



**Google**

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

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

#### NEW QUESTION 1

Your company has a single sign-on (SSO) identity provider that supports Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) integration with service providers. Your company has users in Cloud Identity. You would like users to authenticate using your company's SSO provider. What should you do?

- A. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with Google as an identity provider to access custom SAML apps.
- B. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with a third-party identity provider with Google as a service provider.
- C. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Mobile & Desktop Apps.
- D. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Web Server Applications.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/6262987?hl=en&ref\\_topic=7558767](https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/6262987?hl=en&ref_topic=7558767)

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

- A. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud 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 provide
- H. Perform the installation through your configuration management system.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 binarie
- 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 Engin
- G. Use an instance schedule to start and stop the instance.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 dont 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 cater 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 6

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 7

You are developing a new application and are looking for a Jenkins installation to build and deploy your source code. You want to automate the installation as quickly and easily as possible. What should you do?

- A. Deploy Jenkins through the Google Cloud Marketplace.
- B. Create a new Compute Engine instance
- C. Run the Jenkins executable.
- D. Create a new Kubernetes Engine cluster
- E. Create a deployment for the Jenkins image.
- F. Create an instance template with the Jenkins executable
- G. Create a managed instance group with this template.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Installing Jenkins

In this section, you use Cloud Marketplace to provision a Jenkins instance. You customize this instance to use the agent image you created in the previous section.

Go to the Cloud Marketplace solution for Jenkins. Click Launch on Compute Engine.

Change the Machine Type field to 4 vCPUs 15 GB Memory, n1-standard-4.

Machine type selection for Jenkins deployment.

Click Deploy and wait for your Jenkins instance to finish being provisioned. When it is finished, you will see: Jenkins has been deployed.

[https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing\\_jenkins](https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing_jenkins)

### NEW QUESTION 8

Your organization is a financial company that needs to store audit log files for 3 years. Your organization has hundreds of Google Cloud projects. You need to implement a cost-effective approach for log file retention. What should you do?

- A. Create an export to the sink that saves logs from Cloud Audit to BigQuery.
- B. Create an export to the sink that saves logs from Cloud Audit to a Coldline Storage bucket.
- C. Write a custom script that uses logging API to copy the logs from Stackdriver logs to BigQuery.
- D. Export these logs to Cloud Pub/Sub and write a Cloud Dataflow pipeline to store logs to Cloud SQL.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Coldline Storage is the perfect service to store audit logs from all the projects and is very cost-efficient as well. Coldline Storage is a very low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data.

#### NEW QUESTION 9

You want to send and consume Cloud Pub/Sub messages from your App Engine application. The Cloud Pub/Sub API is currently disabled. You will use a service account to authenticate your application to the API. You want to make sure your application can use Cloud Pub/Sub. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Cloud Pub/Sub API in the API Library on the GCP Console.
- B. Rely on the automatic enablement of the Cloud Pub/Sub API when the Service Account accesses it.
- C. Use Deployment Manager to deploy your applicatio
- D. Rely on the automatic enablement of all APIs used by the application being deployed.
- E. Grant the App Engine Default service account the role of Cloud Pub/Sub Admi
- F. Have your application enable the API on the first connection to Cloud Pub/Sub.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Quickstart: using the Google Cloud Console

This page shows you how to perform basic tasks in Pub/Sub using the Google Cloud Console. Note: If you are new to Pub/Sub, we recommend that you start with the interactive tutorial. Before you begin

Set up a Cloud Console project. Set up a project

Click to:

Create or select a project.

Enable the Pub/Sub API for that project.

You can view and manage these resources at any time in the Cloud Console. Install and initialize the Cloud SDK.

Note: You can run the gcloud tool in the Cloud Console without installing the Cloud SDK. To run the gcloud tool in the Cloud Console, use Cloud Shell .

<https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/quickstart-console>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Your finance team wants to view the billing report for your projects. You want to make sure that the finance team does not get additional permissions to the project. What should you do?

- A. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing user role.
- B. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing admin role.
- C. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing viewer role.
- D. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing project/Manager role.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

"Billing Account Viewer access would usually be granted to finance teams, it provides access to spend information, but does not confer the right to link or unlink projects or otherwise manage the properties of the billing account." <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You have been asked to set up the billing configuration for a new Google Cloud customer. Your customer wants to group resources that share common IAM policies. What should you do?

- A. Use labels to group resources that share common IAM policies
- B. Use folders to group resources that share common IAM policies
- C. Set up a proper billing account structure to group IAM policies
- D. Set up a proper project naming structure to group IAM policies

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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 11

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 ison"
- D. Place the private key file in your home directory and rename it to "GOOGLE\_APPUCATION\_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 15

Your company's security vulnerability management policy wants 3 member of the security team to have visibility into vulnerabilities and other OS metadata for a specific Compute Engine instance This Compute Engine instance hosts a critical application in your Goggle Cloud project. You need to implement your company's security vulnerability management policy. What should you dc?

