



# Google

## Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Developer

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Developer

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### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the HipLocal case study.

HipLocal is expanding into new locations. They must capture additional data each time the application is launched in a new European country. This is causing delays in the development process due to constant schema changes and a lack of environments for conducting testing on the application changes. How should they resolve the issue while meeting the business requirements?

- A. Create new Cloud SQL instances in Europe and North America for testing and deployment
- B. Provide developers with local MySQL instances to conduct testing on the application changes.
- C. Migrate data to Bigtable
- D. Instruct the development teams to use the Cloud SDK to emulate a local Bigtable development environment.
- E. Move from Cloud SQL to MySQL hosted on Compute Engine
- F. Replicate hosts across regions in the Americas and Europe
- G. Provide developers with local MySQL instances to conduct testing on the application changes.
- H. Migrate data to Firestore in Native mode and set up instances

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

HipLocal's data science team wants to analyze user reviews. How should they prepare the data?

- A. Use the Cloud Data Loss Prevention API for redaction of the review dataset.
- B. Use the Cloud Data Loss Prevention API for de-identification of the review dataset.
- C. Use the Cloud Natural Language Processing API for redaction of the review dataset.
- D. Use the Cloud Natural Language Processing API for de-identification of the review dataset.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/dlp/docs/deidentify-sensitive-data>

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

In order for HipLocal to store application state and meet their stated business requirements, which database service should they migrate to?

- A. Cloud Spanner
- B. Cloud Datastore
- C. Cloud Memorystore as a cache
- D. Separate Cloud SQL clusters for each region

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

HipLocal has connected their Hadoop infrastructure to GCP using Cloud Interconnect in order to query data stored on persistent disks. Which IP strategy should they use?

- A. Create manual subnets.
- B. Create an auto mode subnet.
- C. Create multiple peered VPCs.
- D. Provision a single instance for NAT.

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the HipLocal case study.

A recent security audit discovers that HipLocal's database credentials for their Compute Engine-hosted MySQL databases are stored in plain text on persistent disks. HipLocal needs to reduce the risk of these credentials being stolen. What should they do?

- A. Create a service account and download its key
- B. Use the key to authenticate to Cloud Key Management Service (KMS) to obtain the database credentials.
- C. Create a service account and download its key
- D. Use the key to authenticate to Cloud Key Management Service (KMS) to obtain a key used to decrypt the database credentials.
- E. Create a service account and grant it the roles/iam.serviceAccountUser role
- F. Impersonate as this account and authenticate using the Cloud SQL Proxy.
- G. Grant the roles/secretmanager.secretAccessor role to the Compute Engine service account
- H. Store and access the database credentials with the Secret Manager API.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing an application hosted on Google Cloud that uses a MySQL relational database schema. The application will have a large volume of reads and writes to the database and will require backups and ongoing capacity planning. Your team does not have time to fully manage the database but can take on small administrative tasks. How should you host the database?

- A. Configure Cloud SQL to host the database, and import the schema into Cloud SQL.
- B. Deploy MySQL from the Google Cloud Marketplace to the database using a client, and import the schema.
- C. Configure Bigtable to host the database, and import the data into Bigtable.
- D. Configure Cloud Spanner to host the database, and import the schema into Cloud Spanner.
- E. Configure Firestore to host the database, and import the data into Firestore.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/migrating-mysql-to-spanner#migration-process>

Cloud SQL: Cloud SQL is a web service that allows you to create, configure, and use relational databases that live in Google's cloud. It is a fully-managed service that maintains, manages, and administers your databases, allowing you to focus on your applications and services.

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql> Cloud SQL for MySQL is a fully-managed database service that helps you set up, maintain, manage, and administer your MySQL relational databases on Google Cloud Platform.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are responsible for deploying a new API. That API will have three different URL paths:

- <https://yourcompany.com/students>
- <https://yourcompany.com/teachers>
- <https://yourcompany.com/classes>

You need to configure each API URL path to invoke a different function in your code. What should you do?

- A. Create one Cloud Function as a backend service exposed using an HTTPS load balancer.
- B. Create three Cloud Functions exposed directly.
- C. Create one Cloud Function exposed directly.
- D. Create three Cloud Functions as three backend services exposed using an HTTPS load balancer.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https/setup-global-ext-https-serverless>

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing an application that will allow clients to download a file from your website for a specific period of time. How should you design the application to complete this task while following Google-recommended best practices?

- A. Configure the application to send the file to the client as an email attachment.
- B. Generate and assign a Cloud Storage-signed URL for the file.
- C. Make the URL available for the client to download.
- D. Create a temporary Cloud Storage bucket with time expiration specified, and give download permissions to the bucket.
- E. Copy the file, and send it to the client.
- F. Generate the HTTP cookies with time expiration specified.
- G. If the time is valid, copy the file from the Cloud Storage bucket, and make the file available for the client to download.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an application in production. It is deployed on Compute Engine virtual machine instances controlled by a managed instance group. Traffic is routed to the instances via a HTTP(s) load balancer. Your users are unable to access your application. You want to implement a monitoring technique to alert you when the application is unavailable.

Which technique should you choose?

- A. Smoke tests
- B. Stackdriver uptime checks
- C. Cloud Load Balancing - health checks
- D. Managed instance group - health checks

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://medium.com/google-cloud/stackdriver-monitoring-automation-part-3-uptime-checks-476b8507f59c>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your website is deployed on Compute Engine. Your marketing team wants to test conversion rates between 3 different website designs. Which approach should you use?

- A. Deploy the website on App Engine and use traffic splitting.
- B. Deploy the website on App Engine as three separate services.
- C. Deploy the website on Cloud Functions and use traffic splitting.

D. Deploy the website on Cloud Functions as three separate functions.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

You want to re-architect a monolithic application so that it follows a microservices model. You want to accomplish this efficiently while minimizing the impact of this change to the business.

Which approach should you take?

