

Google

Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Architect

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games wants you to design their new testing strategy. How should the test coverage differ from their existing backends on the other platforms?

- A. Tests should scale well beyond the prior approaches.
- B. Unit tests are no longer required, only end-to-end tests.
- C. Tests should be applied after the release is in the production environment.
- D. Tests should include directly testing the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) infrastructure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From Scenario:

A few of their games were more popular than expected, and they had problems scaling their application servers, MySQL databases, and analytics tools.

Requirements for Game Analytics Platform include: Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games wants to set up a real-time analytics platform for their new game. The new platform must meet their technical requirements. Which combination of Google technologies will meet all of their requirements?

- A. Container Engine, Cloud Pub/Sub, and Cloud SQL
- B. Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Storage, Cloud Pub/Sub, and BigQuery
- C. Cloud SQL, Cloud Storage, Cloud Pub/Sub, and Cloud Dataflow
- D. Cloud Dataproc, Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud SQL, and Cloud Dataflow
- E. Cloud Pub/Sub, Compute Engine, Cloud Storage, and Cloud Dataproc

Answer: B

Explanation:

A real time requires Stream / Messaging so Pub/Sub, Analytics by Big Query.

Ingest millions of streaming events per second from anywhere in the world with Cloud Pub/Sub, powered by Google's unique, high-speed private network. Process the streams with Cloud Dataflow to ensure reliable, exactly-once, low-latency data transformation. Stream the transformed data into BigQuery, the cloud-native data warehousing service, for immediate analysis via SQL or popular visualization tools.

From scenario: They plan to deploy the game's backend on Google Compute Engine so they can capture streaming metrics, run intensive analytics.

Requirements for Game Analytics Platform

? Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity

? Process incoming data on the fly directly from the game servers

? Process data that arrives late because of slow mobile networks

? Allow SQL queries to access at least 10 TB of historical data

? Process files that are regularly uploaded by users' mobile devices

? Use only fully managed services

References: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/big-data/stream-analytics/>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study

Your development team has created a structured API to retrieve vehicle data. They want to allow third parties to develop tools for dealerships that use this vehicle event data. You want to support delegated authorization against this data. What should you do?

- A. Build or leverage an OAuth-compatible access control system.
- B. Build SAML 2.0 SSO compatibility into your authentication system.
- C. Restrict data access based on the source IP address of the partner systems.
- D. Create secondary credentials for each dealer that can be given to the trusted third party.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/go/authorizing-apps>

https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate_application_authorization_with_oauth2

Delegate application authorization with OAuth2

Cloud Platform APIs support OAuth 2.0, and scopes provide granular authorization over the methods that are supported. Cloud Platform supports both service-account and user- account OAuth, also called three-legged OAuth.

References: https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate_application_authorization_with_oauth2

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/go/authorizing-apps>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

TerramEarth has equipped unconnected trucks with servers and sensors to collect telemetry data. Next year they want to use the data to train machine learning models. They want to store this data in the cloud while reducing costs. What should they do?

- A. Have the vehicle's computer compress the data in hourly snapshots, and store it in a Google Cloud storage (GCS) Nearline bucket.
- B. Push the telemetry data in Real-time to a streaming dataflow job that compresses the data, and store it in Google BigQuery.
- C. Push the telemetry data in real-time to a streaming dataflow job that compresses the data, and store it in Cloud Bigtable.
- D. Have the vehicle's computer compress the data in hourly snapshots, and store it in a GCS Coldline bucket.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Coldline Storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access at most once a year, due to its slightly lower availability, 90-day minimum storage duration, costs for data access, and higher per-operation costs. For example:

Cold Data Storage - Infrequently accessed data, such as data stored for legal or regulatory reasons, can be stored at low cost as Coldline Storage, and be available when you need it. Disaster recovery - In the event of a disaster recovery event, recovery time is key. Cloud Storage provides low latency access to data stored as Coldline Storage.

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

JencoMart has built a version of their application on Google Cloud Platform that serves traffic to Asia. You want to measure success against their business and technical goals.

Which metrics should you track?

- A. Error rates for requests from Asia
- B. Latency difference between US and Asia
- C. Total visits, error rates, and latency from Asia
- D. Total visits and average latency for users in Asia
- E. The number of character sets present in the database

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 5)

Your organization wants to control IAM policies for different departments independently, but centrally.

Which approach should you take?

- A. Multiple Organizations with multiple Folders
- B. Multiple Organizations, one for each department
- C. A single Organization with Folder for each department
- D. A single Organization with multiple projects, each with a central owner

Answer: C

Explanation:

Folders are nodes in the Cloud Platform Resource Hierarchy. A folder can contain projects, other folders, or a combination of both. You can use folders to group projects under an organization in a hierarchy. For example, your organization might contain multiple departments, each with its own set of GCP resources. Folders allow you to group these

resources on a per-department basis. Folders are used to group resources that share common IAM policies. While a folder can contain multiple folders or resources, a given folder or resource can have exactly one parent.

