance without requiring a Google account or exposing the instance's public IP address. This option also follows the best practice of using user-managed SSH keys instead of service account keys for SSH access<sup>1</sup>.

Option A is not feasible because the external consultant does not have a Google account, and therefore cannot use Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) to access the instance. IAP requires the user to authenticate with a Google account and have the appropriate IAM permissions to access the instance<sup>2</sup>. Option B is not secure because it exposes the instance's public IP address, which can increase the risk of unauthorized access or attacks. Option D is not correct because it reverses the roles of the public and private keys. The public key should be added to the instance, and the private key should be kept by the consultant. Sharing the private key with anyone else can compromise the security of the SSH connection<sup>3</sup>.

References:

- 1: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/adding-removing-ssh-keys>
- 2: <https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding>
- 3: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced#sshbetweeninstances>

**NEW QUESTION 99**

You are hosting an application on bare-metal servers in your own data center. The application needs access to Cloud Storage. However, security policies prevent the servers hosting the application from having public IP addresses or access to the internet. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to provide the application with access to Cloud Storage. What should you do?

- A. 1. Use nslookup to get the IP address for storage.googleapis.com.2. Negotiate with the security team to be able to give a public IP address to the servers.3. Only allow egress traffic from those servers to the IP addresses for storage.googleapis.com.
- B. 1. Using Cloud VPN, create a VPN tunnel to a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud Platform (GCP).2. In this VPC, create a Compute Engine instance and install the Squid proxy server on this instance.3. Configure your servers to use that instance as a proxy to access Cloud Storage.
- C. 1. Use Migrate for Compute Engine (formerly known as Velostrata) to migrate those servers to Compute Engine.2. Create an internal load balancer (ILB) that uses storage.googleapis.com as backend.3. Configure your new instances to use this ILB as proxy.
- D. 1. Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP.2. Use Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel.3. In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve \*.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Our requirement is to follow Google recommended practices to achieve the end result. Configuring Private Google Access for On-Premises Hosts is best achieved by VPN/Interconnect + Advertise Routes + Use restricted Google IP Range.

- Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP
- Using Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel.
- In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve \*.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com is the right answer right, and it is what Google recommends.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access-hybrid>

➤ You must configure routes so that Google API traffic is forwarded through your Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect connection, firewall rules on your on-premises firewall to allow the outgoing traffic, and DNS so that traffic to Google APIs resolves to the IP range youve added to your routes.

➤ You can use Cloud Router Custom Route Advertisement to announce the Restricted Google APIs IP addresses through Cloud Router to your on-premises network. The Restricted Google APIs IP range is 199.36.153.4/30. While this is technically a public IP range, Google does not announce it publicly. This IP range is only accessible to hosts that can reach your Google Cloud projects through internal IP ranges, such as through a Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect connection. Without having a public IP address or access to the internet, the only way you could connect to cloud storage is if you have an internal route to it.

➤ So Negotiate with the security team to be able to give public IP addresses to the servers is not right.

Following Google recommended practices is synonymous with using Googles services (Not quite, but it is at least for the exam !!).

- So In this VPC, create a Compute Engine instance and install the Squid proxy server on this instance is not right.
  - Migrating the VM to Compute Engine is a bit drastic when Google says it is perfectly fine to have Hybrid Connectivity architectures <https://cloud.google.com/hybrid-connectivity>.
- So,
- Use Migrate for Compute Engine (formerly known as Velostrata) to migrate these servers to Compute Engine is not right.

#### NEW QUESTION 100

You have deployed multiple Linux instances on Compute Engine. You plan on adding more instances in the coming weeks. You want to be able to access all of these instances through your SSH client over the Internet without having to configure specific access on the existing and new instances. You do not want the Compute Engine instances to have a public IP. What should you do?

- A. Configure Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy (or HTTPS resources)
- B. Configure Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy for SSH and TCP resources.
- C. Create an SSH keypair and store the public key as a project-wide SSH Key
- D. Create an SSH keypair and store the private key as a project-wide SSH Key

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding>

#### NEW QUESTION 103

You need to enable traffic between multiple groups of Compute Engine instances that are currently running two different GCP projects. Each group of Compute Engine instances is running in its own VPC. What should you do?

- A. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organizatio
- B. Create a new VPC and add all instances.
- C. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organizatio
- D. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.
- E. Verify that you are the Project Administrator of both project
- F. Create two new VPCs and add all instances.
- G. Verify that you are the Project Administrator of both project
- H. Create a new VPC and add all instances.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Shared VPC allows an organization to connect resources from multiple projects to a common Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network, so that they can communicate with each other securely and efficiently using internal IPs from that network. When you use Shared VPC, you designate a project as a host project and attach one or more other service projects to it. The VPC networks in the host project are called Shared VPC networks. Eligible resources from service projects can use subnets in the Shared VPC network

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc>

"For example, an existing instance in a service project cannot be reconfigured to use a Shared VPC network, but a new instance can be created to use available subnets in a Shared VPC network."

#### NEW QUESTION 106

Your company completed the acquisition of a startup and is now merging the IT systems of both companies. The startup had a production Google Cloud project in their organization. You need to move this project into your organization and ensure that the project is billed to your organization. You want to accomplish this task with minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Use the project
- B. move method to move the project to your organizatio
- C. Update the billing account of the project to that of your organization.
- D. Ensure that you have an Organization Administrator Identity and Access Management (IAM) role assigned to you in both organization
- E. Navigate to the Resource Manager in the startup's Google Cloud organization, and drag the project to your company's organization.
- F. Create a Private Catalog for the Google Cloud Marketplace, and upload the resources of the startup's production project to the Catalog
- G. Share the Catalog with your organization, and deploy the resources in your company's project.
- H. Create an infrastructure-as-code template for all resources in the project by using Terraform
- I. and deploy that template to a new project in your organizatio
- J. Delete the project from the startup's Google Cloud organization.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 110

You are configuring Cloud DNS. You want to create DNS records to point home.mydomain.com, mydomain.com. and www.mydomain.com to the IP address of your Google Cloud load balancer. What should you do?