- A. Deploy the application to Compute Engine and turn on autoscaling.
- B. Replace the application's features with appropriate microservices in phases.
- C. Refactor the monolithic application with appropriate microservices in a single effort and deploy it.
- D. Build a new application with the appropriate microservices separate from the monolith and replace it when it is complete.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/migrating-a-monolithic-app-to-microservices-gke>

#### NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are running an application on App Engine that you inherited. You want to find out whether the application is using insecure binaries or is vulnerable to XSS attacks. Which service should you use?

- A. Cloud Amor
- B. Stackdriver Debugger
- C. Cloud Security Scanner
- D. Stackdriver Error Reporting

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/security-scanner>

#### NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are parsing a log file that contains three columns: a timestamp, an account number (a string), and a transaction amount (a number). You want to calculate the sum of all transaction amounts for each unique account number efficiently.

Which data structure should you use?

- A. A linked list
- B. A hash table
- C. A two-dimensional array
- D. A comma-delimited string

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are creating an App Engine application that writes a file to any user's Google Drive. How should the application authenticate to the Google Drive API?

- A. With an OAuth Client ID that uses the <https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive.file> scope to obtain an access token for each user.
- B. With an OAuth Client ID with delegated domain-wide authority.
- C. With the App Engine service account and <https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive.file> scope that generates a signed JWT.
- D. With the App Engine service account with delegated domain-wide authority.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/about-auth>

#### NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are deploying your application to a Compute Engine virtual machine instance. Your application is configured to write its log files to disk. You want to view the logs in Stackdriver Logging without changing the application code. What should you do?

- A. Install the Stackdriver Logging Agent and configure it to send the application logs.
- B. Use a Stackdriver Logging Library to log directly from the application to Stackdriver Logging.
- C. Provide the log file folder path in the metadata of the instance to configure it to send the application logs.
- D. Change the application to log to `/var/log` so that its logs are automatically sent to Stackdriver Logging.

**Answer:** A



#### NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your application is deployed in a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. When a new version of your application is released, your CI/CD tool updates the `spec.template.spec.containers[0].image` value to reference the Docker image of your new application version. When the Deployment object applies the change, you want to deploy at least 1 replica of the new version and maintain the previous replicas until the new replica is healthy.

Which change should you make to the GKE Deployment object shown below?

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: ecommerce-frontend-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: ecommerce-frontend
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: ecommerce-frontend
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: ecommerce-frontend-webapp
          image: ecommerce-frontend-webapp:1.7.9
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

- A. Set the Deployment strategy to RollingUpdate with maxSurge set to 0, maxUnavailable set to 1.
- B. Set the Deployment strategy to RollingUpdate with maxSurge set to 1, maxUnavailable set to 0.
- C. Set the Deployment strategy to Recreate with maxSurge set to 0, maxUnavailable set to 1.
- D. Set the Deployment strategy to Recreate with maxSurge set to 1, maxUnavailable set to 0.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have decided to migrate your Compute Engine application to Google Kubernetes Engine. You need to build a container image and push it to Artifact Registry using Cloud Build. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A) Run `gcloud builds submit` in the directory that contains the application source code.
- B) Run `gcloud run deploy app-name --image gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name` in the directory that contains the application source code.
- C) Run `gcloud container images add-tag gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name:latest` in the directory that contains the application source code.
- D) In the application source directory, create a file named `cloudbuild.yaml` that contains the following contents:

```
steps:
- name: 'gcr.io/cloud-builders/docker'
  args: ['build', '-t', 'gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name', '.']
- name: 'gcr.io/cloud-builders/docker'
  args: ['push', 'gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name']
```