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 5)

Your company is planning to perform a lift and shift migration of their Linux RHEL 6.5+ virtual machines. The virtual machines are running in an on-premises VMware environment. You want to migrate them to Compute Engine following Google- recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Define a migration plan based on the list of the applications and their dependencies.* 2. Migrate all virtual machines into Compute Engine individually with Migrate for Compute Engine.
- B. * 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment.* 2. Create images of all disk
- C. Import disks on Compute Engine.* 3. Create standard virtual machines where the boot disks are the ones you have imported.
- D. * 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment.* 2. Define a migration plan, prepare a Migrate for Compute Engine migration RunBook, and execute the migration.
- E. * 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment.* 2.Install a third-party agent on all selected virtual machine
- F. 3.Migrate all virtual machines into Compute Engine.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The framework illustrated in the preceding diagram has four phases:

- Assess. In this phase, you assess your source environment, assess the workloads that you want to migrate to Google Cloud, and assess which VMs support each workload.
- Plan. In this phase, you create the basic infrastructure for Migrate for Compute Engine, such as provisioning the resource hierarchy and setting up network access.
- Deploy. In this phase, you migrate the VMs from the source environment to Compute Engine.
- Optimize. In this phase, you begin to take advantage of the cloud technologies and capabilities.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-vms-migrate-for-compute-engine-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 5)

You are tasked with building an online analytical processing (OLAP) marketing analytics and reporting tool.

This requires a relational database that can operate on hundreds of terabytes of data. What is the Google recommended tool for such applications?

- A. Cloud Spanner, because it is globally distributed
- B. Cloud SQL, because it is a fully managed relational database
- C. Cloud Firestore, because it offers real-time synchronization across devices

D. BigQuery, because it is designed for large-scale processing of tabular data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/files/BigQueryTechnicalWP.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 5)

You have deployed an application on Anthos clusters (formerly Anthos GKE). According to the SRE practices at your company you need to be alerted if the request latency is above a certain threshold for a specified amount of time. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Cloud Trace API on your project and use Cloud Monitoring Alerts to send an alert based on the Cloud Trace metrics
- B. Configure Anthos Config Management on your cluster and create a yaml file that defines the SLO and alerting policy you want to deploy in your cluster
- C. Use Cloud Profiler to follow up the request latency
- D. Create a custom metric in Cloud Monitoring based on the results of Cloud Profiler, and create an Alerting Policy in case this metric exceeds the threshold
- E. Install Anthos Service Mesh on your cluster
- F. Use the Google Cloud Console to define a Service Level Objective (SLO)

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/service-mesh/docs/overview> <https://cloud.google.com/service-mesh/docs/observability/slo-overview>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 5)

You are implementing the infrastructure for a web service on Google Cloud. The web service needs to receive and store the data from 500,000 requests per second. The data will be queried later in real time, based on exact matches of a known set of attributes. There will be periods where the web service will not receive any requests. The business wants to keep costs low. Which web service platform and database should you use for the application?

- A. Cloud Run and BigQuery
- B. Cloud Run and Cloud Bigtable
- C. A Compute Engine autoscaling managed instance group and BigQuery
- D. A Compute Engine autoscaling managed instance group and Cloud Bigtable

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/about-instance-autoscaling> <https://cloud.google.com/blog/topics/developers-practitioners/bigtable-vs-bigquery-whats-difference>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 5)

You need to set up Microsoft SQL Server on GCP. Management requires that there's no downtime in case of a data center outage in any of the zones within a GCP region. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Cloud SQL instance with high availability enabled.
- B. Configure a Cloud Spanner instance with a regional instance configuration.
- C. Set up SQL Server on Compute Engine, using Always On Availability Groups using Windows Failover Cluster in
- D. Place nodes in different subnets.
- E. Set up SQL Server Always On Availability Groups using Windows Failover Cluster in
- F. Place nodes in different zones.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/sqlserver/configure-ha>

NEW QUESTION 11

- (Topic 5)

Your company has an application that is running on multiple instances of Compute Engine. It generates 1 TB per day of logs. For compliance reasons, the logs need to be kept for at least two years. The logs need to be available for active query for 30 days. After that, they just need to be retained for audit purposes. You want to implement a storage solution that is compliant, minimizes costs, and follows Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A.
 - * 1. Install the Cloud Ops agent on all instances.
 - * 2. Create a sink to export logs into a partitioned BigQuery table.
 - * 3. Set a time_partitioning_expiration of 30 days.
- B.
 - * 1. Install the Cloud Ops agent on all instances.
 - * 2. Create a sink to export logs into a regional Cloud Storage bucket.
 - * 3. Create an Object Lifecycle rule to move files into a Coldline Cloud Storage bucket after one month.
 - * 4. Configure a retention policy at the bucket level to create a lock.
- C.
 - * 1. Create a daily cron job, running on all instances, that uploads logs into a partitioned BigQuery table.
 - * 2. Set a time_partitioning_expiration of 30 days.
- D.
 - * 1. Write a daily cron job, running on all instances, that uploads logs into a Cloud Storage bucket.
 - * 2. Create a sink to export logs into a regional Cloud Storage bucket.
 - * 3. Create an Object Lifecycle rule to move files into a Coldline Cloud Storage bucket after one month.

A.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The practice for managing logs generated on Compute Engine on Google Cloud is to install the Cloud Logging agent and send them to Cloud Logging. The sent logs will be aggregated into a Cloud Logging sink and exported to Cloud Storage. The reason for using Cloud Storage as the destination for the logs is that the requirement in question requires setting up a lifecycle based on the storage period. In this case, the log will be used for active queries for 30 days after it is saved, but after that, it needs to be stored for a longer period of time for auditing purposes. If the data is to be used for active queries, we can use BigQuery's Cloud Storage data query feature and move the data past 30 days to Coldline to build a cost-optimal solution.

Therefore, the correct answer is as follows

* 1. Install the Cloud Logging agent on all instances.

Create a sync that exports the logs to the region's Cloud Storage bucket.

* 3. Create an Object Lifecycle rule to move the files to the Coldline Cloud Storage bucket after one month. * 4.

* 4. set up a bucket-level retention policy using bucket locking."