- A. • Ensure that the Ops Agent Is Installed on the Compute Engine instance. • Create a custom metric in the Cloud Monitoring dashboard. • Provide the security team member with access to this dashboard.
- B. • Ensure that the Ops Agent is installed on tie Compute Engine instance. • Provide the security team member roles/configure.inventoryViewer permission.
- C. • Ensure that the OS Config agent Is Installed on the Compute Engine instance. • Provide the security team member roles/configure.vulnerabilityViewer permission.
- D. • Ensure that the OS Config agent is installed on the Compute Engine instance • Create a log sink Co a BigQuery dataset. • Provide the security team member with access to this dataset.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

```
C:\GCP\lappeng>gcloud config list [core]
account = xxx@gmail.com disable_usage_reporting = False
project = my-first-demo-xxxx https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/troubleshoot-gce-deployment
```

#### NEW QUESTION 23

Your company is moving from an on-premises environment to Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You have multiple development teams that use Cassandra environments as backend databases. They all need a development environment that is isolated from other Cassandra instances. You want to move to GCP quickly and with minimal support effort. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Build an instruction guide to install Cassandra on GCP.\* 2. Make the instruction guide accessible to your developers.
- B. \* 1. Advise your developers to go to Cloud Marketplace.\* 2. Ask the developers to launch a Cassandra image for their development work.
- C. \* 1. Build a Cassandra Compute Engine instance and take a snapshot of it.\* 2. Use the snapshot to create instances for your developers.
- D. \* 1. Build a Cassandra Compute Engine instance and take a snapshot of it.\* 2. Upload the snapshot to Cloud Storage and make it accessible to your developers.\* 3. Build instructions to create a Compute Engine instance from the snapshot so that developers can do it themselves.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/how-to-deploy-cassandra-and-connect-on-google-cloud-platform-with-a-few->  
<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/databases/open-source-cassandra-now-managed-on-google-cloud> <https://cloud.google.com/marketplace>  
You can deploy Cassandra as a Service, called Astra, on the Google Cloud Marketplace. Not only do you get a unified bill for all GCP services, your Developers can now create Cassandra clusters on Google Cloud in minutes and build applications with Cassandra as a database as a service without the operational overhead of managing Cassandra

#### NEW QUESTION 26

Your application is running on Google Cloud in a managed instance group (MIG). You see errors in Cloud Logging for one VM that one of the processes is not responsive. You want to replace this VM in the MIG quickly. What should you do?

- A. Select the MIG from the Compute Engine console and, in the menu, select Replace VMs.
- B. Use the gcloud compute instance-groups managed recreate-instances command to recreate the VM.
- C. Use the gcloud compute instances update command with a REFRESH action for the VM.
- D. Update and apply the instance template of the MIG.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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 32

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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 instanc
- 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 serve
- 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 37

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 38

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 42

You have a workload running on Compute Engine that is critical to your business. You want to ensure that the data on the boot disk of this workload is backed up regularly. You need to be able to restore a backup as quickly as possible in case of disaster. You also want older backups to be cleaned automatically to save on cost. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Function to create an instance template.

- B. Create a snapshot schedule for the disk using the desired interval.
- C. Create a cron job to create a new disk from the disk using gcloud.
- D. Create a Cloud Task to create an image and export it to Cloud Storage.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Best practices for persistent disk snapshots

You can create persistent disk snapshots at any time, but you can create snapshots more quickly and with greater reliability if you use the following best practices.

Creating frequent snapshots efficiently

Use snapshots to manage your data efficiently.

Create a snapshot of your data on a regular schedule to minimize data loss due to unexpected failure. Improve performance by eliminating excessive snapshot downloads and by creating an image and reusing it. Set your snapshot schedule to off-peak hours to reduce snapshot time.

Snapshot frequency limits

Creating snapshots from persistent disks

You can snapshot your disks at most once every 10 minutes. If you want to issue a burst of requests to snapshot your disks, you can issue at most 6 requests in 60 minutes.

If the limit is exceeded, the operation fails and returns the following error: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/snapshot-best-practices>

**NEW QUESTION 47**

Your development team needs a new Jenkins server for their project. You need to deploy the server using the fewest steps possible. What should you do?

- A. Download and deploy the Jenkins Java WAR to App Engine Standard.
- B. Create a new Compute Engine instance and install Jenkins through the command line interface.
- C. Create a Kubernetes cluster on Compute Engine and create a deployment with the Jenkins Docker image.
- D. Use GCP Marketplace to launch the Jenkins solution.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 48**

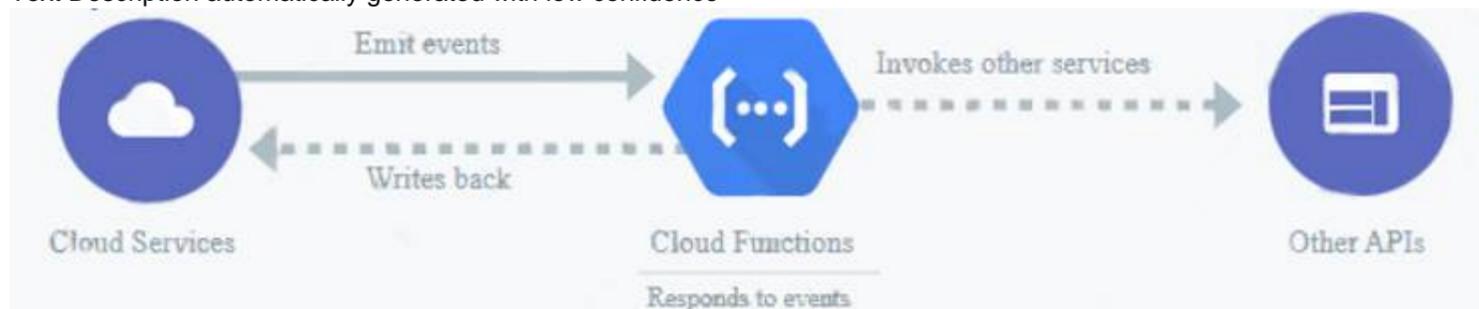
A company wants to build an application that stores images in a Cloud Storage bucket and wants to generate thumbnails as well as resize the images. They want to use a google managed service that can scale up and scale down to zero automatically with minimal effort. You have been asked to recommend a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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Text Description automatically generated with low confidence



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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 51**

You have a web application deployed as a managed instance group. You have a new version of the application to gradually deploy. Your web application is currently receiving live web traffic. You want to ensure that the available capacity does not decrease during the deployment. What should you do?