- E) In the application source directory, create a file named `cloudbuild.yaml` that contains the following contents:

```
steps:
- name: 'gcr.io/cloud-builders/gcloud'
  args: ['app', 'deploy']
  timeout: '1600s'
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

**Answer:** AD

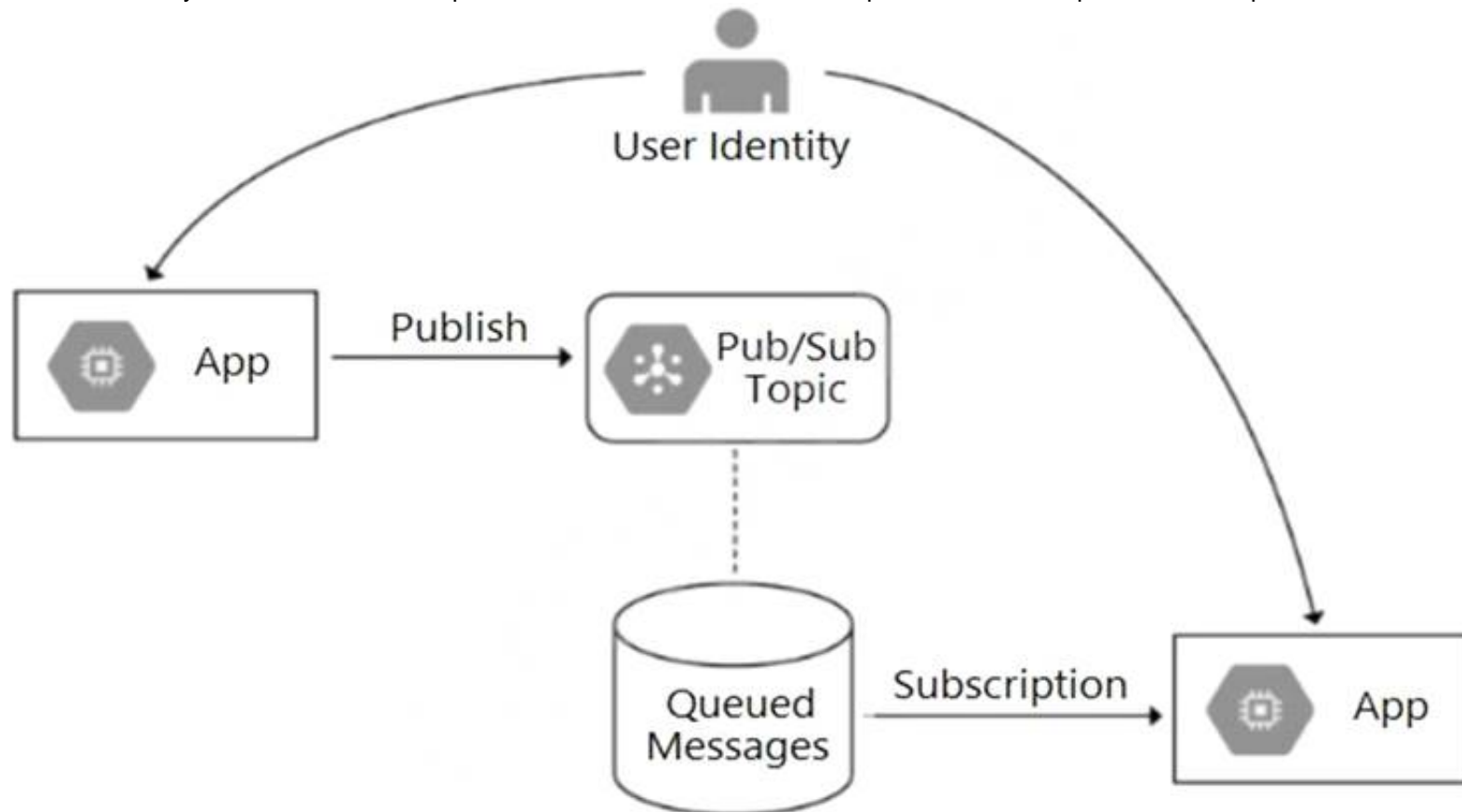
#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/builds/submit> <https://cloud.google.com/artifact-registry/docs/configure-cloud-build>

### NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team is developing an application in Google Cloud that executes with user identities maintained by Cloud Identity. Each of your application's users will have an associated Pub/Sub topic to which messages are published, and a Pub/Sub subscription where the same user will retrieve published messages. You need to ensure that only authorized users can publish and subscribe to their own specific Pub/Sub topic and subscription. What should you do?



- A. Bind the user identity to the pubsub.publisher and pubsub.subscriber roles at the resource level.
- B. Grant the user identity the pubsub.publisher and pubsub.subscriber roles at the project level.
- C. Grant the user identity a custom role that contains the pubsub.topics.create and pubsub.subscriptions.create permissions.
- D. Configure the application to run as a service account that has the pubsub.publisher and pubsub.subscriber roles.

**Answer:** C

### NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 2)

You recently developed a new application. You want to deploy the application on Cloud Run without a Dockerfile. Your organization requires that all container images are pushed to a centrally managed container repository. How should you build your container using Google Cloud services? (Choose two.)

- A. Push your source code to Artifact Registry.
- B. Submit a Cloud Build job to push the image.
- C. Use the pack build command with pack CLI.
- D. Include the --source flag with the gcloud run deploy CLI command.
- E. Include the --platform=kubernetes flag with the gcloud run deploy CLI command.

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/deploying#images> <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/containers-kubernetes/google-cloud-now-supports-buildpacks>

### NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a container deployed on Google Kubernetes Engine. The container can sometimes be slow to launch, so you have implemented a liveness probe. You notice that the liveness probe occasionally fails on launch. What should you do?

- A. Add a startup probe.
- B. Increase the initial delay for the liveness probe.
- C. Increase the CPU limit for the container.
- D. Add a readiness probe.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-liveness-readiness-startup-probes/#configure>

### NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an application that uses an HTTP Cloud Function to process user activity from both desktop browser and mobile application clients. This function will serve as the endpoint for all metric submissions using HTTP POST.

Due to legacy restrictions, the function must be mapped to a domain that is separate from the domain requested by users on web or mobile sessions. The domain for the Cloud Function is <https://fn.example.com>. Desktop and mobile clients use the domain <https://www.example.com>. You need to add a header to the function's HTTP response so that only those browser and mobile sessions can submit metrics to the Cloud Function. Which response header should you add?

- A. Access-Control-Allow-Origin: \*
- B. Access-Control-Allow-Origin: [https://\\*.example.com](https://*.example.com)
- C. Access-Control-Allow-Origin: <https://fn.example.com>
- D. Access-Control-Allow-origin: <https://www.example.com>

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are deploying a microservices application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). The application will receive daily updates. You expect to deploy a large number of distinct containers that will run on the Linux operating system (OS). You want to be alerted to any known OS vulnerabilities in the new containers. You want to follow Google-recommended best practices. What should you do?

- A. Use the gcloud CLI to call Container Analysis to scan new container image
- B. Review the vulnerability results before each deployment.
- C. Enable Container Analysis, and upload new container images to Artifact Registry
- D. Review the vulnerability results before each deployment.
- E. Enable Container Analysis, and upload new container images to Artifact Registry
- F. Review the critical vulnerability results before each deployment.
- G. Use the Container Analysis REST API to call Container Analysis to scan new container image
- H. Review the vulnerability results before each deployment.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/container-analysis/docs/automated-scanning-howto> <https://cloud.google.com/container-analysis/docs/os-overview> says: The Container Scanning API allows you to automate OS vulnerability detection, scanning each time you push an image to Container Registry or Artifact Registry. Enabling this API also triggers language package scans for Go and Java vulnerabilities (Preview).

#### NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have recently instrumented a new application with OpenTelemetry, and you want to check the latency of your application requests in Trace. You want to ensure that a specific request is always traced. What should you do?

- A. Wait 10 minutes, then verify that Trace captures those types of requests automatically.
- B. Write a custom script that sends this type of request repeatedly from your dev project.
- C. Use the Trace API to apply custom attributes to the trace.
- D. Add the X-Cloud-Trace-Context header to the request with the appropriate parameters.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/trace/docs/setup#force-trace>

Cloud Trace doesn't sample every request. To force a specific request to be traced, add an X-Cloud-Trace-Context header to the request.

#### NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are monitoring a web application that is written in Go and deployed in Google Kubernetes Engine. You notice an increase in CPU and memory utilization. You need to determine which source code is consuming the most CPU and memory resources. What should you do?

- A. Download, install, and start the Snapshot Debugger agent in your V
- B. Take debug snapshots of the functions that take the longest tim
- C. Review the call stack frame, and identify the local variables at that level in the stack.
- D. Import the Cloud Profiler package into your application, and initialize the Profiler agen
- E. Review the generated flame graph in the Google Cloud console to identify time-intensive functions.
- F. Import OpenTelemetry and Trace export packages into your application, and create the trace provider. Review the latency data for your application on the Trace overview page, and identify where bottlenecks are occurring.
- G. Create a Cloud Logging query that gathers the web application's log
- H. Write a Python script that calculates the difference between the timestamps from the beginning and the end of the application's longest functions to identity time-intensive functions.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team develops services that run on Google Cloud. You need to build a data processing service and will use Cloud Functions. The data to be processed by the function is sensitive. You need to ensure that invocations can only happen from authorized services and follow Google-recommended best practices for securing functions. What should you do?