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 5)

Your company runs several databases on a single MySQL instance. They need to take backups of a specific database at regular intervals. The backup activity needs to complete as quickly as possible and cannot be allowed to impact disk performance. How should you configure the storage?

A. Configure a cron job to use the gcloud tool to take regular backups using persistent disk snapshots.

B. Mount a Local SSD volume as the backup location.

C. After the backup is complete, use gsutil to move the backup to Google Cloud Storage.

D. Use gcsfuse to mount a Google Cloud Storage bucket as a volume directly on the instance and write backups to the mounted location using mysqldump.

E. Mount additional persistent disk volumes onto each virtual machine (VM) instance in a RAID10 array and use LVM to create snapshots to send to Cloud Storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/sql-server/best-practices>

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 5)

You need to upload files from your on-premises environment to Cloud Storage. You want the files to be encrypted on Cloud Storage using customer-supplied encryption keys. What should you do?

A. Supply the encryption key in a .boto configuration file.

B. Use gsutil to upload the files.

C. Supply the encryption key using gcloud config.

D. Use gsutil to upload the files to that bucket.

E. Use gsutil to upload the files, and use the flag --encryption-key to supply the encryption key.

F. Use gsutil to create a bucket, and use the flag --encryption-key to supply the encryption key.

G. Use gsutil to upload the files to that bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/encryption/customer-supplied-keys#gsutil>

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 5)

You need to reduce the number of unplanned rollbacks of erroneous production deployments in your company's web hosting platform. Improvement to the QA/Test processes accomplished an 80% reduction. Which additional two approaches can you take to further reduce the rollbacks? Choose 2 answers.

A. Introduce a green-blue deployment model.

B. Replace the QA environment with canary releases.

C. Fragment the monolithic platform into microservices.

D. Reduce the platform's dependency on relational database systems.

E. Replace the platform's relational database systems with a NoSQL database.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 5)

You have an application that runs in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Over the last 2 weeks, customers have reported that a specific part of the application returns errors very frequently. You currently have no logging or monitoring solution enabled on your GKE cluster. You want to diagnose the problem, but you have not been able to replicate the issue. You want to cause minimal disruption to the application. What should you do?

A. * 1. Update your GKE cluster to use Cloud Operations for GKE.* 2. Use the GKE Monitoring dashboard to investigate logs from affected Pods.

B. * 1. Create a new GKE cluster with Cloud Operations for GKE enabled.* 2. Migrate the affected Pods to the new cluster, and redirect traffic for those Pods to the new cluster.* 3. Use the GKE Monitoring dashboard to investigate logs from affected Pods.

C. * 1. Update your GKE cluster to use Cloud Operations for GKE, and deploy Prometheus.* 2. Set an alert to trigger whenever the application returns an error.

D. * 1. Create a new GKE cluster with Cloud Operations for GKE enabled, and deploy Prometheus.* 2. Migrate the affected Pods to the new cluster, and redirect traffic for those Pods to the new cluster.* 3. Set an alert to trigger whenever the application returns an error.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/using-logging-your-apps-running-kubernetes-engine>

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 5)

You deploy your custom java application to google app engine. It fails to deploy and gives you the following stack trace:

```
Java.lang.securityException : SHA1 digest

At com.google.appengine.runtime.Request.pro

At

Sun.securityutil.manifestEntryVerifier.ver

At java . net . URLClassLoader . defineCla

At sun . reflect . GeneratedMethodAccessors

At

Sun.reflect . DelegatingMethodAccesorImpl.

At java . lang . reflect . MThod . invoke
```

- A. Recompile the CLoakedServlet class using and MD5 hash instead of SHA1
- B. Digitally sign all of your JAR files and redeploy your application.
- C. Upload missing JAR files and redeploy your application

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 5)

Your company is building a new architecture to support its data-centric business focus. You are responsible for setting up the network. Your company's mobile and web-facing applications will be deployed on-premises, and all data analysis will be conducted in GCP. The plan is to process and load 7 years of archived .csv files totaling 900 TB of data and then continue loading 10 TB of data daily. You currently have an existing 100-MB internet connection.

What actions will meet your company's needs?

- A. Compress and upload both achieved files and files uploaded daily using the gsutil –m option.
- B. Lease a Transfer Appliance, upload archived files to it, and send it, and send it to Google to transfer archived data to Cloud Storag
- C. Establish a connection with Google using a Dedicated Interconnect or Direct Peering connection and use it to upload files daily.
- D. Lease a Transfer Appliance, upload archived files to it, and send it, and send it to Google to transfer archived data to Cloud Storag
- E. Establish one Cloud VPN Tunnel to VPC networks over the public internet, and compares and upload files daily using the gsutil –m option.
- F. Lease a Transfer Appliance, upload archived files to it, and send it to Google to transfer archived data to Cloud Storag
- G. Establish a Cloud VPN Tunnel to VPC networks over the public internet, and compress and upload files daily.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/how-to/direct-peering>

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Topic 5)

Your company is running a stateless application on a Compute Engine instance. The application is used heavily during regular business hours and lightly outside of business hours. Users are reporting that the application is slow during peak hours. You need to optimize the application's performance. What should you do?

- A. Create a snapshot of the existing dis

- B. Create an instance template from the snapshot.Create an autoscaled managed instance group from the instance template.
- C. Create a snapshot of the existing disk
- D. Create a custom image from the snapshot
- E. Create an autoscaled managed instance group from the custom image.
- F. Create a custom image from the existing disk
- G. Create an instance template from the custom image
- H. Create an autoscaled managed instance group from the instance template.
- I. Create an instance template from the existing disk
- J. Create a custom image from the instance template.Create an autoscaled managed instance group from the custom image.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 5)

An application development team has come to you for advice.They are planning to write and deploy an HTTP(S) API using Go 1.12. The API will have a very unpredictable workload and must remain reliable during peaks in traffic. They want to minimize operational overhead for this application. What approach should you recommend?

