



# Google

## Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam

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### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has a requirement to run manual tests on their web products for UX research before it is released to end customers. The people who will do the tests are external to the company. They will either use their own Gmail id or be given temporary email ids using the applications and recording their inputs in another app. The UX testing is done in the last week of the month. Each month the UX testers could be different. How should the IT team manage the users?

- A. Since the app is anyways going to be public, create permanent credentials for the UX testers that they can conveniently use each time.
- B. It would be a security issue to have users come and go
- C. Recommend that the test-ers be permanently hired to plug the vulnerability issue.
- D. It would be a security issue to have users come and go
- E. Recommend that the test-ers be permanently hired to plug the vulnerability issue.
- F. Create a Group with the permissions required to do the test and record their input
- G. When users arrive each week, add them to the group and after the testing period, remove them from the group.

**Answer:** D

#### **Explanation:**

Groups are convenient to use for this requirement. Permissions to the group are automatically inherited by the members of the group. Adding and removing UX testers from the group will grant and remove permissions.

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your customer is moving to Google Cloud. They have many teams, each working on many projects. How should they organize resources?

- A. Let each team have one shared Folder with multiple Projects within it so that there is a separation of concerns.
- B. Let each Project have one Folder so that there is a clear separation of concerns.
- C. Let each team have an Organization so that they can entirely manage themselves with their own identity.
- D. Let each team have one shared Project so that it is easy to manage.

**Answer:** A

#### **Explanation:**

The recommended approach is to have folders corresponding to teams/departments and they manage the projects within that.

-> Sharing a single project will cause a conflict of resources, billing, concerns, etc.

-> One folder per project is unnecessary overuse of abstraction/grouping.

-> Teams and projects in a company should ideally be centrally managed in a single Organization.

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer has a tens of applications that are dependent on Oracle databases in their on-premise data centers. The customer wants to migrate to Google Cloud. Their long term goal is to move to other cloud native database technologies. What options do they have to initially move their data?

- A. Migrate to a Bare Metal server.
- B. Migrate to Cloud SQL.
- C. Since there is no hosted Oracle solution, leave the Oracle data on-premise while doing analytics on Google Cloud.
- D. Containerize Oracle and run it using Cloud Run.

**Answer:** B

#### **Explanation:**

The Bare Metal solution is the recommended approach. You can deploy Oracle capabilities like clustered databases, replication, and all performance features at licensing costs that are similar to on-premise systems

## Choose a Google Cloud bare metal migration strategy

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This article describes the three most common options for migrating your bare metal workloads to Google Cloud along with a framework for understanding your workload requirements. It also explains how to choose the bare metal option that's right for your situation. Finally, it provides practical use cases for each migration strategy.

This article is designed for IT managers and staff who want to understand the capabilities of the Google Cloud offerings [Migrate for Compute Engine](#), [Bare Metal Solution](#), and [Mainframe Modernization](#), and how each can facilitate the migration of bare-metal workloads. The article also discusses an IBM offering for working on Google Cloud.

Migrating to bare metal in Google Cloud serves as an important step toward transforming your IT strategy to focus on the cloud. By running your bare metal workloads closer to Google Cloud services, you can take advantage of those services while implementing your application modernization strategy in parallel.

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-bare-metal-workloads>

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has made plans to roll out OpenShift, a Kubernetes platform solution offered by IBM Red Hat, across all its on-premises and public cloud

environments. Given that you are the lead architect responsible for your company's GCP deployments, what type of shared responsibility model will this deployment entail for you?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**Lift and shift**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your company has been using a shared facility for data storage and will be migrating to Google Cloud. One of the internal applications uses Linux custom images that need to be migrated.

Which Google Cloud product should you use to maintain the custom images?

- A. App Engine flexible environment
- B. Compute Engine
- C. App Engine standard environment

D. Google Kubernetes Engine

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images/create-delete-deprecate-private-images>

A custom image is a boot disk image that you own and control access to. Use custom images for the following tasks:

Import a virtual disk to Compute Engine from your on-premises environment or from VMs that are running on your local workstation or on another cloud platform.

You can manually import boot disk images to Compute

Engine, but one disk at a time.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is releasing its first publicly available application in Google Cloud. The application is critical to your business and customers and requires a 2-hour SLA.

How should your organization set up support to minimize costs?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://www.secureauth.com/enhanced-support-offering/>

SecureAuth is dedicated to providing the industry-leading enhanced support ensuring the long term success of your SecureAuth SaaS IAM deployment

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**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization wants to dynamically adjust its application to serve different user needs. What are the benefits of storing their data in the cloud for this use case?

- A. Data can be stored in archive for long term access
- B. Automatic data cleaning and validation
- C. Real-time data ingestion and analysis
- D. No data access management required

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

By storing their application data in the cloud the organization will be able to gather and analyze user behavior data in real-time. This will enable them to dynamically adjust their application for different user needs.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization needs to process large amounts of data from an online application that operates continuously. You do not want to be required to provision infrastructure or create server clusters. What should your organization choose?

- A. Compute Engine with BigQuery
- B. Dataproc
- C. Google Kubernetes Engine with Cloud Bigtable
- D. Dataflow

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You do not want to be required to provision infrastructure or create server clusters. Because Unified stream and batch data processing that's serverless, fast, and cost-effective.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 12

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization's applications run on an inflexible, on-premises architecture. The organization has decided to modernize their existing applications with the cloud. What may have prompted this business decision?

