

# Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Associate-Cloud-Engineer/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 2

You have a developer laptop with the Cloud SDK installed on Ubuntu. The Cloud SDK was installed from the Google Cloud Ubuntu package repository. You want to test your application locally on your laptop with Cloud Datastore. What should you do?

- A. Export Cloud Datastore data using `gcloud datastore export`.
- B. Create a Cloud Datastore index using `gcloud datastore indexes create`.
- C. Install the `google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator` component using the `apt get install` command.
- D. Install the `cloud-datastore-emulator` component using the `gcloud components install` command.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

➤ The Datastore emulator provides local emulation of the production Datastore environment. You can use the emulator to develop and test your application locally. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

#### NEW QUESTION 3

You have an on-premises data analytics set of binaries that processes data files in memory for about 45 minutes every midnight. The sizes of those data files range from 1 gigabyte to 16 gigabytes. You want to migrate this application to Google Cloud with minimal effort and cost. What should you do?

- A. Upload the code to Cloud Function
- B. Use Cloud Scheduler to start the application.
- C. Create a container for the set of binaries
- D. Use Cloud Scheduler to start a Cloud Run job for the container.
- E. Create a container for the set of binaries. Deploy the container to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and use the Kubernetes scheduler to start the application.
- F. Lift and shift to a VM on Compute Engine
- G. Use an instance schedule to start and stop the instance.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

You are designing an application that lets users upload and share photos. You expect your application to grow really fast and you are targeting a worldwide audience. You want to delete uploaded photos after 30 days. You want to minimize costs while ensuring your application is highly available. Which GCP storage solution should you choose?

- A. Persistent SSD on VM instances.
- B. Cloud Filestore.
- C. Multiregional Cloud Storage bucket.
- D. Cloud Datastore database.

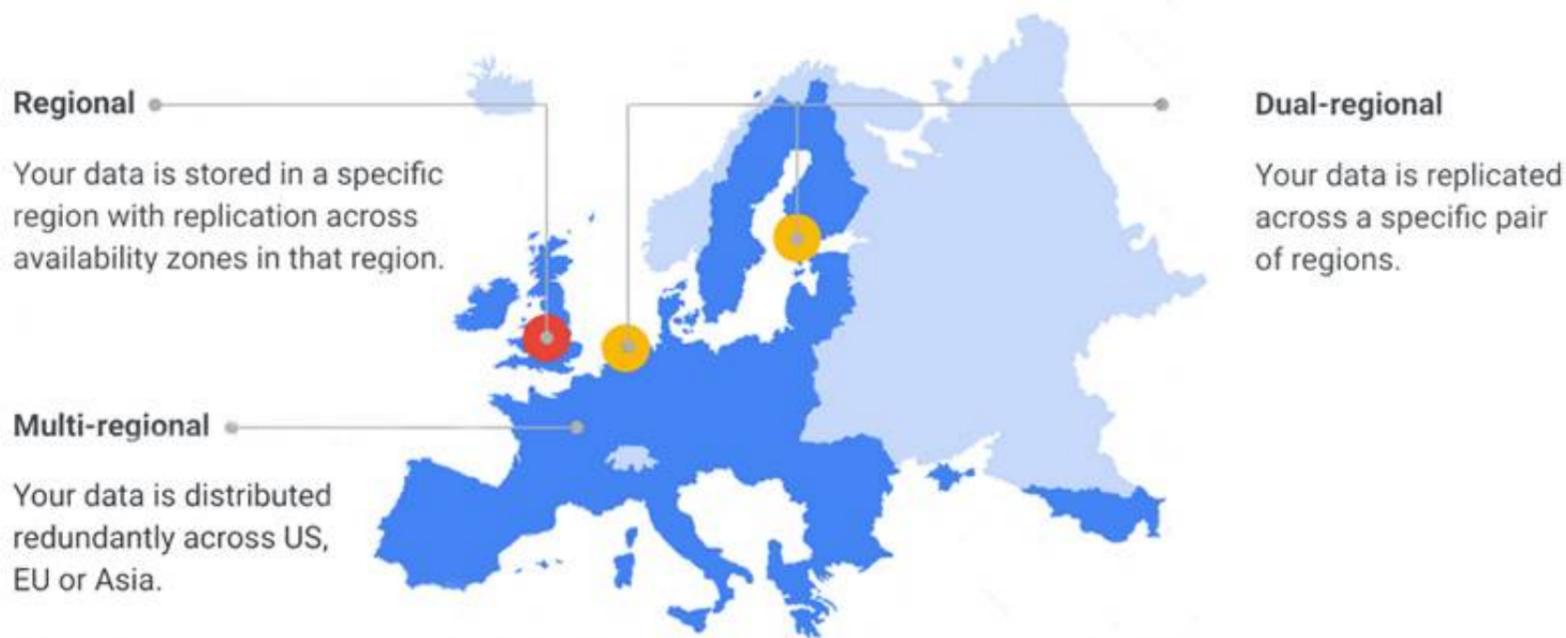
**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Cloud Storage allows world-wide storage and retrieval of any amount of data at any time. We don't need to set up auto-scaling ourselves. Cloud Storage autoscaling is managed by GCP. Cloud Storage is an object store so it is suitable for storing photos. Cloud Storage allows world-wide storage and retrieval so it caters well to our worldwide audience. Cloud Storage provides us lifecycle rules that can be configured to automatically delete objects older than 30 days. This also fits our requirements. Finally, Google Cloud Storage offers several storage classes such as Nearline Storage (\$0.01 per GB per Month), Coldline Storage (\$0.007 per GB per Month) and Archive Storage (\$0.004 per GB per month) which are significantly cheaper than any of the options above.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs>