- A. Use a Managed Instance Group when deploying to Compute Engine
- B. Develop an application with containers, and deploy to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)
- C. Develop the application for App Engine standard environment
- D. Develop the application for App Engine Flexible environment using a custom runtime

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 5)

You have created several preemptible Linux virtual machine instances using Google Compute Engine. You want to properly shut down your application before the virtual machines are preempted. What should you do?

- A. Create a shutdown script named k99.shutdown in the /etc/rc.6.d/ directory.
- B. Create a shutdown script registered as a xinetd service in Linux and configure a Stackdriver endpoint check to call the service.
- C. Create a shutdown script and use it as the value for a new metadata entry with the key shutdown-script in the Cloud Platform Console when you create the new virtual machine instance.
- D. Create a shutdown script, registered as a xinetd service in Linux, and use the gcloud compute instances add-metadata command to specify the service URL as the value for a new metadata entry with the key shutdown-script-url

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 5)

You are designing an application for use only during business hours. For the minimum viable product release, you'd like to use a managed product that automatically "scales to zero" so you don't incur costs when there is no activity. Which primary compute resource should you choose?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/serverless-options>

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 5)

You are managing several projects on Google Cloud and need to interact on a daily basis with BigQuery, Bigtable and Kubernetes Engine using the gcloud CLI tool You are travelling a lot and work on different workstations during the week You want to avoid having to manage the gcloud CLI manually What should you do?

- A. Use a package manager to install gcloud on your workstations instead of installing it manually
- B. Create a Compute Engine instance and install gcloud on the instance Connect to this instance via SSH to always use the same gcloud installation when interacting with Google Cloud
- C. Install gcloud on all of your workstations Run the command gcloud components auto-update on each workstation
- D. Use Google Cloud Shell in the Google Cloud Console to interact with Google Cloud

Answer: D

Explanation:

This option allows you to use the gcloud CLI tool without having to install or manage it manually on different workstations. Google Cloud Shell is a browser-based command-line tool that provides you with a temporary Compute Engine virtual machine instance preloaded with the Cloud SDK, including the gcloud CLI tool. You can access Google Cloud Shell from any web browser and use it to interact with BigQuery, Bigtable and Kubernetes Engine using the gcloud CLI tool. The other options are not optimal for this scenario, because they either require installing and updating the gcloud CLI tool on multiple workstations (A, C), or creating and

maintaining a Compute Engine instance for the sole purpose of using the gcloud CLI tool (B). References:

? <https://cloud.google.com/shell/docs/overview>

? <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/>

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Topic 5)