- A. Enable Identity-Aware Proxy in your projec
- B. Secure function access using its permissions.
- C. Create a service account with the Cloud Functions Viewer rol
- D. Use that service account to invoke the function.
- E. Create a service account with the Cloud Functions Invoker rol
- F. Use that service account to invoke the function.
- G. Create an OAuth 2.0 client ID for your calling service in the same project as the function you want to secur
- H. Use those credentials to invoke the function.

**Answer:** C



**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/how-to-securely-invoke-a-cloud-function-from-google-kubernetes-engine-run>

**NEW QUESTION 51**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team is developing an ecommerce platform for your company. Users will log in to the website and add items to their shopping cart. Users will be automatically logged out after 30 minutes of inactivity. When users log back in, their shopping cart should be saved. How should you store users' session and shopping cart information while following Google-recommended best practices?

- A. Store the session information in Pub/Sub, and store the shopping cart information in Cloud SQL.
- B. Store the shopping cart information in a file on Cloud Storage where the filename is the SESSION ID.
- C. Store the session and shopping cart information in a MySQL database running on multiple Compute Engine instances.
- D. Store the session information in Memorystore for Redis or Memorystore for Memcached, and store the shopping cart information in Firestore.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 54**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are designing an application that will subscribe to and receive messages from a single Pub/Sub topic and insert corresponding rows into a database. Your application runs on Linux and leverages preemptible virtual machines to reduce costs. You need to create a shutdown script that will initiate a graceful shutdown. What should you do?

- A. Write a shutdown script that uses inter-process signals to notify the application process to disconnect from the database.
- B. Write a shutdown script that broadcasts a message to all signed-in users that the Compute Engine instance is going down and instructs them to save current work and sign out.
- C. Write a shutdown script that writes a file in a location that is being polled by the application once every five minute
- D. After the file is read, the application disconnects from the database.
- E. Write a shutdown script that publishes a message to the Pub/Sub topic announcing that a shutdown is in progres
- F. After the application reads the message, it disconnects from the database.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 56**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are running a web application on Google Kubernetes Engine that you inherited. You want to determine whether the application is using libraries with known vulnerabilities or is vulnerable to XSS attacks. Which service should you use?

- A. Google Cloud Armor
- B. Debugger
- C. Web Security Scanner
- D. Error Reporting

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/concepts-web-security-scanner-overview>

Web Security Scanner identifies security vulnerabilities in your App Engine, Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), and Compute Engine web applications. It crawls your application, following all links within the scope of your starting URLs, and attempts to exercise as many user inputs and event handlers as possible.

**NEW QUESTION 60**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You plan to make a simple HTML application available on the internet. This site keeps information about FAQs for your application. The application is static and contains images, HTML, CSS, and Javascript. You want to make this application available on the internet with as few steps as possible. What should you do?

- A. Upload your application to Cloud Storage.
- B. Upload your application to an App Engine environment.
- C. Create a Compute Engine instance with Apache web server installed
- D. Configure Apache web server to host the application.
- E. Containerize your application first
- F. Deploy this container to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and assign an external IP address to the GKE pod hosting the application.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/hosting-static-website>

**NEW QUESTION 64**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You manage an ecommerce application that processes purchases from customers who can subsequently cancel or change those purchases. You discover that order volumes are highly variable and the backend order-processing system can only process one request at a time. You want to ensure seamless performance for customers regardless of usage volume. It is crucial that customers' order update requests are performed in the sequence in which they were generated. What should you do?

- A. Send the purchase and change requests over WebSockets to the backend.
- B. Send the purchase and change requests as REST requests to the backend.
- C. Use a Pub/Sub subscriber in pull mode and use a data store to manage ordering.

D. Use a Pub/Sub subscriber in push mode and use a data store to manage ordering.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/pull>

#### NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing a corporate tool on Compute Engine for the finance department, which needs to authenticate users and verify that they are in the finance department. All company employees use G Suite.

What should you do?

- A. Enable Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy on the HTTP(s) load balancer and restrict access to a Google Group containing users in the finance department.
- B. Verify the provided JSON Web Token within the application.
- C. Enable Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy on the HTTP(s) load balancer and restrict access to a Google Group containing users in the finance department.
- D. Issue client-side certificates to everybody in the finance team and verify the certificates in the application.
- E. Configure Cloud Armor Security Policies to restrict access to only corporate IP address range.
- F. Verify the provided JSON Web Token within the application.
- G. Configure Cloud Armor Security Policies to restrict access to only corporate IP address range.
- H. Issue client side certificates to everybody in the finance team and verify the certificates in the application.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/signed-headers-howto#securing\\_iap\\_headers](https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/signed-headers-howto#securing_iap_headers) (<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/authenticating-users-google-id>).  
<https://cloud.google.com/armor/docs/security-policy-overview#:~:text=Google%20Cloud%20Armor%20security%20policies,protect,your,application,by,providing,Layer,7,filtering,and,by,scrubbing,incoming,requests,for,common,web,attacks,or,other,Layer,7,attributes,to,potentially,block,traffic,before,it,reaches,your,load,balanced,backend,services,or,backend,buckets>"

#### NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are using Cloud Build build to promote a Docker image to Development, Test, and Production environments. You need to ensure that the same Docker image is deployed to each of these environments. How should you identify the Docker image in your build?

- A. Use the latest Docker image tag.
- B. Use a unique Docker image name.
- C. Use the digest of the Docker image.
- D. Use a semantic version Docker image tag.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an application deployed in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You need to update the application to make authorized requests to Google Cloud managed services. You want this to be a one-time setup, and you need to follow security best practices of auto-rotating your security keys and storing them in an encrypted store. You already created a service account with appropriate access to the Google Cloud service. What should you do next?

- A. Assign the Google Cloud service account to your GKE Pod using Workload Identity.
- B. Export the Google Cloud service account, and share it with the Pod as a Kubernetes Secret.
- C. Export the Google Cloud service account, and embed it in the source code of the application.
- D. Export the Google Cloud service account, and upload it to HashiCorp Vault to generate a dynamic service account for your application.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/workload-identity>

Applications running on GKE might need access to Google Cloud APIs such as Compute Engine API, BigQuery Storage API, or Machine Learning APIs. Workload Identity allows a Kubernetes service account in your GKE cluster to act as an IAM service account. Pods that use the configured Kubernetes service account automatically authenticate as the IAM service account when accessing Google Cloud APIs. Using Workload Identity allows you to assign distinct, fine-grained identities and authorization for each application in your cluster.

#### NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company's development teams want to use Cloud Build in their projects to build and push Docker images to Container Registry. The operations team requires all Docker images to be published to a centralized, securely managed Docker registry that the operations team manages.

What should you do?

- A. Use Container Registry to create a registry in each development team's project.
- B. Configure the Cloud Build build to push the Docker image to the project's registry.
- C. Grant the operations team access to each development team's registry.
- D. Create a separate project for the operations team that has Container Registry configured.
- E. Assign appropriate permissions to the Cloud Build service account in each developer team's project to allow access to the operation team's registry.
- F. Create a separate project for the operations team that has Container Registry configured.
- G. Create a Service Account for each development team and assign the appropriate permissions to allow it access to the operations team's registry.
- H. Store the service account key file in the source code repository and use it to authenticate against the operations team's registry.
- I. Create a separate project for the operations team that has the open source Docker Registry deployed on a Compute Engine virtual machine instance.
- J. Create a username and password for each development team.

K. Store the username and password in the source code repository and use it to authenticate against the operations team's Docker registry.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/>

#### NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 2)

You want to view the memory usage of your application deployed on Compute Engine. What should you do?

- A. Install the Stackdriver Client Library.
- B. Install the Stackdriver Monitoring Agent.
- C. Use the Stackdriver Metrics Explorer.
- D. Use the Google Cloud Platform Console.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43991246/google-cloud-platform-how-to-monitor-memory-usage-of-vm-in>

#### NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company uses Cloud Logging to manage large volumes of log data. You need to build a real-time log analysis architecture that pushes logs to a third-party application for processing. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Logging log export to Pub/Sub.
- B. Create a Cloud Logging log export to BigQuery.
- C. Create a Cloud Logging log export to Cloud Storage.
- D. Create a Cloud Function to read Cloud Logging log entries and send them to the third-party application.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has a data warehouse that keeps your application information in BigQuery. The BigQuery data warehouse keeps 2 PBs of user data. Recently, your company expanded your user base to include EU users and needs to comply with these requirements:

Your company must be able to delete all user account information upon user request. All EU user data must be stored in a single region specifically for EU users.

Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Use BigQuery federated queries to query data from Cloud Storage.
- B. Create a dataset in the EU region that will keep information about EU users only.
- C. Create a Cloud Storage bucket in the EU region to store information for EU users only.
- D. Re-upload your data using to a Cloud Dataflow pipeline by filtering your user records out.
- E. Use DML statements in BigQuery to update/delete user records based on their requests.

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/bigquery-data-warehouse>

#### NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your development team has been tasked with maintaining a .NET legacy application. The application incurs occasional changes and was recently updated. Your goal is to ensure that the application provides consistent results while moving through the CI/CD pipeline from environment to environment. You want to minimize the cost of deployment while making sure that external factors and dependencies between hosting environments are not problematic. Containers are not yet approved in your organization. What should you do?

- A. Rewrite the application using .NET Core, and deploy to Cloud Run
- B. Use revisions to separate the environments.
- C. Use Cloud Build to deploy the application as a new Compute Engine image for each build
- D. Use this image in each environment.
- E. Deploy the application using MS Web Deploy, and make sure to always use the latest, patched MS Windows Server base image in Compute Engine.
- F. Use Cloud Build to package the application, and deploy to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster
- G. Use namespaces to separate the environments.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/architecture/modernization-path-dotnet-applications-google-cloud#phase\\_1\\_rehost\\_in\\_](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/modernization-path-dotnet-applications-google-cloud#phase_1_rehost_in_)

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/modernization-path-dotnet-applications-google-cloud>

#### NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing a web application that will be accessible over both HTTP and HTTPS and will run on Compute Engine instances. On occasion, you will need to SSH from your remote laptop into one of the Compute Engine instances to conduct maintenance on the app. How should you configure the instances while

following Google-recommended best practices?