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/pricing>



**NEW QUESTION 5**

You have one project called proj-sa where you manage all your service accounts. You want to be able to use a service account from this project to take snapshots of VMs running in another project called proj-vm. What should you do?

- A. Download the private key from the service account, and add it to each VMs custom metadata.
- B. Download the private key from the service account, and add the private key to each VM's SSH keys.
- C. Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm.
- D. When creating the VMs, set the service account's API scope for Compute Engine to read/write.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp-cf9473fef8f0>

You create the service account in proj-sa and take note of the service account email, then you go to proj-vm in IAM > ADD and add the service account's email as new member and give it the Compute Storage Admin role.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/iam#compute.storageAdmin>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

- Email/password
- OAuth (Google, Facebook, Twitter, GitHub, Microsoft, etc.) SAML
- OIDC

Phone number Custom Anonymous

This is useful if your application is already using an external authentication system, and migrating your users to Google accounts is impractical.  
<https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding#grant-permission>

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Your organization has a dedicated person who creates and manages all service accounts for Google Cloud projects. You need to assign this person the minimum role for projects. What should you do?

- A. Add the user to roles/iam.roleAdmin role.
- B. Add the user to roles/iam.securityAdmin role.
- C. Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountUser role.
- D. Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin role.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You received a JSON file that contained a private key of a Service Account in order to get access to several resources in a Google Cloud project. You downloaded and installed the Cloud SDK and want to use this private key for authentication and authorization when performing gcloud commands. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Authorizing with a service account

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You need to manage a third-party application that will run on a Compute Engine instance. Other Compute Engine instances are already running with default configuration. Application installation files are hosted on Cloud Storage. You need to access these files from the new instance without allowing other virtual machines (VMs) to access these files. What should you do?

- A. Create the instance with the default Compute Engine service account Grant the service account permissions on Cloud Storage.
- B. Create the instance with the default Compute Engine service account Add metadata to the objects on Cloud Storage that matches the metadata on the new instance.
- C. Create a new service account and assign this service account to the new instance Grant the service account permissions on Cloud Storage.
- D. Create a new service account and assign this service account to the new instance Add metadata to the objects on Cloud Storage that matches the metadata on the new instance.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-using-and-managing-service-accounts>

If an application uses third-party or custom identities and needs to access a resource, such as a BigQuery dataset or a Cloud Storage bucket, it must perform a transition between principals. Because Google Cloud APIs don't recognize third-party or custom identities, the application can't propagate the end-user's identity to BigQuery or Cloud Storage. Instead, the application has to perform the access by using a different Google identity.

#### NEW QUESTION 13

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Handling failures

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 28

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 32

You installed the Google Cloud CLI on your workstation and set the proxy configuration. However, you are worried that your proxy credentials will be recorded in the gcloud CLI logs. You want to prevent your proxy credentials from being logged. What should you do?

- A. Configure username and password by using gcloud configure set proxy/username and gcloud configure set proxy/ proxy/password commands.
- B. Encode username and password in sha256 encoding, and save it to a text file
- C. Use filename as a value in the gcloud configure set core/custom\_ca\_certs\_file command.
- D. Provide values for CLOUDSDK\_USERNAME and CLOUDSDK\_PASSWORD in the gcloud CLI tool configure file.
- E. Set the CLOUDSDK\_PROXY\_USERNAME and CLOUDSDK\_PROXY PASSWORD properties by using environment variables in your command line tool.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 34

A colleague handed over a Google Cloud Platform project for you to maintain. As part of a security checkup, you want to review who has been granted the Project Owner role. What should you do?

