

# Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

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



#### NEW QUESTION 1

Your managed instance group raised an alert stating that new instance creation has failed to create new instances. You need to maintain the number of running instances specified by the template to be able to process expected application traffic. What should you do?

- A. Create an instance template that contains valid syntax which will be used by the instance group
- B. Delete any persistent disks with the same name as instance names.
- C. Create an instance template that contains valid syntax that will be used by the instance group
- D. Verify that the instance name and persistent disk name values are not the same in the template.
- E. Verify that the instance template being used by the instance group contains valid syntax
- F. Delete any persistent disks with the same name as instance name
- G. Set the disks.autoDelete property to true in the instance template.
- H. Delete the current instance template and replace it with a new instance template
- I. Verify that the instance name and persistent disk name values are not the same in the template
- J. Set the disks.autoDelete property to true in the instance template.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-migs> [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how\\_to\\_update\\_instance\\_templates](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how_to_update_instance_templates)

#### NEW QUESTION 2

You create a new Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster and want to make sure that it always runs a supported and stable version of Kubernetes. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Node Auto-Repair feature for your GKE cluster.
- B. Enable the Node Auto-Upgrades feature for your GKE cluster.
- C. Select the latest available cluster version for your GKE cluster.
- D. Select "Container-Optimized OS (cos)" as a node image for your GKE cluster.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Creating or upgrading a cluster by specifying the version as latest does not provide automatic upgrades. Enable node auto-upgrades to ensure that the nodes in your cluster are up-to-date with the latest stable version.

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/versioning-and-upgrades>

Node auto-upgrades help you keep the nodes in your cluster up to date with the cluster master version when your master is updated on your behalf. When you create a new cluster or node pool with Google Cloud Console or the gcloud command, node auto-upgrade is enabled by default.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-upgrades>

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 4

You have developed an application that consists of multiple microservices, with each microservice packaged in its own Docker container image. You want to deploy the entire application on Google Kubernetes Engine so that each microservice can be scaled individually. What should you do?

- A. Create and deploy a Custom Resource Definition per microservice.
- B. Create and deploy a Docker Compose File.
- C. Create and deploy a Job per microservice.
- D. Create and deploy a Deployment per microservice.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 5

You have an object in a Cloud Storage bucket that you want to share with an external company. The object contains sensitive data. You want access to the content to be removed after four hours. The external company does not have a Google account to which you can grant specific user-based access privileges. You want to use the most secure method that requires the fewest steps. What should you do?

- A. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.
- B. Set object access to 'public' and use object lifecycle management to remove the object after four hours.
- C. Configure the storage bucket as a static website and furnish the object's URL to the company
- D. Delete the object from the storage bucket after four hours.
- E. Create a new Cloud Storage bucket specifically for the external company to access
- F. Copy the object to that bucket
- G. Delete the bucket after four hours have passed.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Signed URLs are used to give time-limited resource access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account.  
<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Authorizing with a service account

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

You have production and test workloads that you want to deploy on Compute Engine. Production VMs need to be in a different subnet than the test VMs. All the VMs must be able to reach each other over internal IP without creating additional routes. You need to set up VPC and the 2 subnets. Which configuration meets these requirements?

- A. Create a single custom VPC with 2 subnets
- B. Create each subnet in a different region and with a different CIDR range.
- C. Create a single custom VPC with 2 subnets
- D. Create each subnet in the same region and with the same CIDR range.
- E. Create 2 custom VPCs, each with a single subnet
- F. Create each subnet in a different region and with a different CIDR range.
- G. Create 2 custom VPCs, each with a single subnet
- H. Create each subnet in the same region and with the same CIDR range.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

When we create subnets in the same VPC with different CIDR ranges, they can communicate automatically within VPC. Resources within a VPC network can communicate with one another by using internal (private) IPv4 addresses, subject to applicable network firewall rules

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Users of your application are complaining of slowness when loading the application. You realize the slowness is because the App Engine deployment serving the application is deployed in `us-central` whereas all users of this application are closest to `europa-west3`. You want to change the region of the App Engine application to `europa-west3` to minimize latency. What's the best way to change the App Engine region?

- A. Create a new project and create an App Engine instance in `europa-west3`
- B. Use the `gcloud app region set` command and supply the name of the new region.
- C. From the console, under the App Engine page, click edit, and change the region drop-down.
- D. Contact Google Cloud Support and request the change.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

App engine is a regional service, which means the infrastructure that runs your app(s) is located in a specific region and is managed by Google to be redundantly available across all the zones within that region. Once an app engine deployment is created in a region, it can't be changed. The only way is to create a new project and create an App Engine instance in `europa-west3`, send all user traffic to this instance and delete the app engine instance in `us-central`.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/locations>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You need to create a custom VPC with a single subnet. The subnet's range must be as large as possible. Which range should you use?

- A. .00.0.0/0
- B. 10.0.0.0/8
- C. 172.16.0.0/12
- D. 192.168.0.0/16

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually\\_created\\_subnet\\_ip\\_ranges](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually_created_subnet_ip_ranges)

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You are deploying a production application on Compute Engine. You want to prevent anyone from accidentally destroying the instance by clicking the wrong button. What should you do?

- A. Disable the flag "Delete boot disk when instance is deleted."
- B. Enable delete protection on the instance.
- C. Disable Automatic restart on the instance.
- D. Enable Preemptibility on the instance.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Preventing Accidental VM Deletion This document describes how to protect specific VM instances from deletion by setting the deletionProtection property on an Instance resource. To learn more about VM instances, read the Instances documentation. As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the deletionProtection flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the deletionProtection flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with compute.instances.create permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

#### NEW QUESTION 12

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 16

Your existing application running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) consists of multiple pods running on four GKE n1-standard-2 nodes. You need to deploy additional pods requiring n2-highmem-16 nodes without any downtime. What should you do?

- A. Use gcloud container clusters upgrad
- B. Deploy the new services.
- C. Create a new Node Pool and specify machine type n2-highmem-16. Deploy the new pods.
- D. Create a new cluster with n2-highmem-16 node
- E. Redeploy the pods and delete the old cluster.
- F. Create a new cluster with both n1-standard-2 and n2-highmem-16 node
- G. Redeploy the pods and delete the old cluster.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 18

You need to set up permissions for a set of Compute Engine instances to enable them to write data into a particular Cloud Storage bucket. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account with an access scop
- B. Use the access scope 'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/devstorage.write\_only'.
- C. Create a service account with an access scop
- D. Use the access scope 'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform'.
- E. Create a service account and add it to the IAM role 'storage.objectCreator' for that bucket.
- F. Create a service account and add it to the IAM role 'storage.objectAdmin' for that bucket.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#using\\_service\\_accounts\\_with\\_compute\\_eng](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#using_service_accounts_with_compute_eng) <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles>

**NEW QUESTION 22**

You are running a data warehouse on BigQuery. A partner company is offering a recommendation engine based on the data in your data warehouse. The partner company is also running their application on Google Cloud. They manage the resources in their own project, but they need access to the BigQuery dataset in your project. You want to provide the partner company with access to the dataset. What should you do?