- A. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 0 and maxUnavailable set to 1.
- B. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 1 and maxUnavailable set to 0.
- C. Create a new managed instance group with an updated instance templat
- D. Add the group to the backend service for the load balance
- E. When all instances in the new managed instance group are healthy, delete the old managed instance group.
- F. Create a new instance template with the new application versio
- G. Update the existing managed instance group with the new instance templat
- H. Delete the instances in the managed instance group to allow the managed instance group to recreate the instance using the new instance template.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#max\\_](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#max_)

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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 60

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

firebase.projects.get resource manager.projects.get

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 65

The sales team has a project named Sales Data Digest that has the ID acme-data-digest You need to set up similar Google Cloud resources for the marketing team but their resources must be organized independently of the sales team. What should you do?

- A. Grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team for acme data digest
- B. Create a Project Lien on acme-data digest and then grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team
- C. Create another project with the ID acme-marketing-data-digest for the Marketing team and deploy the resources there
- D. Create a new project named Meeting Data Digest and use the ID acme-data-digest Grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 67

Your company has workloads running on Compute Engine and on-premises. The Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is connected to your WAN over a Virtual Private Network (VPN). You need to deploy a new Compute Engine instance and ensure that no public Internet traffic can be routed to it. What should you do?

- A. Create the instance without a public IP address.
- B. Create the instance with Private Google Access enabled.
- C. Create a deny-all egress firewall rule on the VPC network.
- D. Create a route on the VPC to route all traffic to the instance over the VPN tunnel.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

VMs cannot communicate over the internet without a public IP address. Private Google Access permits access to Google APIs and services in Google's production infrastructure.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 71

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 Container:

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 73

You are using Google Kubernetes Engine with autoscaling enabled to host a new application. You want to expose this new application to the public, using HTTPS on a public IP address. What should you do?

- A. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.
- B. Create a Kubernetes Service of type ClusterIP for your applicatio
- C. Configure the public DNS name of your application using the IP of this Service.
- D. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort to expose the application on port 443 of each node of the Kubernetes cluste
- E. Configure the public DNS name of your application with the IP of every node of the cluster to achieve load-balancing.
- F. Create a HAProxy pod in the cluster to load-balance the traffic to all the pods of the application. Forward the public traffic to HAProxy with an iptable rul
- G. Configure the DNS name of your application using the public IP of the node HAProxy is running on.

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 74

You are running multiple VPC-native Google Kubernetes Engine clusters in the same subnet. The IPs available for the nodes are exhausted, and you want to ensure that the clusters can grow in nodes when needed. What should you do?

- A. Create a new subnet in the same region as the subnet being used.
- B. Add an alias IP range to the subnet used by the GKE clusters.
- C. Create a new VPC, and set up VPC peering with the existing VPC.
- D. Expand the CIDR range of the relevant subnet for the cluster.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range NAME gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range  
 - expand the IP range of a Compute Engine subnetwork <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/networks/subnets/expand-ip-range>

### NEW QUESTION 78

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 Consol
- 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 80

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 82

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Managed instance groups offer autoscaling capabilities that let you automatically add or delete instances from a managed instance group based on increases or

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

#### NEW QUESTION 87

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 92

You are building an application that processes data files uploaded from thousands of suppliers. Your primary goals for the application are data security and the expiration of aged data. You need to design the application to:

- Restrict access so that suppliers can access only their own data.
- Give suppliers write access to data only for 30 minutes.
- Delete data that is over 45 days old.

You have a very short development cycle, and you need to make sure that the application requires minimal maintenance. Which two strategies should you use? (Choose two.)

- A. Build a lifecycle policy to delete Cloud Storage objects after 45 days.
- B. Use signed URLs to allow suppliers limited time access to store their objects.
- C. Set up an SFTP server for your application, and create a separate user for each supplier.
- D. Build a Cloud function that triggers a timer of 45 days to delete objects that have expired.
- E. Develop a script that loops through all Cloud Storage buckets and deletes any buckets that are older than 45 days.

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

(A) Object Lifecycle Management Delete

The Delete action deletes an object when the object meets all conditions specified in the lifecycle rule.

Exception: In buckets with Object Versioning enabled, deleting the live version of an object causes it to become a noncurrent version, while deleting a noncurrent version deletes that version permanently.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#delete>

(B) Signed URLs

This page provides an overview of signed URLs, which you use to give time-limited resource access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls>

#### NEW QUESTION 97

You have an application that runs on Compute Engine VM instances in a custom Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Your company's security policies only allow the use of internal IP addresses on VM instances and do not let VM instances connect to the internet. You need to ensure that the application can access a file hosted in a Cloud Storage bucket within your project. What should you do?