A news feed web service has the following code running on Google App Engine. During peak load, users report that they can see news articles they already viewed. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

```
import news
from flask import Flask, redirect, request
from flask.ext.api import status
from google.appengine.api import users

app = Flask(__name__)
sessions = {}

@app.route("/")
def homepage():
    user = users.get_current_user()
    if not user:
        return "Invalid login",
        status.HTTP_401_UNAUTHORIZED

    if user not in sessions:
        sessions[user] = {"viewed": []}

    news_articles = news.get_new_news (user, sessions [user]
["viewed"])
    sessions [user] ["viewed"] += [n["id"] for n
in news_articles]

    return news.render(news_articles)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```

- A. The session variable is local to just a single instance.
- B. The session variable is being overwritten in Cloud Datastore.
- C. The URL of the API needs to be modified to prevent caching.
- D. The HTTP Expires header needs to be set to -1 to stop caching.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3164280/google-app-engine-cache-list-in-session-variable?rq=1>

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 5)

An application development team believes their current logging tool will not meet their needs for their new cloud-based product. They want a better tool to capture errors and help them analyze their historical log data. You want to help them find a solution that meets their needs, what should you do?

- A. Direct them to download and install the Google StackDriver logging agent.
- B. Send them a list of online resources about logging best practices.
- C. Help them define their requirements and assess viable logging tools.
- D. Help them upgrade their current tool to take advantage of any new features.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Help them define their requirements and assess viable logging tools. They know the requirements and the existing tools' problems. While it's true StackDriver Logging and Error Reporting possibly meet all their requirements, there might be other tools also meet their need. They need you to provide expertise to make assessment for new tools, specifically, logging tools that can "capture errors and help them analyze their historical log data".

References: <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/installation>

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 5)

You have an App Engine application that needs to be updated. You want to test the update with production traffic before replacing the current application version. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the update using the Instance Group Updater to create a partial rollout, which allows for canary testing.
- B. Deploy the update as a new version in the App Engine application, and split traffic between the new and current versions.
- C. Deploy the update in a new VPC, and use Google's global HTTP load balancing to split traffic between the update and current applications.
- D. Deploy the update as a new App Engine application, and use Google's global HTTP load balancing to split traffic between the new and current applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 5)

Your company has multiple on-premises systems that serve as sources for reporting. The data has not been maintained well and has become degraded over time. You want to use Google-recommended practices to detect anomalies in your company data. What should you do?

- A. Upload your files into Cloud Storag
- B. Use Cloud Datalab to explore and clean your data.
- C. Upload your files into Cloud Storag
- D. Use Cloud Dataprep to explore and clean your data.
- E. Connect Cloud Datalab to your on-premises system
- F. Use Cloud Datalab to explore and clean your data.
- G. Connect Cloud Dataprep to your on-premises system
- H. Use Cloud Dataprep to exploreand clean your data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 5)

You company has a Kubernetes application that pulls messages from Pub/Sub and stores them in Firestore. Because the application is simple, it was deployed as a single pod. The infrastructure team has analyzed Pub/Sub metrics and discovered that the application cannot process the messages in real time. Most of them wait for minutes before being processed. You need to scale the elaboration process that is I/O-intensive. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Kubernetes autoscaling based on the subscription/push_request metric.
- B. Use the `--enable-` autoscaling flag when you create the Kubernetes cluster
- C. Configure a Kubernetes autoscaling based on the subscription/num_undelivered message metric.
- D. Use kubectl autoscale deployment APP_NAME --max 6 --min 2 --cpu- percent 50 to configure Kubernetes autoscaling deployment

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/custom-and-external-metrics#external_metrics

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Topic 5)

Auditors visit your teams every 12 months and ask to review all the Google Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) policy changes in the previous 12 months. You want to streamline and expedite the analysis and audit process. What should you do?

- A. Create custom Google Stackdriver alerts and send them to the auditor.
- B. Enable Logging export to Google BigQuery and use ACLs and views to scope the data shared with the auditor.
- C. Use cloud functions to transfer log entries to Google Cloud SQL and use ACLS and views to limit an auditor's view.
- D. Enable Google Cloud Storage (GCS) log export to audit logs Into a GCS bucket and delegate access to the bucket.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Export the logs to Google Cloud Storage bucket - Archive Storage, as it will not be used for 1 year, price for which is \$0.004 per GB per Month. The price for long term storage in BigQuery is \$0.01 per GB per Month (250% more). Also for analysis purpose, whenever Auditors are there(once per year), you can use BigQuery and use GCS bucket as external data source. BigQuery supports querying Cloud Storage data from these storage classes:
Standard Nearline Coldline Archive

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Topic 5)

Your company has an application running on App Engine that allows users to upload music files and share them with other people. You want to allow users to upload files directly into Cloud Storage from their browser session. The payload should not be passed through the backend. What should you do?

A.

- * 1. Set a CORS configuration in the target Cloud Storage bucket where the base URL of the App Engine application is an allowed origin.
- * 2. Use the Cloud Storage Signed URL feature to generate a POST URL.

B.

- * 1. Set a CORS configuration in the target Cloud Storage bucket where the base URL of the App Engine application is an allowed origin.
- * 2. Assign the Cloud Storage WRITER role to users who upload files.

C.

- * 1. Use the Cloud Storage Signed URL feature to generate a POST URL.
- * 2. Use App Engine default credentials to sign requests against Cloud Storage.

D.

- * 1. Assign the Cloud Storage WRITER role to users who upload files.
- * 2. Use App Engine default credentials to sign requests against Cloud Storage.

A.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 5)

You have developed a non-critical update to your application that is running in a managed instance group, and have created a new instance template with the update that you want to release. To prevent any possible impact to the application, you don't want to update any running instances. You want any new instances that are created by the managed instance group to contain the new update. What should you do?

- A. Start a new rolling restart operation.
- B. Start a new rolling replace operation.
- C. Start a new rolling updat
- D. Select the Proactive update mode.
- E. Start a new rolling updat
- F. Select the Opportunistic update mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In certain scenarios, an opportunistic update is useful because you don't want to cause instability to the system if it can be avoided. For example, if you have a non-critical update that can be applied as necessary without any urgency and you have a MIG that is actively being autoscaled, perform an opportunistic update so that Compute Engine does not actively tear down your existing instances to apply the update. When resizing down, the autoscaler preferentially terminates instances with the old template as well as instances that are not yet in a RUNNING state.

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 5)