- A. Create a Service Account in your own project, and grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in your project
- B. Create a Service Account in your own project, and ask the partner to grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in their project
- C. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and have them give the Service Account access to BigQuery in their project
- D. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and grant their Service Account access to the BigQuery dataset in your project

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp-cf9473fef8f0#:~:text=Go%20to%20t>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**

You are building an application that stores relational data from users. Users across the globe will use this application. Your CTO is concerned about the scaling requirements because the size of the user base is unknown. You need to implement a database solution that can scale with your user growth with minimum configuration changes. Which storage solution should you use?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Cloud Spanner is a relational database and is highly scalable. Cloud Spanner is a highly scalable, enterprise-grade, globally-distributed, and strongly consistent database service built for the cloud specifically to combine the benefits of relational database structure with a non-relational horizontal scale. This combination delivers high-performance transactions and strong consistency across rows, regions, and continents with an industry-leading 99.999% availability SLA, no planned downtime, and enterprise-grade security

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

Graphical user interface, application, Teams Description automatically generated

	CLOUD SPANNER	TRADITIONAL RELATIONAL	TRADITIONAL NON-RELATIONAL
Schema	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No
SQL	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No
Consistency	✓ Strong	✓ Strong	✗ Eventual
Availability	✓ High	✗ Failover	✓ High
Scalability	✓ Horizontal	✗ Vertical	✓ Horizontal
Replication	✓ Automatic	⚙️ Configurable	⚙️ Configurable

**NEW QUESTION 29**

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

- A. Enable API and then share charts from project A, B, and C.

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

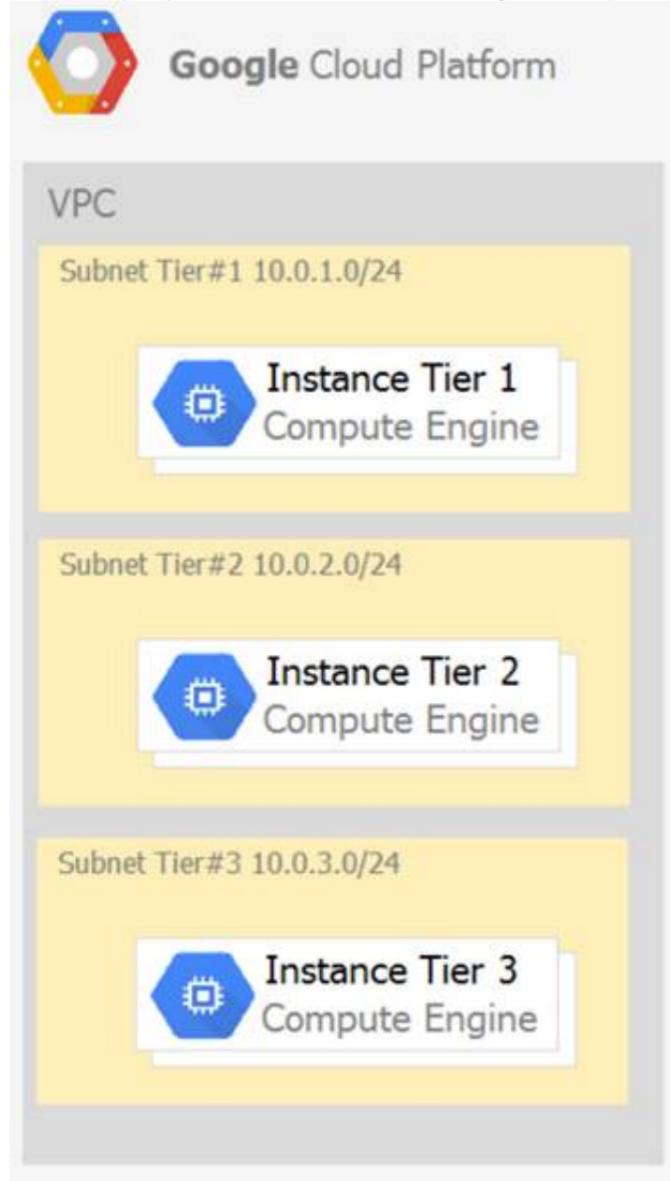
**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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



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

- Instances in tier #1 must communicate with tier #2.
- Instances in tier #2 must communicate with tier #3. What should you do?

- A. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24)• Protocols: allow all2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24)•Protocols: allow all
- B. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account• Protocols: allow TCP:80802. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account• Protocols: allow TCP: 8080
- C. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account• Protocols: allow all2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account• Protocols: allow all
- D. 1. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24)• Protocols: allow TCP: 80802. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24)• Protocols: allow TCP: 8080

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 35**

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

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 39

You have a number of applications that have bursty workloads and are heavily dependent on topics to decouple publishing systems from consuming systems. Your company would like to go serverless to enable developers to focus on writing code without worrying about infrastructure. Your solution architect has already identified Cloud Pub/Sub as a suitable alternative for decoupling systems. You have been asked to identify a suitable GCP Serverless service that is easy to use with Cloud Pub/Sub. You want the ability to scale down to zero when there is no traffic in order to minimize costs. You want to follow Google recommended practices. What should you suggest?

- A. Cloud Run for Anthos
- B. Cloud Run
- C. App Engine Standard
- D. Cloud Functions.

Answer: D

#### Explanation:

Cloud Functions is Google Cloud's event-driven serverless compute platform that lets you run your code locally or in the cloud without having to provision servers. Cloud Functions scales up or down, so you pay only for compute resources you use. Cloud Functions have excellent integration with Cloud Pub/Sub, lets you scale down to zero and is recommended by Google as the ideal serverless platform to use when dependent on Cloud Pub/Sub. "If you're building a simple API (a small set of functions to be accessed via HTTP or Cloud Pub/Sub), we recommend using Cloud Functions." Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/serverless-options>

#### NEW QUESTION 44

A team of data scientists infrequently needs to use a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster that you manage. They require GPUs for some long-running, non-restartable jobs. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

- A. Enable node auto-provisioning on the GKE cluster.
- B. Create a VerticalPodAutscaler for those workloads.
- C. Create a node pool with preemptible VMs and GPUs attached to those VMs.
- D. Create a node pool of instances with GPUs, and enable autoscaling on this node pool with a minimum size of 1.