- A. Developers want cloud providers to take full control of their application performance.
- B. IT managers want cloud providers to automatically deploy their infrastructure.
- C. IT managers want to stop making gradual changes.
- D. Developers want to test ideas and experiment with more ease.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Modernizing applications means they can make alterations and innovate more easily.

#### NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization stores highly sensitive data on-premises that cannot be sent over the public internet. The data must be processed both on-premises and in the cloud.

What should your organization do?

- A. Configure Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) in your Google Cloud VPC network
- B. Create a Cloud VPN tunnel between Google Cloud and your data center
- C. Order a Partner Interconnect connection with your network provider
- D. Enable Private Google Access in your Google Cloud VPC network

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

After the service provider provisions your connection, you can start passing traffic between your networks by using the service provider's network.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are a program manager within a Software as a Service (SaaS) company that offers rendering software for animation studios. Your team needs the ability to allow scenes to be scheduled at will and to be interrupted at any time to restart later. Any individual scene rendering takes less than 12 hours to complete, and there is no service-level agreement (SLA) for the completion time for all scenes. Results will be stored in a global Cloud Storage bucket. The compute resources are not bound to any single geographical location. This software needs to run on Google Cloud in a cost-optimized way.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application on Compute Engine using preemptible instances
- B. Develop the application so it can run in an unmanaged instance group
- C. Create a reservation for the minimum number of Compute Engine instances you will use
- D. Start more instances with fewer virtual centralized processing units (vCPUs) instead of fewer instances with more vCPUs

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

## What is a preemptible instance?

Preemptible VM instances are available at much lower price—a **60-91% discount**—compared to the price of standard VMs. However, Compute Engine might stop (preempt) these instances if it needs to reclaim the compute capacity for allocation to other VMs. Preemptible instances use excess Compute Engine capacity, so their availability varies with usage.

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 26

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is developing an application that will capture a large amount of data from millions of different sensor devices spread all around the world. Your organization needs a database that is suitable for worldwide, high-speed data storage of a large amount of unstructured data.

Which Google Cloud product should your organization choose?

- A. Firestore
- B. Cloud Data Fusion
- C. Cloud SQL
- D. Cloud Bigtable

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigtable>

Cloud Bigtable is a sparsely populated table that can scale to billions of rows and thousands of columns, enabling you to store terabytes or even petabytes of data. A single value in each row is indexed; this value is known as the row key. Bigtable is ideal for storing very large amounts of single-keyed data with very low latency. It supports high read and write throughput at low latency, and it is an ideal data source for MapReduce operations.

Bigtable is exposed to applications through multiple client libraries, including a supported extension to the Apache HBase library for Java. As a result, it integrates with the existing Apache ecosystem of open-source Big Data software.

Bigtable's powerful back-end servers offer several key advantages over a self-managed HBase installation:

Incredible scalability. Bigtable scales in direct proportion to the number of machines in your cluster. A

self-managed HBase installation has a design bottleneck that limits the performance after a certain threshold is reached. Bigtable does not have this bottleneck, so you can scale your cluster up to handle more reads and writes.

Simple administration. Bigtable handles upgrades and restarts transparently, and it automatically maintains high data durability. To replicate your data, simply add a second cluster to your instance, and replication starts automatically. No more managing replicas or regions; just design your table schemas, and Bigtable will handle the rest for you.

Cluster resizing without downtime. You can increase the size of a Bigtable cluster for a few hours to handle a large load, then reduce the cluster's size again—all without any downtime. After you change a cluster's size, it typically takes just a few minutes under load for Bigtable to balance performance across all of the nodes in your cluster.

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### NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your team is using BigQuery as your central data warehouse. You are running a certain workload that you've run frequently over the last few days. It is a short, high capacity ana-lytics workload. Which of the following would be an appropriate pricing model to use?

- A. There is no need for any pricing model the first 1 TB of query data processed per month is free.
- B. On-demand pricing
- C. Flex Slots
- D. Flat-rate reservations

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Option A is Correct- BigQuery Flex Slots for cyclical workloads that require extra capacity, or for workloads that need to process a lot of data in a short time, and so would be less expensive to run using reserved slots for a short time.

### NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your multinational organization has servers running mission-critical workloads on its premises around the world. You want to be able to manage these workloads consistently and centrally, and you want to stop managing infrastructure.

What should your organization do?

- A. Migrate the workloads to a public cloud
- B. Migrate the workloads to a central office building
- C. Migrate the workloads to multiple local co-location facilities
- D. Migrate the workloads to multiple local private clouds

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Only public cloud offers to centrally manage the infra. for Pvt cloud it may not be possible to get same Pvt Cloud provider across the globe.

**NEW QUESTION 39**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your team is working on building a machine learning model. There are a bunch of terminologies that are being used. What is an "instance" or an "example"?

- A. An input variable is used in making prediction
- B. E.
- C. number of rooms in a house price prediction model.
- D. One row of a dataset containing one or more input columns and possibly a prediction result.
- E. An answer for a prediction task, either the answer produced by a machine learning system or the right answer supplied in training data
- F. E.
- G. image contains a "cat".
- H. The "knobs" that you tweak during successive runs of training a model
- I. E.
- J. learning rate

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

One row of a dataset containing one or more input columns and possibly a prediction result. A picture containing timeline Description automatically generated

- **Instance:** The thing about which you want to make a prediction. For example, the instance might be a web page that you want to classify as either "about cats" or "not about cats".
- **Label:** An answer for a prediction task either the answer produced by a machine learning system, or the right answer supplied in training data. For example, the label for a web page might be "about cats".
- **Feature:** A property of an instance used in a prediction task. For example, a web page might have a feature "contains the word 'cat'".
- **Feature Column:** A set of related features, such as the set of all possible countries in which users might live. An example may have one or more features present in a feature column. "Feature column" is Google-specific terminology. A feature column is referred to as a "namespace" in the VW system (at Yahoo/Microsoft), or a **field**.
- **Example:** An instance (with its features) and a label.
- **Model:** A statistical representation of a prediction task. You train a model on examples then use the model to make predictions.