- A. Create one CNAME record to point mydomain.com to the load balancer, and create two A records to point WWW and HOME to mydomain.com respectively.
- B. Create one CNAME record to point mydomain.com to the load balancer, and create two AAAA records to point WWW and HOME to mydomain.com respectively.
- C. Create one A record to point mydomain.com to the load balancer, and create two CNAME records to point WWW and HOME to mydomain.com respectively.
- D. Create one A record to point mydomain.com to the load balancer, and create two NS records to point WWW and HOME to mydomain.com respectively.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 114

You have a Compute Engine instance hosting an application used between 9 AM and 6 PM on weekdays. You want to back up this instance daily for disaster recovery purposes. You want to keep the backups for 30 days. You want the Google-recommended solution with the least management overhead and the least number of services. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot-schedule: 0 1 \* \* \* \* 2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot-retention: 30
- B. \* 1. In the Cloud Console, go to the Compute Engine Disks page and select your instance's disk.\* 2. In the Snapshot Schedule section, select Create Schedule and configure the following parameters:--Schedule frequency: Daily--Start time: 1:00 AM -- 2:00 AM--Autodelete snapshots after 30 days
- C. \* 1. Create a Cloud Function that creates a snapshot of your instance's disk.\* 2.Create a Cloud Function that deletes snapshots that are older than 30 day
- D. 3.Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger both Cloud Functions daily at 1:00 AM.
- E. \* 1. Create a bash script in the instance that copies the content of the disk to Cloud Storage.\* 2. Create a bash script in the instance that deletes data older than 30 days in the backup Cloud Storage bucket.\* 3. Configure the instance's crontab to execute these scripts daily at 1:00 AM.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Creating scheduled snapshots for persistent disk This document describes how to create a snapshot schedule to regularly and automatically back up your zonal and regional persistent disks. Use snapshot schedules as a best practice to back up your Compute Engine workloads. After creating a snapshot schedule, you can apply it to one or more persistent disks. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/scheduled-snapshots>

**NEW QUESTION 116**

You need to configure optimal data storage for files stored in Cloud Storage for minimal cost. The files are used in a mission-critical analytics pipeline that is used continually. The users are in Boston, MA (United States). What should you do?

- A. Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users Configure a Nearline storage class
- B. Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users Configure a Standard storage class
- C. Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users Configure a Nearline storage class
- D. Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users Configure a Standard storage class

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Keywords: - continually -> Standard - mission-critical analytics -> dual-regional

**NEW QUESTION 120**

You manage three Google Cloud projects with the Cloud Monitoring API enabled. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to visualize CPU and network metrics for all three projects together. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Create a Cloud Monitoring Dashboard\* 2. Collect metrics and publish them into the Pub/Sub topics 3. Add CPU and network Charts (or each of (he three projects
- B. \* 1. Create a Cloud Monitoring Dashboard.\* 2. Select the CPU and Network metrics from the three projects.\* 3. Add CPU and network Charts lot each of the three protects.
- C. \* 1 Create a Service Account and apply roles/viewer on the three projects\* 2. Collect metrics and publish them lo the Cloud Monitoring API\* 3. Add CPU and network Charts for each of the three projects.
- D. \* 1. Create a fourth Google Cloud project\* 2 Create a Cloud Workspace from the fourth project and add the other three projects

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 121**

You recently received a new Google Cloud project with an attached billing account where you will work. You need to create instances, set firewalls, and store data in Cloud Storage. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Use the gcloud CLI services enable cloudresourcemanager.googleapis.com command to enable all resources.
- B. Use the gcloud services enable compute.googleapis.com command to enable Compute Engine and the gcloud services enable storage-api.googleapis.com command to enable the Cloud Storage APIs.
- C. Open the Google Cloud console and enable all Google Cloud APIs from the API dashboard.
- D. Open the Google Cloud console and run gcloud init --project <project-id> in a Cloud Shell.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 122**

You need to deploy an application, which is packaged in a container image, in a new project. The application exposes an HTTP endpoint and receives very few requests per day. You want to minimize costs. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the container on Cloud Run.
- B. Deploy the container on Cloud Run on GKE.
- C. Deploy the container on App Engine Flexible.
- D. Deploy the container on Google Kubernetes Engine, with cluster autoscaling and horizontal pod autoscaling enabled.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Cloud Run takes any container images and pairs great with the container ecosystem: Cloud Build, Artifact Registry, Docker. ... No infrastructure to manage: once deployed, Cloud Run manages your services so you can sleep well. Fast autoscaling. Cloud Run automatically scales up or down from zero to N depending on traffic.

<https://cloud.google.com/run>

#### NEW QUESTION 126

For analysis purposes, you need to send all the logs from all of your Compute Engine instances to a BigQuery dataset called platform-logs. You have already installed the Stackdriver Logging agent on all the instances. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

- A. 1. Give the BigQuery Data Editor role on the platform-logs dataset to the service accounts used by your instances.2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: logs-destination:bq://platform-logs.
- B. 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a logs export with a Cloud Pub/Sub topic called logs as a sink.2.Create a Cloud Function that is triggered by messages in the logs topic.3. Configure that Cloud Function to drop logs that are not from Compute Engine and to insert Compute Engine logs in the platform-logs dataset.
- C. 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs.2. Click Create Export.3.Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.
- D. 1. Create a Cloud Function that has the BigQuery User role on the platform-logs dataset.2. Configure this Cloud Function to create a BigQuery Job that executes this query:INSERT INTOdataset.platform-logs (timestamp, log)SELECT timestamp, log FROM compute.logsWHERE timestamp>DATE\_SUB(CURRENT\_DATE(), INTERVAL 1 DAY)3. Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger this Cloud Function once a day.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

\* 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs. 2. Click Create Export. 3. Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.

#### NEW QUESTION 129

You have designed a solution on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that uses multiple GCP products. Your company has asked you to estimate the costs of the solution. You need to provide estimates for the monthly total cost. What should you do?

