



Google

Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 2)

The Border Security Agency has hired your software services firm to build an application for them that will collect information about visas stamped on passports. You are given stamped images. You have to find out which country issued the visa and the period of validity. Pull out this data and put it into a database. Which of these applications would be suitable for that?

- A. Use Cloud Vision API - write code to identify the text blocks, copy the data, and store it
- B. Use TensorFlow - write code that will identify the type of visa and the bounding text block
- C. Copy the data and then store it.
- D. Use AutoML - upload other images of visas and run the model creation process which will automatically identify the visas
- E. Use Data Labeling service - outsource the work of marking and extracting the information to others.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Vision API allows you to programmatically identify images, text, etc. in the document. This would be the best option.
<https://cloud.google.com/vision>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are running a data warehouse on BigQuery. A partner company is offering a recommendation engine based on the data in your data warehouse. The partner company is also running their application on Google Cloud. They manage the resources in their own project, but they need access to the BigQuery dataset in your project. You want to provide the partner company with access to the dataset. What should you do?

- A. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and have them give the Service Account access to BigQuery in their project.
- B. Create a Service Account in your own project, and grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in your project.
- C. Create a Service Account in your own project, and ask the partner to grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in their project.
- D. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and grant their Service Account access to the BigQuery dataset in your project.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- if the need is to authenticate the application to access your dataset, it's the application's service account that will be provided during the authentication, so the service account is to be created at their side to run the application

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

A startup client of yours does offline data processing for a few of its clients. They are migrating their applications and the associated data to Google Cloud. They have 100TB of data to move. They presently have a very small private data center setup connected to a local internet provider. The maximum bandwidth they are able to get is 100Mbps. How long will it take them to transfer the data over the internet if the transfer goes smoothly?

- A. About 12 days.
- B. About 2 years.
- C. About 100 days.
- D. About 24 hours.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key reason I included this question is to clarify some terminologies that will be important for your estimates. The data size mentioned is a TB terabyte. Note the "byte". The speed is mentioned in Mbps, which is Megabits per second. Note the "bits". 8 bits make a byte. So, to get the actual number of bits transferred, you need to multiply the TB number by 8.

Total data transferred (in bits) = $100 * 1,000,000,000,000 * 8$ bits

Speed = 100Mbps = $100 * 1,000,000$. i.e. 100 million bits are transferred per second. Hence time taken to transfer all the data = Total Data/Speed = 8,000,000 seconds. Number of seconds in a day = $24*60*60 = 86,400$

Total time taken in days = $8,000,000/86,400 = 92.59$ days

Reference link

- https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets#online_ver

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following storage options should you use when your company is using Cloud Storage to store application backup files for disaster recovery purposes, provided you want to follow Google's recommended practices.

- A. Multi-Regional Storage
- B. Coldline storage
- C. Nearline Storage
- D. Regional Storage

Answer: B

Explanation:

Coldline storage is a very low cost highly durable storage service for data archiving, online backup, and disaster recovery. Coldline storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access at most once a year due to its slightly lower availability, 90 day minimum storage duration cost for data access, and higher per operation costs.

Nearline and Coldline are for backup and archival storage and having the highest availability for both with 99.9 percent.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are a program manager in a company you need to submit a bare metal solution order for a se-cure, high performance connection with a low-latency network fabric. What network information you need to submit the order to Bare Metal Solutions.

- A. IP Ranges for example Client IP Address range used for communication between your Google Cloud and Bare Metal Solution environments.
- B. Google Cloud Project Id that you are using with your bare metal solution environ-ment.
- C. Total number of VLANs you need in your Bare Metal Solution Environment.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

What Bare Metal Solution provides

Bare Metal Solution is a managed solution that provides purpose-built HPE or Atos bare-metal servers in regional extensions that are connected to Google Cloud by a managed, high-performance connection with a low-latency network fabric.

With Bare Metal Solution, Google Cloud provides and manages the core infrastructure, the network, the physical and network security, and hardware monitoring capabilities in an environment from which you can access all of the Google Cloud services. The core infrastructure includes secure, controlled-environment facilities, and power.

The Bare Metal Solution also includes the provisioning and maintenance of custom, sole-tenancy servers with local SAN, and smart hands support.

The network, which is managed by Google Cloud, includes a low-latency Partner Interconnect connection into the customer Bare Metal Solution environment.

The available Google Cloud services include private API access, management tools, support, and billing.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

What cloud deployment model is generally deployed between organizations such as non-profits, hospitals or even enterprises that share similar requirements or interests?

- A. Hybrid
- B. Community
- C. Private
- D. Public

Answer: B

Explanation:

Community Cloud – The cloud infrastructure is planned for selective use by a particular community of consumers from organizations that have mutual interests like security needs, policy, and compliance considerations.

Reference link- https://csrc.nist.gov/glossary/term/community_cloud

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer in the European Union region is very clear that their data should not go outside the Eu-ropean Union. Their end users are spread all over the European U. They have to choose a storage option that serves all the users within Asia via web browsers as quickly as possible. Which storage option will work for them?

Multi-regions

Multi-Region Name	Multi-Region Description
ASIA	Data centers in Asia
EU	Data centers within member states of the European Union*
US	Data centers in the United States

- A. Cloud Storage with a single region that is known to be within the European U
- B. Cloud Filestore is connected to virtual machines which are guaranteed to be within the European U
- C. Cloud Storage with the multi-region option of European U
- D. Cloud Storage with the dual-region option of European U

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multi-region option will use multiple datacenters that are within the European Union. More regions will also help with lower latency since users are spread across the European U.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/locations#considerations>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following statements describe the features of a preemptible VM in-stance? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Instance is alive for no more than 12 hours
- B. Can be pre-empted with a 30 minute notice
- C. Can be pre-empted with a 30 second notice
- D. Discounted Significantly
- E. Instance is alive for no more than 24 hours

F. Can use free tier credits

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Instance is alive for no more than 24 hours, Can be pre-empted with a 30 second notice, Discounted Significantly.

Preemptible VM is an instance that you can create and run at a lower cost than normal instances.

However, Compute Engine might stop (pre-empt) these instances if it requires access to those resources for other tasks. Preemptible instances are excess Compute Engine capacity, so their availability varies with usage.

Live at most 24 hours Can be pre-empted with a 30 second notification via API and are Discounted significantly

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has made plans to roll out OpenShift, a Kubernetes platform solution offered by IBM Red Hat, across all its on-premises and public cloud environments. Given that you are the lead architect responsible for your company's GCP deployments, what type of shared responsibility model will this deployment entail for you?

- A. SaaS
- B. On premises
- C. PaaS
- D. IaaS

Answer: D

Explanation:

The key to remember here is that for a service provided (GCP in this case) to take responsibility for its PaaS, it must offer the service as a managed service. GCP offers its own Kubernetes platform called GKE. But OpenShift is not a Google-offered PaaS solution. As such, Google will not take responsibility for the back-end operations and design of your OpenShift environments. You will need to manage all the VMs that OpenShift will provision as part of its GCP deployment. So this is an IaaS deployment from a shared responsibility model perspective.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer has contacted you about migrating to Google Cloud. The customer would like to migrate their data from on premises as soon as possible. They don't have the budget to rewrite code, and they want the most direct route. What migration option should suggest to the customer?

- A. None, since the customer is not cloud native ready.
- B. Rip and Replace
- C. Lift and Shift
- D. Improve and Move

Answer: C

Explanation:

With Lift and Shift migrations, the customer could move workloads from a source environment to a target environment with few or no modifications or refactoring

Lift and shift

In a lift and shift migration, you move workloads from a source environment to a target environment with minor or no modifications or refactoring. The modifications you apply to the workloads to migrate are only the minimum changes you need to make in order for the workloads to operate in the target environment.

A lift and shift migration is ideal when a workload can operate as-is in the target environment, or when there is little or no business need for change. This migration is the type that requires the least amount of time because the amount of refactoring is kept to a minimum.

There might be technical issues that force a lift and shift migration. If you cannot refactor a workload to migrate and cannot decommission the workload, you must use a lift and shift migration. For example, it can be difficult or impossible to modify the source code of the workload, or the build process isn't straightforward so producing new artifacts after refactoring the source code might not be possible.

Lift and shift migrations are the easiest to perform because your team can continue to use the same set of tools and skills that they were using before. These migrations also support off-the-shelf software. Because you migrate existing workloads with minimal refactoring, lift and shift migrations tend to be the quickest, compared to improve and move or remove and replace migrations.

On the other hand, the results of a lift and shift migration are non-cloud-native workloads running in the target environment. These workloads don't take full advantage of cloud platform features, such as horizontal scalability, fine-grained pricing, and highly managed services.

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-gcp-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

A large organization is struggling to manage their cloud costs effectively. They want to increase visibility into cloud costs. Which cost management approach should the organization use?

- A. Establish a partnership between finance, technology, and business teams.
- B. Appoint a single person to monitor cloud spending across the organization.
- C. Review any cloud spending that exceeds the organization's error budget.

D. Increase monitoring of on-premises infrastructure and services.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Because cross-team partnerships are part of the visibility cost management strategy.
https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.question.COST_1.en.html

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 2)

App Engine has been deployed in your customers GCP cloud deployment. The customer would like to know more about the benefits of App Engine Flexible. Please advise them on the benefits of App Engine Flexible (Select Two Answers)

- A. Supports autoscaling
- B. Supports Docker containers
- C. Supports mainframe connectivity
- D. Source code is written in specific versions of the supported programming languages only

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Autoscaling is supported in both Flexible and Standard environments. Flexible Environment does run a Docker container that includes a custom runtime or source code written in other programming languages.