- A. Set up a backend with Compute Engine web server instances with a private IP address behind a TCP proxy load balancer.
- B. Configure the firewall rules to allow all ingress traffic to connect to the Compute Engine web servers, with each server having a unique external IP address.
- C. Configure Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy API for SSH access
- D. Then configure the Compute Engine servers with private IP addresses behind an HTTP(s) load balancer for the application web traffic.
- E. Set up a backend with Compute Engine web server instances with a private IP address behind an HTTP(S) load balancer
- F. Set up a bastion host with a public IP address and open firewall port
- G. Connect to the web instances using the bastion host.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced#cloud\\_iap](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced#cloud_iap) [https://cloud.google.com/solutions/connecting-securely#storing\\_host\\_keys\\_by\\_enabling\\_guest\\_attributes](https://cloud.google.com/solutions/connecting-securely#storing_host_keys_by_enabling_guest_attributes)

#### NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an application deployed in production. When a new version is deployed, some issues don't arise until the application receives traffic from users in production. You want to reduce both the impact and the number of users affected. Which deployment strategy should you use?

- A. Blue/green deployment
- B. Canary deployment
- C. Rolling deployment
- D. Recreate deployment

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://thenewstack.io/deployment-strategies/>

#### NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are building a highly available and globally accessible application that will serve static content to users. You need to configure the storage and serving components. You want to minimize management overhead and latency while maximizing reliability for users. What should you do?

- A. 1) Create a managed instance group
- B. Replicate the static content across the virtual machines (VMs) 2) Create an external HTTP(S) load balancer 3) Enable Cloud CDN, and send traffic to the managed instance group.
- C. 1) Create an unmanaged instance group
- D. Replicate the static content across the VMs 2) Create an external HTTP(S) load balancer 3) Enable Cloud CDN, and send traffic to the unmanaged instance group.
- E. 1) Create a Standard storage class, regional Cloud Storage bucket
- F. Put the static content in the bucket 2) Reserve an external IP address, and create an external HTTP(S) load balancer 3) Enable Cloud CDN, and send traffic to your backend bucket
- G. 1) Create a Standard storage class, multi-regional Cloud Storage bucket
- H. Put the static content in the bucket 2) Reserve an external IP address, and create an external HTTP(S) load balancer 3) Enable Cloud CDN, and send traffic to your backend bucket.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team develops services that run on Google Kubernetes Engine. Your team's code is stored in Cloud Source Repositories. You need to quickly identify bugs in the code before it is deployed to production. You want to invest in automation to improve developer feedback and make the process as efficient as possible. What should you do?

- A. Use Spinnaker to automate building container images from code based on Git tags.
- B. Use Cloud Build to automate building container images from code based on Git tags.
- C. Use Spinnaker to automate deploying container images to the production environment.
- D. Use Cloud Build to automate building container images from code based on forked versions.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://spinnaker.io/docs/guides/tutorials/codelabs/kubernetes-v2-source-to-prod/>

#### NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 2)

The new version of your containerized application has been tested and is ready to deploy to production on Google Kubernetes Engine. You were not able to fully load-test the new version in pre-production environments, and you need to make sure that it does not have performance problems once deployed. Your deployment must be automated. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Load Balancing to slowly ramp up traffic between versions
- B. Use Cloud Monitoring to look for performance issues.
- C. Deploy the application via a continuous delivery pipeline using canary deployment
- D. Use Cloud Monitoring to look for performance issues
- E. and ramp up traffic as the metrics support it.



- F. Deploy the application via a continuous delivery pipeline using blue/green deployment
- G. Use Cloud Monitoring to look for performance issues, and launch fully when the metrics support it.
- H. Deploy the application using kubectl and set the spec.updateStrategy.type to RollingUpdate
- I. Use Cloud Monitoring to look for performance issues, and run the kubectl rollback command if there are any issues.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/architecture/implementing-deployment-and-testing-strategies-on-gke#perform\\_a\\_blueg](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/implementing-deployment-and-testing-strategies-on-gke#perform_a_blueg)

#### NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an application deployed in production. When a new version is deployed, you want to ensure that all production traffic is routed to the new version of your application. You also want to keep the previous version deployed so that you can revert to it if there is an issue with the new version.

Which deployment strategy should you use?

- A. Blue/green deployment
- B. Canary deployment
- C. Rolling deployment
- D. Recreate deployment

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your code is running on Cloud Functions in project A. It is supposed to write an object in a Cloud Storage bucket owned by project B. However, the write call is failing with the error "403 Forbidden".

What should you do to correct the problem?

- A. Grant your user account the roles/storage.objectCreator role for the Cloud Storage bucket.
- B. Grant your user account the roles/iam.serviceAccountUser role for the service-PROJECTA@gcf-adminrobot.iam.gserviceaccount.com service account.
- C. Grant the service-PROJECTA@gcf-adminrobot.iam.gserviceaccount.com service account the roles/ storage.objectCreator role for the Cloud Storage bucket.
- D. Enable the Cloud Storage API in project B.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your App Engine standard configuration is as follows: service: production

instance\_class: B1

You want to limit the application to 5 instances. Which code snippet should you include in your configuration?

- A. manual\_scaling:instances: 5min\_pending\_latency: 30ms
- B. manual\_scaling:max\_instances: 5idle\_timeout: 10m
- C. basic\_scaling:instances: 5min\_pending\_latency: 30ms
- D. basic\_scaling:max\_instances: 5idle\_timeout: 10m

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are planning to deploy your application in a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. Your application can scale horizontally, and each instance of your application needs to have a stable network identity and its own persistent disk.

Which GKE object should you use?