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

auto-provisioning = Attaches and deletes node pools to cluster based on the requirements. Hence creating a GPU node pool, and auto-scaling would be better <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-provisioning>

#### NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 47

The storage costs for your application logs have far exceeded the project budget. The logs are currently being retained indefinitely in the Cloud Storage bucket myapp-gcp-ace-logs. You have been asked to remove logs older than 90 days from your Cloud Storage bucket. You want to optimize ongoing Cloud Storage spend. What should you do?

- A. Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -l -gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 day
- B. Schedule the script with cron.
- C. Write a lifecycle management rule in JSON and push it to the bucket with `gsutil lifecycle set config-json-file`.
- D. Write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with `gsutil lifecycle set config-xml-file`.
- E. Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -lr gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 day
- F. Repeat this process every morning.

Answer: B

#### Explanation:

You write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with `gsutil lifecycle set config-xml-file`. is not right.

`gsutil lifecycle set` enables you to set the lifecycle configuration on one or more buckets based on the configuration file provided. However, XML is not a valid supported type for the configuration file.

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

➤ Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -lr gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days. Repeat this process every morning. is not right. This manual approach is error-prone, time-consuming and expensive. GCP Cloud Storage provides lifecycle management rules that let you achieve this with minimal effort.

➤ Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -l gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days. Schedule the script with cron. is not right. This manual approach is error-prone, time-consuming and expensive. GCP Cloud Storage provides lifecycle management rules that let you achieve this with minimal effort.

➤ Write a lifecycle management rule in JSON and push it to the bucket with `gsutil lifecycle set config-json-file`. is the right answer.

You can assign a lifecycle management configuration to a bucket. The configuration contains a set of rules which apply to current and future objects in the bucket. When an object meets the criteria of one of the rules, Cloud Storage automatically performs a specified action on the object. One of the supported actions is to Delete objects. You can set up a lifecycle management to delete objects older than 90 days. gsutil lifecycle set enables you to set the lifecycle configuration on the bucket based on the configuration file. JSON is the only supported type for the configuration file. The config-json-file specified on the command line should be a path to a local file containing the lifecycle configuration JSON document.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 50

An employee was terminated, but their access to Google Cloud Platform (GCP) was not removed until 2 weeks later. You need to find out this employee accessed any sensitive customer information after their termination. What should you do?

- A. View System Event Logs in Stackdrive
- B. Search for the user's email as the principal.
- C. View System Event Logs in Stackdrive
- D. Search for the service account associated with the user.
- E. View Data Access audit logs in Stackdrive
- F. Search for the user's email as the principal.
- G. View the Admin Activity log in Stackdrive
- H. Search for the service account associated with the user.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

Data Access audit logs Data Access audit logs contain API calls that read the configuration or metadata of resources, as well as user-driven API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided resource data.

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access>

#### NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 56

You are monitoring an application and receive user feedback that a specific error is spiking. You notice that the error is caused by a Service Account having insufficient permissions. You are able to solve the problem but want to be notified if the problem recurs. What should you do?

- A. In the Log Viewer, filter the logs on severity 'Error' and the name of the Service Account.
- B. Create a sink to BigQuery to export all the log
- C. Create a Data Studio dashboard on the exported logs.
- D. Create a custom log-based metric for the specific error to be used in an Alerting Policy.
- E. Grant Project Owner access to the Service Account.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 57

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 59

Your company has an internal application for managing transactional orders. The application is used exclusively by employees in a single physical location. The application requires strong consistency, fast queries, and ACID guarantees for multi-table transactional updates. The first version of the application is implemented in PostgreSQL, and you want to deploy it to the cloud with minimal code changes. Which database is most appropriate for this application?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres>

#### NEW QUESTION 62

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 68

You manage an App Engine Service that aggregates and visualizes data from BigQuery. The application is deployed with the default App Engine Service account. The data that needs to be visualized resides in a different project managed by another team. You do not have access to this project, but you want your application to be able to read data from the BigQuery dataset. What should you do?

- A. Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Job User.
- B. Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.
- C. In Cloud IAM of your project, ensure that the default App Engine service account has the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.
- D. In Cloud IAM of your project, grant a newly created service account from the other team the role of BigQuery Job User in your project.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The resource that you need to get access is in the other project. roles/bigquery.dataViewer BigQuery Data Viewer

When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to: Read data and metadata from the table or view.

This role cannot be applied to individual models or routines.

When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to: Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.

When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

#### NEW QUESTION 72

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

- A. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 0 and maxUnavailable set to 1.
- B. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 1 and maxUnavailable set to 0.

- C. Create a new managed instance group with an updated instance template
- D. Add the group to the backend service for the load balance
- E. When all instances in the new managed instance group are healthy, delete the old managed instance group.
- F. Create a new instance template with the new application version
- G. Update the existing managed instance group with the new instance template
- H. Delete the instances in the managed instance group to allow the managed instance group to recreate the instance using the new instance template.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 77**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 81**

You built an application on your development laptop that uses Google Cloud services. Your application uses Application Default Credentials for authentication and works fine on your development laptop. You want to migrate this application to a Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) and set up authentication using Google-recommended practices and minimal changes. What should you do?

- A. Assign appropriate access for Google services to the service account used by the Compute Engine VM.
- B. Create a service account with appropriate access for Google services, and configure the application to use this account.
- C. Store credentials for service accounts with appropriate access for Google services in a config file, and deploy this config file with your application.
- D. Store credentials for your user account with appropriate access for Google services in a config file, and deploy this config file with your application.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In general, Google recommends that each instance that needs to call a Google API should run as a service account with the minimum permissions necessary for that instance to do its job. In practice, this means you should configure service accounts for your instances with the following process: Create a new service account rather than using the Compute Engine default service account. Grant IAM roles to that service account for only the resources that it needs. Configure the instance to run as that service account. Grant the instance the `https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform` scope to allow full access to all Google Cloud APIs, so that the IAM permissions of the instance are completely determined by the IAM roles of the service account. Avoid granting more access than necessary and regularly check your service account permissions to make sure they are up-to-date.

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best\\_practices](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best_practices)

**NEW QUESTION 82**

You are deploying an application to App Engine. You want the number of instances to scale based on request rate. You need at least 3 unoccupied instances at all times. Which scaling type should you use?