Reference link - <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/the-appengine-environments>

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 2)

A large travel company has thus far invested heavily in their technology team. There is strategic pressure on the company to focus on their core business and innovate to survive in certain geographies and thrive in others. They are evaluating whether a move to Google Cloud will be good for them. Which of these reasons would be relevant for them? (choose two answer)

- A. Application architecture won't be too involved because of serverless options.
- B. The IT team won't have to manage software upgrades, security patches, et
- C. for the VMs.
- D. The IT team won't have to work on procuring and provisioning new hardware and refreshes to existing hardware.
- E. Budgeting won't be an issue since the cloud takes care of billing.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your large and frequently changing organization's user information is stored in an on-premises LDAP database. The database includes user passwords and group and organization membership.

How should your organization provision Google accounts and groups to access Google Cloud resources?

- A. Replicate the LDAP infrastructure on Compute Engine
- B. Use the Firebase Authentication REST API to create users
- C. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync to create users
- D. Use the Identity Platform REST API to create users

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can run a single instance of Google Cloud Directory Sync to synchronize user accounts and groups to Google Cloud.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction> Text Description automatically generated
<https://support.google.com/a/answer/106368?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization wants to scale their existing virtual machine architecture as quickly as possible. Why should the organization use VMware Engine?

- A. To archive virtual machine instances.
- B. To deploy custom APIs seamlessly.
- C. To migrate virtual machines to containers.
- D. To replatform virtual machines as they are.

Answer: D

Explanation:

VMware Engine helps migrate and run virtual machines in Google Cloud with minimal changes to the VM architecture.

Table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

A virtual machine (VM) is a digital version of a physical computer. Virtual machine software can run programs and operating systems, store data, connect to networks, and do other computing functions, and requires maintenance such as updates and system monitoring. Multiple VMs can be hosted on a single physical machine, often a server, and then managed using virtual machine software. This provides flexibility for compute resources (compute, storage, network) to be distributed among VMs as needed, increasing overall efficiency. This architecture provides the basic building blocks for the advanced virtualized resources we use today, including cloud computing.

Learn about virtual machines and [VM family types](#) that are available with [Compute Engine](#), the cloud-based computing infrastructure from Google Cloud.

<https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-a-virtual-machine>

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your manager wants to restrict communication of all virtual machines with internet access; with resources in another network; or with a resource outside Compute Engine. It is expected that different teams will create new folders and projects in the near future.

How would you restrict all virtual machines from having an external IP address?

- A. Define an organization policy at the root organization node to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
- B. Define an organization policy on all existing folders to define a constraint to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
- C. Define an organization policy on all existing projects to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
- D. Communicate with the different teams and agree that each time a virtual machine is created, it must be configured without an external IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/overview>

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

Each of the three cloud service models - infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and software as a service (SaaS) - offers benefits between flexibility and levels of management by the cloud provider and the customer.

Why would SaaS be the right choice of service model?

- A. You want a balance between flexibility for the customer and the level of management by the cloud provider
- B. You want to minimize the level of management by the customer
- C. You want to maximize flexibility for the customer.
- D. You want to be able to shift your emphasis between flexibility and management by the cloud provider as business needs change

Answer: B

Explanation:

Benefits of SaaS

The main benefit of SaaS is that it offloads all infrastructure and application management to the SaaS vendor. Reference: <https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/iaas-paas-saas>

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following statements is/are correct about Bare Metal Solutions?

- A. The network, which Google Cloud manages includes a low-latency Cloud Inter-connect connection into the customer Bare Metal Solution environment.
- B. Bare Metal Solution also includes the provisioning and maintenance of the customer, sole-tenancy hardware with local SAN, and smart hands support.
- C. Bare Metal Solution uses a bring-your-own-license (BYOL) model.
- D. All of the Above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is true

You are responsible for the licensing of all of your software. Bare Metal Solution uses a bring-your-own-license (BYOL) model.

Apart from this you are responsible for the software, applications, and data that you use and store in the Bare Metal Solution environment.

Responsibilities Data, including:

- Security and encryption
- Backups

Software and applications, including:

- Installation
- Configuration
- Upgrades and patching

Operating system and any hypervisor, including:

- Configuration changes
- Upgrades and patching Server clusters, including:
- Installation
- Configuration
- Maintenance Licensing

Option B & C is also true.

With Bare Metal Solution, Google Cloud provides and manages the core infrastructure, the network, the physical and network security, and hardware monitoring capabilities in an environment from which you can access all of the Google Cloud services. The core infrastructure includes secure, controlled-environment facilities, and power.

The Bare Metal Solution also includes the provisioning and maintenance of the custom, sole-tenancy hardware with local SAN, and smart hands support.

The network, which is managed by Google Cloud includes a low-latency Cloud Interconnect connection into the customer Bare Metal Solution environment.

The available Google Cloud services include private API access, management tools, support, and billing.

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization has created an ecommerce website. What data on this website would be considered structured data?

- A. Product photographs
- B. Product reviews
- C. Product descriptions
- D. Product ratings score

Answer: D

Explanation:

Because product ratings are structured because they are numerical scores.

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product can report on and maintain compliance on your entire Google Cloud organization to cover multiple projects?

- A. Cloud Logging
- B. Identity and Access Management
- C. Google Cloud Armor
- D. Security Command Center

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security Command Center is a centralized security and risk management platform for your Google Cloud resources. It is a single tool that offers a variety of security features including:

- * 1. Gain centralized visibility and control
- * 2. Discover misconfigurations and vulnerabilities
- * 3. Report on and maintain compliance
- * 4. Detect threats targeting your Google Cloud assets <https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization needs to analyze data in order to gather insights into its daily operations. You only want to pay for the data you store and the queries you perform. Which Google Cloud product should your organization choose for its data analytics warehouse?

- A. Cloud SQL
- B. Dataproc
- C. Cloud Spanner
- D. BigQuery

Answer: D

Explanation:

BigQuery is an enterprise data warehouse for large amounts of relational structured data Serverless, highly scalable, and cost-effective multicloud data warehouse designed for business agility.

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization needs to build streaming data pipelines. You don't want to manage the individual servers that do the data processing in the pipelines. Instead, you want a managed service that will automatically scale with the amount of data to be processed.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization choose?

- A. Pub/Sub
- B. Dataflow
- C. Data Catalog
- D. Dataprep by Trifacta

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline>

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline>

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your customer has reliable information to indicate that they will use a certain amount of computing and analytics. The workloads are critical and they don't want to take a chance with VMs or BigQuery slots being unavailable during a peak period. How can they ensure that they allocate the capacity?

- A. Send in the filled form to Google Cloud support to reserve the Compute Engine and BigQuery resources required.
- B. Create reservations on Compute Engine and BigQuery.
- C. On the day the capacity is required, set a scheduled job that will provision as many resources as required and lock it in.
- D. Google Cloud is elastic for resource
- E. You cannot reserve resources in advance; it is pay per use.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Create reservations on Compute Engine and BigQuery. You can reserve capacity in advance and use it over a period of time. You could also get a cost advantage.

=> There is no need for involved support. It is self-serve via the console.

=> You can reserve resources in advance when you have the need for it. And when you want to take a pay-per-use approach, that is also possible.

=> It is not a good idea to be lock in/hoard resources; you'll pay unnecessarily for resources. Also, it is difficult to time exactly when the demand will be.

References:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/reserving-zonal-resources> <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/reservations-intro>

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 1)

What conditions be true if a VM interface wants to send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access?

- A. VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
- B. VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is disabled
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the Above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A VM interface can send packets to the external IP addresses

Google Access if all these conditions are met:

of Google APIs and services using Private

- The VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is enabled.

- The VPC network that contains the subnet meets the network requirements for Google APIs and services.

- The VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.

- The source IP address of packets sent from the VM matches the VM interface's primary internal IP address or an internal IP address from an alias IP range.

A VM with an external IP address assigned to its network interface doesn't need Private Google Access to connect to Google APIs and services. However, the VPC network must meet the requirements for accessing Google APIs and services.

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your team is publishing research results and needs to make large amounts of data available to other researchers within the professional community and the public at minimum cost.

How should you host the data?

- A. Use a Cloud Storage bucket and enable "Requester Pays."
- B. Use a Cloud Storage bucket and provide Signed URLs for the data files.
- C. Use a Cloud Storage bucket and set up a Cloud Interconnect connection to allow access to the data.
- D. Host the data on-premise
- E. and set up a Cloud Interconnect connection to allow access to the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enabling Requester Pays is useful, for example, if you have a lot of data you want to make available to users, but you don't want to be charged for their access to that data.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/requester-pays>

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization consists of many teams. Each team has many Google Cloud projects. Your organization wants to simplify the management of identity and access policies for these projects.

How can you group these projects to meet this goal?

- A. Group each team's projects into a separate domain
- B. Assign labels based on the virtual machines that are part of each team's projects
- C. Use folders to group each team's projects
- D. Group each team's projects into a separate organization node

Answer: C

Explanation:

Text Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Folders are nodes in the [Cloud Platform Resource Hierarchy](#). A folder can contain projects, other folders, or a combination of both. Organizations can **use folders to group projects** under the organization node in a hierarchy. For example, your organization might contain multiple departments, each with its own set of Google Cloud resources. Folders allow you to group these resources on a per-department basis. Folders are used to group resources that share common IAM policies. While a folder can contain multiple folders or resources, a given folder or resource can have exactly one parent.

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-folders>

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your customer is making a decision on whether to move to Google Cloud. Their key concern is about 10,000 VMs that are part of their IT infrastructure used across more than 110 applications. They are apprehensive of too many changes at this stage. They want to get to Google Cloud in the easiest way possible with minimal disruption. What option would you recommend for them?

