

# Google

## Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam



#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your organization meant to purchase a 3-year Committed Use Discount, but accidentally purchased a 1-year Committed Use Discount instead. What should your organization do?

- A. Contact your financial institution.
- B. Contact Trust and Safety.
- C. Contact Cloud Billing Support.
- C. Contact Technical Support.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

★ **Important:** Once you enable discount sharing through the console, you can only disable it with the assistance of **Cloud Billing support**. If you disable discount sharing with the assistance of Cloud Billing support, all committed use discounts revert to the default setting of applying only to the projects through which with they were purchased. The reverted setting becomes effective at the beginning of the following month.

## Combining reservations with commitments

A committed use discount provides a 1- or 3-year discounted price agreement, but it does not reserve capacity in a specific zone. A reservation ensures that capacity is held in a specific zone even if the reserved VMs are not running. By combining a reservation with a commitment, you get discounted, reserved resources.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to ensure that the Google Cloud resources of each of your departments are segregated from one another. Each department has several environments of its own: development, testing, and production. Which strategy should your organization choose?

- A. Create a project per department, and create a folder per environment in each project.
- B. Create a folder per department, and create a project per environment in each folder.
- C. Create a Cloud Identity domain per department, and create a project per environment in each domain.
- D. Create a Cloud Identity domain per environment, and create a project per department in each domain.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Folders are nodes in the **Cloud Platform Resource Hierarchy**. A folder can contain projects, other folders, or a combination of both. Organizations can use folders to group projects under the organization node in a hierarchy. For example, your organization might contain multiple departments, each with its own set of Google Cloud resources. Folders allow you to group these resources on a per-department basis. Folders are used to group resources that share common IAM policies. While a folder can contain multiple folders or resources, a given folder or resource can have exactly one parent.

```
# Template for new folder & new project

folder_resource = {
  'name': 'new-folder',
  'type': 'gcp-types/cloudresourcemanager-v2:folders',
  'properties': {
    'parent': 'organizations/99999',
    'displayName': 'new-folder'
  }
}

project_resource = {
  'name': 'new-project',
  'type': 'clouresourcemanager.v1.project',
  'metadata': { 'dependsOn': ['new-folder'] },
  'properties': {
    'name': 'new-project',
    'parent': {
      'type': 'folder',
      # HERE it is -- the problem!
      'id': '${ref.new-folder.name}'
    }
  }
}

return { 'resources': [folder_resource, project_resource] }
```

Rectangular Snip

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

Reference link- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/59460623/how-to-create-a-folder-a-project-under-it-with-deployment-manager-google-cloud>

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Your organization runs all its workloads on Compute Engine virtual machine instances. Your organization has a security requirement: the virtual machines are not allowed to access the public internet. The workloads running on those virtual machines need to access BigQuery and Cloud Storage, using their publicly accessible interfaces, without violating the security requirement.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

- A. Identity-Aware Proxy
- B. Cloud NAT (network address translation)
- C. VPC internal load balancers
- D. Private Google Access

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

VM instances that only have internal IP addresses (no external IP addresses) can use Private Google Access. They can reach the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services. The source IP address of the packet can be the primary internal IP address of the network interface or an address in an alias IP range that is assigned to the interface. If you disable Private Google Access, the VM instances can no longer reach Google APIs and services; they can only send traffic within the VPC network.

## Configuring Private Google Access

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By default, when a Compute Engine VM lacks an external IP address assigned to its network interface, it can only send packets to other internal IP address destinations. You can allow these VMs to connect to the set of external IP addresses used by [Google APIs and services](#) by enabling Private Google Access on the subnet used by the VM's network interface.

Private Google Access also allows access to the external IP addresses used by App Engine, including third-party App Engine-based services.

To view the eligible APIs and services that you can use with Private Google Access, see [supported services](#) in the Private Google Access overview.

See [Private Access Options for Services](#) for background information about Private Google Access and other private connectivity options offered by Google Cloud.

## Specifications

A VM interface can send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access if all these conditions are met:



- The VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is enabled.
- The VPC network that contains the subnet meets the [network requirements for Google APIs and services](#).
- The VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
- The source IP address of packets sent from the VM matches one of the following IP addresses.

If you're sending packets to the [default domains](#):

- The VM interface's primary internal IPv4 address
- The VM interface's internal IPv6 address
- An internal IPv4 address from an alias IP range

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

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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

How should your organization set up support to minimize costs?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Cloud Identity Platform

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

How should a multinational organization that is migrating to Google Cloud consider security and privacy regulations to ensure that it is in compliance with global standards?