- A. Deployment
- B. StatefulSet
- C. ReplicaSet
- D. ReplicaController

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://livebook.manning.com/book/kubernetes-in-action/chapter-10/46>

#### NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing a new application that has the following design requirements: Creation and changes to the application infrastructure are versioned and auditable.

The application and deployment infrastructure uses Google-managed services as much as possible. The application runs on a serverless compute platform.

How should you design the application's architecture?

- A. \* 1. Store the application and infrastructure source code in a Git repository.\* 2. Use Cloud Build to deploy the application infrastructure with Terraform.\* 3. Deploy the application to a Cloud Function as a pipeline step.
- B. \* 1. Deploy Jenkins from the Google Cloud Marketplace, and define a continuous integration pipeline in Jenkins.\* 2. Configure a pipeline step to pull the application source code from a Git repository.\* 3. Deploy the application source code to App Engine as a pipeline step.
- C. \* 1. Create a continuous integration pipeline on Cloud Build, and configure the pipeline to deploy the application infrastructure using Deployment Manager templates.\* 2. Configure a pipeline step to create a container with the latest application source code.\* 3. Deploy the container to a Compute Engine instance as a



pipeline step.

D. \* 1. Deploy the application infrastructure using gcloud commands.\* 2. Use Cloud Build to define a continuous integration pipeline for changes to the application source code.\* 3. Configure a pipeline step to pull the application source code from a Git repository, and create a containerized application.\* 4. Deploy the new container on Cloud Run as a pipeline step.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/docs/ci-cd>

#### NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has created an application that uploads a report to a Cloud Storage bucket. When the report is uploaded to the bucket, you want to publish a message to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic. You want to implement a solution that will take a small amount of effort to implement. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Cloud Storage bucket to trigger Cloud Pub/Sub notifications when objects are modified.
- B. Create an App Engine application to receive the file; when it is received, publish a message to the Cloud Pub/Sub topic.
- C. Create a Cloud Function that is triggered by the Cloud Storage bucket.
- D. In the Cloud Function, publish a message to the Cloud Pub/Sub topic.
- E. Create an application deployed in a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster to receive the file; when it is received, publish a message to the Cloud Pub/Sub topic.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/pubsub-notifications>

#### NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your application is deployed on hundreds of Compute Engine instances in a managed instance group (MIG) in multiple zones. You need to deploy a new instance template to fix a critical vulnerability immediately but must avoid impact to your service. What setting should be made to the MIG after updating the instance template?

- A. Set the Max Surge to 100%.
- B. Set the Update mode to Opportunistic.
- C. Set the Maximum Unavailable to 100%.
- D. Set the Minimum Wait time to 0 seconds.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#type> Alternatively, if an automated update is potentially too disruptive, you can choose to perform an opportunistic update. The MIG applies an opportunistic update only when you manually initiate the update on selected instances or when new instances are created. New instances can be created when you or another service, such as an autoscaler, resizes the MIG. Compute Engine does not actively initiate requests to apply opportunistic updates on existing instances.

#### NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team develops services that run on Google Kubernetes Engine. You need to standardize their log data using Google-recommended practices and make the data more useful in the fewest number of steps. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Create aggregated exports on application logs to BigQuery to facilitate log analytics.
- B. Create aggregated exports on application logs to Cloud Storage to facilitate log analytics.
- C. Write log output to standard output (stdout) as single-line JSON to be ingested into Cloud Logging as structured logs.
- D. Mandate the use of the Logging API in the application code to write structured logs to Cloud Logging.
- E. Mandate the use of the Pub/Sub API to write structured data to Pub/Sub and create a Dataflow streaming pipeline to normalize logs and write them to BigQuery for analytics.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/stackdriver/docs/solutions/gke/managing-logs#best\\_practices](https://cloud.google.com/stackdriver/docs/solutions/gke/managing-logs#best_practices)

#### NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing an application using different microservices that should remain internal to the cluster. You want to be able to configure each microservice with a specific number of replicas. You also want to be able to address a specific microservice from any other microservice in a uniform way, regardless of the number of replicas the microservice scales to. You need to implement this solution on Google Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

- A. Deploy each microservice as a Deployment.
- B. Expose the Deployment in the cluster using a Service, and use the Service DNS name to address it from other microservices within the cluster.
- C. Deploy each microservice as a Deployment.
- D. Expose the Deployment in the cluster using an Ingress, and use the Ingress IP address to address the Deployment from other microservices within the cluster.
- E. Deploy each microservice as a Pod.
- F. Expose the Pod in the cluster using a Service, and use the Service DNS name to address the microservice from other microservices within the cluster.
- G. Deploy each microservice as a Pod.
- H. Expose the Pod in the cluster using an Ingress, and use the Ingress IP address name to address the Pod from other microservices within the cluster.

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 125

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your application is built as a custom machine image. You have multiple unique deployments of the machine image. Each deployment is a separate managed instance group with its own template. Each deployment requires a unique set of configuration values. You want to provide these unique values to each deployment but use the same custom machine image in all deployments. You want to use out-of-the-box features of Compute Engine. What should you do?

- A. Place the unique configuration values in the persistent disk.
- B. Place the unique configuration values in a Cloud Bigtable table.
- C. Place the unique configuration values in the instance template startup script.
- D. Place the unique configuration values in the instance template instance metadata.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an application running in App Engine. Your application is instrumented with Stackdriver Trace. The /product-details request reports details about four known unique products at /sku-details as shown below. You want to reduce the time it takes for the request to complete. What should you do?