Your company uses the Firewall Insights feature in the Google Network Intelligence Center. You have several firewall rules applied to Compute Engine instances. You need to evaluate the efficiency of the applied firewall ruleset. When you bring up the Firewall Insights page in the Google Cloud Console, you notice that there are no log rows to display. What should you do to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Enable Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) flow logging.
- B. Enable Firewall Rules Logging for the firewall rules you want to monitor.
- C. Verify that your user account is assigned the compute.networkAdmin Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.
- D. Install the Google Cloud SDK, and verify that there are no Firewall logs in the command line output.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/network-intelligence-center/docs/firewall-insights/how-to/using-firewall-insights>

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Topic 5)

Your company is forecasting a sharp increase in the number and size of Apache Spark and Hadoop jobs being run on your local datacenter. You want to utilize the cloud to help you scale this upcoming demand with the least amount of operations work and code change. Which product should you use?

- A. Google Cloud Dataflow
- B. Google Cloud Dataproc
- C. Google Compute Engine
- D. Google Container Engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Google Cloud Dataproc is a fast, easy-to-use, low-cost and fully managed service that lets you run the Apache Spark and Apache Hadoop ecosystem on Google Cloud Platform. Cloud Dataproc provisions big or small clusters rapidly, supports many popular job types, and is integrated with other Google Cloud Platform services, such as Google Cloud Storage and Stackdriver Logging, thus helping you reduce TCO.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/resources/faq>

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Topic 5)

Your company places a high value on being responsive and meeting customer needs quickly. Their primary business objectives are release speed and agility. You want to reduce the chance of security errors being accidentally introduced. Which two actions can you take? Choose 2 answers

- A. Ensure every code check-in is peer reviewed by a security SME.
- B. Use source code security analyzers as part of the CI/CD pipeline.
- C. Ensure you have stubs to unit test all interfaces between components.
- D. Enable code signing and a trusted binary repository integrated with your CI/CD pipeline.
- E. Run a vulnerability security scanner as part of your continuous-integration /continuous-delivery (CI/CD) pipeline.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/vsts/articles/security-validation-cicd-pipeline?view=vsts>

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Topic 5)

You are migrating third-party applications from optimized on-premises virtual machines to Google Cloud. You are unsure about the optimum CPU and memory

options. The application have a consistent usage patterns across multiple weeks. You want to optimize resource usage for the lowest cost. What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute engine instance with CPU and Memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machin
- B. Install the cloud monitoring agent, and deploy the third party applicatio
- C. Run a load with normal traffic levels on third party application and follow the Rightsizing Recommendations in the Cloud Console
- D. Create an App Engine flexible environment, and deploy the third party application using a Docker file and a custom runtim
- E. Set CPU and memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machine in the app.yaml file.
- F. Create an instance template with the smallest available machine type, and use an imageof the third party application taken from the current on-premises virtual machin
- G. Create a managed instance group that uses average CPU to autoscale the number of instances in the grou
- H. Modify the average CPU utilization threshold to optimize the number of instances running.
- I. Create multiple Compute Engine instances with varying CPU and memory option
- J. Install the cloud monitoring agent and deploy the third-party application on each of the
- K. Run a load test with high traffic levels on the application and use the results to determine the optimal settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create a Compute engine instance with CPU and Memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machine. Install the cloud monitoring agent, and deploy the third party application. Run a load with normal traffic levels on third party application and follow the Rightsizing Recommendations in the Cloud Console <https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine/docs/4.9/concepts/planning-a-migration/cloud-instance-rightsizing?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Topic 5)

Your company is developing a new application that will allow globally distributed users to upload pictures and share them with other selected users. The application will support millions of concurrent users. You want to allow developers to focus on just building code without having to create and maintain the underlying infrastructure. Which service should you use to deploy the application?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/terms/services> <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/go/how-requests-are-handled>

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 5)

You are working at an institution that processes medical data. You are migrating several workloads onto Google Cloud. Company policies require all workloads to run on physically separated hardware, and workloads from different clients must also be separated You created a sole-tenant node group and added a node for each client. You need to deploy the workloads on these dedicated hosts. What should you do?

- A. Add the node group name as a network tag when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node group.
- B. Add the node name as a network tag when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node.
- C. Use node affinity labels based on the node group name when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node group
- D. Use node affinity labels based on the node name when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/provisioning-sole-tenant-vms#provision_a_sole-tenant_vm
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/provisioning-sole-tenant-vms#gcloud_2 When you create a VM, you request sole-tenancy by specifying node affinity or anti-affinity, referencing one or more node affinity labels. You specify custom node affinity labels when you create a node template, and Compute Engine automatically includes some default affinity labels on each node. By specifying affinity when you create a VM, you can schedule VMs together on a specific node or nodes in a node group. By specifying anti-affinity when you create a VM, you can ensure that certain VMs are not scheduled together on the same node or nodes in a node group.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 5)

Your company has developed a monolithic, 3-tier application to allow external users to upload and share files. The solution cannot be easily enhanced and lacks reliability. The development team would like to re-architect the application to adopt microservices and a fully managed service approach, but they need to convince their leadership that the effort is worthwhile. Which advantage(s) should they highlight to leadership?

- A. The new approach will be significantly less costly, make it easier to manage the underlying infrastructure, and automatically manage the CI/CD pipelines.
- B. The monolithic solution can be converted to a container with Docke
- C. The generatedcontainer can then be deployed into a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. The new approach will make it easier to decouple infrastructure from application, develop and release new features, manage the underlying infrastructure, manage CI/CD pipelines and perform A/B testing, and scale the solution if necessary.
- E. The process can be automated with Migrate for Compute Engine.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The new approach will make it easier to decouple infrastructure from an application, develop and release new features, manage the underlying infrastructure, manage CI/CD pipelines and perform A/B testing, and scale the solution if necessary.

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 5)

Your company's user-feedback portal comprises a standard LAMP stack replicated across two zones. It is deployed in the us-central1 region and uses autoscaled managed instance groups on all layers, except the database. Currently, only a small group of select customers have access to the portal. The portal meets a 99.99% availability SLA under these conditions. However, next quarter, your company will be making the portal available to all users, including unauthenticated users. You need to develop a resiliency testing strategy to ensure the system maintains the SLA once they introduce additional user load. What should you do?