- A. Manual Scaling with 3 instances.
- B. Basic Scaling with `min_instances` set to 3.
- C. Basic Scaling with `max_instances` set to 3.
- D. Automatic Scaling with `min_idle_instances` set to 3.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 83**

You need to manage a Cloud Spanner Instance for best query performance. Your instance in production runs in a single Google Cloud region. You need to improve performance in the shortest amount of time. You want to follow Google best practices for service configuration. What should you do?

- A. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 45% If you exceed this threshold, add nodes to your instance.
- B. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 45% Use database query statistics to identify queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage
- C. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65% If you exceed this threshold, add nodes to your instance
- D. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65%. Use database query statistics to identify queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/cpu-utilization#recommended-max>

**NEW QUESTION 88**

You created a cluster.YAML file containing

- > resources:
- > name: cluster
- > type: container.v1.cluster
- > properties:
- > zone: europe-west1-b
- > cluster:
- > description: My GCP ACE cluster
- > initialNodeCount: 2

You want to use Cloud Deployment Manager to create this cluster in GKE.  
What should you do?

- A. gcloud deployment-manager deployments create my-gcp-ace-cluster --config cluster.yaml
- B. gcloud deployment-manager deployments create my-gcp-ace-cluster --type container.v1.cluster --config cluster.yaml
- C. gcloud deployment-manager deployments apply my-gcp-ace-cluster --type container.v1.cluster --config cluster.yaml
- D. gcloud deployment-manager deployments apply my-gcp-ace-cluster --config cluster.yaml

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

gcloud deployment-manager deployments create creates deployments based on the configuration file. (Infrastructure as code). All the configuration related to the artifacts is in the configuration file. This command correctly creates a cluster based on the provided cluster.yaml configuration file.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/deployment-manager/deployments/create>

**NEW QUESTION 93**

You are building a product on top of Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You have a single GKE cluster. For each of your customers, a Pod is running in that cluster, and your customers can run arbitrary code inside their Pod. You want to maximize the isolation between your customers' Pods. What should you do?

- A. Use Binary Authorization and whitelist only the container images used by your customers' Pods.
- B. Use the Container Analysis API to detect vulnerabilities in the containers used by your customers' Pods.
- C. Create a GKE node pool with a sandbox type configured to gvisor
- D. Add the parameter runtimeClassName: gvisor to the specification of your customers' Pods.
- E. Use the cos\_containerd image for your GKE node
- F. Add a nodeSelector with the value cloud.google.com/gke-os-distribution: cos\_containerd to the specification of your customers' Pods.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 96**

Your company runs one batch process in an on-premises server that takes around 30 hours to complete. The task runs monthly, can be performed offline, and must be restarted if interrupted. You want to migrate this workload to the cloud while minimizing cost. What should you do?

- A. Migrate the workload to a Compute Engine Preemptible VM.
- B. Migrate the workload to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster with Preemptible nodes.
- C. Migrate the workload to a Compute Engine V
- D. Start and stop the instance as needed.
- E. Create an Instance Template with Preemptible VMs O
- F. Create a Managed Instance Group from the template and adjust Target CPU Utilization
- G. Migrate the workload.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Install the workload in a compute engine VM, start and stop the instance as needed, because as per the question the VM runs for 30 hours, process can be performed offline and should not be interrupted, if interrupted we need to restart the batch process again. Preemptible VMs are cheaper, but they will not be available beyond 24hrs, and if the process gets interrupted the preemptible VM will restart.

#### NEW QUESTION 101

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

`--available`

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 106

You created an instance of SQL Server 2017 on Compute Engine to test features in the new version. You want to connect to this instance using the fewest number of steps. What should you do?

- A. Install a RDP client on your desktop
- B. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exists.
- C. Install a RDP client in your desktop
- D. Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Console
- E. Use the credentials to log in to the instance.
- F. Set a Windows password in the GCP Console
- G. Verify that a firewall rule for port 22 exist
- H. Click the RDP button in the GCP Console and supply the credentials to log in.
- I. Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Console
- J. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exist
- K. Click the RDP button in the GCP Console, and supply the credentials to log in.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-to-windows#remote-desktop-connection-app>

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/windows/generating-credentials> <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-to-windows#before-you-begin>

#### NEW QUESTION 109

You are building an application that will run in your data center. The application will use Google Cloud Platform (GCP) services like AutoML. You created a service account that has appropriate access to AutoML. You need to enable authentication to the APIs from your on-premises environment. What should you do?

- A. Use service account credentials in your on-premises application.
- B. Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.
- C. Set up direct interconnect between your data center and Google Cloud Platform to enable authentication for your on-premises applications.
- D. Go to the IAM & admin console, grant a user account permissions similar to the service account permissions, and use this user account for authentication from your data center.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 110

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

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

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

Your company implemented BigQuery as an enterprise data warehouse. Users from multiple business units run queries on this data warehouse. However, you notice that query costs for BigQuery are very high, and you need to control costs. Which two methods should you use? (Choose two.)

- A. Split the users from business units to multiple projects.
- B. Apply a user- or project-level custom query quota for BigQuery data warehouse.
- C. Create separate copies of your BigQuery data warehouse for each business unit.
- D. Split your BigQuery data warehouse into multiple data warehouses for each business unit.
- E. Change your BigQuery query model from on-demand to flat rat
- F. Apply the appropriate number of slots to each Project.

Answer: BE

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/custom-quotas> [https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing#flat\\_rate\\_pricing](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing#flat_rate_pricing)

**NEW QUESTION 120**

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

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

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

➤ Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project\_id=\*. is not right.  
Log entries are held in Stackdriver Logging for a limited time known as the retention period which is 30 days (default configuration). After that, the entries are deleted. To keep log entries longer, you need to export them outside of Stackdriver Logging by configuring log sinks.  
Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging> ➤ Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is not right.  
While this works, it makes no sense to use Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery when Google provides a feature (export sinks) that does exactly the same thing and works out of the box.Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure\\_export\\_v2](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2)  
➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days. is not right.  
You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and Pub/Sub.Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure\\_export\\_v2](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2)  
Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud organization.Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated\\_sinks](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks)  
Either way, we now have the data in Cloud Storage, but querying logs information from Cloud Storage is harder than Querying information from BigQuery dataset. For this reason, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.  
➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is the right answer.  
You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and Pub/Sub.Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure\\_export\\_v2](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2)  
Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud organization.Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated\\_sinks](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks)  
Either way, we now have the data in a BigQuery Dataset. Querying information from a Big Query dataset is easier and quicker than analyzing contents in Cloud Storage bucket. As our requirement is to Quickly analyze the log contents, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.  
Also, You can control storage costs and optimize storage usage by setting the default table expiration for newly created tables in a dataset. If you set the property when the dataset is created, any table created in the dataset is deleted after the expiration period. If you set the property after the dataset is created, only new tables are deleted after the expiration period.For example, if you set the default table expiration to 7 days, older data is automatically deleted after 1 week.Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-storage>