- A. For each GCP product in the solution, review the pricing details on the products pricing pag
- B. Use the pricing calculator to total the monthly costs for each GCP product.
- C. For each GCP product in the solution, review the pricing details on the products pricing pag
- D. Create a Google Sheet that summarizes the expected monthly costs for each product.
- E. Provision the solution on GC
- F. Leave the solution provisioned for 1 wee
- G. Navigate to the Billing Report page in the Google Cloud Platform Consol
- H. Multiply the 1 week cost to determine the monthly costs.
- I. Provision the solution on GC
- J. Leave the solution provisioned for 1 wee
- K. Use Stackdriver to determine the provisioned and used resource amount
- L. Multiply the 1 week cost to determine the monthly costs.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

You can use the Google Cloud Pricing Calculator to total the estimated monthly costs for each GCP product. You dont incur any charges for doing so.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/products/calculator>

#### NEW QUESTION 134

You need to reduce GCP service costs for a division of your company using the fewest possible steps. You need to turn off all configured services in an existing GCP project. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project.\* 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, click Shut down and then enter the project ID.
- B. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project.\* 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources and delete them.
- C. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrator IAM role for this project.\* 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, enter the project ID and then click Shut down.
- D. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrators IAM role for this project.\* 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources and delete them.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/gcloud> <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-projects>

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive_roles)

You can shut down projects using the Cloud Console. When you shut down a project, this immediately happens: All billing and traffic serving stops, You lose access to the project, The owners of the project will be notified and can stop the deletion within 30 days, The project will be scheduled to be deleted after 30 days. However, some resources may be deleted much earlier.

#### NEW QUESTION 135

You are managing a project for the Business Intelligence (BI) department in your company. A data pipeline ingests data into BigQuery via streaming. You want the users in the BI department to be able to run the custom SQL queries against the latest data in BigQuery. What should you do?

- A. Create a Data Studio dashboard that uses the related BigQuery tables as a source and give the BI team view access to the Data Studio dashboard.
- B. Create a Service Account for the BI team and distribute a new private key to each member of the BI team.
- C. Use Cloud Scheduler to schedule a batch Dataflow job to copy the data from BigQuery to the BI team's internal data warehouse.
- D. Assign the IAM role of BigQuery User to a Google Group that contains the members of the BI team.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

When applied to a dataset, this role provides the ability to read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. When applied to a project, this role also provides the ability to run jobs, including queries, within the project. A member with this role can enumerate their own jobs, cancel their own jobs, and enumerate datasets within a project. Additionally, allows the creation of new datasets within the project; the creator is granted the BigQuery Data Owner role (roles/bigquery.dataOwner) on these new datasets.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

#### NEW QUESTION 137

You are developing a financial trading application that will be used globally. Data is stored and queried using a relational structure, and clients from all over the world should get the exact identical state of the data. The application will be deployed in multiple regions to provide the lowest latency to end users. You need to select a storage option for the application data while minimizing latency. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Bigtable for data storage.
- B. Use Cloud SQL for data storage.
- C. Use Cloud Spanner for data storage.
- D. Use Firestore for data storage.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Keywords, Financial data (large data) used globally, data stored and queried using relational structure (SQL), clients should get exact identical copies(Strong Consistency), Multiple region, low latency to end user, select storage option to minimize latency.

#### NEW QUESTION 139

You just installed the Google Cloud CLI on your new corporate laptop. You need to list the existing instances of your company on Google Cloud. What must you do before you run the `gcloud compute instances list` command?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Run `gcloud auth login`, enter your login credentials in the dialog window, and paste the received login token to `gcloud CLI`.
- B. Create a Google Cloud service account, and download the service account key
- C. Place the key file in a folder on your machine where `gcloud CLI` can find it.
- D. Download your Cloud Identity user account key
- E. Place the key file in a folder on your machine where `gcloud CLI` can find it.
- F. Run `gcloud config set compute/zone $my_zone` to set the default zone for `gcloud CLI`.
- G. Run `gcloud config set project $my_project` to set the default project for `gcloud CLI`.

**Answer:** AE

#### Explanation:

Before you run the `gcloud compute instances list` command, you need to do two things: authenticate with your user account and set the default project for `gcloud CLI`.

To authenticate with your user account, you need to run `gcloud auth login`, enter your login credentials in the dialog window, and paste the received login token to `gcloud CLI`. This will authorize the `gcloud CLI` to access Google Cloud resources on your behalf<sup>1</sup>.

To set the default project for `gcloud CLI`, you need to run `gcloud config set project $my_project`, where

`$my_project` is the ID of the project that contains the instances you want to list. This will save you from having to specify the project flag for every `gcloud` command<sup>2</sup>.

Option B is not recommended, because using a service account key increases the risk of credential leakage and misuse. It is also not necessary, because you can use your user account to authenticate to the `gcloud CLI`<sup>3</sup>. Option C is not correct, because there is no such thing as a Cloud Identity user account key. Cloud Identity is a service that provides identity and access management for Google Cloud users and groups<sup>4</sup>. Option D is not required, because the `gcloud compute instances list` command does not depend on the default zone. You can list instances from all zones or filter by a specific zone using the `--filter` flag.

References:

- > 1: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing>
- > 2: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/set>
- > 3: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-managing-service-account-keys>
- > 4: <https://cloud.google.com/identity/docs/overview>
- > : <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/list>

#### NEW QUESTION 144

Your company's infrastructure is on-premises, but all machines are running at maximum capacity. You want to burst to Google Cloud. The workloads on Google Cloud must be able to directly communicate to the workloads on-premises using a private IP range. What should you do?

- A. In Google Cloud, configure the VPC as a host for Shared VPC.
- B. In Google Cloud, configure the VPC for VPC Network Peering.
- C. Create bastion hosts both in your on-premises environment and on Google Cloud
- D. Configure both as proxy servers using their public IP addresses.
- E. Set up Cloud VPN between the infrastructure on-premises and Google Cloud.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

"Google Cloud VPC Network Peering allows internal IP address connectivity across two Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks regardless of whether they belong to the same project or the same organization."

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering> while

"Cloud Interconnect provides low latency, high availability connections that enable you to reliably transfer data between your on-premises and Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks."

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/concepts/overview> and

"HA VPN is a high-availability (HA) Cloud VPN solution that lets you securely connect your on-premises network to your VPC network through an IPsec VPN connection in a single region."

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/concepts/overview>

#### NEW QUESTION 148

You deployed an application on a managed instance group in Compute Engine. The application accepts Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) traffic on port 389 and requires you to preserve the IP address of the client who is making a request. You want to expose the application to the internet by using a load balancer. What should you do?

- A. Expose the application by using an external TCP Network Load Balancer.
- B. Expose the application by using a TCP Proxy Load Balancer.
- C. Expose the application by using an SSL Proxy Load Balancer.
- D. Expose the application by using an internal TCP Network Load Balancer.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 149

Your company uses BigQuery for data warehousing. Over time, many different business units in your company have created 1000+ datasets across hundreds of projects. Your CIO wants you to examine all datasets to find tables that contain an employee\_ssn column. You want to minimize effort in performing this task. What should you do?