- A. In the console, validate which SSH keys have been stored as project-wide keys.
- B. Navigate to Identity-Aware Proxy and check the permissions for these resources.
- C. Enable Audit Logs on the IAM & admin page for all resources, and validate the results.
- D. Use the command gcloud projects get-iam-policy to view the current role assignments.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A simple approach would be to use the command flags available when listing all the IAM policy for a given project. For instance, the following command: `gcloud projects get-iam-policy $PROJECT_ID --flatten="bindings[].members" --format="table(bindings.members)" --filter="bindings.role:roles/owner"` outputs all the users and service accounts associated with the role 'roles/owner' in the project in question. <https://groups.google.com/g/google-cloud-dev/c/Z6sZs7TvygQ?pli=1>

#### NEW QUESTION 38

Your projects incurred more costs than you expected last month. Your research reveals that a development GKE container emitted a huge number of logs, which resulted in higher costs. You want to disable the logs quickly using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

- A. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE container resource.
- B. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE Cluster Operations resource.
- C. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Logging.
- D. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Monitoring.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/api/v2/resource-list> GKE Containers have more log than GKE Cluster Operations:  
 -GKE Containe:

cluster\_name: An immutable name for the cluster the container is running in. namespace\_id: Immutable ID of the cluster namespace the container is running in.  
 instance\_id: Immutable ID of the GCE instance the container is running in. pod\_id: Immutable ID of the pod the container is running in.  
 container\_name: Immutable name of the container. zone: The GCE zone in which the instance is running. VS -GKE Cluster Operations  
 project\_id: The identifier of the GCP project associated with this resource, such as "my-project". cluster\_name: The name of the GKE Cluster.  
 location: The location in which the GKE Cluster is running.

#### NEW QUESTION 39

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

- A. Using the Cloud SDK, create a new project, enable the Compute Engine API in that project, and then create the instance specifying your new project.
- B. Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Console, use the Cloud SDK to create the instance, and then use the `—project` flag to specify a new project.
- C. Using the Cloud SDK, create the new instance, and use the `—project` flag to specify the new project. Answer yes when prompted by Cloud SDK to enable the

Compute Engine API.

D. Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Console

E. Go to the Compute Engine section of the Console to create a new instance, and look for the Create In A New Project option in the creation form.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/projects/create> Quickstart: Creating a New Instance Using the Command Line Before you begin

\* 1. In the Cloud Console, on the project selector page, select or create a Cloud project.

\* 2. Make sure that billing is enabled for your Google Cloud project. Learn how to confirm billing is enabled for your project.

To use the gcloud command-line tool for this quickstart, you must first install and initialize the Cloud SDK:

\* 1. Download and install the Cloud SDK using the instructions given on Installing Google Cloud SDK.

\* 2. Initialize the SDK using the instructions given on Initializing Cloud SDK.

To use gcloud in Cloud Shell for this quickstart, first activate Cloud Shell using the instructions given on Starting Cloud Shell.

<https://cloud.google.com/ai-platform/deep-learning-vm/docs/quickstart-cli#before-you-begin>

**NEW QUESTION 42**

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

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

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

A. Store the database password inside the Docker image of the container, not in the YAML file.

B. Store the database password inside a Secret objec

C. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the Secret.

D. Store the database password inside a ConfigMap objec

E. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the ConfigMap.

F. Store the database password in a file inside a Kubernetes persistent volume, and use a persistent volume claim to mount the volume to the container.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 44**

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

A. Use your existing CI/CD pipeline Use the generated Docker images and deploy them to Cloud Run.Update the configurations and the required endpoints.