- A. Use Migrate for Anthos
- B. Lift and shift the VMs to serverless options like App Engine Flex.
- C. Re-architect on-prem to use Kubernetes and then slowly extend and bridge the on-prem data center to the Google Cloud data center.
- D. Use Migrate for Compute

Answer: D

Explanation:

Migrate for Compute Engine's advanced replication migration technology copies instance data to Google Cloud in the background with no interruptions to the source workload that's running.

Text Description automatically generated

Cloud migration creates a lot of questions. Migrate for Compute Engine by Google Cloud has the answers. Whether you're looking to migrate one application from on-premises or one thousand enterprise-grade applications across multiple data centers, Migrate for Compute Engine gives any IT team, large or small, the power to migrate their workloads to Google Cloud.

Watch the video to your right to hear what one of our customers, Rackspace Technology, thinks about Migrate for Compute Engine's speed and ease of use.

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine>

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 1)

A Multiple projects within your organization have long-term VM usage. Based on current demand, they are able to project into the future and estimate how many VM hours they will use every year. Going in for a committed use contract seems sensible. How can you configure committed use easily across all the projects?

- A. Enable committed use with discount sharing for the projects
- B. Review the usage of resources by each project on a daily basis
- C. Enable committed use for the following day based on that number, so that it gives maximum granularity without wastage.
- D. Take a report of each project's use in the last year
- E. Enable committed use on a per-project basis based on the previous year's numbers.
- F. Share a Google Sheet and request each project team to send in their estimate
- G. Enable committed use accordingly on a per-project basis.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enable committed use discounts are applied to the project from which you purchased it. To share the discount across multiple projects linked to your Cloud Billing account, enable committed use discount sharing from the console. When you enable committed use discount sharing, all of your current active committed use discounts in all the projects under the same Cloud Billing account, including those you previously purchased and new ones you purchase in the future are shared across your Cloud Billing account. Your sustained use discounts are also pooled and shared across all projects within your Cloud Billing account.

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your company is running the majority of its workloads in a co-located data center. The workloads are running on virtual machines (VMs) on top of a hypervisor and use either Linux or Windows server editions. As part of your company's transformation strategy, you need to modernize workloads as much as possible by adopting cloud-native technologies. You need to migrate the workloads into Google Cloud. What should you do?

What should you do?

- A. Export the VMs into VMDK format, and import them into Compute Engine
- B. Export the VMs into VMDK format, and import them into Google Cloud VMware Engine
- C. Migrate the workloads using Migrate for Compute Engine
- D. Migrate the workloads using Migrate for Anthos

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anthos: Anthos lets you build, deploy, and manage applications anywhere in a secure, consistent manner. You can modernize existing applications running on virtual machines while deploying cloud-native apps on containers in an increasingly hybrid and multi-cloud world.

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your company provides car maintenance services. It is conducting an internal hackathon to identify new ideas that could expand their business. The teams have pitched different ideas and have started working on it. They have to present their application to the judges within 48 hours. A presentation alone is not enough; they have to demonstrate a working proof of concept. The team that you are mentoring is going to recommend additional services to drive in customers based on the brand of car they drive in. They need to be able to identify what brand of car the customer has, based on a photograph automatically taken at entry. They have already discovered an open source database of car images collected by online enthusiasts. How should they implement this solution?

- A. Use Deep Learning Containers that are preconfigured and optimized containers for deep learning environments.
- B. Use AutoML Image - upload the images and let it create a working model for you.
- C. Use TensorFlow to create a model that will identify the car brands; use the available data to train the model.
- D. Use Cloud Vision AI that is able to detect logo
- E. Write only the code to integrate in-to your workflow.

Answer: B

Explanation:

It would be most straightforward to use AutoML Image. Put the images in Cloud Storage, point to it from AutoML, and start the model building process. Reference Link- <https://cloud.google.com/automl>

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization wants to search for and share plug-and-play AI components which can easily build ML services into their project. Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

- A. Document AI
- B. AI Hub
- C. Cloud Talent Solution
- D. Recommendations AI

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because AI Hub is a hosted repository of plug-and-play AI components. Reference link:- <https://cloud.google.com/ai-hub/docs/release-notes>

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

A prospect wants to be able to store and analyze data. Their analysts already know SQL, but are not familiar with other technologies. Which of these databases can the analysts use without additional training?

- A. Cloud SQL, BigQuery, Datastore
- B. Spanner, Cloud SQL, BigQuery
- C. Cloud SQL, Firestore, Datastore
- D. Cloud SQL, Bigtable, BigQuery

Answer: B

Explanation:

Spanner, Cloud SQL, BigQuery

Spanner- Cloud Spanner is a fully managed, mission-critical, relational database service that offers transactional consistency at global scale, automatic, synchronous replication for high availability, and support for two SQL Google Standard SQL and PostgreSQL.

Cloud SQL- Cloud SQL is a fully-managed database service that helps you set up, maintain, manage, and administer your relational databases on Google Cloud Platform.

BigQuery- Google BigQuery is a cloud-based Architecture and provides exceptional performance as it can auto-scale up and down based on the data load and performs data analysis efficiently. On the other hand, SQL Server is based on client-server architecture and has fixed performance throughout unless the user scales it manually.

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your ed-tech start-up was originally launched in a small geography. Any user sign-ups, course progress, tests taken, etc. are captured on a self-managed MySQL database. Every user generates many such transactions. Now you're taking the application globally and preparing for a much larger influx of users from all over the world. The existing MySQL server is unlikely to be able to scale. Which convenient option can be considered?

- A. Migrate to BigQuery
- B. Migrate to Cloud Spanner
- C. Migrate to Cloud SQL
- D. Migrate to Bigtable

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Spanner is a global scale SQL database that scales extremely well. That would be the best choice.

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is on a critical path with recently developed applications. They are going into production in a month. A few million users are expected to use the new application. They want to ensure minimum disruption when the application goes live. Any issues have to be dealt with within minutes and resolved as quickly as possible. Which Support package should they take?

- A. Enhanced Support
- B. Standard Support
- C. Basic Support
- D. Premium Support

Answer: D

Explanation:

Premium Support will have a 15-minute response time with 24/7 response for high & critical-impact issues. Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

Premium Support overview

[Send feedback](#)

This page explains the features of Premium Support.

Premium Support is a paid support offering designed for enterprises that run mission critical workloads and require fast response times, platform stability, and increased operational efficiencies.

This overview covers the following aspects of Premium Support:

- How you work with a [Technical Account Manager](#) to optimize your Google Cloud operations and Premium Support experience.
- [Features](#) of the offering, including [support case features](#) and [Customer Aware Support](#).
- [Value Add Services](#) that you can purchase to customize your offering.

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

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization recently migrated its compute workloads to Google Cloud. You want these workloads in Google Cloud to privately and securely access your large volume of on-premises data, and you also want to minimize latency. What should your organization do?

- A. Use Storage Transfer Service to securely make your data available to Google Cloud
- B. Create a VPC between your on-premises data center and your Google resources
- C. Peer your on-premises data center to Google's Edge Network
- D. Use Transfer Appliance to securely make your data available to Google Cloud

Answer: C

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application, Word, email Description automatically generated

Direct Peering overview

[Send feedback](#)

Direct Peering enables you to establish a direct [peering](#) connection between your business network and Google's edge network and exchange high-throughput cloud traffic.

This capability is available at any of more than 100 locations in 33 countries around the world. For more information about Google's edge locations, see [Google's peering site](#).

When established, Direct Peering provides a direct path from your on-premises network to Google services, including Google Cloud products that can be exposed through one or more public IP addresses. Traffic from Google's network to your on-premises network also takes that direct path, including traffic from VPC networks in your projects. Google Cloud customers must request that direct egress pricing be enabled for each of their projects after they have established Direct Peering with Google. For more information, see [Pricing](#).

Direct Peering exists outside of Google Cloud. Unless you need to access Google Workspace applications, the recommended methods of access to Google Cloud are [Dedicated Interconnect](#) or [Partner Interconnect](#).

For a description of the differences between Direct Peering and Cloud Interconnect, see the [comparison table](#).

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/direct-peering>

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are currently managing workloads running on Windows Server for which your company owns the licenses. Your workloads are only needed during working hours, which allows you to shut down the instances during the weekend. Your Windows Server licenses are up for renewal in a month, and you want to optimize your license cost.

What should you do?

- A. Renew your licenses for an additional period of 3 year
- B. Renew your licenses for an additional period of 3 year
- C. Negotiate a cost reduction with your current hosting provider wherein infrastructure cost is reduced when workloads are not in use
- D. Renew your licenses for an additional period of 2 year
- E. Negotiate a cost reduction by committing to an automatic renewal of the licenses at the end of the 2 year period
- F. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine with a bring-your-own-license (BYOL) model
- G. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine with a pay-as-you-go (PAYG) model

Answer: D

Explanation:

The PAYG model is more convenient because you only pay for usage. And the case describes that the workloads are only run on certain days.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 1)

What would provide near-unlimited availability of computing resources without requiring your organization to procure and provision new equipment?

- A. Public cloud
- B. Containers
- C. Private cloud
- D. Microservices

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 1)

A video game organization has invested in cloud technology to generate insights from user behaviors. They want to ensure recommendations of games are aligned to players' interests. What may have prompted this business decision?

- A. Customers expect faster time to market for games.
- B. Employees expect source code changes to be deployed faster.
- C. Customers expect a personalized experience.
- D. Employees expect more predictable data management spending.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because in the cloud era, users expect more personalization and customization.

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization offers public mobile apps and websites. You want to migrate to a Google Cloud-based solution for checking and maintaining your users' usernames and passwords and controlling their access to different resources based on their identity.

Which should your organization choose?