- A. Go to Data Catalog and search for employee\_ssn in the search box.
- B. Write a shell script that uses the bq command line tool to loop through all the projects in your organization.
- C. Write a script that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view to find the employee\_ssn column.
- D. Write a Cloud Dataflow job that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view to find employee\_ssn column.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/quickstarts/quickstart-web-ui?authuser=4>

#### NEW QUESTION 153

You are managing several Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects and need access to all logs for the past 60 days. You want to be able to explore and quickly analyze the log contents. You want to follow Google- recommended practices to obtain the combined logs for all projects. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project\_id="\*\*"
- B. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset
- C. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.
- D. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage
- E. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days.
- F. Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery
- G. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

➤ Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project\_id=\*. is not right.

Log entries are held in Stackdriver Logging for a limited time known as the retention period which is 30 days (default configuration). After that, the entries are deleted. To keep log entries longer, you need to export them outside of Stackdriver Logging by configuring log sinks.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging> ➤ Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from

Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is not right.

While this works, it makes no sense to use Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery when Google provides a feature (export sinks) that does exactly the same thing and works out of the box. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure\\_export\\_v2](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2)

➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days. is not right.

You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and

Pub/Sub. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure\\_export\\_v2](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2)

Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud

organization. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated\\_sinks](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks)

Either way, we now have the data in Cloud Storage, but querying logs information from Cloud Storage is harder than Querying information from BigQuery dataset. For this reason, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is the right answer.

You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and

Pub/Sub. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure\\_export\\_v2](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2)

Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud

organization. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated\\_sinks](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks)

Either way, we now have the data in a BigQuery Dataset. Querying information from a Big Query dataset is easier and quicker than analyzing contents in Cloud Storage bucket. As our requirement is to Quickly analyze the log contents, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

Also, You can control storage costs and optimize storage usage by setting the default table expiration for newly created tables in a dataset. If you set the property when the dataset is created, any table created in the dataset is deleted after the expiration period. If you set the property after the dataset is created, only new tables are deleted after the expiration period. For example, if you set the default table expiration to 7 days, older data is automatically deleted after 1 week. Ref:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-storage>

#### NEW QUESTION 156

You want to configure 10 Compute Engine instances for availability when maintenance occurs. Your requirements state that these instances should attempt to automatically restart if they crash. Also, the instances should be highly available including during system maintenance. What should you do?

- A. Create an instance template for the instance
- B. Set the 'Automatic Restart' to on
- C. Set the 'On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instance
- D. Add the instance template to an instance group.
- E. Create an instance template for the instance
- F. Set 'Automatic Restart' to off
- G. Set 'On-host maintenance' to Terminate VM instance
- H. Add the instance template to an instance group.
- I. Create an instance group for the instance
- J. Set the 'Autohealing' health check to healthy (HTTP).
- K. Create an instance group for the instance
- L. Verify that the 'Advanced creation options' setting for 'do not retry machine creation' is set to off.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Create an instance template for the instances so VMs have same specs. Set the "Automatic Restart" to on so VM automatically restarts upon crash. Set the "On-host maintenance" to Migrate VM instance. This will take care of VM during maintenance window. It will migrate VM instance making it highly available. Add the instance template to an instance group so instances can be managed.

- onHostMaintenance: Determines the behavior when a maintenance event occurs that might cause your instance to reboot.
- [Default] MIGRATE, which causes Compute Engine to live migrate an instance when there is a maintenance event.
- TERMINATE, which stops an instance instead of migrating it.
- automaticRestart: Determines the behavior when an instance crashes or is stopped by the system.
- [Default] true, so Compute Engine restarts an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.
- false, so Compute Engine does not restart an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.

Enabling automatic restart ensures that compute engine instances are automatically restarted when they crash. And Enabling Migrate VM Instance enables live migration. i.e. compute instances are migrated during system maintenance and remain running during the migration.

**Automatic Restart** If your instance is set to terminate when there is a maintenance event, or if your instance crashes because of an underlying hardware issue, you can set up Compute Engine to automatically restart the instance by setting the automaticRestart field to true. This setting does not apply if the instance is taken offline through a user action, such as calling sudo shutdown, or during a zone outage. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#autorestart>

**Enabling the Migrate VM Instance option** migrates your instance away from an infrastructure maintenance event, and your instance remains running during the migration. Your instance might experience a short period of decreased performance, although generally, most instances should not notice any difference. This is ideal for instances that require constant uptime and can tolerate a short period of decreased performance. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#live\\_migration](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#live_migration)

**NEW QUESTION 157**

You are storing sensitive information in a Cloud Storage bucket. For legal reasons, you need to be able to record all requests that read any of the stored data. You want to make sure you comply with these requirements. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Identity Aware Proxy API on the project.
- B. Scan the bucket using the Data Loss Prevention API.
- C. Allow only a single Service Account access to read the data.
- D. Enable Data Access audit logs for the Cloud Storage API.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

**Logged information** Within Cloud Audit Logs, there are two types of logs: Admin Activity logs: Entries for operations that modify the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object. Data Access logs: Entries for operations that modify objects or read a project, bucket, or object. There are several sub-types of data access logs: ADMIN\_READ: Entries for operations that read the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object. DATA\_READ: Entries for operations that read an object. DATA\_WRITE: Entries for operations that create or modify an object. <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs#types>

**NEW QUESTION 158**

You created a cluster.YAML file containing

```
> resources:
> name: cluster
> type: container.v1.cluster
> properties:
> zone: europe-west1-b
> cluster:
> description: My GCP ACE cluster
> initialNodeCount: 2
```

You want to use Cloud Deployment Manager to create this cluster in GKE. What should you do?