- A. Capture existing users input, and replay captured user load until autoscale is triggered on all layer
- B. At the same time, terminate all resources in one of the zones.
- C. Create synthetic random user input, replay synthetic load until autoscale logic is triggered on at least one layer, and introduce "chaos" to the system by terminating random resources on both zones.
- D. Expose the new system to a larger group of users, and increase group ' size each day until autoscale logic is triggered on all layer
- E. At the same time, terminate random resources on both zones.
- F. Capture existing users input, and replay captured user load until resource utilization crosses 80%. Also, derive estimated number of users based on existing users usage of the app, and deploy enough resources to handle 200% of expected load.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Topic 5)

You have an application deployed on Kubernetes Engine using a Deployment named echo- deployment. The deployment is exposed using a Service called echo-service. You need to perform an update to the application with minimal downtime to the application. What should you do?

- A. Use kubectl set image deployment/echo-deployment <new-image>
- B. Use the rolling update functionality of the Instance Group behind the Kubernetes cluster
- C. Update the deployment yaml file with the new container image
- D. Use kubectl delete deployment/echo-deployment and kubectl create -f <yaml-file>
- E. Update the service yaml file with the new container image
- F. Use kubectl delete service/echoservice and kubectl create -f <yaml-file>

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/updating-apps#updating_an_application

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 5)

Your company just finished a rapid lift and shift to Google Compute Engine for your compute needs. You have another 9 months to design and deploy a more cloud-native solution. Specifically, you want a system that is no-ops and auto-scaling. Which two compute products should you choose? Choose 2 answers

- A. Compute Engine with containers
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine with containers
- C. Google App Engine Standard Environment
- D. Compute Engine with custom instance types
- E. Compute Engine with managed instance groups

Answer: BC

Explanation:

B: With Container Engine, Google will automatically deploy your cluster for you, update, patch, secure the nodes.

Kubernetes Engine's cluster autoscaler automatically resizes clusters based on the demands of the workloads you want to run.

C: Solutions like Datastore, BigQuery, AppEngine, etc are truly NoOps.

App Engine by default scales the number of instances running up and down to match the load, thus providing consistent performance for your app at all times while minimizing idle instances and thus reducing cost.

Note: At a high level, NoOps means that there is no infrastructure to build out and manage during usage of the platform. Typically, the compromise you make with NoOps is that you lose control of the underlying infrastructure.

References: <https://www.quora.com/How-well-does-Google-Container-Engine-support-Google-Cloud-Platform%E2%80%99s-NoOps-claim>

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 5)

Your company has sensitive data in Cloud Storage buckets. Data analysts have Identity

Access Management (IAM) permissions to read the buckets. You want to prevent data analysts from retrieving the data in the buckets from outside the office network. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter that includes the projects with the buckets.* 2. Create an access level with the CIDR of the office network.
- B. * 1. Create a firewall rule for all instances in the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network for source range.* 2. Use the Classless Inter-domain Routing (CIDR) of the office network.
- C. * 1. Create a Cloud Function to remove IAM permissions from the buckets, and another Cloud Function to add IAM permissions to the buckets.* 2. Schedule the Cloud Functions with Cloud Scheduler to add permissions at the start of business and remove permissions at the end of business.
- D. * 1. Create a Cloud VPN to the office network.* 2. Configure Private Google Access for on-premises hosts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For all Google Cloud services secured with VPC Service Controls, you can ensure that: Resources within a perimeter are accessed only from clients within authorized VPC networks using Private Google Access with either Google Cloud or on-premises. <https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls/docs/overview>
<https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls/docs/overview>. You create a service control

across your VPC and any cloud bucket or any project resource to restrict access. Anything outside of it can't access the resources within service control perimeter

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 5)

Your company has a Google Cloud project that uses BigQuery for data warehousing. There are some tables that contain personally identifiable information (PII). Only the compliance team may access the PII. The other information in the tables must be available to the data science team. You want to minimize cost and the time it takes to assign appropriate access to the tables. What should you do?

- A. * 1 From the dataset where you have the source data, create views of tables that you want to share, excluding PII* 2 Assign an appropriate project-level IAM role to the members of the data science team 3 Assign access controls to the dataset that contains the view
- B. * 1 From the dataset where you have the source data, create materialized views of tables that you want to share, excluding PII* 2 Assign an appropriate project-level IAM role to the members of the data science team 3. Assign access controls to the dataset that contains the view.
- C. * 1 Create a dataset for the data science team* 2 Create views of tables that you want to share, excluding PII* 3 Assign an appropriate project-level IAM role to the members of the data science team 4 Assign access controls to the dataset that contains the view* 5 Authorize the view to access the source dataset
- D. * 1. Create a dataset for the data science team.* 2. Create materialized views of tables that you want to share, excluding PII* 3. Assign an appropriate project-level IAM role to the members of the data science team * 4 Assign access controls to the dataset that contains the view* 5 Authorize the view to access the source dataset

Answer: C

Explanation:

This option can help minimize cost and time by using views and authorized datasets. Views are virtual tables defined by a SQL query that can exclude PII columns from the source tables. Views do not incur storage costs and do not duplicate data. Authorized datasets are datasets that have access to another dataset's data without granting direct access to individual users or groups. By creating a dataset for the data science team and creating views of tables that exclude PII, you can share only the relevant information with the team. By assigning an appropriate project-level IAM role to the members of the data science team, you can grant them access to the BigQuery service and resources. By assigning access controls to the dataset that contains the view, you can grant them access to query the views. By authorizing the view to access the source dataset, you can enable the view to read data from the source tables without exposing PII. The other options are not optimal for this scenario, because they either use materialized views instead of views, which incur storage costs and duplicate data (B, D), or do not create a separate dataset for the data science team, which makes it harder to manage access controls (A). References:

? <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/views>

? <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/authorized-datasets>

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 5)

Your company has a support ticketing solution that uses App Engine Standard. The project that contains the App Engine application already has a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network fully connected to the company's on-premises environment through a Cloud VPN tunnel. You want to enable App Engine application to communicate with a database that is running in the company's on-premises environment. What should you do?

- A. Configure private services access
- B. Configure private Google access for on-premises hosts only
- C. Configure serverless VPC access
- D. Configure private Google access