<https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/rules-of-ml#terminology>

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Exam Topic 1)

The government has ordered an audit of your company's data. You have hired an external company to conduct the audit. They need to be able to review the data stored in your Cloud Storage buckets across eight projects. How would you grant them access?

- A. Give the auditors an Owner role on the eight buckets so that they have proper access.
- B. Give them Storage Object Viewer access to the buckets in those eight projects.
- C. They might need access to all projects as the audit progresses; so give them access to all Storage buckets so that you don't have to do it repeatedly later on.
- D. They might need access to all projects as the audit progresses; so give them the Editor role on all Storage buckets so that you don't have to do it repeatedly later on.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Apply the Principle of Least Privilege and only provide read permissions on only the required buckets. No more, no less

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

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is developing a plan for migrating to Google Cloud.

What is a best practice when initially configuring your Google Cloud environment?

- A. Create a project via Google Cloud Console per department in your company
- B. Define your resource hierarchy with an organization node on top
- C. Create projects based on team members' requests
- D. Make every member of your company the project owner

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Organization resource is the root node of the Google Cloud resource hierarchy and all resources that belong to an organization are grouped under the organization node. This provides central visibility and control over every resource that belongs to an organization.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is developing an application that will manage payments and online bank accounts located around the world. The most critical requirement for your database is that each transaction is handled consistently. Your organization anticipates almost unlimited growth in the amount of data stored.

Which Google Cloud product should your organization choose?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Features of Cloud Spanner

Reference: <https://k21academy.com/google-cloud/cloud-sql-vs-cloud-spanner/> Text Description automatically generated

#### NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product or feature makes specific recommendations based on security risks and compliance violations?

- A. Google Cloud firewalls
- B. Security Command Center
- C. Cloud Deployment Manager
- D. Google Cloud Armor

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

Security Command Center is Security and risk management platform for Google Cloud.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>

#### NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What should your organization do?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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## Direct Peering overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam Topic 1)

The CFO is attending one of the preliminary meetings in the migration strategy meeting. She brings up the concern about costs. They have contracts with their

vendors and the payments they will need to make when purchasing any kind of infrastructure. This gives them a clear view of numbers for resource budgeting and planning. Can she get the same kind of clarity on Google Cloud?

- A. Ye
- B. Do a trial run of typical workload
- C. See the billing amount and that becomes the base reference.
- D. Yes, the Cloud Native Computing Foundation publishes yearly numbers on the cost of running the clou
- E. Use that as a reference.
- F. Yes, the Pricing Calculator can be used to estimate the cost of resources.
- G. Yes, Google provides a typical cost of application workloads by region and indus-tr
- H. Use that as a reference.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The pricing calculator can be used to give clear estimates of resource usage.

-> Running test loads is as closely indicative as using the pricing calculator.

-> There are no cloud cost references published, either by Google or CNCF. Even if some companies have published such info. It might not apply to you.

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

**NEW QUESTION 63**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization wants to predict the behavior of visitors to its public website. To do that, you have decided to build a machine learning model. Your team has database-related skills but only basic machine learning skills, and would like to use those database skills.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization choose?

- A. BigQuery ML
- B. LookML
- C. TensorFlow
- D. Cloud SQL

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/predicting-customer-propensity-to-buy>

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

- (Exam Topic 1)

As your organization increases its release velocity, the VM-based application upgrades take a long time to perform rolling updates due to OS boot times. You need to make the application deployments faster.

What should your organization do?

- A. Migrate your VMs to the cloud, and add more resources to them
- B. Convert your applications into containers
- C. Increase the resources of your VMs
- D. Automate your upgrade rollouts

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (Exam Topic 1)

What are the key features of Google Cloud Identity.

- A. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- B. Single sign-on (SSO)
- C. Works with your favorite apps and Endpoint management
- D. All of the Above

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Cloud Identity:

A unified identity, access, app, and endpoint management (IAM/EMM) platform.

- Give users easy access to apps with single sign-on.
- Multi-factor authentication protects user and company data.
- Endpoint management enforces policies for personal and corporate devices

KEY FEATURES :

Modernize IT and strengthen security Multi-factor authentication (MFA)

Help protect your user accounts and company data with a wide variety of MFA verification methods such as push notifications, Google Authenticator, phishing-resistant Titan Security Keys, and using your Android or iOS device as a security key.

Endpoint management

Improve your company's device security posture on Android, iOS, and Windows devices using a unified console. Set up devices in minutes and keep your company data more secure with endpoint management. Enforce security policies, wipe company data, deploy apps, view reports, and export details.

Single sign-on (SSO)

Enable employees to work from virtually anywhere, on any device, with single sign-on to thousands of pre-integrated apps, both in the cloud and on-premises.