- A. gcloud deployment-manager deployments create my-gcp-ace-cluster --config cluster.yaml
- B. gcloud deployment-manager deployments create my-gcp-ace-cluster --type container.v1.cluster --config cluster.yaml
- C. gcloud deployment-manager deployments apply my-gcp-ace-cluster --type container.v1.cluster --config cluster.yaml
- D. gcloud deployment-manager deployments apply my-gcp-ace-cluster --config cluster.yaml

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

gcloud deployment-manager deployments create creates deployments based on the configuration file. (Infrastructure as code). All the configuration related to the artifacts is in the configuration file. This command correctly creates a cluster based on the provided cluster.yaml configuration file.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/deployment-manager/deployments/create>

#### NEW QUESTION 160

You are building a multi-player gaming application that will store game information in a database. As the popularity of the application increases, you are concerned about delivering consistent performance. You need to ensure an optimal gaming performance for global users, without increasing the management complexity. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud SQL database with cross-region replication to store game statistics in the EU, US, and APAC regions.
- B. Use Cloud Spanner to store user data mapped to the game statistics.
- C. Use BigQuery to store game statistics with a Redis on Memorystore instance in the front to provide global consistency.
- D. Store game statistics in a Bigtable database partitioned by username.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 162

You are working in a team that has developed a new application that needs to be deployed on Kubernetes. The production application is business critical and should be optimized for reliability. You need to provision a Kubernetes cluster and want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a GKE Autopilot cluste
- B. Enroll the cluster in the rapid release channel.
- C. Create a GKE Autopilot cluste
- D. Enroll the cluster in the stable release channel.
- E. Create a zonal GKE standard cluste
- F. Enroll the cluster in the stable release channel.
- G. Create a regional GKE standard cluste
- H. Enroll the cluster in the rapid release channel.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Autopilot is more reliable and stable release gives more time to fix issues in new version of GKE

#### NEW QUESTION 165

You have one GCP account running in your default region and zone and another account running in a non-default region and zone. You want to start a new Compute Engine instance in these two Google Cloud Platform accounts using the command line interface. What should you do?

- A. Create two configurations using gcloud config configurations create [NAME]. Run gcloud config configurations activate [NAME] to switch between accounts when running the commands to start the Compute Engine instances.
- B. Create two configurations using gcloud config configurations create [NAME]. Run gcloud configurations list to start the Compute Engine instances.
- C. Activate two configurations using gcloud configurations activate [NAME]. Run gcloud config list to start the Compute Engine instances.
- D. Activate two configurations using gcloud configurations activate [NAME]. Run gcloud configurations list to start the Compute Engine instances.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

"Run gcloud configurations list to start the Compute Engine instances". How the heck are you expecting to "start" GCE instances doing "configuration list". Each gcloud configuration has a 1 to 1 relationship with the region (if a region is defined). Since we have two different regions, we would need to create two separate configurations using gcloud config configurations createRef: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/configurations/create> Secondly, you can activate each configuration independently by running gcloud config configurations activate [NAME]Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/configurations/activate> Finally, while each configuration is active, you can run the gcloud compute instances start [NAME] command to start the instance in the configurations region.<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/start>

#### NEW QUESTION 168

You have an application that uses Cloud Spanner as a backend database. The application has a very predictable traffic pattern. You want to automatically scale up or down the number of Spanner nodes depending on traffic. What should you do?

- A. Create a cron job that runs on a scheduled basis to review stackdriver monitoring metrics, and then resize the Spanner instance accordingly.
- B. Create a Stackdriver alerting policy to send an alert to oncall SRE emails when Cloud Spanner CPU exceeds the threshol
- C. SREs would scale resources up or down accordingly.
- D. Create a Stackdriver alerting policy to send an alert to Google Cloud Support email when Cloud Spanner CPU exceeds your threshol
- E. Google support would scale resources up or down accordingly.
- F. Create a Stackdriver alerting policy to send an alert to webhook when Cloud Spanner CPU is over or under your threshol
- G. Create a Cloud Function that listens to HTTP and resizes Spanner resources accordingly.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

As to mexblood1's point, CPU utilization is a recommended proxy for traffic when it comes to Cloud Spanner. See: Alerts for high CPU utilization The following table specifies our recommendations for maximum CPU usage for both single-region and multi-region instances. These numbers are to ensure that your instance has enough compute capacity to continue to serve your traffic in the event of the loss of an entire zone (for single-region instances) or an entire region (for multi-region instances). - <https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/cpu-utilization>

#### NEW QUESTION 172

You are running multiple microservices in a Kubernetes Engine cluster. One microservice is rendering images. The microservice responsible for the image rendering requires a large amount of CPU time compared to the memory it requires. The other microservices are workloads that are optimized for n1-standard machine types. You need to optimize your cluster so that all workloads are using resources as efficiently as possible. What should you do?

- A. Assign the pods of the image rendering microservice a higher pod priority than the older microservices
- B. Create a node pool with compute-optimized machine type nodes for the image rendering microservice Use the node pool with general-purpose machine type

nodes for the other microservices

- C. Use the node pool with general-purpose machine type nodes for lite mage rendering microservice Create a nodepool with compute-optimized machine type nodes for the other microservices
- D. Configure the required amount of CPU and memory in the resource requests specification of the imagerendering microservice deployment Keep the resource requests for the other microservices at the default

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 173

You are deploying a production application on Compute Engine. You want to prevent anyone from accidentally destroying the instance by clicking the wrong button. What should you do?

- A. Disable the flag “Delete boot disk when instance is deleted.”
- B. Enable delete protection on the instance.
- C. Disable Automatic restart on the instance.
- D. Enable Preemptibility on the instance.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Preventing Accidental VM Deletion This document describes how to protect specific VM instances from deletion by setting the deletionProtection property on an Instance resource. To learn more about VM instances, read the Instances documentation. As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the deletionProtection flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the deletionProtection flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with compute.instances.create permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

#### NEW QUESTION 177

You created an instance of SQL Server 2017 on Compute Engine to test features in the new version. You want to connect to this instance using the fewest number of steps. What should you do?

- A. Install a RDP client on your deskto
- B. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exists.
- C. Install a RDP client in your deskto
- D. Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Consol
- E. Use the credentials to log in to the instance.
- F. Set a Windows password in the GCP Consol
- G. Verify that a firewall rule for port 22 exist
- H. Click the RDP button in the GCP Console and supply the credentials to log in.
- I. Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Consol
- J. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exist
- K. Click the RDP button in the GCP Console, and supply the credentials to log in.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-to-windows#remote-desktop-connection-app>

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/windows/generating-credentials> <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-to-windows#before-you-begin>

#### NEW QUESTION 180

You need to deploy an application in Google Cloud using savorless technology. You want to test a new version of the application with a small percentage of production traffic. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application lo Clou
- B. Ru
- C. Use gradual rollouts for traffic spelling.
- D. Deploy the application lo Google Kubemetes Engin
- E. Use Anthos Service Mesh for traffic splitting.
- F. Deploy the application to Cloud function
- G. Saucily the version number in the functions name.
- H. Deploy the application to App Engin
- I. For each new version, create a new service.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 185

You need to verify that a Google Cloud Platform service account was created at a particular time. What should you do?