- A. VPN tunnels
- B. Identity Platform
- C. Compute Engine firewall rules
- D. Private Google Access

Answer: B

Explanation:

An identity platform is a modern solution for managing the identities of users and devices in a centralized fashion.

Reference:

<https://www.okta.com/blog/2021/07/what-is-an-identity-platform/#:~:text=An%20identity%20platform%20is%20Text%20Description%20automatically%20generated>

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization needs to plan its cloud infrastructure expenditures. Which should your organization do?

- A. Review cloud resource costs frequently, because costs change often based on use
- B. Review cloud resource costs annually as part of planning your organization's overall budget
- C. If your organization uses only cloud resources, infrastructure costs are no longer part of your overall budget
- D. Involve fewer people in cloud resource planning than your organization did for on-premises resource planning

Answer: A

Explanation:

Review cloud resource costs frequently, because costs change often based on use because One need to know current usage/ trend for planning; While public cloud eliminates capex, and gets into pay as you go model, the usage pattern determines the cloud cost and hence needs to be measured frequently to enable better forecast

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud service or feature lets you build machine learning models using Standard SQL and data in a data warehouse?

- A. BigQuery ML
- B. TensorFlow
- C. AutoML Tables
- D. Cloud Bigtable ML

Answer: A

Explanation:

BigQuery ML lets you create and execute machine learning models in BigQuery using standard SQL queries. Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/introduction#:~:text=BigQuery%20ML%20lets%20you%20create,th>
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/introduction>

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization needs to restrict access to a Cloud Storage bucket. Only employees who are based in Canada should be allowed to view the contents. What is the most effective and efficient way to satisfy this requirement?

- A. Deploy the Cloud Storage bucket to a Google Cloud region in Canada
- B. Configure Google Cloud Armor to allow access to the bucket only from IP addresses based in Canada
- C. Give each employee who is based in Canada access to the bucket
- D. Create a group consisting of all Canada-based employees, and give the group access to the bucket

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control>
Because you can use your own private VPN to access the Canada-only bucket from anywhere in the world.

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 1)

You decide to migrate your on-premises environment to the cloud. You need to determine which resource components still need to be assigned ownership. Which two functions are owned by a public cloud provider? (Choose two.)

- A. Hardware maintenance
- B. Infrastructure architecture
- C. Infrastructure deployment automation
- D. Hardware capacity management
- E. Fixing application security issues

Answer: AD

Explanation:

In a shared responsible model, hardware maintenance and capacity management cloud provider is the responsible part.

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is building an application running in Google Cloud. Currently, software builds, tests, and regular deployments are done manually, but you want to reduce work for the team. Your organization wants to use Google Cloud managed solutions to automate your build, testing, and deployment process. Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

- A. Cloud Scheduler
- B. Cloud Code
- C. Cloud Build
- D. Cloud Deployment Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Deploy your application to App Engine using the gcloud app deploy command. This command automatically builds a container image by using the Cloud Build service and then deploys that image to the App Engine flexible environment.
Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/nodejs/testing-and-deploying-your-app>

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your customer currently has a hybrid cloud setup including their on-premises data center and AWS. They are consolidating all their services on Google Cloud as part of a modernization plan and want to spend less IT effort in the future. There are about 10 MySQL and 25 PostgreSQL databases across the two DCs. What is the best option to for them?

- A. Use the Data Catalog Service to manage the metadata of the databases
- B. Use Cloud Dataflow service and setup Google's Cloud SQL as the sink and the others as the source, which will cause the data to flow in as expected.
- C. Use the Database Migration Service
- D. Use the Bare Metal Solution and copy the databases directly as they are on-premises and on AWS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Database Migration is the right one to use: "Simplifying migrations to Cloud SQL. Now available for MySQL and PostgreSQL migrations, with SQL Server coming soon." Since the customer also doesn't want to manage their own database installations in the future, Cloud SQL is the best option.

Database Migration Service

Simplify migrations to Cloud SQL. Available now for MySQL and PostgreSQL, with SQL Server migrations and Oracle to PostgreSQL migrations in preview.

Get started

Migration guide

- ✓ Migrate databases to Cloud SQL from on premises, Google Compute Engine, and other clouds
- ✓ Replicate data continuously for minimal downtime migrations
- ✓ Serverless and easy to set up

<https://cloud.google.com/database-migration>

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your Google Cloud Platform [GCP] admin has to manage a bunch of API keys for external services that are accessed by different applications, which are used by a few teams. What is the best way to manage them?

- A. Share the information in a Github repository and grant access to the repo in IAM as required.
- B. Store the information in Secret Manager and give IAM read permissions as re-quired.
- C. Store the information in Kubernetes Secrets and only grant read permissions to users as required.
- D. Encrypt the information and store it in Cloud Storage for centralized acces
- E. Give the decrypt key only to the users who need to access it.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Store the information in Secret Manager is a secure and convenient storage system for API keys, passwords, certificates, and other sensitive data. Secret Manager provides a central place and single source of truth to manage access, and audit secrets across Google Cloud.

<https://cloud.google.com/secret-manager>

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product gives you a consistent platform for multi-cloud application deployments and extends other Google Cloud services to your environment?

- A. Google Kubernetes Engine
- B. Virtual Public Cloud
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Anthos

Answer: D

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Anthos

Migrate directly from VMs, Build, deploy, and optimize apps on GKE, Anthos serverless landing zones and VMs anywhere—simply, flexibly, and securely



- ✓ Build, deploy, and optimize apps on GKE and VMs anywhere—simply, flexibly, and securely
- ✓ Consistent development and operations experience for hybrid and multicloud environments
- ✓ Achieve up to 4.8x ROI within 3 years according to the [Forrester Total Economic Impact study](#)
- ✓ Accelerate your VM-based app [migration journey](#) to containers

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

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to add a new function to their application. They want to write the code and let the public cloud provider handle the infrastructure. Which infrastructure solution should they use?

- A. Virtual machines
- B. Bare Metal Solution
- C. Serverless computing
- D. Container Registry

Answer: C

Explanation:

Serverless computing, as public cloud provider (eg. google) will manage the infra things

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization needs to migrate specialized workloads to the cloud while maintaining their existing complex licensing and architecture. What Google Cloud solution should the organization use?

- A. Compute Engine
- B. Bare Metal Solution
- C. Cloud Run
- D. Cloud Functions

Answer: B

Explanation:

“This solution provides a path to modernize your application infrastructure landscape, while maintaining your existing investments and architecture. With Bare Metal Solution, you can bring your specialized workloads to Google Cloud, allowing you access and integration with GCP services with minimal latency.”

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization has decided to modernize their applications in the cloud to keep up with their customers' needs. What may have prompted this business decision?

- A. Their on-premises applications only autoscale to meet demand.
- B. They want to change from a pay-as-you-go model to a capital expenditure model.
- C. Their source code changes erroneously without developer interaction.
- D. Their on-premises applications take months to update and deploy.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 3)

How is privacy defined in the context of cloud technology?

- A. Restrictions on data access and sharing
- B. Procedures to authenticate user identity
- C. Susceptibility to data breaches and cyber attacks
- D. Compliance with regulatory standards

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which policy helps Google Cloud keep customer data private?

- A. Google tests the service availability of customer applications.
- B. Google does not use customer data for advertising purposes.
- C. Google migrates customer data to an offline server when a threat is detected.
- D. Google does not allow customers to change encryption keys.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer is migrating their on-premises data analytics solution to Google Cloud. The current solution has a lot of data being read from and written to disk. The performance of this approach has occasionally been a bottleneck for a scale of operations that your customer has. The application is fault tolerant and can withstand machine going down frequently. In moving to Google Cloud they are asking your advice on any way to improve performance?

- A. Use Big Query Which has very fast data access and analysis
- B. Use Cloud Storage which can be central, scalable storage
- C. Use local SSDs with the VMs
- D. Use Persistent Disk with the VMs

Answer: C

Explanation:

Local SSDs are attached to the VM and have very high throughput. However, when the VM shuts down, the local SSD is also shut down. Since our workload here is fault tolerant, that is not an issue.

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 2)

In terms of Docker and Kubernetes, which of the following statements are correct?

- A. Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.
- B. Difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in containerizing and running your applications
- C. Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Kubernetes vs. Docker

Often misunderstood as a choice between one or the other, Kubernetes and Docker are different yet complementary technologies for running containerized applications.

Docker lets you put everything you need to run your application into a box that can be stored and opened when and where it is required. Once you start boxing up your applications, you need a way to manage them; and that's what Kubernetes does.

Kubernetes is a Greek word meaning 'captain' in English. Like the captain is responsible for the safe journey of the ship in the seas, Kubernetes is responsible for carrying and delivering those boxes safely to locations where they can be used.

- Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.

- Docker is not an alternative to Kubernetes, so it's less of a "Kubernetes vs. Docker" question. It's about using Kubernetes with Docker to containerize your applications and run them at scale.

- The difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in containerizing and running your applications.

- Docker is an open industry standard for packaging and distributing applications in containers.

- Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your customer is moving from AWS to Google Cloud. Data also needs to be moved. There is about 50TB of data. On AWS, the data resides in an S3 bucket. It is going to be moved to Cloud Storage. Data is also being continuously generated on S3 prior to the cutover. It is preferable that this is also periodically transferred. What is the best way to move the data?

- A. Use the gsutil command-line option
- B. Use the Google Cloud console to drag and drop the files easily
- C. Use the Storage Transfer Service
- D. Use a Transfer Appliance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. We can also schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.

Text Description automatically generated

Storage Transfer Service is a product that enables you to:

- Move or backup data to a Cloud Storage bucket either from other cloud storage providers or from a local or cloud POSIX file system.
- Move data from one Cloud Storage bucket to another, so that it is available to different groups of users or applications.
- Move data from Cloud Storage to a local or cloud file system
- Move data between file systems.
- Periodically move data as part of a data processing pipeline or analytical workflow.

Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. For example, you can:

- Schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.
- Delete existing objects in the destination bucket if they don't have a corresponding object in the source.
- Delete data source objects after transferring them.
- Schedule periodic synchronization from a data source to a data sink with advanced filters based on file creation dates, filenames, and the times of day you prefer to import data.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/storage-transfer/docs/overview>

Reference link <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/transferring-data-from-amazon-s3-to-cloud-storage-using-vpc-service-c>

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Exam Topic 2)

Cloud Data Loss Prevention (DLP) is a fully managed service designed to help discover, classify, and protect the most sensitive data. DLP provides three key features (Select Three Answers)

- A. Classification
- B. De-identification
- C. De-classification
- D. Inspection
- E. Reinspection

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Classification, De-classification and Inspection

Classification is the process to inspect the data and know what data we have, how sensitive it is, and the likelihood. Inspection and classification happen here.

De-identification is the process of removing, masking, replacing information from data.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/dlp/docs>

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 2)

A bank wants to track the success of their existing ATM network, which has been modernized with APIs to instantly notify customers about their transfers. What is the benefit of using Apigee to achieve this goal?

- A. It has dashboards that chart dimensions and metrics to report on APIs.
- B. It replicates banking APIs to create new business value.
- C. It measures and tracks their total cost of ownership (TCO).
- D. It allows developers to connect the banking APIs with the public cloud.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Apigee includes analytics services which allow enterprises to report on various aspects of an API.

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 2)

Virtual Machine vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive one of the following discounts? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Military Discounts
- B. Spot Instances
- C. Committed-Use
- D. Sustained-Use
- E. Preemptible VMs

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Sustained, Committed and Preemptible

vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive discounts VM vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive discounts

Sustained-use discounts—Google offers up to 30% off for workloads that run for most of the billing month on GCP services.

Committed-use discounts—users can save up to 57% by committing to use an instance for a certain time period, with no upfront payment and with the flexibility to

change instances during the commitment period.

Preemptible VMs—similar to the concept of AWS spot instances, Google offers up to 79% off for Virtual Machines that may be shut down at any time and replaced by others.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/sustained-use-discounts>

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/signing-up-committed-use-discounts>

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 2)

What characteristics should an organization adopt to be a DevOps organization?

- A. Teamwork over individual work
- B. Obsession with Automation over preoccupation with manual work
- C. Product based teams over component teams.
- D. All of the Above

Answer: D

Explanation:

What characteristics should an organization adopt to be a DevOps organization?

Below are my top 5 characteristics of a DevOps organization.

- Product based teams over component teams. ...
- Obsession with Automation over preoccupation with manual work. ...
- Evidence-based over gut feel. ...
- Teamwork over individual work. ...
- Fail fast over delayed learning.

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following statements is/are true about Google Cloud BigTable?

- A. It is not compatible with Hadoop.
- B. It Scales from Giga Byte to Peta Byte with No Downtime.
- C. It can not be used in Real-time Ad analytics and tracking thousands of IoT Devices Data.
- D. It is an enterprise-level Database that offers relational and non-relational features

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Bigtable

A fully managed, scalable NoSQL database service for large analytical and operational workloads with up to 99.999% availability.

- Consistent sub-10ms latency—handle millions of requests per second
- Ideal for use cases such as personalization, ad tech, fintech, digital media, and IoT
- Seamlessly scale to match your storage needs; no downtime during reconfiguration
- Designed with a storage engine for machine learning applications leading to better predictions
- Easily connect to Google Cloud services such as BigQuery or the Apache ecosystem

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 2)

A client is currently running software on their on-premise systems that is bound by a certain type of license. They are allowed to run the software on virtualized machines. However, they cannot run them on virtualized machines that are shared by two different companies, teams, or projects. What option do they have on Google Cloud?

- A. Google Cloud is a public cloud accessed by multiple customers.
- B. Allocate a Bare Metal machine.
- C. Setup exclusive login to the VM with self-generated security keys.
- D. Allocate sole-tenant nodes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sole-tenancy lets you have exclusive access to a sole-tenant node, which is a physical Compute Engine server that is dedicated to hosting only your project's VMs. Use sole-tenant nodes to keep your VMs physically separated from VMs in other projects, or to group your VMs together on the same host hardware.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/sole-tenant-nodes>

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are consulting for a client who is migrating to Google Cloud. They presently have a matrix organization. Their IT environments were managed around projects. Each team had multiple projects. All the projects had a flat structure under the company. What would you advise them when planning for the move?

- A. On Google Cloud, create a folder corresponding to each team
- B. Under that, there could be projects or further sub folders as the team decides.
- C. In terms of not disturbing the project developers and testers, advise them that the strategic decision is to retain the structure on Google Cloud also.

- D. Since a Project could spawn other sub-Projects, on Google Cloud it is better to assign a folder for each Project.
 E. The flat structure is what is currently used in IT organizations, and this can be used as-is which will provide the best results.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Folders for a related group of projects are the recommended approach.

-> A flat structure under the organization node is possible on Google Cloud, but it is not recommended. It becomes tougher to manage.

-> Projects cannot have sub-projects; there can only be resources within Projects.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource-hierarchy>

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are working with a user to set up an application in a new VPC behind a firewall and it is noticed that the user is concerned about data egress. Therefore, to provide assistance you want to configure the fewest open egress ports. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that blocks all egress and a low-priority (65534) rule that allows only the appropriate ports.
 B. Set up a low-priority (65534) rule that blocks all egress and a high-priority rule (1000) that allows only the appropriate ports.
 C. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule to allow the appropriate ports.
 D. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that pairs both ingress and egress ports.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Implied rules Every VPC network has two implied firewall rules. These rules exist, but are not shown in the Cloud Console:

Implied allow egress rule. An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address or uses a Cloud NAT instance. For more information, see Internet access requirements.

If IPv6 is enabled, the VPC network also has these two implied rules:

- **Implied IPv6 allow egress rule.** An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is ::/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address.
- **Implied IPv6 deny ingress rule.** An ingress rule whose action is deny, source is ::/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) protects all instances by blocking incoming connections to them. A higher priority rule might allow incoming access.

The implied rules cannot be removed, but they have the lowest possible priorities. You can create rules that override them as long as your rules have higher priorities (priority numbers less than 65535). Because deny rules take precedence over allow rules of the same priority, an ingress allow rule with a priority of 65535 never takes effect.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls>

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is true while creating a boot persistent disk from a snapshot.

- A. You cannot apply a snapshot to an existing persistent disk, or apply a snapshot to persistent disks that belong to a different project than that snapshot.
 B. It is only possible to apply data from a snapshot when you first create a persistent disk.
 C. After you create a snapshot of a boot persistent disk, you can apply data from that snapshot to new persistent disks.
 D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When you create a virtual machine (VM) instance, you must also create a boot disk for the VM. You can use a public image, a custom image, or a snapshot that was taken from another boot disk. When you create a boot disk, limit the disk size to 2 TB to account for the limitations of MBR partitioning.

Compute Engine automatically creates a boot persistent disk when you create an instance. If you require additional data storage space for your instances, add one or more secondary instance storage options.

You might need to create a standalone boot persistent disk and attach it to an instance later, or resize a boot persistent disk to improve performance and add more space for additional applications or operating system files. That process is described in Add or resize a persistent disk.

As a best practice, do not use regional persistent disks for boot disks. In a failover situation, they do not force-attach to a VM.

After you create a snapshot of a boot persistent disk, you can apply data from that snapshot to new persistent disks. It is only possible to apply data from a snapshot when you first create a persistent disk. You cannot apply a snapshot to an existing persistent disk, or apply a snapshot to persistent disks that belong to a different project than that snapshot.

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have deployed a new public web application that allows users to register and login with email ids, phone numbers, or user ids. You are seeing some unusual activity with user registrations and logins from a few IPs. A large number of accounts were created very quickly. Logins are also happening quickly thereafter from these new accounts. Different parts of the application are being explored, all of which are putting a heavy load on the application. What could be a problem and how can you solve it?

- A. A hacker group has hired a bunch of people to create accounts and manually use the system
- B. Use Cloud Asset Inventory to see if there have been changes in the inventory.
- C. Bots are creating accounts and then using the
- D. Use Google Cloud's Web App and API Protection (WAAP).
- E. Bots are creating accounts and then using the
- F. Use Identity-Aware Proxy to restrict the users to known users.
- G. Automated testing tools might still be running and creating account
- H. Use Identity-Aware Proxy to restrict the users to known users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bots attacking the application is the most likely scenario in this case. Using WAAP is the right protection plan: Anti-DDoS, anti-bot, WAF, and API protection help you protect against new and existing threats while helping you keep your apps and APIs compliant and continuously available.
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/web-app-and-api-protection>

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your client has an on-premises data center. Due to technical limitations, they are unable to scale globally. They have decided to adopt the public cloud. However, they don't want to be locked into any one vendor and, therefore, would like to work with multiple cloud providers. They have used open source container technologies and would like to continue using them.

- A. Cloud Run which supports containers and can scale in a serverless fashion
- B. Kubernetes that runs containers as their core workloads
- C. AppEngine Flexible Environment which supports containers
- D. Anthos that runs containers as their core workloads

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anthos unifies the management of infrastructure and applications across on-premises, edge, and in multiple public clouds with a Google Cloud-backed control plane for consistent operation at scale.

Anthos enables you to manage GKE clusters and workloads running on virtual machines across environments. You get consistent managed Kubernetes experience with simple installs as well as upgrades validated by Google. Anthos can run on your existing virtualized infrastructure and [bare metal](#) servers without a hypervisor layer. Anthos simplifies your application stack, reduces the costs associated with licensing a hypervisor, and decreases time spent learning new skills.