Works with your favorite apps

Cloud Identity integrates with hundreds of cloud applications out of the box—and we're constantly adding more to the list so you can count on us to be your single identity platform today and in the future.

#### NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which should your organization choose?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

Reference:

[https://www.okta.com/blog/2021/07/what-is-an-identity-platform/#:~:text=An%20identity%20platform%20is%](https://www.okta.com/blog/2021/07/what-is-an-identity-platform/#:~:text=An%20identity%20platform%20is%20)

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#### NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is developing a mobile app and wants to select a fully featured cloud-based compute platform for it.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine>

Firebase is Google's mobile development platform that empowers you to quickly build and grow your app

#### NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 1)

How do Migrate for Compute Engine and Migrate for Anthos differ?

- A. Unlike Migrate for Anthos, Migrate for Compute Engine assumes that the migration source is VMware vSphere.
- B. Migrate for Compute Engine charges for ingress, but Migrate for Anthos does not.
- C. Migrate for Compute Engine is closed source, and Migrate for Anthos is open source.
- D. Migrate for Anthos migrates to containers, and Migrate for Compute Engine migrates to virtual machines.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

Migrate workloads to Compute Engine with Migrate for Compute Engine. Migrate from Compute Engine to containers with Migrate for Anthos and GKE.

This method makes sense, for instance, in cases where you want to conduct a data-center migration and migrate all workloads into Compute Engine, and only at a second stage selectively modernize suitable workloads to containers.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated <https://cloud.google.com/migrate/containers/docs/architecture>

#### NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. BigQuery ML
- B. TensorFlow

- C. AutoML Tables
- D. Cloud Bigtable ML

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 89**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 92**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are a program manager for a team of developers who are building an event-driven application to allow users to follow one another's activities in the app. Each time a user adds himself as a follower of another user, a write occurs in the real-time database. The developers will develop a lightweight piece of code that can respond to database writes and generate a notification to let the appropriate users know that they have gained new followers. The code should integrate with other cloud services such as Pub/Sub, Firebase, and Cloud APIs to streamline the orchestration process. The application requires a platform that automatically manages underlying infrastructure and scales to zero when there is no activity. Which primary compute resource should your developers select, given these requirements?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://firebase.google.com/docs/functions/use-cases>  
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

**NEW QUESTION 96**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization needs to minimize how much it pays for data traffic from the Google network to the internet. What should your organization do?

- A. Choose the Standard network service tier.
- B. Choose the Premium network service tier.
- C. Deploy Cloud VPN.
- D. Deploy Cloud NAT.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Choose the Standard network service tier. While Premium tier is the default for all egress traffic and offers the highest performance, when cost is a consideration. Standard tier is the more economical.  
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Every cloud deployment needs a network over which to move data. Without a network, you can't view cat videos or upload your selfies, much less allow microservices to talk to one another.

Google Cloud provides a global, scalable, flexible network for your cloud-based workloads and services, and how you utilize that network impacts four critical aspects of your deployment: cost, security, performance and availability.

When designing a reliable, sound, yet cost effective network architecture, you'll want multiple teams within the company to weigh in on these four elements, to determine your priorities. The following tips highlight a few considerations you should think about when architecting your network solution.

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/networking/networking-cost-optimization-best-practices>

#### NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization with hybrid cloud architecture wants to build an application once and be able to run it both on-premises and in their public cloud. Which Google Cloud solution should the organization use?

- A. Cloud Functions
- B. App Engine
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Anthos

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Anthos allows organizations to build an application once and run it anywhere.

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

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A hybrid cloud is one in which applications are running in a combination of different environments. Hybrid cloud computing approaches are widespread because almost no one today relies entirely on the public cloud. Many of you have invested millions of dollars and thousands of hours into on-premises infrastructure over the past few decades. The most common hybrid cloud example is combining a public and private cloud environment, like an on-premises data center, and a public cloud computing environment, like Google Cloud. In the "How-to hybrid" section below, we discuss how some of you may operate a combination of on-premises and multiple public cloud environments, effectively being both hybrid and multicloud.

Want to learn more about Google Cloud's hybrid cloud offering? Check out [Anthos](#).

Reference Link- <https://cloud.google.com/anthos>

#### NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 1)

You want to build an application that will allow customers to register and login. It would be great to have the ability to secure it with multi-factor authentication and the ability to reset credentials. As a small startup, you want to build the main application as quickly as possible and have minimum overhead. Which might be a suitable option for you on Google Cloud?

- A. Since identity and credentials should be secure and private, do not trust other ser-vice providers.
- B. Cloud Identity
- C. Google Workspace
- D. Cloud Identity Platform

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Cloud Identity Platform

Cloud Identity Platform allows you to manage identity and credentials for your consumer-facing applications. So that's the right one in this case to use. "Identity Platform is a customer identity and access management (CIAM) platform that helps organizations add identity and access management functionality to their applications, protect user accounts, and scale with confidence on Google Cloud."

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

#### NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is artificial intelligence?

- A. Any system that ingests data in real time
- B. Any system that automatically structures data
- C. Any system capable of a task that requires smart analytics to generate predictions
- D. Any system capable of a task that normally requires human cognition

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization needs to migrate specialized workloads to the cloud while maintaining their existing complex licensing and architecture.

What Google Cloud solution should the organization use?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 3)

How does a large hotel chain benefit from storing their customer reservation data in the cloud?