B. Use your existing continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) pipelin

C. Use the generated Docker images and deploy them to Cloud Functio

D. Use the same configuration as on-premises.

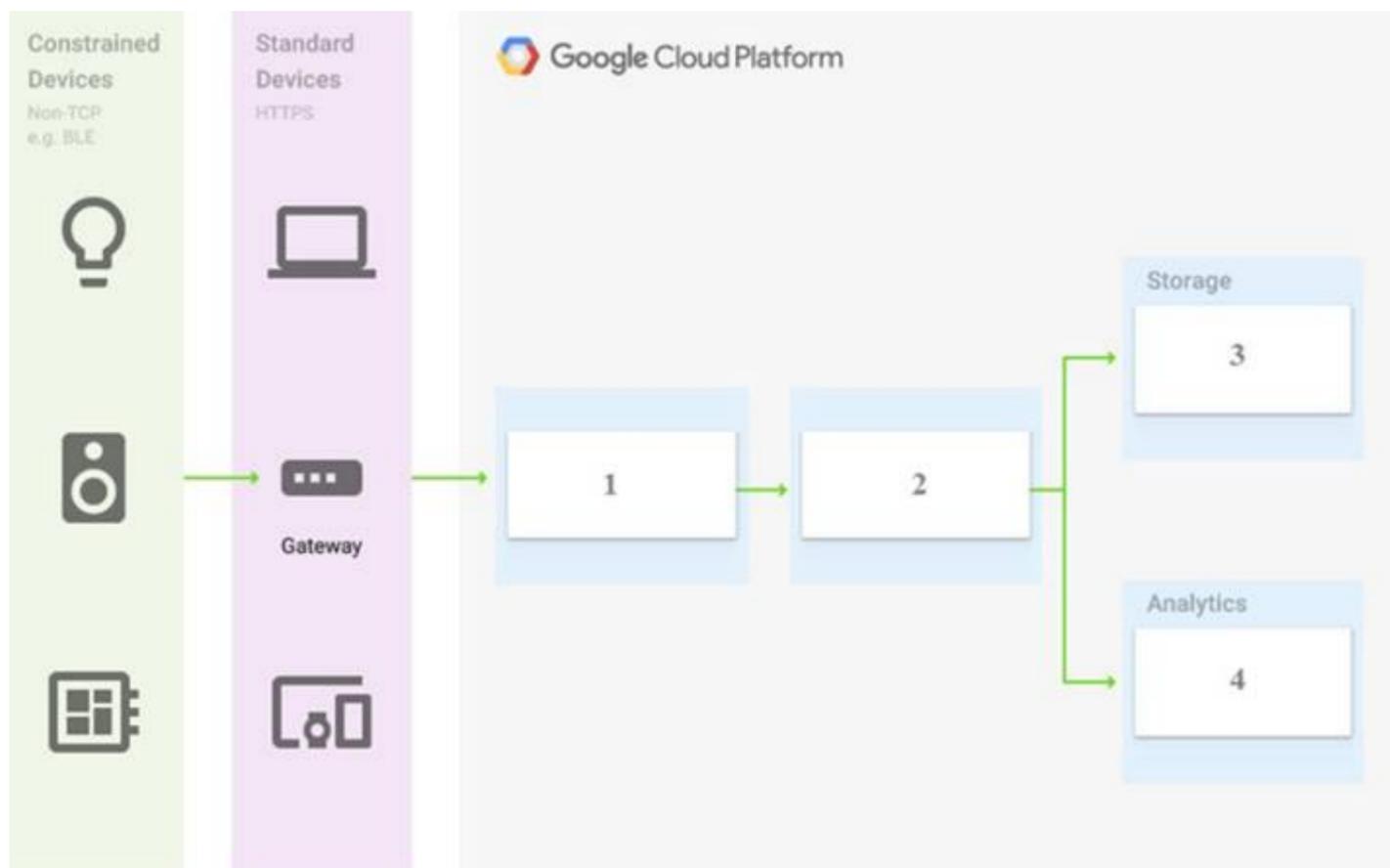
E. Use the existing codebase and deploy each service as a separate Cloud Function Update the configurations and the required endpoints.

F. Use your existing codebase and deploy each service as a separate Cloud Run Use the same configurations as on-premises.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 46**

You are building a pipeline to process time-series data. Which Google Cloud Platform services should you put in boxes 1,2,3, and 4?



- A. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Datastore, BigQuery
- B. Firebase Messages, Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Spanner, BigQuery
- C. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Storage, BigQuery, Cloud Bigtable
- D. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Bigtable, BigQuery

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 51**

You are in charge of provisioning access for all Google Cloud users in your organization. Your company recently acquired a startup company that has their own Google Cloud organization. You need to ensure that your Site Reliability Engineers (SREs) have the same project permissions in the startup company's organization as in your own organization. What should you do?

- A. In the Google Cloud console for your organization, select Create role from selection, and choose destination as the startup company's organization
- B. In the Google Cloud console for the startup company, select Create role from selection and choose source as the startup company's Google Cloud organization.
- C. Use the `gcloud iam roles copy` command, and provide the Organization ID of the startup company's Google Cloud Organization as the destination.
- D. Use the `gcloud iam roles copy` command, and provide the project IDs of all projects in the startup company's organization as the destination.

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/best-practices-vpc-design#shared-service> Cloud VPN is another alternative. Because Cloud VPN establishes reachability through managed IPsec tunnels, it doesn't have the aggregate limits of VPC Network Peering. Cloud VPN uses a VPN Gateway for connectivity and doesn't consider the aggregate resource use of the IPsec peer. The drawbacks of Cloud VPN include increased costs (VPN tunnels and traffic egress), management overhead required to maintain tunnels, and the performance overhead of IPsec.