- A. Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration categor
- B. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.
- C. Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration categor
- D. Filter the Resource type to Google Project.
- E. Filter the Activity log to view the Data Access categor
- F. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.
- G. Filter the Activity log to view the Data Access categor
- H. Filter the Resource type to Google Project.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://developers.google.com/cloud-search/docs/guides/audit-logging-manual>

**NEW QUESTION 189**

Your organization has user identities in Active Directory. Your organization wants to use Active Directory as their source of truth for identities. Your organization wants to have full control over the Google accounts used by employees for all Google services, including your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) organization. What should you do?

- A. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) to synchronize users into Cloud Identity.
- B. Use the cloud Identity APIs and write a script to synchronize users to Cloud Identity.
- C. Export users from Active Directory as a CSV and import them to Cloud Identity via the Admin Console.
- D. Ask each employee to create a Google account using self signu
- E. Require that each employee use their company email address and password.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 191**

You have an application that uses Cloud Spanner as a database backend to keep current state information about users. Cloud Bigtable logs all events triggered by users. You export Cloud Spanner data to Cloud Storage during daily backups. One of your analysts asks you to join data from Cloud Spanner and Cloud Bigtable for specific users. You want to complete this ad hoc request as efficiently as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create a dataflow job that copies data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage for specific users.
- B. Create a dataflow job that copies data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Spanner for specific users.
- C. Create a Cloud Dataproc cluster that runs a Spark job to extract data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage for specific users.
- D. Create two separate BigQuery external tables on Cloud Storage and Cloud Bigtabl
- E. Use the BigQuery console to join these tables through user fields, and apply appropriate filters.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

"The Cloud Spanner to Cloud Storage Text template is a batch pipeline that reads in data from a Cloud Spanner table, optionally transforms the data via a JavaScript User Defined Function (UDF) that you provide, and writes it to Cloud Storage as CSV text files."  
<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/templates/provided-batch#cloudspannertogcstext>

"The Dataflow connector for Cloud Spanner lets you read data from and write data to Cloud Spanner in a Dataflow pipeline"  
<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/dataflow-connector> <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

**NEW QUESTION 196**

You are migrating a production-critical on-premises application that requires 96 vCPUs to perform its task. You want to make sure the application runs in a similar environment on GCP. What should you do?

- A. When creating the VM, use machine type n1-standard-96.
- B. When creating the VM, use Intel Skylake as the CPU platform.
- C. Create the VM using Compute Engine default setting
- D. Use gcloud to modify the running instance to have 96 vCPUs.
- E. Start the VM using Compute Engine default settings, and adjust as you go based on Rightsizing Recommendations.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#n1\\_machine\\_type](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#n1_machine_type)

**NEW QUESTION 199**

You want to configure a solution for archiving data in a Cloud Storage bucket. The solution must be cost-effective. Data with multiple versions should be archived after 30 days. Previous versions are accessed once a month for reporting. This archive data is also occasionally updated at month-end. What should you do?

- A. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
- B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
- C. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data from regional storage after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
- D. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data from regional storage after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 200**

You have a large 5-TB AVRO file stored in a Cloud Storage bucket. Your analysts are proficient only in SQL and need access to the data stored in this file. You want to find a cost-effective way to complete their request as soon as possible. What should you do?

- A. Load data in Cloud Datastore and run a SQL query against it.
- B. Create a BigQuery table and load data in BigQuer
- C. Run a SQL query on this table and drop this table after you complete your request.
- D. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.
- E. Create a Hadoop cluster and copy the AVRO file to NDfs by compressing i
- F. Load the file in a hive table and provide access to your analysts so that they can run SQL queries.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

An external data source is a data source that you can query directly from BigQuery, even though the data is not stored in BigQuery storage.

BigQuery supports the following external data sources: Amazon S3

Azure Storage Cloud Bigtable Cloud Spanner Cloud SQL Cloud Storage

Drive

**NEW QUESTION 205**

You have an instance group that you want to load balance. You want the load balancer to terminate the client SSL session. The instance group is used to serve a public web application over HTTPS. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Configure an HTTP(S) load balancer.
- B. Configure an internal TCP load balancer.
- C. Configure an external SSL proxy load balancer.
- D. Configure an external TCP proxy load balancer.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 208**

You need to host an application on a Compute Engine instance in a project shared with other teams. You want to prevent the other teams from accidentally causing downtime on that application. Which feature should you use?

- A. Use a Shielded VM.
- B. Use a Preemptible VM.
- C. Use a sole-tenant node.
- D. Enable deletion protection on the instance.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the deletionProtection flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the deletionProtection flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with compute.instances.create permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted.Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

**NEW QUESTION 209**

Several employees at your company have been creating projects with Cloud Platform and paying for it with their personal credit cards, which the company reimburses. The company wants to centralize all these projects under a single, new billing account. What should you do?

- A. Contact [cloud-billing@google.com](mailto:cloud-billing@google.com) with your bank account details and request a corporate billing account for your company.
- B. Create a ticket with Google Support and wait for their call to share your credit card details over the phone.
- C. In the Google Platform Console, go to the Resource Manager and move all projects to the root Organization.
- D. In the Google Cloud Platform Console, create a new billing account and set up a payment method.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

([https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change\\_billing\\_account](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change_billing_account)) <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/concepts>  
<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration>

**NEW QUESTION 212**

You need to add a group of new users to Cloud Identity. Some of the users already have existing Google accounts. You want to follow one of Google's recommended practices and avoid conflicting accounts. What should you do?

- A. Invite the user to transfer their existing account
- B. Invite the user to use an email alias to resolve the conflict
- C. Tell the user that they must delete their existing account
- D. Tell the user to remove all personal email from the existing account

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/migrating-consumer-accounts>

**NEW QUESTION 216**

You create a Deployment with 2 replicas in a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster that has a single preemptible node pool. After a few minutes, you use kubectl to examine the status of your Pod and observe that one of them is still in Pending status:

```
$ kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTART    AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m    0/1     Pending   0          9m
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-qjpkg    1/1     Running   0          9m
```

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The pending Pod's resource requests are too large to fit on a single node of the cluster.
- B. Too many Pods are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod.
- C. The node pool is configured with a service account that does not have permission to pull the container image used by the pending Pod.
- D. The pending Pod was originally scheduled on a node that has been preempted between the creation of the Deployment and your verification of the Pods' status.
- E. It is currently being rescheduled on a new node.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The pending Pods resource requests are too large to fit on a single node of the cluster. Too many Pods are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod. is the right answer.
- When you have a deployment with some pods in running and other pods in the pending state, more often than not it is a problem with resources on the nodes. Here's a sample output of this use case. We see that the problem is with insufficient CPU on the Kubernetes nodes so we have to either enable auto-scaling or manually scale up the nodes.