- A. On-premises hardware access to transaction data
- B. Real-time data transformation at scale within an on-premises database
- C. Real-time business transaction accuracy at scale
- D. Physical hardware access during peak demand

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 3)

How is privacy defined in the context of cloud technology?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which policy helps Google Cloud keep customer data private?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are a program manager in a company and handling a project and you need to create a virtual machine on google cloud console that will be very simple to set up, by flipping a bit via command, API, or with developer console that gives you 30 seconds to shut down when you're preempted, allow you to save your work that also helps in the company budget upto 70-80% of less charges than the regular VMs.

- A. Bare Metal Solutions
- B. Preemptible Virtual Machines.
- C. Google Cloud VM Instances
- D. None of the above.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Preemptible VMs have all these features

Simple configuration

Create a preemptible instance simply by flipping a bit via command, API, or developer console.

Easy extensibility

Attach GPUs and local SSDs to preemptible instances for additional performance and savings.

Graceful shutdown

Compute Engine gives you 30 seconds to shut down when you're preempted, letting you save your work in progress for later.

Large scale computing

Spin up as many instances as you need and turn them off when you're done. You only pay for what you use.

Quickly reclaim capacity

Managed instance groups automatically recreate your instances when they're preempted (if capacity is available).

Fixed pricing

Preemptible VMs have fixed pricing up to 80% off regular instances. They show up on your bill separately so you'll see just how much you're saving.

#### NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of these are defined by the following statement: a contract you have with your end custom-ers, which, if you don't meet, you might even have to pay fines?

- A. SLA - Service Level Agreement
- B. SLC - Service Level Contract
- C. SLO - Service Level Objective
- D. SLI - Service Level Indicator

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

## Service-Level Agreement (SLA)

At Google, we distinguish between an SLO and a Service-Level Agreement (SLA). An SLA normally involves a promise to someone using your service that its availability SLO should meet a certain level over a certain period, and if it fails to do so then some kind of penalty will be paid. This might be a partial refund of the service subscription fee paid by customers for that period, or additional subscription time added for free. The concept is that going out of SLO is going to hurt the service team, so they will push hard to stay within SLO. If you're charging your customers money, you will probably need an SLA.

Because of this, and because of the principle that availability shouldn't be much better than the SLO, the availability SLO in the SLA is normally a looser objective than the internal availability SLO. This might be expressed in availability numbers: for instance, an availability SLO of 99.9% over one month, with an internal availability SLO of 99.95%. Alternatively, the SLA might only specify a subset of the metrics that make up the internal SLO.

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/devops-sre/sre-fundamentals-slis-slas-and-slos>

#### NEW QUESTION 119

- (Exam Topic 2)

The customer has applications that do data processing on-premise. They have been built using Ha-doop and Spark. What product should I use on Google Cloud?

- A. Dataproc
- B. Dataflow
- C. Dataprep
- D. Dataplex

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Because Dataproc is used to run Hadoop/Spark workloads

#### NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** CDE

**Explanation:**

Sustained, Committed and Preemptible

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following statements is/are true about Cloud Spanner offered by Google Cloud Plat-form.

- A. It can scale horizontally to support additional capacity.
- B. It comes with Zero Downtime, No Maintenance windows, and is proven for large and small workloads.
- C. You don't need to shard or replicate data.
- D. All of the above.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Cloud Spanner:

Fully managed relational database with unlimited scale, strong consistency, and up to 99.999% availability.

- Get all the benefits of relational semantics and SQL with unlimited scale
- Start at any size and scale with no limits as your needs grow
- Enjoy high availability with zero scheduled downtime and online schema changes
- Deliver high-performance transactions with strong consistency across regions and continents
- Focus on innovation, eliminating manual tasks with capabilities like automatic sharding.

#### NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are a cloud architect in a software solution provider company, one of the client that is a Na-tional Bank who wants to build an application that deals with transactions processing, and it needs a relational database with petabyte of scale data. Which of the following Google Cloud Services will you use?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

- Cloud Spanner is the online transaction processing solution that is relational and offers petabyte scalability. Cloud SQL is not designed for petabyte-scale data.

#### NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

**Below are my top 5 characteristics of a DevOps organization.**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are a DevOps Engineer in an E-commerce company that sells products globally, across the countries, Customers buy products, add them to carts or check-in stock from different parts of the world with different timestamps, you need to choose a database that can scale globally without any hassle and lots of developer support, it should be consistent across regions, can scale horizontally to support enormous user, automatically replicates, shards and even auto transaction processing. Which of the following database do you choose?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Cloud Spanner:

Fully managed relational database with unlimited scale, strong consistency, and up to 99.999% availability.

- Get all the benefits of relational semantics and SQL with unlimited scale
- Start at any size and scale with no limits as your needs grow
- Enjoy high availability with zero scheduled downtime and online schema changes
- Deliver high-performance transactions with strong consistency across regions and continents
- Focus on innovation, eliminating manual tasks with capabilities like automatic sharding

Automatic sharding

Cloud Spanner optimizes performance by automatically sharding the data based on request load and size of the data. As a result, you can spend less time worrying about how to scale your database and instead focus on scaling your business.

Strong transactional consistency

Purpose-built for external, strong, global transactional consistency.

Regional and multi-regional configurations

No matter where your users may be, apps backed by Cloud Spanner can read and write up-to-date strongly consistent data globally. Additionally, when running a multi-region instance, your database is able to survive a regional failure, and offers industry-leading 99.999% availability.