**NEW QUESTION 55**

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

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

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

You want to deploy an application on Cloud Run that processes messages from a Cloud Pub/Sub topic. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. 1. Create a Cloud Function that uses a Cloud Pub/Sub trigger on that topic. 2. Call your application on Cloud Run from the Cloud Function for every message.
- B. 1. Grant the Pub/Sub Subscriber role to the service account used by Cloud Run. 2. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription for that topic. 3. Make your application pull messages from that subscription.
- C. 1. Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.
- D. 1. Deploy your application on Cloud Run on GKE with the connectivity set to Internal. 2. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription for that topic. 3. In the same Google Kubernetes Engine cluster as your application, deploy a container that takes the messages and sends them to your application.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/pubsub#integrating-pubsub>

\* 1. Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.

**NEW QUESTION 60**

You have an application that looks for its licensing server on the IP 10.0.3.21. You need to deploy the licensing server on Compute Engine. You do not want to change the configuration of the application and want the application to be able to reach the licensing server. What should you do?

- A. Reserve the IP 10.0.3.21 as a static internal IP address using gcloud and assign it to the licensing server.
- B. Reserve the IP 10.0.3.21 as a static public IP address using gcloud and assign it to the licensing server.
- C. Use the IP 10.0.3.21 as a custom ephemeral IP address and assign it to the licensing server.
- D. Start the licensing server with an automatic ephemeral IP address, and then promote it to a static internal IP address.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

IP 10.0.3.21 is internal by default, and to ensure that it will be static non-changing it should be selected as static internal ip address.

**NEW QUESTION 63**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

You want to run a single caching HTTP reverse proxy on GCP for a latency-sensitive website. This specific reverse proxy consumes almost no CPU. You want to have a 30-GB in-memory cache, and need an additional 2 GB of memory for the rest of the processes. You want to minimize cost. How should you run this reverse proxy?

- A. Create a Cloud Memorystore for Redis instance with 32-GB capacity.
- B. Run it on Compute Engine, and choose a custom instance type with 6 vCPUs and 32 GB of memory.
- C. Package it in a container image, and run it on Kubernetes Engine, using n1-standard-32 instances as nodes.
- D. Run it on Compute Engine, choose the instance type n1-standard-1, and add an SSD persistent disk of 32 GB.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

What is Google Cloud Memorystore?

Overview. Cloud Memorystore for Redis is a fully managed Redis service for Google Cloud Platform. Applications running on Google Cloud Platform can achieve extreme performance by leveraging the highly scalable, highly available, and secure Redis service without the burden of managing complex Redis deployments.

#### NEW QUESTION 71

You have developed a containerized web application that will serve Internal colleagues during business hours. You want to ensure that no costs are incurred outside of the hours the application is used. You have just created a new Google Cloud project and want to deploy the application. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the container on Cloud Run for Anthos, and set the minimum number of instances to zero
- B. Deploy the container on Cloud Run (fully managed), and set the minimum number of instances to zero.
- C. Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with autoscaling
- D. and set the value min\_instances to zero in the app.yaml
- E. Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with manual scaling, and set the value instances to zero in the app.yaml

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernun/docs/architecture-overview#components\\_in\\_the\\_default\\_installation](https://cloud.google.com/kubernun/docs/architecture-overview#components_in_the_default_installation)

#### NEW QUESTION 73

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 78

You are building a new version of an application hosted in an App Engine environment. You want to test the new version with 1% of users before you completely switch your application over to the new version. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a new version of your application in Google Kubernetes Engine instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
- B. Deploy a new version of your application in a Compute Engine instance instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
- C. Deploy a new version as a separate app in App Engin
- D. Then configure App Engine using GCP Console to split traffic between the two apps.
- E. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engin
- F. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

GCP App Engine natively offers traffic splitting functionality between versions. You can use traffic splitting to specify a percentage distribution of traffic across two or more of the versions within a service. Splitting traffic allows you to conduct A/B testing between your versions and provides control over the pace when rolling out features.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/splitting-traffic>

#### NEW QUESTION 81

You want to configure an SSH connection to a single Compute Engine instance for users in the dev1 group. This instance is the only resource in this particular Google Cloud Platform project that the dev1 users should be able to connect to. What should you do?