**NEW QUESTION 123**

You deployed a new application inside your Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1          apiVersion: v1
kind: Deployment             kind: Service
metadata:                   metadata:
  name: myapp-deployment     name: myapp-service
spec:                       spec:
  selector:                 ports:
    matchLabels:             - port: 8000
      app: myapp             targetPort: 80
  replicas: 2               protocol: TCP
  template:                 selector:
    metadata:                app: myapp
      labels:
        app: myapp
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: myapp
          image: myapp:1.1
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80

```

You check the status of the deployed pods and notice that one of them is still in PENDING status:

```

kubect1 get pods -l app=myapp
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTART  AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m    0/1    Pending  0        9m
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-qjpkg    1/1    Running  0        9m

```

You want to find out why the pod is stuck in pending status. What should you do?

- A. Review details of the myapp-service Service object and check for error messages.
- B. Review details of the myapp-deployment Deployment object and check for error messages.
- C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.
- D. View logs of the container in myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m pod and check for warning messages.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-application/#debugging-pods>

#### NEW QUESTION 124

You are migrating a production-critical on-premises application that requires 96 vCPUs to perform its task. You want to make sure the application runs in a similar environment on GCP. What should you do?

- A. When creating the VM, use machine type n1-standard-96.
- B. When creating the VM, use Intel Skylake as the CPU platform.
- C. Create the VM using Compute Engine default setting
- D. Use gcloud to modify the running instance to have 96 vCPUs.
- E. Start the VM using Compute Engine default settings, and adjust as you go based on Rightsizing Recommendations.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#n1\\_machine\\_type](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#n1_machine_type)

#### NEW QUESTION 126

You have deployed an application on a single Compute Engine instance. The application writes logs to disk. Users start reporting errors with the application. You want to diagnose the problem. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to Cloud Logging and view the application logs.
- B. Connect to the instance's serial console and read the application logs.
- C. Configure a Health Check on the instance and set a Low Healthy Threshold value.
- D. Install and configure the Cloud Logging Agent and view the logs from Cloud Logging.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 127

You want to verify the IAM users and roles assigned within a GCP project named my-project. What should you do?

- A. Run gcloud iam roles list
- B. Review the output section.
- C. Run gcloud iam service-accounts list
- D. Review the output section.
- E. Navigate to the project and then to the IAM section in the GCP Console
- F. Review the members and roles.
- G. Navigate to the project and then to the Roles section in the GCP Console
- H. Review the roles and status.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Logged onto console and followed the steps and was able to see all the assigned users and roles.

**NEW QUESTION 131**

Your organization uses Active Directory (AD) to manage user identities. Each user uses this identity for federated access to various on-premises systems. Your security team has adopted a policy that requires users to log into Google Cloud with their AD identity instead of their own login. You want to follow the Google-recommended practices to implement this policy. What should you do?

- A. Sync Identities with Cloud Directory Sync, and then enable SAML for single sign-on
- B. Sync Identities in the Google Admin console, and then enable OAuth for single sign-on
- C. Sync identities with 3rd party LDAP sync, and then copy passwords to allow simplified login with the same credentials
- D. Sync identities with Cloud Directory Sync, and then copy passwords to allow simplified login with the same credentials.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 138**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 140**

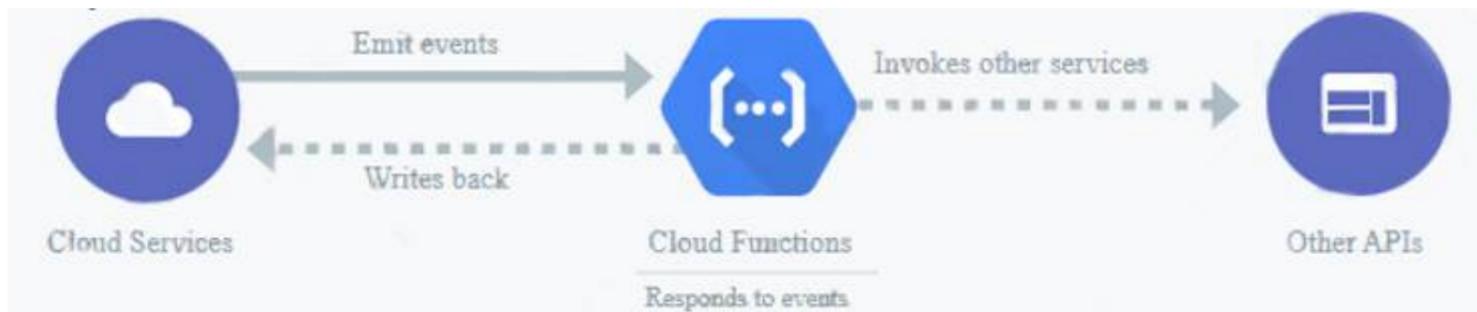
A company wants to build an application that stores images in a Cloud Storage bucket and wants to generate thumbnails as well as resize the images. They want to use a Google managed service that can scale up and scale down to zero automatically with minimal effort. You have been asked to recommend a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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Text Description automatically generated with low confidence



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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 143

You have 32 GB of data in a single file that you need to upload to a Nearline Storage bucket. The WAN connection you are using is rated at 1 Gbps, and you are the only one on the connection. You want to use as much of the rated 1 Gbps as possible to transfer the file rapidly. How should you upload the file?

- A. Use the GCP Console to transfer the file instead of gsutil.
- B. Enable parallel composite uploads using gsutil on the file transfer.
- C. Decrease the TCP window size on the machine initiating the transfer.
- D. Change the storage class of the bucket from Nearline to Multi-Regional.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/parallel-composite-uploads> <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/uploads-downloads#parallel-composite-uploads>

#### NEW QUESTION 147

Your auditor wants to view your organization's use of data in Google Cloud. The auditor is most interested in auditing who accessed data in Cloud Storage buckets. You need to help the auditor access the data they need. What should you do?

- A. Assign the appropriate permissions, and then use Cloud Monitoring to review metrics
- B. Use the export logs API to provide the Admin Activity Audit Logs in the format they want
- C. Turn on Data Access Logs for the buckets they want to audit, and Then build a query in the log viewer that filters on Cloud Storage
- D. Assign the appropriate permissions, and then create a Data Studio report on Admin Activity Audit Logs

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Types of audit logs Cloud Audit Logs provides the following audit logs for each Cloud project, folder, and organization: Admin Activity audit logs Data Access audit logs System Event audit logs Policy Denied audit logs \*\*\*Data Access audit logs contain API calls that read the configuration or metadata of resources, as well as user-driven API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided resource data. <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#types>  
<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access> Cloud Storage: When Cloud Storage usage logs are enabled, Cloud Storage writes usage data to the Cloud Storage bucket, which generates Data Access audit logs for the bucket. The generated Data Access audit log has its caller identity redacted.

#### NEW QUESTION 151

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 156

You have successfully created a development environment in a project for an application. This application uses Compute Engine and Cloud SQL. Now, you need to create a production environment for this application.

The security team has forbidden the existence of network routes between these 2 environments, and asks you to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a new project, enable the Compute Engine and Cloud SQL APIs in that project, and replicate the setup you have created in the development environment.
- B. Create a new production subnet in the existing VPC and a new production Cloud SQL instance in your existing project, and deploy your application using those resources.
- C. Create a new project, modify your existing VPC to be a Shared VPC, share that VPC with your new project, and replicate the setup you have in the development environment in that new project, in the Shared VPC.
- D. Ask the security team to grant you the Project Editor role in an existing production project used by another division of your company.
- E. Once they grant you that role, replicate the setup you have in the development environment in that project.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

This aligns with Google's recommended practices. By creating a new project, we achieve complete isolation between development and production environments; as well as isolate this production application from production applications of other departments.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#define-hierarchy>

**NEW QUESTION 158**

You have a project for your App Engine application that serves a development environment. The required testing has succeeded and you want to create a new project to serve as your production environment. What should you do?

- A. Use gcloud to create the new project, and then deploy your application to the new project.
- B. Use gcloud to create the new project and to copy the deployed application to the new project.
- C. Create a Deployment Manager configuration file that copies the current App Engine deployment into a new project.
- D. Deploy your application again using gcloud and specify the project parameter with the new project name to create the new project.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can deploy to a different project by using `--project` flag.

By default, the service is deployed to the current project configured via:

```
$ gcloud config set core/project PROJECT
```

To override this value for a single deployment, use the `--project` flag:

```
$ gcloud app deploy ~/my_app/app.yaml --project=PROJECT
```

 Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/app/deploy>

**NEW QUESTION 162**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

```
gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range NAME gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range
```

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

**NEW QUESTION 163**

You have a website hosted on App Engine standard environment. You want 1% of your users to see a new test version of the website. You want to minimize complexity. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the new version in the same application and use the `--migrate` option.
- B. Deploy the new version in the same application and use the `--splits` option to give a weight of 99 to the current version and a weight of 1 to the new version.
- C. Create a new App Engine application in the same project.
- D. Deploy the new version in that application. Use the App Engine library to proxy 1% of the requests to the new version.
- E. Create a new App Engine application in the same project.
- F. Deploy the new version in that application. Configure your network load balancer to send 1% of the traffic to that new application.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 165**

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

```

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

```

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

- A. Store the database password inside the Docker image of the container, not in the YAML file.
- B. Store the database password inside a Secret objec
- C. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the Secret.
- D. Store the database password inside a ConfigMap objec
- E. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the ConfigMap.
- F. Store the database password in a file inside a Kubernetes persistent volume, and use a persistent volume claim to mount the volume to the container.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 168**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Adding an API as a type provider

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 169**

Your company has a large quantity of unstructured data in different file formats. You want to perform ETL transformations on the data. You need to make the data accessible on Google Cloud so it can be processed by a Dataflow job. What should you do?

- A. Upload the data to BigQuery using the bq command line tool.
- B. Upload the data to Cloud Storage using the gsutil command line tool.
- C. Upload the data into Cloud SQL using the import function in the console.
- D. Upload the data into Cloud Spanner using the import function in the console.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

"large quantity" : Cloud Storage or BigQuery "files" a file is nothing but an Object

**NEW QUESTION 174**

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

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

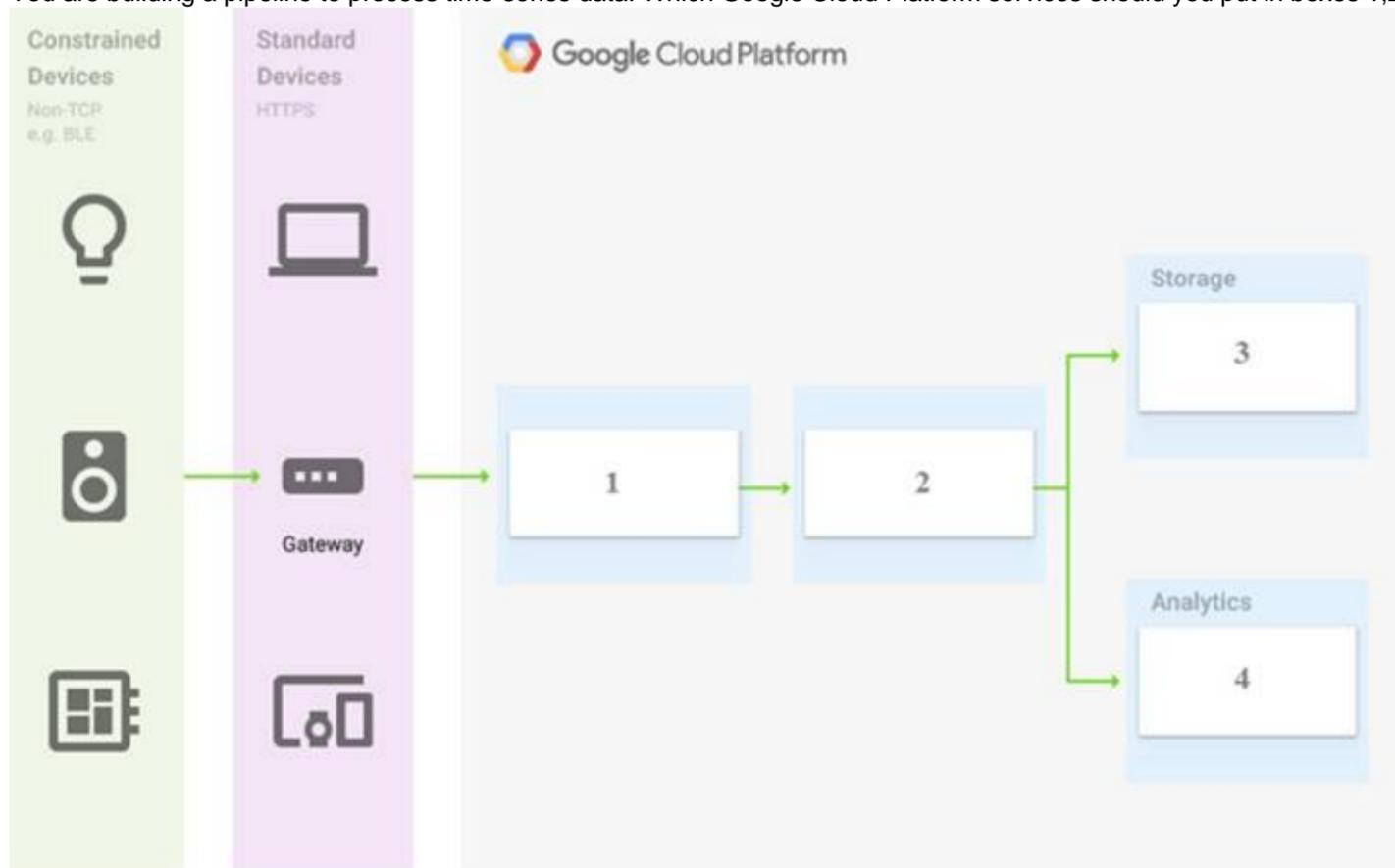
**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 179**

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



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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 182**

You have a Linux VM that must connect to Cloud SQL. You created a service account with the appropriate access rights. You want to make sure that the VM uses this service account instead of the default Compute Engine service account. What should you do?

- A. When creating the VM via the web console, specify the service account under the 'Identity and API Access' section.
- B. Download a JSON Private Key for the service account
- C. On the Project Metadata, add that JSON as the value for the key compute-engine-service-account.
- D. Download a JSON Private Key for the service account
- E. On the Custom Metadata of the VM, add that JSON as the value for the key compute-engine-service-account.
- F. Download a JSON Private Key for the service account
- G. After creating the VM, ssh into the VM and save the JSON under `~/gcloud/compute-engine-service-account.json`.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 184**

You have a development project with appropriate IAM roles defined. You are creating a production project and want to have the same IAM roles on the new project, using the fewest possible steps. What should you do?

- A. Use `gcloud iam roles copy` and specify the production project as the destination project.
- B. Use `gcloud iam roles copy` and specify your organization as the destination organization.
- C. In the Google Cloud Platform Console, use the 'create role from role' functionality.
- D. In the Google Cloud Platform Console, use the 'create role' functionality and select all applicable permissions.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 185**

You have downloaded and installed the gcloud command line interface (CLI) and have authenticated with your Google Account. Most of your Compute Engine instances in your project run in the europe-west1-d zone. You want to avoid having to specify this zone with each CLI command when managing these instances. What should you do?

- A. Set the europe-west1-d zone as the default zone using the gcloud config subcommand.
- B. In the Settings page for Compute Engine under Default location, set the zone to europe-west1-d.
- C. In the CLI installation directory, create a file called default.conf containing zone=europe-west1-d.