**NEW QUESTION 221**

You are building an application that stores relational data from users. Users across the globe will use this application. Your CTO is concerned about the scaling requirements because the size of the user base is unknown. You need to implement a database solution that can scale with your user growth with minimum configuration changes. Which storage solution should you use?

- A. Cloud SQL
- B. Cloud Spanner
- C. Cloud Firestore
- D. Cloud Datastore

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Cloud Spanner is a relational database and is highly scalable. Cloud Spanner is a highly scalable, enterprise-grade, globally-distributed, and strongly consistent database service built for the cloud specifically to combine the benefits of relational database structure with a non-relational horizontal scale. This combination delivers high-performance transactions and strong consistency across rows, regions, and continents with an industry-leading 99.999% availability SLA, no planned downtime, and enterprise-grade security

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/spanner>

Graphical user interface, application, Teams Description automatically generated

	CLOUD SPANNER	TRADITIONAL RELATIONAL	TRADITIONAL NON-RELATIONAL
Schema	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No
SQL	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No
Consistency	✓ Strong	✓ Strong	✗ Eventual
Availability	✓ High	✗ Failover	✓ High
Scalability	✓ Horizontal	✗ Vertical	✓ Horizontal
Replication	✓ Automatic	⚙ Configurable	⚙ Configurable

**NEW QUESTION 225**

You want to permanently delete a Pub/Sub topic managed by Config Connector in your Google Cloud project. What should you do?

- A. Use kubectl to delete the topic resource.
- B. Use gcloud CLI to delete the topic.
- C. Use kubectl to create the label deleted-by-cnrm and to change its value to true for the topic resource.
- D. Use gcloud CLI to update the topic label managed-by-cnrm to false.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 230**

You are building a product on top of Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You have a single GKE cluster. For each of your customers, a Pod is running in that cluster, and your customers can run arbitrary code inside their Pod. You want to maximize the isolation between your customers' Pods. What should you do?

- A. Use Binary Authorization and whitelist only the container images used by your customers' Pods.
- B. Use the Container Analysis API to detect vulnerabilities in the containers used by your customers' Pods.
- C. Create a GKE node pool with a sandbox type configured to gvisor
- D. Add the parameter runtimeClassName: gvisor to the specification of your customers' Pods.
- E. Use the cos\_containerd image for your GKE node
- F. Add a nodeSelector with the value cloud.google.com/gke-os-distribution: cos\_containerd to the specification of your customers' Pods.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 234**

Your company publishes large files on an Apache web server that runs on a Compute Engine instance. The Apache web server is not the only application running

in the project. You want to receive an email when the egress network costs for the server exceed 100 dollars for the current month as measured by Google Cloud Platform (GCP). What should you do?

- A. Set up a budget alert on the project with an amount of 100 dollars, a threshold of 100%, and notification type of "email."
- B. Set up a budget alert on the billing account with an amount of 100 dollars, a threshold of 100%, and notification type of "email."
- C. Export the billing data to BigQuery
- D. Create a Cloud Function that uses BigQuery to sum the egress network costs of the exported billing data for the Apache web server for the current month and sends an email if it is over 100 dollar
- E. Schedule the Cloud Function using Cloud Scheduler to run hourly.
- F. Use the Stackdriver Logging Agent to export the Apache web server logs to Stackdriver Logging. Create a Cloud Function that uses BigQuery to parse the HTTP response log data in Stackdriver for the current month and sends an email if the size of all HTTP responses, multiplied by current GCP egress prices, totals over 100 dollar
- G. Schedule the Cloud Function using Cloud Scheduler to run hourly.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://blog.doit-intl.com/the-truth-behind-google-cloud-egress-traffic-6e8f57b5c2f8>

#### NEW QUESTION 239

You are developing a new web application that will be deployed on Google Cloud Platform. As part of your release cycle, you want to test updates to your application on a small portion of real user traffic. The majority of the users should still be directed towards a stable version of your application. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application on App Engine For each update, create a new version of the same service Configure traffic splitting to send a small percentage of traffic to the new version
- B. Deploy the application on App Engine For each update, create a new service Configure traffic splitting to send a small percentage of traffic to the new service.
- C. Deploy the application on Kubernetes Engine For a new release, update the deployment to use the new version
- D. Deploy the application on Kubernetes Engine For a new release, create a new deployment for the new version Update the service to use the new deployment.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Keyword, Version, traffic splitting, App Engine supports traffic splitting for versions before releasing.

#### NEW QUESTION 244

You created several resources in multiple Google Cloud projects. All projects are linked to different billing accounts. To better estimate future charges, you want to have a single visual representation of all costs incurred. You want to include new cost data as soon as possible. What should you do?

- A. Configure Billing Data Export to BigQuery and visualize the data in Data Studio.
- B. Visit the Cost Table page to get a CSV export and visualize it using Data Studio.
- C. Fill all resources in the Pricing Calculator to get an estimate of the monthly cost.
- D. Use the Reports view in the Cloud Billing Console to view the desired cost information.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery> "Cloud Billing export to BigQuery enables you to export detailed Google Cloud billing data (such as usage, cost estimates, and pricing data) automatically throughout the day to a BigQuery dataset that you specify."

#### NEW QUESTION 246

You need to update a deployment in Deployment Manager without any resource downtime in the deployment. Which command should you use?

- A. `gcloud deployment-manager deployments create --config <deployment-config-path>`
- B. `gcloud deployment-manager deployments update --config <deployment-config-path>`
- C. `gcloud deployment-manager resources create --config <deployment-config-path>`
- D. `gcloud deployment-manager resources update --config <deployment-config-path>`

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 247

You have just created a new project which will be used to deploy a globally distributed application. You will use Cloud Spanner for data storage. You want to create a Cloud Spanner instance. You want to perform the first step in preparation of creating the instance. What should you do?