- A. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instanc
- B. Grant the dev1 group the compute.osLogin role.Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.
- C. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instanc
- D. Set the service account to no service account for that instanc
- E. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.
- F. Enable block project wide keys for the instanc
- G. Generate an SSH key for each user in the dev1 group.Distribute the keys to dev1 users and direct them to use their third-party tools to connect.
- H. Enable block project wide keys for the instanc
- I. Generate an SSH key and associate the key with that instanc
- J. Distribute the key to dev1 users and direct them to use their third-party tools to connect.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 85

Your company uses a large number of Google Cloud services centralized in a single project. All teams have specific projects for testing and development. The DevOps team needs access to all of the production services in order to perform their job. You want to prevent Google Cloud product changes from broadening their permissions in the future. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Grant all members of the DevOps team the role of Project Editor on the organization level.
- B. Grant all members of the DevOps team the role of Project Editor on the production project.
- C. Create a custom role that combines the required permission
- D. Grant the DevOps team the custom role on the production project.

- E. Create a custom role that combines the required permission
- F. Grant the DevOps team the custom role on the organization level.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Understanding IAM custom roles

Key Point: Custom roles enable you to enforce the principle of least privilege, ensuring that the user and service accounts in your organization have only the permissions essential to performing their intended functions.

Basic concepts

Custom roles are user-defined, and allow you to bundle one or more supported permissions to meet your specific needs. Custom roles are not maintained by Google; when new permissions, features, or services are added to Google Cloud, your custom roles will not be updated automatically.

When you create a custom role, you must choose an organization or project to create it in. You can then grant the custom role on the organization or project, as well as any resources within that organization or project.

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles#basic\\_concepts](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles#basic_concepts)

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 95**

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

Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

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

To authenticate with your user account, you need to run gcloud auth login, enter your login credentials in the dialog window, and paste the received login token to gcloud CLI. This will authorize the gcloud CLI to access Google Cloud resources on your behalf1.

To set the default project for gcloud CLI, you need to run gcloud config set project \$my\_project, where

\$my\_project is the ID of the project that contains the instances you want to list. This will save you from having to specify the project flag for every gcloud command2.

Option B is not recommended, because using a service account key increases the risk of credential leakage and misuse. It is also not necessary, because you can use your user account to authenticate to the gcloud CLI3. Option C is not correct, because there is no such thing as a Cloud Identity user account key. Cloud Identity is a service that provides identity and access management for Google Cloud users and groups4. Option D is not required, because the gcloud compute instances list command does not depend on the default zone. You can list instances from all zones or filter by a specific zone using the --filter flag.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 99**

You significantly changed a complex Deployment Manager template and want to confirm that the dependencies of all defined resources are properly met before committing it to the project. You want the most rapid feedback on your changes. What should you do?

- A. Use granular logging statements within a Deployment Manager template authored in Python.
- B. Monitor activity of the Deployment Manager execution on the Stackdriver Logging page of the GCP Console.
- C. Execute the Deployment Manager template against a separate project with the same configuration, and monitor for failures.

D. Execute the Deployment Manager template using the --preview option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 101

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 103

You are working with a user to set up an application in a new VPC behind a firewall. The user is concerned about data egress. You want to configure the fewest open egress ports. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** A

#### 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. Implied deny ingress rule. An ingress rule whose action is deny, source is 0.0.0.0/0, 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 default network includes some additional rules that override this one, allowing certain types of incoming connections. [https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls#default\\_firewall\\_rules](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls#default_firewall_rules)

#### NEW QUESTION 108

You have sensitive data stored in three Cloud Storage buckets and have enabled data access logging. You want to verify activities for a particular user for these buckets, using the fewest possible steps. You need to verify the addition of metadata labels and which files have been viewed from those buckets. What should you do?

- A. Using the GCP Console, filter the Activity log to view the information.
- B. Using the GCP Console, filter the Stackdriver log to view the information.
- C. View the bucket in the Storage section of the GCP Console.
- D. Create a trace in Stackdriver to view the information.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs> [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/audit-logging#audited\\_operations](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/audit-logging#audited_operations)

#### NEW QUESTION 109

The DevOps group in your organization needs full control of Compute Engine resources in your development project. However, they should not have permission to create or update any other resources in the project. You want to follow Google's recommendations for setting permissions for the DevOps group. What should you do?