- A. Enable Private Service Access on the Cloud Storage Bucket.
- B. Add `storage.googleapis.com` to the list of restricted services in a VPC Service Controls perimeter and add your project to the list of protected projects.
- C. Enable Private Google Access on the subnet within the custom VPC.
- D. Deploy a Cloud NAT instance and route the traffic to the dedicated IP address of the Cloud Storage bucket.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 100

You are assigned to maintain a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster named `dev` that was deployed on Google Cloud. You want to manage the GKE configuration using the command line interface (CLI). You have just downloaded and installed the Cloud SDK. You want to ensure that future CLI commands by default address this specific cluster. What should you do?

- A. Use the command `gcloud config set container/cluster dev`.
- B. Use the command `gcloud container clusters update dev`.
- C. Create a file called `gke.default` in the `~/.gcloud` folder that contains the cluster name.
- D. Create a file called `defaults.json` in the `~/.gcloud` folder that contains the cluster name.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

To set a default cluster for `gcloud` commands, run the following command: `gcloud config set container/cluster CLUSTER_NAME`

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters?hl=en>

#### NEW QUESTION 105

You need to create a new billing account and then link it with an existing Google Cloud Platform project. What should you do?

- A. Verify that you are Project Billing Manager for the GCP projec
- B. Update the existing project to link it to the existing billing account.
- C. Verify that you are Project Billing Manager for the GCP projec
- D. Create a new billing account and link the new billing account to the existing project.
- E. Verify that you are Billing Administrator for the billing accoun
- F. Create a new project and link the new project to the existing billing account.
- G. Verify that you are Billing Administrator for the billing accoun
- H. Update the existing project to link it to the existing billing account.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Billing Administrators can not create a new billing account, and the project is presumably already created. Project Billing Manager allows you to link the created billing account to the project. It is vague on how the billing account gets created but by process of elimination

#### NEW QUESTION 109

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 111

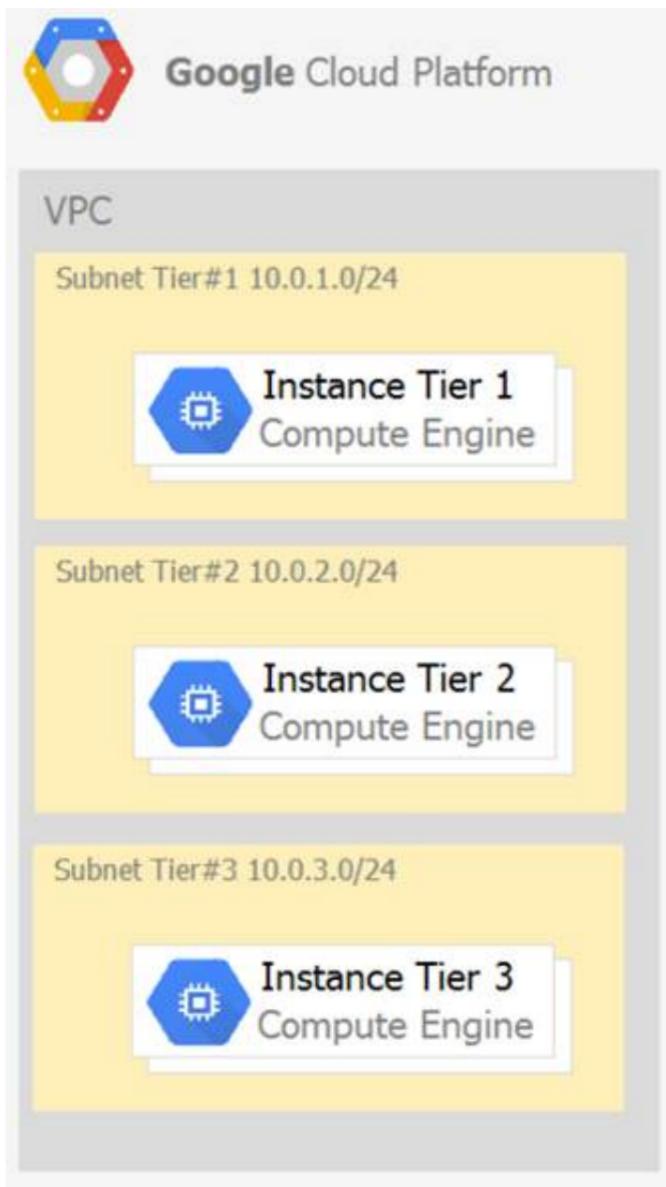
Your company developed an application to deploy on Google Kubernetes Engine. Certain parts of the application are not fault-tolerant and are allowed to have downtime Other parts of the application are critical and must always be available. You need to configure a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster while optimizing for cost. What should you do?

- A. Create a cluster with a single node-pool by using standard VM
- B. Label the fault-tolerant Deployments as spot-true.
- C. Create a cluster with a single node-pool by using Spot VM
- D. Label the critical Deployments as spot-false.
- E. Create a cluster with both a Spot VM node pool and a node pool by using standard VMs Deploy the critica
- F. deployments on the Spot VM node pool and the fault; tolerant deployments on the node pool by using standard VMs.
- G. Create a cluster with both a Spot VM node pool and by using standard VM
- H. Deploy the critical deployments on the node pool by using standard VMs and the fault-tolerant deployments on the Spot VM node pool.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 113

Your company has a 3-tier solution running on Compute Engine. The configuration of the current infrastructure is shown below.



Each tier has a service account that is associated with all instances within it. You need to enable communication on TCP port 8080 between tiers as follows:

- Instances in tier #1 must communicate with tier #2.
- Instances in tier #2 must communicate with tier #3.

What should you do?