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python3/connecting-vpc> https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/python/using-third-party-databases#on_premises

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/ingress/>

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 5)

You are analyzing and defining business processes to support your startup's trial usage of GCP, and you don't yet know what consumer demand for your product will be. Your manager requires you to minimize GCP service costs and adhere to Google best practices. What should you do?

- A. Utilize free tier and sustained use discount
- B. Provision a staff position for service cost management.
- C. Utilize free tier and sustained use discount
- D. Provide training to the team about service cost management.
- E. Utilize free tier and committed use discount
- F. Provision a staff position for service cost management.

- G. Utilize free tier and committed use discount
- H. Provide training to the team about service cost management.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#billing_and_management

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. Which of the compute services should be migrated as –is and would still be an optimized architecture for performance in the cloud?

- A. Web applications deployed using App Engine standard environment
- B. RabbitMQ deployed using an unmanaged instance group
- C. Hadoop/Spark deployed using Cloud Dataproc Regional in High Availability mode
- D. Jenkins, monitoring, bastion hosts, security scanners services deployed on custom machine types

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. Considering the technical requirements, how should you reduce the unplanned vehicle downtime in GCP?

- A. Use BigQuery as the data warehouse
- B. Connect all vehicles to the network and stream data into BigQuery using Cloud Pub/Sub and Cloud Dataflow
- C. Use Google Data Studio for analysis and reporting.
- D. Use BigQuery as the data warehouse
- E. Connect all vehicles to the network and upload gzip files to a Multi-Regional Cloud Storage bucket using gcloud
- F. Use Google Data Studio for analysis and reporting.
- G. Use Cloud Dataproc Hive as the data warehouse
- H. Upload gzip files to a MultiRegional Cloud Storage bucket
- I. Upload this data into BigQuery using gcloud
- J. Use Google data Studio for analysis and reporting.
- K. Use Cloud Dataproc Hive as the data warehouse
- L. Directly stream data into partitioned Hive table
- M. Use Pig scripts to analyze data.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 7)

You are migrating a Linux-based application from your private data center to Google Cloud. The TerramEarth security team sent you several recent Linux vulnerabilities published by Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE). You need assistance in understanding how these vulnerabilities could impact your migration. What should you do?

- A. Open a support case regarding the CVE and chat with the support engineer.
- B. Read the CVEs from the Google Cloud Status Dashboard to understand the impact.
- C. Read the CVEs from the Google Cloud Platform Security Bulletins to understand the impact
- D. Post a question regarding the CVE in Stack Overflow to get an explanation
- E. Post a question regarding the CVE in a Google Cloud discussion group to get an explanation

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. To be compliant with European GDPR regulation, TerramEarth is required to delete data generated from its European customers after a period of 36 months when it contains personal data. In the new architecture, this data will be stored in both Cloud Storage and BigQuery. What should you do?

- A. Create a BigQuery table for the European data, and set the table retention period to 36 month
- B. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to enable lifecycle management using a DELETE action with an Age condition of 36 months.
- C. Create a BigQuery table for the European data, and set the table retention period to 36 month
- D. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to create a SetStorageClass to NONE action when with an Age condition of 36 months.
- E. Create a BigQuery time-partitioned table for the European data, and set the partition expiration period to 36 month
- F. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to enable lifecycle management using a DELETE action with an Age condition of 36 months.
- G. Create a BigQuery time-partitioned table for the European data, and set the partition period to 36 month
- H. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to create a SetStorageClass to NONE action with an Age condition of 36 months.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/managing-partitioned-tables#partition-expiration>

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

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 8)

You need to optimize batch file transfers into Cloud Storage for Mountkirk Games' new Google Cloud solution. The batch files contain game statistics that need to be staged in Cloud Storage and be processed by an extract transform load (ETL) tool. What should you do?

- A. Use gsutil to batch move files in sequence.
- B. Use gsutil to batch copy the files in parallel.
- C. Use gsutil to extract the files as the first part of ETL.
- D. Use gsutil to load the files as the last part of ETL.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/cp>

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Topic 8)

Your development team has created a mobile game app. You want to test the new mobile app on Android and iOS devices with a variety of configurations. You need to ensure that testing is efficient and cost-effective. What should you do?

- A. Upload your mobile app to the Firebase Test Lab, and test the mobile app on Android and iOS devices.
- B. Create Android and iOS VMs on Google Cloud, install the mobile app on the VMs, and test the mobile app.
- C. Create Android and iOS containers on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), install the mobile app on the containers, and test the mobile app.
- D. Upload your mobile app with different configurations to Firebase Hosting and test each configuration.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Topic 8)

You are implementing Firestore for Mountkirk Games. Mountkirk Games wants to give a new game programmatic access to a legacy game's Firestore database. Access should be as restricted as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, add this SA in the new game's IAM page, and then give it the Firebase Admin role in both projects
- B. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, add a second SA in the new game's IAM page, and then give the Organization Admin role to both SAs
- C. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, give it the Firebase Admin role, and then migrate the new game to the legacy game's project.
- D. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, give the SA the Organization Admin rule and then give it the Firebase Admin role in both projects

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You are responsible for designing the Google Cloud network architecture for Google Kubernetes Engine. You want to follow Google best practices. Considering the EHR Healthcare business and technical requirements, what should you do to reduce the attack surface?

- A. Use a private cluster with a private endpoint with master authorized networks configured.
- B. Use a public cluster with firewall rules and Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) routes.
- C. Use a private cluster with a public endpoint with master authorized networks configured.
- D. Use a public cluster with master authorized networks enabled and firewall rules.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/private-cluster-concept#overview>

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Topic 10)

You are migrating your on-premises solution to Google Cloud in several phases. You will use Cloud VPN to maintain a connection between your on-premises systems and Google Cloud until the migration is completed.

You want to make sure all your on-premises systems remain reachable during this period. How should you organize your networking in Google Cloud?

- A. Use the same IP range on Google Cloud as you use on-premises
- B. Use the same IP range on Google Cloud as you use on-premises for your primary IP range and use a secondary range that does not overlap with the range you use on-premises
- C. Use an IP range on Google Cloud that does not overlap with the range you use on-premises
- D. Use an IP range on Google Cloud that does not overlap with the range you use on-premises for your primary IP range and use a secondary range with the same IP range as you use on-premises

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 132

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