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 2)

Compute Engine provides machine type recommendations to help you optimize the resource utilization of your virtual machine (VM) instances. What is this capability called?

- A. App Engine
- B. None of the above
- C. Rightsizing Recommendations
- D. Recommendation Engine

Answer: C

Explanation:

Compute Engine provides machine type recommendations to help you optimize the resource utilization of your virtual machine (VM) instances. These recommendations are generated automatically based on system metrics gathered by the Cloud Monitoring service over the previous 8 days. Use these recommendations to resize your instance's machine type to use the instance's resources more efficiently. This feature is also known as rightsizing recommendations

Reference link

- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/apply-machine-type-recommendations-for-instances>

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your customer's IT team is in the process of modernizing their customer-facing applications. They've witnessed others getting good results from employing microservices, and they're keen to adopt it themselves. The first application that they are modernizing has about 5 different sub-parts, which they have identified will be the services. They also identify that each of them has different scale requirements - some services like user login are less frequently used while others like transactions are heavily used. What technical strategy would you recommend for them?

- A. Containerize the services and orchestrate them with Google Kubernetes Engine.
- B. Retain the original application in Compute Engine and scale it as needed using Managed Instance Groups.
- C. Retain the original application as a backup and also for separately scaling the services, create new application binaries.
- D. Retain the original application in Compute Engine and scale it as needed using Unmanaged Instance Groups.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Containers and Kubernetes are ideal for the kind of requirement mentioned here - separate microservices that need to scale independently.

Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) provides a managed environment for deploying, managing, and scaling your containerized applications using Google infrastructure. The GKE environment consists of multiple machines (specifically, Compute Engine instances) grouped together to form a cluster. Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/kubernetes-engine-overview>

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 2)

What are the different storage & database services in GCP? Which is Google cloud storage and database below the option

- A. Persistent Disk
- B. Cloud SQL
- C. Cloud Bigtable
- D. Cloud Spanner
- E. All of the Above

Answer: E

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Google Cloud offers 9 storage and database options namely:

- Cloud Storage.
- Cloud SQL.
- Cloud Spanner.
- Cloud Datastore.
- Cloud Bigtable.
- Persistent Disk.
- Cloud Firestore (Firestore & Filestore are both two different types)
- Google Cloud Filestore.

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which Firebase quality tools help the developer track, prioritize & fix stability issues that erode the application quality?

- A. Performance
- B. App Distribution
- C. Crashlytics
- D. Test Lab

Answer: C

Explanation:

Firebase Crashlytics:

Get clear, actionable insight into app issues with this powerful crash reporting solution for iOS, Android, and Unity.

Firebase Crashlytics is a lightweight, real-time crash reporter that helps you track, prioritize, and fix stability issues that erode your app quality. Crashlytics saves you troubleshooting time by intelligently grouping crashes and highlighting the circumstances that lead up to them.

Find out if a particular crash is impacting a lot of users. Get alerts when an issue suddenly increases in severity. Figure out which lines of code are causing crashes.

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer has an application running in virtual machines. They are migrating this application to Google Cloud. They have previously had scaling issues when on-premises as VMs had to be pre-allocated. Capacity planning was repeatedly off mark - it's either too many VMs or too less. They want to match the capacity to demand while keeping the application running always. They don't have the time or budget to re-architect the systems using containers and Kubernetes at the moment. What would be your recommendation?

- A. Run a load test on Compute Engine VM
- B. Get an estimate of usage
- C. Then plan for a VM capacity of 25% above the load test value.
- D. Use the Managed Instance Group with Compute Engine
- E. Inform them that new-age companies are using microservices, containers, and Kubernetes for this and they can plan to rewrite the app quickly.
- F. Inform them that using a serverless option will take care of the scaling and they can move to Cloud Run or App Engine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scalability. When your apps require additional compute resources, autoscaled MIGs can automatically grow the number of instances in the group to meet demand. If demand drops, autoscaled MIGs can automatically shrink to reduce your costs

Instance groups

Send feedback 

An instance group is a collection of virtual machine (VM) instances that you can manage as a single entity.

Compute Engine offers two kinds of VM instance groups, managed and unmanaged:

- **Managed instance groups (MIGs)** let you operate apps on multiple identical VMs. You can make your workloads scalable and highly available by taking advantage of automated MIG services, including: autoscaling, autohealing, regional (multiple zone) deployment, and automatic updating.
- **Unmanaged instance groups** let you load balance across a fleet of VMs that you manage yourself.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups>

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer of yours has an SLA with their client that a particular service will respond within 4 sec-onds. The end client has reported that it feels slower. Your engineers do a trial at the client site and notice that there seems to be a delay for many of the requests. It's your team's responsibility to identify the issue quickly within the strict timeline for fixes according to the contract, and then fix it. What should you do?

- Recommend a move to serverless technologies which will scale automatically on demand.
- Add logging statements at multiple points in the application, build it, and deploy it.
- Now new requests will give us information on latency in the logs.
- Check if the browsers used by the client are different from your
- If they are, that's most likely the issue. Ensure that everybody uses the latest version of the browser that you are also using.
- Use Cloud Trace to collect latency data and track how requests propagate and why there is a delay.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Trace is a built-in tool in the Operations suite to identify issues like latency.

-> Such fixes are unlikely to change core issues like the service itself being architected or written

sub-optimally. Though changes like browser, networking, etc. are helpful, it would be the wrong approach to first recommend that the customer upgrade all their hardware and software.

-> Rewriting code and logging information is going to be time consuming. In general though, logging should always be included in code and it can give good insights. But tracing is way more specific and comprehensive for this requirement.

-> In certain cases, we might identify scaling as the issue. But we should first identify the core problem. So, start with tracing. We can also achieve scale in serverful technologies.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/trace>

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is / are true for Preemptible Instances.

- Preemptible Instances have no Service Level Agreement (Compute Engine SLA).
- Google Cloud Free Tier credits for compute engine do not apply to preemptible instances.
- Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.
- All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Preemptible instances function like normal instances but have the following limitations:

-> Compute Engine might stop preemptible instances at any time due to system events. The probability that Compute Engine will stop a preemptible instance for a system event is generally low, but might vary from day to day and from zone to zone depending on current conditions.

-> Compute Engine always stops preemptible instances after they run for 24 hours. Certain actions reset this 24-hour counter.

-> Preemptible instances are finite Compute Engine resources, so they might not always be available.

-> Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.

-> Due to the above limitations, preemptible instances are not covered by any Service Level Agreement (and, for clarity, are excluded from the Compute Engine SLA).

-> The Google Cloud Free Tier credits for Compute Engine do not apply to preemptible instances.

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 2)

In discussions with a prospective customer who wants to move to Google Cloud to make use of the latest, scalable technologies available therein, you learn that there are very strict regulations concerning the storage of data. They only have the approval to store it in their current private data center. What would you advise them?

- Retain on-premise itself those portions of data and compute which are under regulation
- Take advantage of all the other cloud capabilities for remaining work-loads.
- It is too risky to touch anything in such a scenario
- It is best to remain entirely on-premise.
- Regulations are guideline
- As long as the data remains encrypted, you can move it anywhere.
- Petition the government for changes to such regulations as all industries are moving to the public cloud. Then, when the regulations are eased, move to Google Cloud.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Moving to Google Cloud is not an all-or-nothing option. Certain workloads can continue to remain on-premise while the predominant chunk moves to Google Cloud

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 2)

In Google Cloud IAM: if a policy applied at the project level gives you Owner permissions, your access to an individual resource in that project might be restricted to View permission if someone applies a more restrictive policy directly to that resource. What is correct below the options

- A. False
- B. None of the above.
- C. True
- D. Not defined by GCP.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Policies are a union of those applied to resources themselves and those inherited from higher levels in the hierarchy. If a parent policy is less restrictive, it overrides a more restrictive policy applied to the resource. If a parent policy is more restrictive, it does not override a less restrictive policy applied to the resource. Therefore, access granted at a higher level in the hierarchy cannot be taken away by policies applied at a lower level in the hierarchy.

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 2)

An application has become very popular and the number of requests/users is increasing quickly. There is a meeting to figure out how to scale the systems so that they can accept user requests and still have the capacity to spare. What is the preferred option?

- A. Circular Scaling takes a round-robin approach to allocate and destroy VMs.
- B. Triangular Scaling takes an automated average of Cost, Effort, and Time.
- C. Vertical Scaling
- D. Horizontal Scaling

Answer: D

Explanation:

Horizontal scaling, also called scaling out, adds new VMs to increase application capacity.

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Exam Topic 2)

Google offers Firebase, In terms of Firebase Console, any particular message that has to be delivered to a customer at a certain degree of change in behavior can be managed through .

- A. A/B testing
- B. Notification Composer
- C. Firebase Remote config.
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can send notification messages using the Notifications composer in the Firebase console. Though this does not provide the same flexibility or scalability as sending messages with the Admin SDK or the HTTP and XMPP protocols, it can be very useful for testing or for highly targeted marketing and user engagement. The Firebase console provides analytics-based A/B testing to help refine and improve marketing messages. After you have developed logic in your app to receive messages, you can allow non-technical users to send messages per the instructions on the Notifications page in the Firebase Help Center.

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following methods should you use when you require a dynamic way of provisioning VMs on Compute Engine when it is observed that the exact specifications will be in a dedicated configuration file and you want to follow Google's recommended practices.