1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:
  - Targets: all instances
  - Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24)
  - Protocols: allow all
2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:
  - Targets: all instances
  - Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24)
  - Protocols: allow all
1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:
  - Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account
  - Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account
  - Protocols: allow TCP:8080
2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:
  - Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account
  - Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account
  - Protocols: allow TCP: 8080
1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:
  - Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account
  - Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account
  - Protocols: allow all
2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:
  - Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account
  - Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account
  - Protocols: allow all
1. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings:
  - Targets: all instances
  - Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24)
  - Protocols: allow TCP: 8080
2. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings:
  - Targets: all instances
  - Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24)
  - Protocols: allow TCP: 8080

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

\* 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: "☐ Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account"☐ Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account"☐ Protocols: allow TCP:8080  
 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: "☐ Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account"☐ Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account"☐ Protocols: allow TCP: 8080

**NEW QUESTION 114**

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

- Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users Configure a Nearline storage class
- Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users Configure a Standard storage class
- Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users Configure a Nearline storage class
- Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users Configure a Standard storage class

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 119**

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?

- 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 121**

You are building an archival solution for your data warehouse and have selected Cloud Storage to archive your data. Your users need to be able to access this archived data once a quarter for some regulatory requirements. You want to select a cost-efficient option. Which storage option should you use?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Since we have a requirement to access data once a quarter and want to go with the most cost-efficient option, we should select Coldline Storage.

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

This slide represents the different types of storage classes such as multi-regional, regional, storage nearline, and storage cold line of the Google Cloud.

Storage Class	Characteristics	Use Cases	Price (Per Gb Per Month)*
Multi-Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 99.95% availability</li> <li>• Geo-redundant</li> </ul>	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.026 per GB/Month
Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 99.9% availability</li> <li>• Low cost per GB stored</li> <li>• Data storage in a small region</li> </ul>	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.02 per GB/Month
Storage Nearline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 99.0% availability</li> <li>• Very low cost per GB</li> <li>• Data fetching costs</li> <li>• Higher per-task costs</li> <li>• 30-day minimum storage duration</li> </ul>	Keeps data that is not accessed is often ideal for data backups	\$0.01 per GB/Month
Storage Cold line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 99.0% availability</li> <li>• Lowest cost per GB</li> <li>• Data fetching costs</li> <li>• Higher per-task costs</li> <li>• 90-day minimum storage duration</li> </ul>	Keeps information that is infrequently ideal for disaster recovery or archived data	\$0.007 per GB/Month

This slide is 100% editable. Adapt it to your needs and capture your audience's attention.

**NEW QUESTION 124**

You have been asked to set up Object Lifecycle Management for objects stored in storage buckets. The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days. After 30 days, the objects are not read again unless there is a special need. The object should be kept for three years, and you need to minimize cost. What should you do?

- A. Set up a policy that uses Nearline storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.
- B. Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.
- C. Set up a policy that uses Nearline storage for 30 days, then moves the Coldline for one year, and then moves to Archive storage for two years.
- D. Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days, then moves to Coldline for one year, and then moves to Archive storage for two years.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The key to understand the requirement is : "The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days" Standard Storage Standard Storage is best for data that is frequently accessed ("hot" data) and/or stored for only brief periods of time.

Archive Storage

Archive Storage is the lowest-cost, highly durable storage service for data archiving, online backup, and disaster recovery. Unlike the "coldest" storage services offered by other Cloud providers, your data is available within milliseconds, not hours or days. Archive Storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access less than once a year.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 125

You created a Kubernetes deployment by running `kubectl run nginx image=nginx labels=app=prod`. Your Kubernetes cluster is also used by a number of other deployments. How can you find the identifier of the pods for this nginx deployment?

- A. `kubectl get deployments --output=pods`
- B. `gcloud get pods --selector="app=prod"`
- C. `kubectl get pods -l "app=prod"`
- D. `gcloud list gke-deployments -filter={pod }`

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

This command correctly lists pods that have the label `app=prod`. When creating the deployment, we used the label `app=prod` so listing pods that have this label retrieve the pods belonging to nginx deployments. You can list pods by using Kubernetes CLI `kubectl get pods`.

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/>

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/#list-containe>

#### NEW QUESTION 130

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 133

You are given a project with a single virtual private cloud (VPC) and a single subnetwork in the `us-central1` region. There is a Compute Engine instance hosting an application in this subnetwork. You need to deploy a new instance in the same project in the `eu-west1` region. This new instance needs access to the application. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. 1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in `eu-west1`. 2. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.
- B. 1. Create a VPC and a subnetwork in `eu-west1`. 2. Expose the application with an internal load balancer. 3. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the load balancer's address as the endpoint.
- C. 1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in `eu-west1`. 2. Use Cloud VPN to connect the two subnetworks. 3. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.
- D. 1. Create a VPC and a subnetwork in `eu-west1`. 2. Peer the 2 VPCs. 3. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

➤ Given that the new instance wants to access the application on the existing compute engine instance, these applications seem to be related so they should be within the same VPC. It is possible to have them in different VPCs and peer the VPCs but this is a lot of additional work and we can simplify this by choosing the option below (which is the answer)

\* 1. Create a subnet in the same VPC, in `eu-west1`.

\* 2. Create the new instance in the new subnet and use the first instance subnets private address as the endpoint. is the right answer.