Timeline



- A. Increase the size of the instance class.
- B. Change the Persistent Disk type to SSD.
- C. Change /product-details to perform the requests in parallel.
- D. Store the /sku-details information in a database, and replace the webservice call with a database query.

**Answer:** C

### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are deploying a microservices application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) that will broadcast livestreams. You expect unpredictable traffic patterns and large variations in the number of concurrent users. Your application must meet the following requirements:

- Scales automatically during popular events and maintains high availability
- Is resilient in the event of hardware failures

How should you configure the deployment parameters? (Choose two.)

- A. Distribute your workload evenly using a multi-zonal node pool.
- B. Distribute your workload evenly using multiple zonal node pools.
- C. Use cluster autoscaler to resize the number of nodes in the node pool, and use a Horizontal Pod Autoscaler to scale the workload.
- D. Create a managed instance group for Compute Engine with the cluster node
- E. Configure autoscaling rules for the managed instance group.
- F. Create alerting policies in Cloud Monitoring based on GKE CPU and memory utilization
- G. Ask an on-duty engineer to scale the workload by executing a script when CPU and memory usage exceed predefined thresholds.

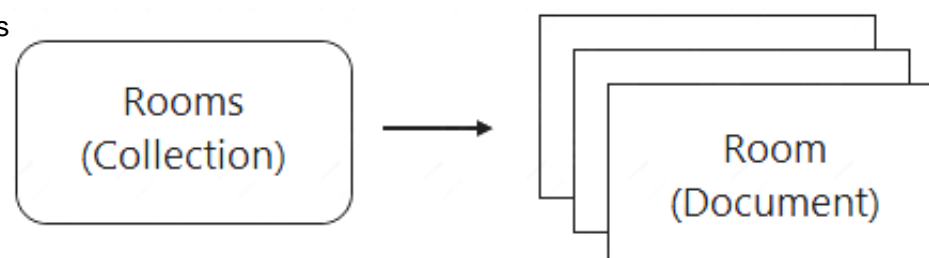
**Answer:** AC

### NEW QUESTION 135

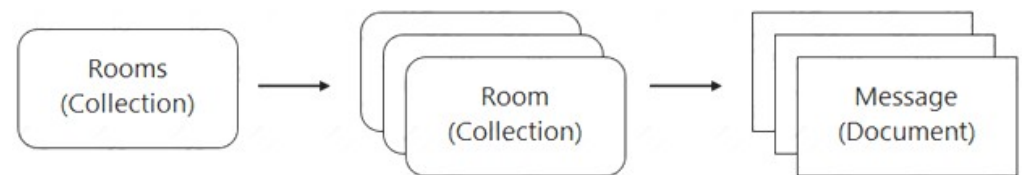
- (Exam Topic 2)

You are designing a chat room application that will host multiple rooms and retain the message history for each room. You have selected Firestore as your database. How should you represent the data in Firestore?

- A. Create a collection for the room
- B. For each room, create a document that lists the contents of the messages

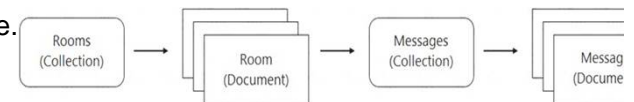


- C. Create a collection for the room
- D. For each room, create a collection that contains a document for each message



E. Create a collection for the room

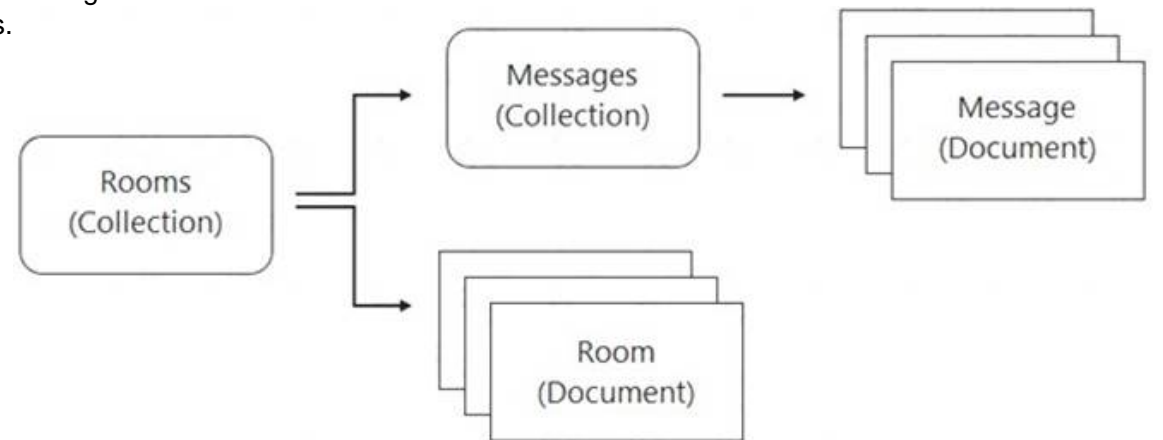
F. For each room, create a document that contains a collection for documents, each of which contains a message.



G. Create a collection for the rooms, and create a document for each room

H. Create a separate collection for messages, with one document per message

I. Each room's document contains a list of references to the messages.



**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://firebase.google.com/docs/firestore/data-model#hierarchical-data>

#### NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company stores their source code in a Cloud Source Repositories repository. Your company wants to build and test their code on each source code commit to the repository and requires a solution that is managed and has minimal operations overhead.

Which method should they use?

A. Use Cloud Build with a trigger configured for each source code commit.

B. Use Jenkins deployed via the Google Cloud Platform Marketplace, configured to watch for source code commits.

C. Use a Compute Engine virtual machine instance with an open source continuous integration tool, configured to watch for source code commits.

D. Use a source code commit trigger to push a message to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic that triggers an App Engine service to build the source code.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/automating-builds/create-manage-triggers#:~:text=A%20Cloud%20Build%](https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/automating-builds/create-manage-triggers#:~:text=A%20Cloud%20Build%20trigger)

#### NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing a JPEG image-resizing API hosted on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Callers of the service will exist within the same GKE cluster. You want clients to be able to get the IP address of the service.

What should you do?

A. Define a GKE Service

B. Clients should use the name of the A record in Cloud DNS to find the service's cluster IP address.

C. Define a GKE Service

D. Clients should use the service name in the URL to connect to the service.

E. Define a GKE Endpoint

F. Clients should get the endpoint name from the appropriate environment variable in the client container.

G. Define a GKE Endpoint

H. Clients should get the endpoint name from Cloud DNS.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 148

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have containerized a legacy application that stores its configuration on an NFS share. You need to deploy this application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and do not want the application serving traffic until after the configuration has been retrieved. What should you do?

A. Use the gsutil utility to copy files from within the Docker container at startup, and start the service using an ENTRYPOINT script.

B. Create a PersistentVolumeClaim on the GKE cluster

C. Access the configuration files from the volume, and start the service using an ENTRYPOINT script.

D. Use the COPY statement in the Dockerfile to load the configuration into the container image

E. Verify that the configuration is available, and start the service using an ENTRYPOINT script.

F. Add a startup script to the GKE instance group to mount the NFS share at node startup

G. Copy the configuration files into the container, and start the service using an ENTRYPOINT script.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/startup-scripts/linux>

#### NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your API backend is running on multiple cloud providers. You want to generate reports for the network latency of your API.

Which two steps should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Zipkin collector to gather data.
- B. Use Fluentd agent to gather data.
- C. Use Stackdriver Trace to generate reports.
- D. Use Stackdriver Debugger to generate report.
- E. Use Stackdriver Profiler to generate report.

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/trace/docs/zipkin>

"receive traces from Zipkin clients and forward those traces to Cloud Trace for analysis." [https://cloud.google.com/trace/docs/quickstart#analysis\\_reports\\_window](https://cloud.google.com/trace/docs/quickstart#analysis_reports_window)

#### NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your development team has been asked to refactor an existing monolithic application into a set of composable microservices. Which design aspects should you implement for the new application? (Choose two.)

- A. Develop the microservice code in the same programming language used by the microservice caller.
- B. Create an API contract agreement between the microservice implementation and microservice caller.
- C. Require asynchronous communications between all microservice implementations and microservice callers.
- D. Ensure that sufficient instances of the microservice are running to accommodate the performance requirements.
- E. Implement a versioning scheme to permit future changes that could be incompatible with the current interface.

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 157

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