Online schema changes with no downtime

Cloud Spanner users can make a schema change, whether it's adding a column or adding an index while serving traffic with zero downtime. Hence you now have the flexibility to adapt your database to your business needs without compromising on the availability of your application.

**NEW QUESTION 134**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Customer Managed Encryption Keys (CMEK) can be used for encrypting data inside Cloud BigTable, which of the following statements is/are correct. (Select two answer)

- A. Administrators can not rotate
- B. Not supported for instances that have clustered in more than one region.
- C. CMEK can only be configured at the cluster level.
- D. You can not use the same CMEK key in multiple projects

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

Customer-managed encryption keys for Cloud BigTable.

By default, all the data at rest in Cloud Bigtable is encrypted using Google's default encryption. Bigtable handles and manages this encryption for you without any additional action on your part.

If you have specific compliance or regulatory requirements related to the keys that protect your data, you can use customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK) for BigTable. Instead of Google managing the encryption keys that protect your data, your BigTable instance is protected using a key that you control and manage in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS).

Features

Security: CMEK provides the same level of security as Google's default encryption but provides more administrative control.

Data access control: Administrators can rotate, manage access to, and disable or destroy the key used to protect data at rest in BigTable .

Auditability: All actions on your CMEK keys are logged and viewable in Cloud Logging.

Comparable performance: BigTable CMEK-protected instances offer comparable performance to BigTable instances that use Google default encryption.

Flexibility: You can use the same CMEK key in multiple projects or instances or you can use separate keys, depending on your business needs.

**NEW QUESTION 138**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Bots attacking the application is the most likely scenario in this case. Using WAAP is the right protection plan: Anti-DDoS, anti-bot, WAF, and API protection help you protect against new and existing threats while helping you keep your apps and APIs compliant and continuously available.

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/web-app-and-api-protection>

**NEW QUESTION 139**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Cloud Run which supports containers and can scale in a serverless fashion
- B. Kubernetes that runs containers as their core workloads

- C. AppEngine Flexible Environment which supports containers
- D. Anthos that runs containers as their core workloads

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 140**

- (Exam Topic 2)

How does a least privilege resource access model contribute to cloud security?

- A. Google is responsible for determining access to cloud resources.
- B. Employees may only access on-premises software with special permission.
- C. Only managers and other senior employees have cloud resource access.
- D. Employees only have access to the cloud resources necessary for their job.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This is the definition of a least privilege model.

A supporting principle that helps organizations achieve these goals is the principle of least privilege. The principle of least privilege addresses access control and states that an individual should have only the minimum access privileges necessary to perform a specific job or task and nothing more

**NEW QUESTION 144**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

Reference link

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

**NEW QUESTION 147**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) provides a managed environment for deploying, managing, and scaling your containerized applications using Google infrastructure. The GKE environment consists of multiple machines (specifically, Compute Engine instances) grouped together to form a cluster.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/kubernetes-engine-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 152**

- (Exam Topic 2)

What load balancer type is supported with Cloud Armor security policies?

- A. SSL Proxy, HTTP(S) and SSL
- B. HTTP(S) and SSL
- C. Regional SSL
- D. HTTP(S) Only

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Google Cloud Armor security policies 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. Each security policy is made up of a set of rules that filter traffic based on conditions such as an incoming request's IP address, IP range, region code, or request headers.

-> Google Cloud Armor security policies are available only for backend services behind an external HTTP(S) load balancer. The load balancer can be in Premium Tier or Standard Tier.

-> Google Cloud Armor security policies and IP DENY lists and ALLOW lists are available only for HTTP(S) load balancing.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/armor/docs/security-policy-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 156**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

**Google Cloud offers 9 storage and database options namely:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 159**

- (Exam Topic 2)

"With cloud messaging you can Customize and deliver messages accordingly to the predetermined time in the user's local time zone." Comment on the above statement.

- A. This statement is undefined.
- B. The above statement is partially true.
- C. The above statement is completely false.
- D. The above statement is completely true.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Firebase Cloud Messaging:

Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM) is a cross-platform messaging solution that lets you reliably send messages at no cost.

Using FCM, you can notify a client app that new email or other data is available to sync. You can send notification messages to drive user re-engagement and retention. For use cases such as instant messaging, a message can transfer a payload of up to 4000 bytes to a client app.

Key capabilities of Firebase Cloud Messaging:

Send notification messages or data messages: Send notification messages that are displayed to your user. Or send data messages and determine completely what happens in your application code.

Versatile message targeting: Distribute messages to your client app in any of 3 ways—to single devices, to groups of devices, or to devices subscribed to topics.

Send messages from client apps: Send acknowledgments, chats, and other messages from devices back to your server over FCM's reliable and battery-efficient connection channel.

**NEW QUESTION 160**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Recommend a move to serverless technologies which will scale automatically on demand.
- B. Add logging statements at multiple points in the application, build it, and deploy i
- C. Now new requests will give us information on latency in the logs.

- D. Check if the browsers used by the client are different from your
- E. If they are, that's most likely the issue. Ensure that everybody uses the latest version of the browser that you are also using.
- F. Use Cloud Trace to collect latency data and track how requests propagate and why there is a delay.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 165**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Logged information

Your Google Cloud projects contain only the audit logs for resources that are directly within the Cloud project. Other Google Cloud resources, such as folders, organizations, and billing accounts, contain the audit logs for the entity itself.