➤ We can create another subnet in the same VPC and this subnet is located in `eu-west1`. We can then spin up a new instance in this subnet. We also have to set up a firewall rule to allow communication between the two subnets. All instances in the two subnets with the same VPC can communicate through the internal IP Address

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

#### NEW QUESTION 136

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

When applied to a dataset, this role provides the ability to read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. When applied to a project, this role also

provides the ability to run jobs, including queries, within the project. A member with this role can enumerate their own jobs, cancel their own jobs, and enumerate datasets within a project. Additionally, allows the creation of new datasets within the project; the creator is granted the BigQuery Data Owner role (roles/bigquery.dataOwner) on these new datasets.  
<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

### NEW QUESTION 138

You just installed the Google Cloud CLI on your new corporate laptop. You need to list the existing instances of your company on Google Cloud. What must you do before you run the `gcloud compute instances list` command?  
 Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AE

#### Explanation:

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

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

To set the default project for `gcloud CLI`, you need to run `gcloud config set project $my_project`, where `$my_project` is the ID of the project that contains the instances you want to list. This will save you from having to specify the project flag for every `gcloud` command<sup>2</sup>.

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 143

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 147

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 151

You need to grant access for three users so that they can view and edit table data on a Cloud Spanner instance. What should you do?

- A. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser`
- B. Add the users to the role.
- C. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser`
- D. Add the users to a new group
- E. Add the group to the role.
- F. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer --project my-projec`

- G. Add the users to the role.
- H. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer --project my-projec`
- I. Add the users to a new group. Add the group to the role.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/iam#spanner.databaseUser>

Using the `gcloud` tool, execute the `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser` command on Cloud Shell. Attach the users to a newly created Google group and add the group to the role.

**NEW QUESTION 152**

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 153**

You are performing a monthly security check of your Google Cloud environment and want to know who has access to view data stored in your Google Cloud Project. What should you do?

- A. Enable Audit Logs for all APIs that are related to data storage.
- B. Review the IAM permissions for any role that allows for data access.
- C. Review the Identity-Aware Proxy settings for each resource.
- D. Create a Data Loss Prevention job.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit>

**NEW QUESTION 157**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

➤ Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select `resource.labels.project_id=*`. is not right.

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

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging> ➤ Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is not right.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 162

You are designing an application that uses WebSockets and HTTP sessions that are not distributed across the web servers. You want to ensure the application runs properly on Google Cloud Platform. What should you do?

- A. Meet with the cloud enablement team to discuss load balancer options.
- B. Redesign the application to use a distributed user session service that does not rely on WebSockets and HTTP sessions.
- C. Review the encryption requirements for WebSocket connections with the security team.
- D. Convert the WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

➤ Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing has native support for the WebSocket protocol when you use HTTP or HTTPS, not HTTP/2, as the protocol to the backend. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https#websocket\\_proxy\\_support](https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https#websocket_proxy_support)

➤ We dont need to convert WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming or Redesign the application, as WebSocket support is offered by Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing. Reviewing the encryption requirements is a good idea but it has nothing to do with WebSockets.

#### NEW QUESTION 166

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 171

You want to find out when users were added to Cloud Spanner Identity Access Management (IAM) roles on your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project. What should you do in the GCP Console?

- A. Open the Cloud Spanner console to review configurations.
- B. Open the IAM & admin console to review IAM policies for Cloud Spanner roles.
- C. Go to the Stackdriver Monitoring console and review information for Cloud Spanner.
- D. Go to the Stackdriver Logging console, review admin activity logs, and filter them for Cloud Spanner IAM roles.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/audit-logging>

#### NEW QUESTION 176

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 180**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 184**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 187**

You have a Bigtable instance that consists of three nodes that store personally identifiable information (PII) data. You need to log all read or write operations, including any metadata or configuration reads of this database table, in your company's Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system. What should you do?

- A. • Navigate to Cloud Monitoring in the Google Cloud console, and create a custom monitoring job for the Bigtable instance to track all changes. • Create an alert by using webhook endpoint
- B. with the SIEM endpoint as a receiver
- C. Navigate to the Audit Logs page in the Google Cloud console, and enable Data Read and Admin Read logs for the Bigtable instance
- D. Data Write and Admin Read logs for the Bigtable instance • Create a Pub/Sub topic as a Cloud Logging sink destination, and add your SIEM as a subscriber to the topic.
- E. • Install the Ops Agent on the Bigtable instance during configuration
- F. • Create a service account with read permissions for the Bigtable instance. • Create a custom Dataflow job with this service account to export logs to the company's SIEM system.
- G. • Navigate to the Audit Logs page in the Google Cloud console, and enable Admin Write logs for the Bigtable instance. • Create a Cloud Functions instance to export logs from Cloud Logging to your SIEM.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 188**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 191**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 196**

Your company wants to migrate their on-premises workloads to Google Cloud. The current on-premises workloads consist of:

- A Flask web application
- A backend API
- A scheduled long-running background job for ETL and reporting.

You need to keep operational costs low. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to migrate these workloads to serverless solutions on Google Cloud. What should you do?

- A. Migrate the web application to App Engine and the backend API to Cloud Run. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Compute Engine.
- B. Migrate the web application to App Engine and the backend API to Cloud Run.
- C. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Cloud Run.
- D. Run the web application on a Cloud Storage bucket and the backend API on Cloud Run. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Cloud Run.
- E. Run the web application on a Cloud Storage bucket and the backend API on Cloud Run.
- F. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Compute Engine.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 198**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>  
 An external data source is a data source that you can query directly from BigQuery, even though the data is not stored in BigQuery storage. BigQuery supports the following external data sources: Amazon S3, Azure Storage, Cloud Bigtable, Cloud Spanner, Cloud SQL, Cloud Storage, Drive.