- D. Create a Metadata entry on the Compute Engine page with key compute/zone and value europe-west1-d.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Change your default zone and region in the metadata server Note: This only applies to the default configuration. You can change the default zone and region in your metadata server by making a request to the metadata server. For example: `gcloud compute project-info add-metadata --metadata google-compute-default-region=europe-west1,google-compute-default-zone=europe-west1-b` The gcloud command-line tool only picks up on new default zone and region changes after you rerun the gcloud init command. After updating your default metadata, run gcloud init to reinitialize your default configuration.  
[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#change\\_your\\_default\\_zone\\_and\\_region\\_in\\_the\\_metad](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#change_your_default_zone_and_region_in_the_metad)

**NEW QUESTION 187**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 192**

You need to create an autoscaling managed instance group for an HTTPS web application. You want to make sure that unhealthy VMs are recreated. What should you do?

- A. Create a health check on port 443 and use that when creating the Managed Instance Group.
- B. Select Multi-Zone instead of Single-Zone when creating the Managed Instance Group.
- C. In the Instance Template, add the label 'health-check'.
- D. In the Instance Template, add a startup script that sends a heartbeat to the metadata server.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs#setting\\_up\\_an\\_autoheali](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs#setting_up_an_autoheali)

**NEW QUESTION 197**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 202**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To set a default cluster for gcloud commands, run the following command: `gcloud config set container/cluster CLUSTER_NAME`  
<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters?hl=en>

**NEW QUESTION 206**

Your company uses Cloud Storage to store application backup files for disaster recovery purposes. You want to follow Google's recommended practices. Which storage option should you use?

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

D. Coldline Storage

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 210

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 211

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 215

You have a batch workload that runs every night and uses a large number of virtual machines (VMs). It is fault-tolerant and can tolerate some of the VMs being terminated. The current cost of VMs is too high. What should you do?

- A. Run a test using simulated maintenance event
- B. If the test is successful, use preemptible N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.
- C. Run a test using simulated maintenance event
- D. If the test is successful, use N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.
- E. Run a test using a managed instance group
- F. If the test is successful, use N1 Standard VMs in the managed instance group when running future jobs.
- G. Run a test using N1 standard VMs instead of N2. If the test is successful, use N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Creating and starting a preemptible VM instance This page explains how to create and use a preemptible virtual machine (VM) instance. A preemptible instance is an instance you can create and run at a much lower price than normal instances. However, Compute Engine might terminate (preempt) these instances if it requires access to those resources for other tasks. Preemptible instances will always terminate after 24 hours. To learn more about preemptible instances, read the preemptible instances documentation. Preemptible instances are recommended only for fault-tolerant applications that can withstand instance preemptions. Make sure your application can handle preemptions before you decide to create a preemptible instance. To understand the risks and value of preemptible instances, read the preemptible instances documentation. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/create-start-preemptible-instance>

#### NEW QUESTION 220

Your organization needs to grant users access to query datasets in BigQuery but prevent them from accidentally deleting the datasets. You want a solution that follows Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add users to roles/bigquery user role only, instead of roles/bigquery dataOwner.
- B. Add users to roles/bigquery dataEditor role only, instead of roles/bigquery dataOwner.
- C. Create a custom role by removing delete permissions, and add users to that role only.
- D. Create a custom role by removing delete permission
- E. Add users to the group, and then add the group to the custom role.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#custom\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#custom_roles)

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

#### NEW QUESTION 223

You need to create a custom IAM role for use with a GCP service. All permissions in the role must be suitable for production use. You also want to clearly share with your organization the status of the custom role. This will be the first version of the custom role. What should you do?

- A. Use permissions in your role that use the 'supported' support level for role permission
- B. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.
- C. Use permissions in your role that use the 'supported' support level for role permission
- D. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.