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

### Available audit logs

The following types of audit logs are available for Cloud Storage:

- **Admin Activity audit logs:** Entries for `ADMIN_WRITE` operations that modify the configuration or metadata of a Cloud project, bucket, or object. You can't disable Admin Activity audit logs.
- **Data Access audit logs:** Entries for operations that modify objects or read a Cloud project, bucket, or object. There are several sub-types of Data Access audit logs:
  - `ADMIN_READ` : Entries for operations that read the configuration or metadata of a Cloud project, bucket, or object.
  - `DATA_READ` : Entries for operations that read an object.
  - `DATA_WRITE` : Entries for operations that create or modify an object.

To receive Data Access audit logs, you must **explicitly enable** them.

For fuller descriptions of the audit log types, see [Types of audit logs](#).

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logging>

**NEW QUESTION 170**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 171**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 175**

- (Exam Topic 2)

If you increase the size of a subnet in a custom VPC network, the IP addresses of virtual machines already on that subnet might be affected. Which options are Correct.

- A. False
- B. None of the above
- C. True
- D. Not Defined by Google Cloud Platform

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can dynamically increase the size of a subnet in a custom network by expanding the range of IP addresses allocated to it. Doing that doesn't affect already configured VMs.

**NEW QUESTION 179**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 181**

- (Exam Topic 2)

certain devices for cracks, rust, etc. Some of these issues are difficult to identify for a human and your company has seen increasing customer complaints - the customer has paid for an inspection and the field agent said there was no problem, but it later turned out there actually was. The team has come up with a proposal to engage AI to identify issues. On evaluating the existing system, it is seen that the mobile phone network connection is not good or consistent. What solution can work for them?

- A. Use AutoML Vision Edge models.
- B. Use the Rust programming language instead of Python to identify issues like rust.
- C. Use Cloud TPUs which will be able to do the analysis faster on the cloud
- D. Thus re-sponses also will be fast.
- E. Use TensorFlow to create custom models and deploy it as TensorFlow Lite models.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AutoML Vision Edge model can be deployed to one of several types of edge devices, such as mobile phones, ARM-based devices, and the Coral Edge TPU  
<https://cloud.google.com/vision/automl/docs/edge-quickstart>

**NEW QUESTION 185**

- (Exam Topic 2)

DriveSuper Inc. teaches its clients to drive cars and bikes and helps them get their license. They are planning to build a mobile application where users can sign up, plan their schedules, and take stock of progress. They want the onboarding process to be smooth and frictionless, giving users a great experience from the get-go. They want this done as quickly as possible and not be expensive. What is their best option on Google Cloud?

- A. Build the mobile app with Cloud SQL as the backend
- B. Build the mobile app with Cloud Storage as the backend
- C. Build the mobile application with Firebase as the backend
- D. Build the mobile app with Cloud Spanner as the backend

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Firebase/Firestore is easy to build and is suitable for user information that could vary in nature.

**NEW QUESTION 190**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are working with a government agency. A web application serves users of the country. It allows citizens to receive certain services in providing their national identity. Citizens have complained that they are seeing delays in web page loading compared to before. On investigating, they are seeing a lot of spurious traffic coming in from a few IPs which they have identified as foreign. What should they do?

- A. Setup Firewall rules to deny access to the malicious IPs.
- B. Setup Cloud Armor and add the malicious IPs to the deny list.
- C. Setup Firewall rules to allow access only to the IPs from within the country.
- D. Setup Cloud NAT and remove all the internal IPs and replace it with a single public IP.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Cloud Armor provides DDoS protection for applications. It can also "Filter your incoming traffic based on IPv4 and IPv6 addresses or CIDRs. Enforce geography-based access controls to allow or deny traffic based on source geo using Google's geoIP mapping."

**NEW QUESTION 194**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer deploys an application to App Engine and needs to check for Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) vulnerabilities. Which service should be used to accomplish this?

- A. Cloud Armor
- B. Cloud Security Scanner
- C. Binary Authorization
- D. Forseti Security

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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. Currently, Web Security Scanner only supports public URLs and IPs that aren't behind a firewall. Web Security Scanner currently supports the App Engine standard environment and App Engine flexible environments, Compute Engine instances, and GKE resources.

Reference link

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

**NEW QUESTION 197**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are working for a hospital that stores its medical images in an on-premises data room and it is provided that the hospitals want to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images. You are required to design and implement a solution where the hospital wants an automated process to upload any new medical images to Cloud Storage. On the basis of this statements which of the following statement is correct.

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Using sync for new images implies that you will continue to use your onprem and keep synchronizing it forever, Sync just once for the old images, new images go directly to google cloud via pub/sub, and eventually get rid of the onprem.

**NEW QUESTION 200**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 204**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your customer has a reporting tool that is only occasionally used by the leadership team. Usage of it is frequent - once a week, once a month, or once the quarter. They want to run this application in a cost-effective manner. What are the compute options available on Google Cloud which would be suitable? (Choose Two answer)

- A. Cloud Run
- B. Cloud App Engine Standard
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Kubernetes Engine

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Since the use of the tool is infrequent/intermittent, you can choose to compute options that are serverless. Both Cloud Run and Cloud App Engine Standard are serverless options that can shut down to zero. Since cost-effectiveness is a requirement, this will not cost anything during the periods it is not used.

**NEW QUESTION 209**

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization has an on-premises IT infrastructure. Their customer-facing application repeatedly fails during peak usage. What could be causing this issue?