- A. Managed Instance Group
- B. Deployment Manager
- C. Cloud Composer
- D. Unmanaged Instance Group

Answer: B

Explanation:

The question is about a dynamic way to provision VM, it can be achieved by a Deployment manager or by using terraform. MIG is creating multiple machines based on templates by load balancing

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Exam Topic 2)

Considering Different Storage and database options e.g. Cloud Datastore, Cloud SQL, Cloud Storage, etc. Which of the following statements is/are correct? (Select two answer)

- A. Cloud DataStore and Cloud SQL have Terabytes + and Terabytes Capacity respectively.
- B. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have Petabytes + capacity.
- C. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have not Petabytes + capacity.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 2)

A small scale retailer has been collecting its point of sale transaction in a PostgreSQL Database. They have raised funding for a strategic expansion goal in the next year that will see them grow significantly in Asia, Europe, North America, Which Database option should they choose in Google Cloud?

- A. BigQuery
- B. Spanner
- C. Cloud SQL
- D. Bigtable

Answer: B

Explanation:

Spanner is a global scale Database that Support SQL querying, Similar to PostgreSQL, Which will be regional. So that will be a fairly smooth move, Since they have the time and the funding, they can plan for this migration.

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your client's IT environment has so far been on-premises. They run a mix of applications and data-bases on Linux and Windows. They want to move to Google Cloud in the easiest manner possible. What are their best options?

- A. Compute Engine with VMs with either Linux or Windows OS.
- B. App Engine Standard
- C. Cloud Functions
- D. Cloud Run

Answer: A

Explanation:

Compute Engine allows you to allocate VMs with different OSs - Windows and Linux, included.

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 2)

With respect to the Core Feature of Standby Instances of Cloud SQL which one of the options is correct.?

- A. The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occurs. The standby instance appears in the Google Cloud Console but does not get billed.
- B. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance need to be manually transferred to the standby instance.
- C. The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occurs. The standby instance appears in the Google Cloud Console but does not get billed.
- D. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.
- E. The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occurs. The standby instance doesn't appear in the Google Cloud Console.
- F. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.
- G. None of the Above.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occurs. The standby instance doesn't appear in the Google Cloud Console. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.

Cloud SQL Key Terms:

Cloud SQL instance

A Cloud SQL instance corresponds to one virtual machine (VM). The VM includes the database instance and accompanying software containers to keep the database instance up and running.

Database instance

A database instance is the set of software and files that operate the databases: MySQL, PostgreSQL or SQL Server.

High availability

Cloud SQL instances using high availability (HA) provide greater reliability than non-HA instances.

HA in Cloud SQL works by having two synchronized instances: a primary instance and a standby instance. Each instance has exactly one VM. Each instance is in a different zone in the same region.

Failover

A failover is when Cloud SQL switches serving from the original primary instance to the standby instance. Autofailover is a mechanism that automatically triggers failover when a Cloud SQL instance didn't issue a heartbeat in the previous interval.

Standby instances

The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occurs. The standby instance doesn't appear in the Google Cloud Console. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.

Clone

When you clone a Cloud SQL instance, you create a new instance that is a copy of the source instance, but is completely independent. After cloning is complete, changes to the source instance are not reflected in the clone, and changes in the clone are not reflected in the source instance.

Replication

Replication is the ability to create copies of a Cloud SQL instance or an on-premises database, and offload work to the copies. The main reason for using

replication is to scale the use of data in a database without degrading performance on the primary instance.

Read replica

The read replica is an exact copy of the primary instance. Data and other changes on the primary instance are updated in almost real time on the read replica. Send your write transactions to the primary instance, and your read requests to the read replica. The read replica processes queries, read requests, and analytics traffic, thus reducing the load on the primary instance.

Source server

Replication copies transactions from a primary instance to one or more read replicas. The primary instance is also called the source server. The source server can be a Cloud SQL primary instance, or a server outside of Google Cloud, such as an on-premises server or a server running in a different cloud. If the source server is outside of Google Cloud, we call it Replication from an external server.

Cloud SQL Auth proxy client

The Cloud SQL Auth proxy client is open source software maintained by Cloud SQL. It connects to a companion process, the Cloud SQL Auth proxy server, running on your Cloud SQL instance. You run the Cloud SQL Auth proxy client on your own servers. The Cloud SQL Auth proxy client can be used to establish a secure SSL/TLS connection to the database instance, and/or to avoid having to open the firewall. Authentication is done through Identity and Access Management (IAM).

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Exam Topic 2)

An e-commerce company's business has been booming. To keep up with the growth the IT team also grew. Many new people are being added and new resources are being set up. The CIO is in conversation with you over coffee one day and expresses her growing concern that they might be moving too fast. Their security checks and policies have not kept pace. She worries that somebody would make a misconfiguration or compliance violation thus exposing the company to data and privacy loss. What can you advise her?

- A. Use Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy to allow only specific users to access the data.
- B. Use Security Command Center to have a centralized view of assets and get notified on misconfigurations and vulnerabilities.
- C. Use Cloud Data Loss Prevention to prevent the loss of any data.
- D. Use Cloud Armor to block any DDoS attacks that could be a threat.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security Command Center is the right tool for this use case. It can check resources for security issues and notify you when issues are found.
<https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following are the current options for paid support in GCP? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Premier
- B. Standard
- C. Enhanced
- D. Role
- E. Premium

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Because GCP provides three options for paid support which are Standard, Enhanced and Premium. Basic Support is included with your Google Cloud subscription which cover only Case, phone, and chat support for billing issues only
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/support>

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the followings are core components of Anthos?

- A. Infrastructure, container, and cluster management
- B. Secure software supply chain
- C. Multicluster & Configuration management
- D. All of the above are correct.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Table Description automatically generated

Core Anthos components	Google Cloud	On-premises	Multi-cloud	Attached clusters
Infrastructure, container, and cluster management	GKE Multi Cluster Ingress	Anthos clusters on VMware	Anthos clusters on AWS, Anthos clusters on Azure	
Multicluster management	Fleets, fleet-enabled components, and Connect	Fleets, fleet-enabled components, and Connect	Fleets, fleet-enabled components, and Connect	Fleets, fleet-enabled components, and Connect
Configuration management	Anthos Config Management	Anthos Config Management	Anthos Config Management	Anthos Config Management
Migration	Migrate for Anthos and GKE	Migrate for Anthos and GKE	Migrate for Anthos and GKE	
Service management	Anthos Service Mesh Anthos Service Mesh dashboards MeshCA certificate authority	Anthos Service Mesh Grafana and Kiali dashboards Istiod certificate authority	Anthos Service Mesh (AWS only)	Anthos Service Mesh
Serverless	Cloud Run for Anthos	Cloud Run for Anthos		
Secure software supply chain	Binary Authorization	Binary Authorization (preview)		
Logging and monitoring	Cloud Logging and Cloud Monitoring for system components	Cloud Logging and Cloud Monitoring for system components		
Marketplace	Kubernetes Applications in Cloud Marketplace	Kubernetes Applications in Cloud Marketplace		

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 2)

What issues can arise when organizations integrate third-party systems into their cloud infrastructure?

- A. Third-party systems may not be powerful enough to run many critical business applications.
- B. Without sufficient security measures and regular checks, unsecured third-party systems can pose a threat to data security.
- C. Over-reliance on third-party systems limits an organization's potential for innovation.
- D. Third-party systems are less capable of addressing an organization's security requirements.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because unsecured third-party systems are a cybersecurity threat.

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Exam Topic 2)

A large travel services company has been running all their workloads on Google Cloud in the previous year. They looked at their past usage of cloud resources and see that there is a consistent use of 10,000 virtual machines throughout the year. Based on the projections for the following year they have a strong indication that they will use at least this much or more capacity within Google Cloud. What is one way in which they can take advantage of this knowledge?

- A. They can use these numbers to negotiate a better contract with another public cloud number.
- B. They can cut costs by cutting down on the number of VMs used.
- C. They can get into a committed use contract with Google Cloud to get a significant discount on the usage of VMs.
- D. They can ask for a sustained use discount.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Compute Engine lets you purchase committed use contracts in return for deeply discounted prices for VM usage. These discounts are referred to as committed use discounts. Committed use discounts are ideal for workloads with predictable resource needs. When you purchase a committed use contract, you purchase Compute Engine resources—such as vCPUs, memory, GPUs, local SSDs, and sole-tenant nodes—at a discounted price in return for committing to paying for those resources for 1 year or 3 years. The discount is up to 57% for most resources like machine types or GPUs. The discount is up to 70% for memory-optimized machine types.

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 2)

Considering Google Cloud Storage different Options which of the following is / are correct on the basis of their real world use cases?

- A. Cloud Storage : Images, Large Media, files , backups.
- B. Google Cloud BigTable : AdTech, Financial and IoT Data.
- C. Cloud SQL : User Credentials, customer orders.
- D. All of the Above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Datastore is the best for semi-structured application data that is used in app engines' applications. Bigtable is best for analytical data with heavy read/write events like AdTech, Financial or IoT data. Cloud Storage is best for structured and unstructured, binary or object data like images, large media files and backups. SQL is best for web frameworks and in existing applications like storing user credentials and customer orders. Cloud Spanner is best for large scale database applications that are larger than two terabytes; for example, for financial trading and e-commerce use cases. As I mentioned at the beginning of the module, depending on your application, you might use one or several of these services to get the job done.

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 2)

What according to you are NOT the key capabilities of In-App Messaging?

- A. Target messages accordingly to the change in the behavior pattern of the target audience.
- B. Creating customized and flexible alerts
- C. Increasing conversion for user-to-user sharing
- D. Sending relevant messages to the target audience

Answer: C

Explanation:

In-App Messaging

Engage active app users with contextual messages.

Firebase In-App Messaging helps you engage users who are actively using your app by sending them targeted and contextual messages that nudge them to complete key in-app actions - like beating a game level, buying an item, or subscribing to content.