- E. Use permissions in your role that use the 'testing' support level for role permission
- F. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.
- G. Use permissions in your role that use the 'testing' support level for role permission
- H. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When setting support levels for permissions in custom roles, you can set to one of SUPPORTED, TESTING or NOT\_SUPPORTED.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/custom-roles-permissions-support>

**NEW QUESTION 225**

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

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

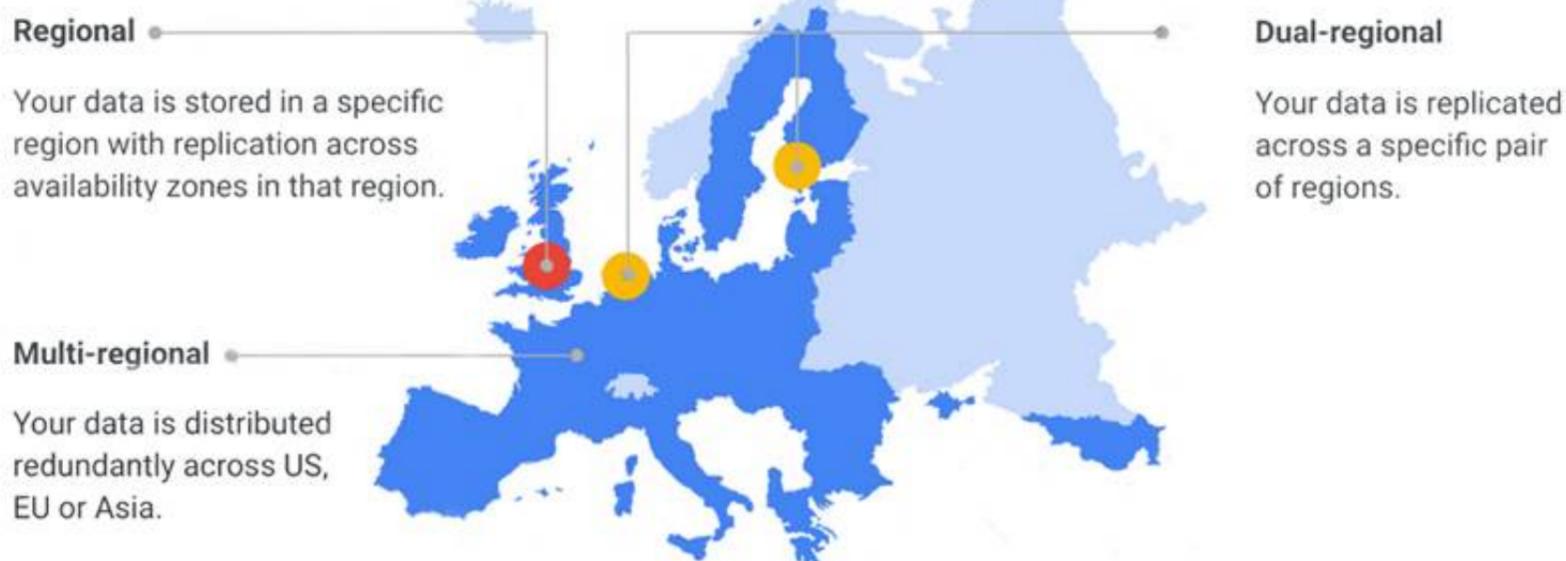
**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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



**NEW QUESTION 230**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 233**

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

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 237

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

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

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

/25:

CIDR to IP Range Result

CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/25 Netmask 255.255.255.128

Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.127

First IP 172.16.20.128

First IP (Decimal) 2886734976 Last IP 172.16.20.255

Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 128

CIDR 172.16.20.128/25

/24:

CIDR to IP Range Result

CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/24 Netmask 255.255.255.0

Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.255

First IP 172.16.20.0

First IP (Decimal) 2886734848 Last IP 172.16.20.255

Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 256

CIDR 172.16.20.128/24

#### NEW QUESTION 239

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

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

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 240

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

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

Answer: D

#### Explanation:

When applied to a dataset, this role provides the ability to read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. When applied to a project, this role also provides the ability to run jobs, including queries, within the project. A member with this role can enumerate their own jobs, cancel their own jobs, and enumerate datasets within a project. Additionally, allows the creation of new datasets within the project; the creator is granted the BigQuery Data Owner role (roles/bigquery.dataOwner) on these new datasets.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

#### NEW QUESTION 243

You need to reduce GCP service costs for a division of your company using the fewest possible steps. You need to turn off all configured services in an existing GCP project. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project.\* 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, click Shut down and then enter the project ID.
- B. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project.\* 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources and delete them.
- C. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrator IAM role for this project.\* 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, enter the project ID and then click Shut down.
- D. \* 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrators IAM role for this project.\* 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources

and delete them.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/gcloud> <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-projects>

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive_roles)

You can shut down projects using the Cloud Console. When you shut down a project, this immediately happens: All billing and traffic serving stops, You lose access to the project, The owners of the project will be notified and can stop the deletion within 30 days, The project will be scheduled to be deleted after 30 days. However, some resources may be deleted much earlier.

**NEW QUESTION 244**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/how-to-deploy-cassandra-and-connect-on-google-cloud-platform-with-a-few->

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/databases/open-source-cassandra-now-managed-on-google-cloud> <https://cloud.google.com/marketplace>

You can deploy Cassandra as a Service, called Astra, on the Google Cloud Marketplace. Not only do you get a unified bill for all GCP services, your Developers can now create Cassandra clusters on Google Cloud in minutes and build applications with Cassandra as a database as a service without the operational overhead of managing Cassandra

**NEW QUESTION 245**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

-GKE Containe:

cluster\_name: An immutable name for the cluster the container is running in. namespace\_id: Immutable ID of the cluster namespace the container is running in.

instance\_id: Immutable ID of the GCE instance the container is running in. pod\_id: Immutable ID of the pod the container is running in.

container\_name: Immutable name of the container. zone: The GCE zone in which the instance is running. VS

-GKE Cluster Operations

project\_id: The identifier of the GCP project associated with this resource, such as "my-project". cluster\_name: The name of the GKE Cluster.

location: The location in which the GKE Cluster is running.

**NEW QUESTION 246**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 248**

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