- A. A serverless compute function struggles to scale.
- B. The application contains unclean data.
- C. They don't have enough servers to meet the demand.
- D. The application is only configurable on-premises.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 212**

- (Exam Topic 3)

How would a global organization benefit from managing their data with Cloud Spanner?

- A. Cloud Spanner is optimized for cold storage
- B. Cloud Spanner replicates data across regions in real time
- C. Cloud Spanner is optimized to ingest unstructured data
- D. Cloud Spanner visualizes and analyzes data in real time

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Spanner is Google's scalable, multi-version, globally-distributed, and synchronously-replicated database.

**NEW QUESTION 214**

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to search hundreds of scanned documents for key information like dates, names, and other specific words. Why should the organization use application programming interfaces (APIs)?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 218**

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to build an entirely new infrastructure and applications in the cloud. Which application modernization approach should the organization use?

- A. Move the application to the cloud, and then change it.
- B. Change their application, and then move it to the cloud.
- C. Invent in greenfield.
- D. Invent in brownfield.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A Greenfield approach is a brand-new implementation, where companies then add their needed configurations and customizations. This approach provides a clean slate to start from, does not carry over needless customizations and technical debt, and provides a solid foundation for business process re-engineering. A greenfield deployment is the design, installation and configuration of computer infrastructure where none existed before, for example, in a new office. In contrast, a brownfield deployment is an upgrade or addition to existing infrastructure using legacy components.

**NEW QUESTION 223**

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization's web developers and operations personnel use different systems. How will increasing communication between the teams reduce issues caused by silos?

- A. By assigning blame for failures and establishing consequences
- B. By combining job role responsibilities to ensure that everyone has shared access
- C. By increasing data encryption to strengthen workflows
- D. By emphasizing shared ownership of business outcomes

**Answer:**

D

#### NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 3)

What does Cloud Logging help an organization do?

- A. Analyze live source code and log code updates.
- B. Deploy infrastructure as code.
- C. Analyze logs and accelerate application troubleshooting.
- D. Manage storage of custom VM images.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 232

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to digitize and share large volumes of historical text and images. Why is a public cloud a better option than an on-premises solution?

- A. In-house hardware management
- B. Provides physical encryption key
- C. Cost-effective at scale
- D. Optimizes capital expenditure

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 3)

Why is data stored in Google Cloud secure and private?

- A. Data is encrypted by the Security Command Center
- B. Data is encrypted by Cloud Data Loss Prevention
- C. Data is encrypted by default
- D. Data is encrypted when an appropriate tag is applied

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/docs/security/encryption/default-encryption#:~:text=Google%20uses%20the%20Adva>

#### NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 3)

Several departments in an organization are working together on a project. The organization wants to customize access to resources for each department.

What is the quickest and most efficient way to achieve this?

- A. By mapping IAM roles to job functions for each department
- B. By assigning IAM primitive roles to each employee
- C. By applying least-privilege to roles for each employee
- D. By creating a single shared service account for all departments

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization is using machine learning to make predictions. One of their datasets mistakenly includes mislabeled data.

How will the prediction be impacted?

- A. Increased risk of privacy leaks
- B. Increased risk of inaccuracy
- C. Decreased model compatibility
- D. Decreased model training time

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to upskill their IT staff. How can they do this in a transformational way?

- A. Prioritize training current employees instead of hiring new recruits with cloud experience.
- B. Prioritize giving privileged access to third-party partners and contractors to fill IT knowledge gaps.
- C. Create a culture of self-motivated, isolated learning with official training materials.
- D. Create a culture of continuous peer-to-peer learning with official training materials.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 260

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 266

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization provides a loyalty program for its customers. It recently partnered with other businesses so that customers can get loyalty points at a range of other stores.

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

- A. To migrate all partner data for disaster recovery
- B. To analyze and publish loyalty program statistics to a dashboard
- C. To personalize recommendations for loyalty card users
- D. To connect third-party systems to ensure up-to-date information

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 270

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization recently launched a virtual customer support agent, generating vast amounts of text and speech data.

Why should they use a cloud data warehouse to interpret this data?

- A. To natively visualize both types of data using a dashboard in real time
- B. To ingest and analyze structured and unstructured data at scale, in real time
- C. To secure data transmission between cloud and on-premises environments
- D. To transform data from structured to unstructured

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Real-time data ingestion and updates. A simple and universal solution for continually ingesting your enterprise data into popular cloud-based data warehouses in real time.

<https://www.qlik.com/us/cloud-data-migration/cloud-data-warehouse>

#### NEW QUESTION 272

- (Exam Topic 3)

How would an organization benefit from using Looker?

- A. Optimal identity and access management
- B. Leading serverless warehousing technology
- C. Robust data roll-back accuracy
- D. Advanced business intelligence and analytics

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Looker is a business intelligence software and big data analytics platform that helps you explore, analyze and share real-time business analytics easily.

#### NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 3)

A retail company stores their product inventory in a legacy system. Often, customers find products on the company's website and want to purchase them in-store. However, when they arrive, they discover that the products are out of stock.

How could the company benefit from using an application programming interface (API)?

- A. To create personalized product recommendations for customers
- B. To optimize their on-premises legacy system stability
- C. By manually linking each inventory system to the website on a case-by-case basis
- D. By programmatically connecting the inventory system to their website

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

By programmatically connecting the inventory system to their website The issue is the website shows an item is available at the store, but when the customer gets to the store, they find out that item is out of stock.

#### NEW QUESTION 281

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

What should the organization use?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Which cloud data management solution should the organization use?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 286**

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