**NEW QUESTION 199**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 201**

You are about to deploy a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system on Google Cloud. The application holds the full database in-memory for fast data access, and you need to configure the most appropriate resources on Google Cloud for this application. What should you do?

- A. Provision preemptible Compute Engine instances.
- B. Provision Compute Engine instances with GPUs attached.
- C. Provision Compute Engine instances with local SSDs attached.
- D. Provision Compute Engine instances with M1 machine type.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

M1 machine series Medium in-memory databases such as SAP HANA Tasks that require intensive use of memory with higher memory-to-vCPU ratios than the general-purpose high-memory machine types.

In-memory databases and in-memory analytics, business warehousing (BW) workloads, genomics analysis, SQL analysis services. Microsoft SQL Server and similar databases.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types>

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#:~:text=databases%20such%20as-,SAP%20HANA,-In%](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#:~:text=databases%20such%20as-,SAP%20HANA,-In%20memory,-database%3F)

<https://www.sap.com/india/products/hana.html#:~:text=is%20SAP%20HANA-,in%20memory,-database%3F>

**NEW QUESTION 204**

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 208**

You have an application that receives SSL-encrypted TCP traffic on port 443. Clients for this application are located all over the world. You want to minimize latency for the clients. Which load balancing option should you use?

- A. HTTPS Load Balancer
- B. Network Load Balancer
- C. SSL Proxy Load Balancer
- D. Internal TCP/UDP Load Balance
- E. Add a firewall rule allowing ingress traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 on the target instances.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 210**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 214**

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 217**

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 222**

You are working for a hospital that stores its medical images in an on-premises data room. The hospital wants to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these

images. The hospital wants an automated process to upload any new medical images to Cloud Storage. You need to design and implement a solution. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 226**

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.privateLogViewer
- B. Perform the export of logs to Cloud Storage.
- C. Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogViewer
- 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 permission
- 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 permission
- 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 230**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

/25:  
CIDR to IP Range Result  
CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/25 Netmask 255.255.255.128  
Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.127  
First IP 172.16.20.128  
First IP (Decimal) 2886734976 Last IP 172.16.20.255  
Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 128  
CIDR 172.16.20.128/25  
/24:  
CIDR to IP Range Result  
CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/24 Netmask 255.255.255.0  
Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.255  
First IP 172.16.20.0  
First IP (Decimal) 2886734848 Last IP 172.16.20.255  
Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 256  
CIDR 172.16.20.128/24

**NEW QUESTION 234**

You need to produce a list of the enabled Google Cloud Platform APIs for a GCP project using the gcloud command line in the Cloud Shell. The project name is my-project. What should you do?

- A. Run gcloud projects list to get the project ID, and then run gcloud services list --project <project ID>.
- B. Run gcloud init to set the current project to my-project, and then run gcloud services list --available.
- C. Run gcloud info to view the account value, and then run gcloud services list --account <Account>.
- D. Run gcloud projects describe <project ID> to verify the project value, and then run gcloud services list--available.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

`gcloud services list --available` returns not only the enabled services in the project but also services that CAN be enabled.

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/services/list#--available>

Run the following command to list the enabled APIs and services in your current project: `gcloud services list`

whereas, Run the following command to list the APIs and services available to you in your current project: `gcloud services list --available`

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/services/list#--available>

--available

Return the services available to the project to enable. This list will include any services that the project has already enabled.

To list the services the current project has enabled for consumption, run: `gcloud services list --enabled`

To list the services the current project can enable for consumption, run: `gcloud services list --available`

#### NEW QUESTION 239

You recently deployed a new version of an application to App Engine and then discovered a bug in the release. You need to immediately revert to the prior version of the application. What should you do?

- A. Run `gcloud app restore`.
- B. On the App Engine page of the GCP Console, select the application that needs to be reverted and click Revert.
- C. On the App Engine Versions page of the GCP Console, route 100% of the traffic to the previous version.
- D. Deploy the original version as a separate application.
- E. Then go to App Engine settings and split traffic between applications so that the original version serves 100% of the requests.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 244

You have created a new project in Google Cloud through the `gcloud` command line interface (CLI) and linked a billing account. You need to create a new Compute Engine instance using the CLI. You need to perform the prerequisite steps. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Monitoring Workspace.
- B. Create a VPC network in the project.
- C. Enable the `compute.googleapis.com` API.
- D. Grant yourself the IAM role of Compute Admin.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 249

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 the new 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 251

Your management has asked an external auditor to review all the resources in a specific project. The security team has enabled the Organization Policy called Domain Restricted Sharing on the organization node by specifying only your Cloud Identity domain. You want the auditor to only be able to view, but not modify, the resources in that project. What should you do?

- A. Ask the auditor for their Google account, and give them the Viewer role on the project.
- B. Ask the auditor for their Google account, and give them the Security Reviewer role on the project.
- C. Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Viewer role on the project.
- D. Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Security Reviewer role on the project.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Using primitive roles The following table lists the primitive roles that you can grant to access a project, the description of what the role does, and the permissions bundled within that role. Avoid using primitive roles except when absolutely necessary. These roles are very powerful, and include a large number of permissions across all Google Cloud services. For more details on when you should use primitive roles, see the Identity and Access Management FAQ. IAM predefined roles are much more granular, and allow you to carefully manage the set of permissions that your users have access to. See Understanding Roles for a list of roles that can be granted at the project level. Creating custom roles can further increase the control you have over user permissions. [https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/access-control-proj#using\\_primitive\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/access-control-proj#using_primitive_roles)

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles>

#### NEW QUESTION 255

You have created a code snippet that should be triggered whenever a new file is uploaded to a Cloud Storage bucket. You want to deploy this code snippet. What should you do?