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 2)

Firebase Hosting provides the following services

- A. Dynamic content
- B. Static content.
- C. Microservices.
- D. All of the Above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Firebase Hosting- Firebase Hosting provides fast and secure hosting for your web app, static and dynamic content, and microservices.

Firebase Hosting is production-grade web content hosting for developers. With a single command, you can quickly deploy web apps and serve both static and dynamic content to a global CDN (content delivery network). You can also pair Firebase Hosting with Cloud Functions or Cloud Run to build and host microservices on Firebase.

Key capabilities of Firebase Hosting:

Serve content over a secure connection:- The modern web is secure. Zero-configuration SSL is built into Firebase Hosting, so content is always delivered securely.

Host static and dynamic content plus microservices:- Firebase Hosting supports all kinds of content for hosting, from your CSS and HTML files to your Express.js microservices or APIs.

Deliver content fast: Each file that you upload is cached on SSDs at CDN edges around the world and served as gzip or Brotli. We auto-select the best compression method for your content. No matter where your users are, the content is delivered fast.

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your Customer's Organization has decided to move to the cloud. They currently run VMs on-premise but their goal on Google cloud is to run containers, primarily on Google Kuber-nete's Engine. They have a lease for their private data center for another year that they have already paid for. What could be strategy they could adopt in migrating?

- A. Jump and Ramp.
- B. Improve and Move.
- C. Rip and Replace.
- D. Left and Shift.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since they have already paid for data center for another year. They have the time and resources to work with, They can make the change to their workloads locally/on-premise Improve and Migrate Move to Google Cloud later on.

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are a database manager working for a new product that will need millions of reading and writing from the database, with zero downtime, key-value i.e. NoSQL features, no manual steps should be required to ensure consistency, repair data, synchronize writes and deletes, Which of the following database you choose?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud BigTable Key features

High throughput at low latency

Bigtable is ideal for storing very large amounts of data in a key-value store and supports high read and write throughput at low latency for fast access to large amounts of data. Throughput scales linearly—you can increase QPS (queries per second) by adding Bigtable nodes. Bigtable is built with proven infrastructure that powers Google products used by billions such as Search and Maps.

Cluster resizing without downtime

Scale seamlessly from thousands to millions of reads/writes per second. Bigtable throughput can be dynamically adjusted by adding or removing cluster nodes without restarting, meaning you can increase the size of a Bigtable cluster for a few hours to handle a large load, then reduce the cluster's size again—all without any downtime.

Flexible, automated replication to optimize any workload

Write data once and automatically replicate where needed with eventual consistency—giving you control for high availability and isolation of reading and write workloads. No manual steps are needed to ensure consistency, repair data, or synchronize writes and deletes. Benefit from a high availability SLA of 99.999% for instances with multi-cluster routing across 3 or more regions (99.9% for single-cluster instances).

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 3)

When an organization adopts cloud technology, how does their total cost of ownership (TCO) shift?

- A. Away from cost management toward capital expenditure
- B. Away from operational expenditure toward cost management
- C. Away from capital expenditure toward operational expenditure
- D. Away from operational expenditure toward capital expenditure

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization has servers running mission-critical workloads on-premises around the world. They want to modernize their infrastructure with a multi-cloud architecture.

What benefit could the organization experience?

- A. Ability to disable regional network connectivity during cyber attacks
- B. Ability to keep backups of their data on-premises in case of failure
- C. Full management access to their regional infrastructure
- D. Reduced likelihood of system failure during high demand events

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to search hundreds of scanned documents for key information like dates, names, and other specific words.

Why should the organization use application programming interfaces (APIs)?

- A. To replace the scanned documents with an online survey
- B. To ingest data in real time and encrypt unmatched words
- C. To create digital versions of the documents and locate key information
- D. To transform the documents into unstructured data.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to use BigQuery data analytics to understand their website performance, but wants to move only some data into the cloud.

Which environment should the organization use?

- A. Private cloud
- B. On-premises
- C. Multi-cloud
- D. Hybrid cloud

Answer: D

Explanation:

The assumption should be made that there is still a private network involved. Hybrid clouds always include a private cloud and are typically managed as one entity. Multi-clouds always include more than one public cloud service, which often perform different functions.

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants its users to validate a series of new features for their app. Why should they use App Engine?

- A. Because their app is containerized and enabled by microservices
- B. Because the updated app will only include new features
- C. To run different versions of the app for different users
- D. To run different versions of the app for the same user

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization needs a platform to create custom end-to-end artificial intelligence models. Which Google Cloud product or service should the organization use?

- A. Dataproc
- B. Compute Engine
- C. Recommendations AI
- D. Vertex AI

Answer: D

Explanation:

Recommendations AI enables you to build an end-to-end personalized recommendation system based on state-of-the-art deep learning ML models, without a need for expertise in ML or recommendation systems. With Vertex AI, both AutoML training and custom training are available options. Whichever option you choose for training, you can save models, deploy models, and request predictions with Vertex AI.

<https://cloud.google.com/vertex-ai>

NEW QUESTION 278

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization is training a machine learning model to make predictions. What could improve the prediction accuracy of their model?

- A. An increase in storage capacity
- B. Higher network bandwidth
- C. An increase in training data
- D. Faster CPU processors

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Exam Topic 3)

Why do organizations often struggle to scale their on-premises application infrastructure?

- A. Scaling compute instances could breach compliance and/or regulation
- B. Increasing compute capacity is time-consuming and costly
- C. Their serverless compute functions struggle to meet the demand
- D. Their multi-cloud architecture is complex and expensive

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 284

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization needs to search an application's source code to identify a potential issue. The application is distributed across multiple containers. Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

- A. Google Cloud Console
- B. Cloud Trace
- C. Cloud Monitoring
- D. Cloud Logging

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Trace is supposed to be the correct answer. It's an application performance management tool. It's a Google solution for monitoring application performance. It is a distributed tracing system that helps developers debug or fix and optimize their code

NEW QUESTION 286

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is an example of structured data that a healthcare facility stores in their system?

- A. X-ray images
- B. Surgery video recordings
- C. Blood pressure history
- D. Physician-written notes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Physical measures like height, weight, blood pressure, blood type, and stage of the disease can be recorded numerically and they are structured.

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is logging within the context of cloud technology?

- A. Writing application and operating system events as text

- B. Monitoring network and resource limitations
- C. Tracking source code across an organization
- D. Recording infrastructure and hardware expenditure

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Logging is a fully managed service that allows you to store, search, analyze, monitor, and alert on logging data and events from Google Cloud and Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 291

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to develop an application that can be personalized to user preferences throughout the year. Why should they build a cloud-native application instead of modernizing their existing on-premises application?

- A. Developers can rely on the cloud provider for all source code
- B. Developers can launch new features in an agile way
- C. IT managers can migrate existing application architecture without needing updates
- D. IT managers can accelerate capital expenditure planning

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Exam Topic 3)

A cloud-native organization is not meeting their service level objective (SLO) but has not exhausted their error budget. What should the organization prioritize?

- A. Innovation to improve user experience
- B. Hardware reliability to improve availability
- C. Stability to avoid prolonged user downtime
- D. Speed to release new features

Answer: C

Explanation:

Both Devs and SRE team must ensure that the error budget does not become exhausted. To avoid it, releases have to stop for the time being until the error budget resets. The team would have to reprioritize to focus on reliability to get it back to an acceptable state.

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization operates their entire IT infrastructure from Google Cloud. What should they do to prepare for data breaches?

- A. Reduce reliance on multi-factor authentication
- B. Data security is Google's responsibility, so preparation is minimal
- C. Create an incident plan to mitigate impacts
- D. Strengthen their data center perimeter security

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 301

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to collect metrics and metadata from their cloud applications and put them into dashboards. Which Google Cloud tool should they use?

- A. Cloud Monitoring
- B. Cloud Trace
- C. Cloud Logging
- D. Cloud Debugger

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization's developers are growing increasingly frustrated by the limitations of their on-premises infrastructure. How would they benefit from leveraging cloud technology?

- A. They can expect 100% service availability.
- B. They can avoid the limitations of serverless computing.
- C. They can have new tools to innovate and optimize resource usage.
- D. They can optimize maintenance for their on-premises infrastructure.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Google cloud have vast majority of products/tools that you can use to innovate. Additionally, there are products in google that scale automatically based from usage (Ex. App Engine, Cloud Run, etc.)

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization is moving away from an on-premises infrastructure. Instead, they want to create, access, and share information virtually in the cloud. What should the organization consider?

- A. Built-in security when moving their data to the cloud
- B. Replacing their perimeter security with data encryption keys
- C. Optimizing cost-management with a capital expenditure model
- D. Increased hardware capacity when moving their data to the cloud

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 308

- (Exam Topic 3)

An e-commerce organization is reviewing their cloud data storage.

What type of raw data can they store in a relational database without any processing?

- A. Product inventory
- B. Product photographs
- C. Instructional videos
- D. Customer chat history

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 3)

A food delivery service needs access to real-time menu information from all partner restaurants. They also need to share customer order information with the restaurants in real time.

What should the organization use?

- A. Site reliability engineering (SRE)
- B. An application programming interface (API)
- C. A customized machine learning model
- D. A multi-regional database

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 312

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization needs to store structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in its raw, native format in the same repository.

Which cloud data management solution should the organization use?

- A. Data field
- B. Data lake
- C. Database
- D. Data warehouse

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data lake can store all types of data with no fixed limitation on account size or file and with no specific purpose defined yet. The data comes from disparate sources and can be structured, semi-structured, or even unstructured. Data-lake data can be queried as needed.

<https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-a-data-lake>

A data lake is a centralized repository designed to store, process, and secure large amounts of structured, semistructured, and unstructured data. It can store data in its native format and process any variety of it, ignoring size limits.

NEW QUESTION 317

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