- A. Grant yourself the IAM role of Cloud Spanner Admin
- B. Create a new VPC network with subnetworks in all desired regions
- C. Configure your Cloud Spanner instance to be multi-regional
- D. Enable the Cloud Spanner API

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/getting-started/set-up>

#### NEW QUESTION 249

Your organization uses G Suite for communication and collaboration. All users in your organization have a G Suite account. You want to grant some G Suite users access to your Cloud Platform project. What should you do?

- A. Enable Cloud Identity in the GCP Console for your domain.
- B. Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.
- C. Create a CSV sheet with all users' email addresses
- D. Use the gcloud command line tool to convert them into Google Cloud Platform accounts.
- E. In the G Suite console, add the users to a special group called cloud-console-users@yourdomain.com. Rely on the default behavior of the Cloud Platform to grant users access if they are members of this group.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 250

Your company requires all developers to have the same permissions, regardless of the Google Cloud project they are working on. Your company's security policy also restricts developer permissions to Compute Engine.

Cloud Functions, and Cloud SQL. You want to implement the security policy with minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. • Create a custom role with Compute Engine, Cloud Functions, and Cloud SQL permissions in one project within the Google Cloud organization. • Copy the role across all projects created within the organization with the `gcloud iam roles copy` command. • Assign the role to developers in those projects.
- B. • Add all developers to a Google group in Google Groups for Workspace. • Assign the predefined role of Compute Admin to the Google group at the Google Cloud organization level.
- C. • Add all developers to a Google group in Cloud Identity. • Assign predefined roles for Compute Engine, Cloud Functions, and Cloud SQL permissions to the Google group for each project in the Google Cloud organization.
- D. • Add all developers to a Google group in Cloud Identity. • Create a custom role with Compute Engine, Cloud Functions, and Cloud SQL permissions at the Google Cloud organization level. • Assign the custom role to the Google group.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

<https://www.cloudskillsboost.google/focuses/1035?parent=catalog#:~:text=custom%20role%20at%20the%20or>

#### NEW QUESTION 252

You are working with a Cloud SQL MySQL database at your company. You need to retain a month-end copy of the database for three years for audit purposes. What should you do?

- A. Save file automatic first-of-the-month backup for three years Store the backup file in an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket
- B. Convert the automatic first-of-the-month backup to an export file Write the export file to a Coldline class Cloud Storage bucket
- C. Set up an export job for the first of the month Write the export file to an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket
- D. Set up an on-demand backup for the first of the month Write the backup to an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups#can\\_i\\_export\\_a\\_backup](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups#can_i_export_a_backup) [https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/import-export#automating\\_export\\_operations](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/import-export#automating_export_operations)

#### NEW QUESTION 255

You are working for a hospital that stores its medical images in an on-premises data room. The hospital wants to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images. The hospital wants an automated process to upload any new medical images to Cloud Storage. You need to design and implement a solution. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a Dataflow job from the batch template "Datastore to Cloud Storage" Schedule the batch job on the desired interval
- B. In the Cloud Console, go to Cloud Storage Upload the relevant images to the appropriate bucket
- C. Create a script that uses the gsutil command line interface to synchronize the on-premises storage with Cloud Storage Schedule the script as a cron job
- D. Create a Pub/Sub topic, and enable a Cloud Storage trigger for the Pub/Sub topic
- E. Create an application that sends all medical images to the Pub/Sub topic

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

they require cloud storage for archival and they want to automate the process to upload new medical images to cloud storage, hence we go for gsutil to copy on-prem images to cloud storage and automate the process via cron job. whereas Pub/Sub listens to the changes in the Cloud Storage bucket and triggers the pub/sub topic, which is not required.

#### NEW QUESTION 257

You have a project for your App Engine application that serves a development environment. The required testing has succeeded and you want to create a new project to serve as your production environment. What should you do?

- A. Use gcloud to create the new project, and then deploy your application to the new project.
- B. Use gcloud to create the new project and to copy the deployed application to the new project.
- C. Create a Deployment Manager configuration file that copies the current App Engine deployment into a new project.
- D. Deploy your application again using gcloud and specify the project parameter with the new project name to create the new project.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

You can deploy to a different project by using `--project` flag.

By default, the service is deployed to the current project configured via:

```
$ gcloud config set core/project PROJECT
```

To override this value for a single deployment, use the `--project` flag:

```
$ gcloud app deploy ~/my_app/app.yaml --project=PROJECT Ref: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/app/deploy
```

#### NEW QUESTION 258

Your Dataproc cluster runs in a single Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network in a single subnet with range 172.16.20.128/25. There are no private IP addresses available in the VPC network. You want to add new VMs to communicate with your cluster using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

- A. Modify the existing subnet range to 172.16.20.0/24.
- B. Create a new Secondary IP Range in the VPC and configure the VMs to use that range.
- C. Create a new VPC network for the VM
- D. Enable VPC Peering between the VMs' VPC network and the Dataproc cluster VPC network.
- E. Create a new VPC network for the VMs with a subnet of 172.32.0.0/16. Enable VPC network Peering between the Dataproc VPC network and the VMs VPC network
- F. Configure a custom Route exchange.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

/25:

CIDR to IP Range Result

CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/25 Netmask 255.255.255.128

Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.127

First IP 172.16.20.128

First IP (Decimal) 2886734976 Last IP 172.16.20.255

Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 128

CIDR 172.16.20.128/25

/24:

CIDR to IP Range Result

CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/24 Netmask 255.255.255.0

Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.255

First IP 172.16.20.0

First IP (Decimal) 2886734848 Last IP 172.16.20.255

Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 256

CIDR 172.16.20.128/24

#### NEW QUESTION 263

Your organization has strict requirements to control access to Google Cloud projects. You need to enable your Site Reliability Engineers (SREs) to approve requests from the Google Cloud support team when an SRE opens a support case. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add your SREs to roles/iam.roleAdmin role.
- B. Add your SREs to roles/accessapproval approver role.
- C. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/iam roleAdmin role.
- D. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/accessapproval approver role.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 264

You need to manage multiple Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects in the fewest steps possible. You want to configure the Google Cloud SDK command line interface (CLI) so that you can easily manage multiple GCP projects. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.\* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
- B. \* 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.\* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project
- C. \* 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.\* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
- D. \* 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.\* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud> [https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations#multiple\\_configurations](https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations#multiple_configurations)

#### NEW QUESTION 269

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