- A. Use App Engine and configure Cloud Scheduler to trigger the application using Pub/Sub.
- B. Use Cloud Functions and configure the bucket as a trigger resource.
- C. Use Google Kubernetes Engine and configure a CronJob to trigger the application using Pub/Sub.
- D. Use Dataflow as a batch job, and configure the bucket as a data source.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Google Cloud Storage Triggers

Cloud Functions can respond to change notifications emerging from Google Cloud Storage. These notifications can be configured to trigger in response to various events inside a bucket—object creation, deletion, archiving and metadata updates.

Note: Cloud Functions can only be triggered by Cloud Storage buckets in the same Google Cloud Platform project.

Event types

Cloud Storage events used by Cloud Functions are based on Cloud Pub/Sub Notifications for Google Cloud Storage and can be configured in a similar way.

Supported trigger type values are: google.storage.object.finalize google.storage.object.delete google.storage.object.archive google.storage.object.metadataUpdate Object Finalize

Trigger type value: google.storage.object.finalize

This event is sent when a new object is created (or an existing object is overwritten, and a new generation of that object is created) in the bucket.

[https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/calling/storage#event\\_types](https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/calling/storage#event_types)

#### NEW QUESTION 260

You have a managed instance group comprised of preemptible VM's. All of the VM's keep deleting and recreating themselves every minute. What is a possible cause of this behavior?

- A. Your zonal capacity is limited, causing all preemptible VM's to be shutdown to recover capacity
- B. Try deploying your group to another zone.
- C. You have hit your instance quota for the region.
- D. Your managed instance group's VM's are toggled to only last 1 minute in preemptible settings.
- E. Your managed instance group's health check is repeatedly failing, either to a misconfigured health check or misconfigured firewall rules not allowing the health check to access the instance

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

as the instances (normal or preemptible) would be terminated and relaunched if the health check fails either due to application not configured properly or the instances firewall do not allow health check to happen.

GCP provides health check systems that connect to virtual machine (VM) instances on a configurable, periodic basis. Each connection attempt is called a probe. GCP records the success or failure of each probe.

Health checks and load balancers work together. Based on a configurable number of sequential successful or failed probes, GCP computes an overall health state for each VM in the load balancer. VMs that respond successfully for the configured number of times are considered healthy. VMs that fail to respond successfully for a separate number of times are unhealthy.

GCP uses the overall health state of each VM to determine its eligibility for receiving new requests. In addition to being able to configure probe frequency and health state thresholds, you can configure the criteria that define a successful probe.

#### NEW QUESTION 265

You need to select and configure compute resources for a set of batch processing jobs. These jobs take around 2 hours to complete and are run nightly. You want to minimize service costs. What should you do?

- A. Select Google Kubernetes Engine
- B. Use a single-node cluster with a small instance type.
- C. Select Google Kubernetes Engine
- D. Use a three-node cluster with micro instance types.
- E. Select Compute Engine
- F. Use preemptible VM instances of the appropriate standard machine type.
- G. Select Compute Engine
- H. Use VM instance types that support micro bursting.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

If your apps are fault-tolerant and can withstand possible instance preemptions, then preemptible instances can reduce your Compute Engine costs significantly. For example, batch processing jobs can run on preemptible instances. If some of those instances stop during processing, the job slows but does not completely stop. Preemptible instances complete your batch processing tasks without placing additional workload on your existing instances and without requiring you to pay full price for additional normal instances.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 266

You are using Deployment Manager to create a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster. Using the same Deployment Manager deployment, you also want to create a DaemonSet in the kube-system namespace of the cluster. You want a solution that uses the fewest possible services. What should you do?

- A. Add the cluster's API as a new Type Provider in Deployment Manager, and use the new type to create the DaemonSet.
- B. Use the Deployment Manager Runtime Configurator to create a new Config resource that contains the DaemonSet definition.
- C. With Deployment Manager, create a Compute Engine instance with a startup script that uses kubectl to create the DaemonSet.
- D. In the cluster's definition in Deployment Manager, add a metadata that has kube-system as key and the DaemonSet manifest as value.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Adding an API as a type provider

This page describes how to add an API to Google Cloud Deployment Manager as a type provider. To learn more about types and type providers, read the Types overview documentation.

A type provider exposes all of the resources of a third-party API to Deployment Manager as base types that you can use in your configurations. These types must be directly served by a RESTful API that supports Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD).

If you want to use an API that is not automatically provided by Google with Deployment Manager, you must add the API as a type provider.

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/type-providers/creating-type-provider>

#### NEW QUESTION 271

Your company set up a complex organizational structure on Google Cloud Platform. The structure includes hundreds of folders and projects. Only a few team

members should be able to view the hierarchical structure. You need to assign minimum permissions to these team members and you want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the users to roles/browser role.
- B. Add the users to roles/iam.roleViewer role.
- C. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/browser role.
- D. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/iam.roleViewer role.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

We need to apply the GCP Best practices. roles/browser Browser Read access to browse the hierarchy for a project, including the folder, organization, and IAM policy. This role doesn't include permission to view resources in the project. <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles>

**NEW QUESTION 273**

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 are assigned the Billing Administrator IAM role for 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. 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. Set the default key value project labels to department marketing for all services in this project

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 274**

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