- A. Grant the basic role roles/viewer and the predefined role roles/compute.admin to the DevOps group.
- B. Create an IAM policy and grant all compute
- C. instanceAdmin." permissions to the policy Attach the policy to the DevOps group.
- D. Create a custom role at the folder level and grant all compute
- E. instanceAdmin
- F. \* permissions to the role Grant the custom role to the DevOps group.
- G. Grant the basic role roles/editor to the DevOps group.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 112

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 118**

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

- A. Assign the pods of the image rendering microservice a higher pod priority than the other microservices
- B. Create a node pool with compute-optimized machine type nodes for the image rendering microservice Use the node pool with general-purpose machine type nodes for the other microservices
- C. Use the node pool with general-purpose machine type nodes for image rendering microservice Create a nodepool with compute-optimized machine type nodes for the other microservices
- D. Configure the required amount of CPU and memory in the resource requests specification of the imagerendering microservice deployment Keep the resource requests for the other microservices at the default

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 123**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 124**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 127

You are asked to set up application performance monitoring on Google Cloud projects A, B, and C as a single pane of glass. You want to monitor CPU, memory, and disk. What should you do?

- A. Enable API and then share charts from project A, B, and C.
- B. Enable API and then give the metrics.reader role to projects A, B, and C.
- C. Enable API and then use default dashboards to view all projects in sequence.
- D. Enable API, create a workspace under project A, and then add project B and C.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 131

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 135

You have experimented with Google Cloud using your own credit card and expensed the costs to your company. Your company wants to streamline the billing process and charge the costs of your projects to their monthly invoice. What should you do?

- A. Grant the financial team the IAM role of €Billing Account User€ on the billing account linked to your credit card.
- B. Set up BigQuery billing export and grant your financial department IAM access to query the data.
- C. Create a ticket with Google Billing Support to ask them to send the invoice to your company.
- D. Change the billing account of your projects to the billing account of your company.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 136

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 138

You need to track and verify modifications to a set of Google Compute Engine instances in your Google Cloud project. In particular, you want to verify OS system patching events on your virtual machines (VMs). What should you do?

- A. Review the Compute Engine activity logs Select and review the Admin Event logs
- B. Review the Compute Engine activity logs Select and review the System Event logs
- C. Install the Cloud Logging Agent In Cloud Logging review the Compute Engine syslog logs
- D. Install the Cloud Logging Agent In Cloud Logging, review the Compute Engine operation logs

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 142**

You want to select and configure a solution for storing and archiving data on Google Cloud Platform. You need to support compliance objectives for data from one geographic location. This data is archived after 30 days and needs to be accessed annually. What should you do?

- A. Select Multi-Regional Storage
- B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
- C. Select Multi-Regional Storage
- D. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
- E. Select Regional Storage
- F. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
- G. Select Regional Storage
- H. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Google Cloud Coldline is a new cold-tier storage for archival data with access frequency of less than once per year. Unlike other cold storage options, Nearline has no delays prior to data access, so now it is the leading solution among competitors.

The Real description is about Coldline storage Class: Coldline Storage

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is a better choice than Standard Storage or Nearline Storage in scenarios where slightly lower availability, a 90-day minimum storage duration, and higher costs for data access are acceptable trade-offs for lowered at-rest storage costs.

Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Note, however, that for data being kept entirely for backup or archiving purposes, Archive Storage is more cost-effective, as it offers the lowest storage costs.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline>

**NEW QUESTION 144**

You need to assign a Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) role to an external auditor. The auditor needs to have permissions to review your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) Audit Logs and also to review your Data Access logs. What should you do?

- A. Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogViewe
- B. Perform the export of logs to Cloud Storage.
- C. Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogViewe
- D. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.
- E. Assign the auditor's IAM user to a custom role that has logging.privateLogEntries.list permisso
- F. Perform the export of logs to Cloud Storage.
- G. Assign the auditor's IAM user to a custom role that has logging.privateLogEntries.list permisso
- H. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Google Cloud provides Cloud Audit Logs, which is an integral part of Cloud Logging. It consists of two log streams for each project: Admin Activity and Data Access, which are generated by Google Cloud services to help you answer the question of who did what, where, and when? within your Google Cloud projects.

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

**NEW QUESTION 149**

You have a number of compute instances belonging to an unmanaged instances group. You need to SSH to one of the Compute Engine instances to run an ad hoc script. You've already authenticated gcloud, however, you don't have an SSH key deployed yet. In the fewest steps possible, what's the easiest way to SSH to the instance?

- A. Run gcloud compute instances list to get the IP address of the instance, then use the ssh command.
- B. Use the gcloud compute ssh command.
- C. Create a key with the ssh-keygen comman
- D. Then use the gcloud compute ssh command.
- E. Create a key with the ssh-keygen comman
- F. Upload the key to the instanc
- G. Run gcloud compute instances list to get the IP address of the instance, then use the ssh command.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

gcloud compute ssh ensures that the user's public SSH key is present in the project's metadata. If the user does not have a public SSH key, one is generated using ssh-keygen and added to the project's metadata. This is similar to the other option where we copy the key explicitly to the project's metadata but here it is done automatically for us. There are also security benefits with this approach. When we use gcloud compute ssh to connect to Linux instances, we are adding a layer of security by storing your host keys as guest attributes. Storing SSH host keys as guest attributes improve the security of your connections by helping to protect against vulnerabilities such as man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. On the initial boot of a VM instance, if guest attributes are enabled, Compute Engine stores your generated host keys as guest attributes.

Compute Engine then uses these host keys that were stored during the initial boot to verify all subsequent connections to the VM instance.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-to-instance>Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/s>

**NEW QUESTION 153**

Your continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) server can't execute Google Cloud actions in a specific project because of permission issues. You need to validate whether the used service account has the appropriate roles in the specific project. What should you do?

- A. Open the Google Cloud console, and run a query to determine which resources this service account can access.
- B. Open the Google Cloud console, and run a query of the audit logs to find permission denied errors for this service account.
- C. Open the Google Cloud console, and check the organization policies.
- D. Open the Google Cloud console, and check the Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles assigned to the service account at the project or inherited from the folder or organization levels.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This answer is the most effective way to validate whether the service account used by the CI/CD server has the appropriate roles in the specific project. By checking the IAM roles assigned to the service account, you can see which permissions the service account has and which resources it can access. You can also check if the service account inherits any roles from the folder or organization levels, which may affect its access to the project. You can use the Google Cloud console, the gcloud command-line tool, or the IAM API to view the IAM roles of a service account.

**NEW QUESTION 154**

You need to immediately change the storage class of an existing Google Cloud bucket. You need to reduce service cost for infrequently accessed files stored in that bucket and for all files that will be added to that bucket in the future. What should you do?

- A. Use the gsutil to rewrite the storage class for the bucket Change the default storage class for the bucket
- B. Use the gsutil to rewrite the storage class for the bucket Set up Object Lifecycle management on the bucket
- C. Create a new bucket and change the default storage class for the bucket Set up Object Lifecycle management on lite bucket
- D. Create a new bucket and change the default storage class for the bucket import the files from the previous bucket into the new bucket

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 155**

You are assisting a new Google Cloud user who just installed the Google Cloud SDK on their VM. The server needs access to Cloud Storage. The user wants your help to create a new storage bucket. You need to make this change in multiple environments. What should you do?

- A. Use a Deployment Manager script to automate creating storage buckets in an appropriate region
- B. Use a local SSD to improve performance of the VM for the targeted workload
- C. Use the gsutil command to create a storage bucket in the same region as the VM
- D. Use a Persistent Disk SSD in the same zone as the VM to improve performance of the VM

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 157**

You are migrating a business critical application from your local data center into Google Cloud. As part of your high-availability strategy, you want to ensure that any data used by the application will be immediately available if a zonal failure occurs. What should you do?

- A. Store the application data on a zonal persistent dis
- B. Create a snapshot schedule for the dis
- C. If an outage occurs, create a new disk from the most recent snapshot and attach it to a new VM in another zone.
- D. Store the application data on a zonal persistent dis
- E. If an outage occurs, create an instance in another zone with this disk attached.
- F. Store the application data on a regional persistent dis
- G. Create a snapshot schedule for the dis
- H. If an outage occurs, create a new disk from the most recent snapshot and attach it to a new VM in another zone.
- I. Store the application data on a regional persistent disk If an outage occurs, create an instance in another zone with this disk attached.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 161**

You host a static website on Cloud Storage. Recently, you began to include links to PDF files on this site. Currently, when users click on the links to these PDF files, their browsers prompt them to save the file onto their local system. Instead, you want the clicked PDF files to be displayed within the browser window directly, without prompting the user to save the file locally. What should you do?

- A. Enable Cloud CDN on the website frontend.
- B. Enable 'Share publicly' on the PDF file objects.
- C. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.
- D. Add a label to the storage bucket with a key of Content-Type and value of application/pdf.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics\\_of\\_HTTP/MIME\\_Types#importance\\_of\\_setting\\_t](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/MIME_Types#importance_of_setting_t)

**NEW QUESTION 163**

Your organization has three existing Google Cloud projects. You need to bill the Marketing department for only their Google Cloud services for a new initiative within their group. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Verify that you ace assigned the Billing Administrator IAM role tor your organization's Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department\* 2. Link the new project to a Marketing Billing Account
- B. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Billing Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account\* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department\* 3. Set the default key-value project labels to department marketing for all services in this project
- C. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organization Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account\* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department 3. Link the new project to a Marketing Billing Account.
- D. \* 1. Verity that you are assigned the Organization Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account\* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department\* 3. Set the default key value project labels to department marketing for all services in this protect

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 166**

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