- A. Comply with data security and privacy regulations in each geographical region
- B. Comply with regional standards for data security and privacy, because they supersede all international regulations
- C. Comply with international standards for data security and privacy, because they supersede all regional regulations
- D. Comply with regional data security regulations, because they're more complex than privacy standards

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Comply with data security and privacy regulations in each geographical region For a multi-national corporation, they need to abide not just by international laws, but also regional laws where they do business.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Topic 1)

Your large and frequently changing organization's user information is stored in an on- premises LDAP database. The database includes user passwords and group and organization membership.

How should your organization provision Google accounts and groups to access Google Cloud resources?

- A. Replicate the LDAP infrastructure on Compute Engine
- B. Use the Firebase Authentication REST API to create users
- C. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync to create users
- D. Use the Identity Platform REST API to create users

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

You can run a single instance of Google Cloud Directory Sync to synchronize user accounts and groups to Google Cloud.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction> Text

Description automatically generated <https://support.google.com/a/answer/106368?hl=en>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Topic 1)

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

What should your organization do?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

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

What should your organization do?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, text, application, Word, email



## Direct Peering overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Your customer is making a decision on whether to move to Google Cloud. Their key concern is about 10,000 VMs that are part of their IT infrastructure used across more than 110 applications. They are apprehensive of too many changes at this stage. They want to get to Google Cloud in the easiest way possible with minimal disruption. What option would you recommend for them?

- A. Use Migrate for Anthos
- B. Lift and shift the VMs to serverless options like App Engine Flex.
- C. Re-architect on-prem to use Kubernetes and then slowly extend and bridge the on-prem data center to the Google Cloud data center.
- D. Use Migrate for Compute

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Migrate for Compute Engine's advanced replication migration technology copies instance data to Google Cloud in the background with no interruptions to the source workload that's running.

Cloud migration creates a lot of questions. Migrate for Compute Engine by Google Cloud has the answers. Whether you're looking to migrate one application from on-premises or one thousand enterprise-grade applications across multiple data centers, Migrate for Compute Engine gives any IT team, large or small, the power to migrate their workloads to Google Cloud.

Watch the video to your right to hear what one of our customers, Rackspace Technology, thinks about Migrate for Compute Engine's speed and ease of use.

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine>

### NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

Your organization wants to predict the behavior of visitors to its public website. To do that, you have decided to build a machine learning model. Your team has database-related skills but only basic machine learning skills, and would like to use those database skills. Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization choose?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

What are the key features of Google Cloud Identity.

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Cloud Identity:

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

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

**KEY FEATURES :**

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

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

Endpoint management

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

Single sign-on (SSO)

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

Works with your favorite apps

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

- (Topic 1)

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

What should your organization do?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 21**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 26**

- (Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product is designed to reduce the risks of handling personally identifiable information (PII)?

- A. Cloud Storage
- B. Google Cloud Armor
- C. Cloud Data Loss Prevention
- D. Secret Manager

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/take-charge-of-your-sensitive-data-with-the-cloud-dlp-api>

Cloud Data Loss Prevention: Fully managed service designed to help you discover, classify, and protect your most sensitive data.

**NEW QUESTION 27**

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. BigQuery ML
- B. TensorFlow
- C. AutoML Tables
- D. Cloud Bigtable ML

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

BigQuery ML lets you create and execute machine learning models in BigQuery using standard SQL queries.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/introduction#:~:text=BigQuery%20ML%20lets%20you%20create,the%20need%20to%20move%20data>

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/introduction>

**NEW QUESTION 30**

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs to search an application's source code to identify a potential issue. The application is distributed across multiple containers.

Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Cloud Trace is supposed to be the correct answer. It's an application performance management tool. It's a Google solution for monitoring application performance.

It is a distributed tracing system that helps developers debug or fix and optimize their code

**NEW QUESTION 32**

- (Topic 3)

An organization is altering their gaming product so that it is compatible with cloud technology.

What can they expect when moving from traditional technology to cloud technology?

- A. No change to existing responsibilities
- B. A shift toward OpEx
- C. A shift toward using structured data
- D. Increased hardware maintenance

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 33**

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs to categorize text-based customer reviews on their website using a pre-trained machine learning model.

Which Google Cloud product or service should the organization use?

- A. Cloud Natural Language API
- B. Dialogflow
- C. Recommendations AI
- D. TensorFlow

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/natural-language>

Use entity analysis to find and label fields within a document—including emails, chat, and social media—and then sentiment analysis to understand customer opinions to find actionable product and UX insights.

**NEW QUESTION 34**

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to use BigQuery data analytics to understand their website performance, but wants to move only some data into the cloud.

Which environment should the organization use?

- A. Private cloud
- B. On-premises
- C. Multi-cloud
- D. Hybrid cloud

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The assumption should be made that there is still a private network involved. Hybrid clouds always include a private cloud and are typically managed as one entity. Multi-clouds always include more than one public cloud service, which often perform different functions.

**NEW QUESTION 38**



- (Topic 3)

An organization's public cloud provider failed to meet their SLA of 99.99% availability. What is the potential impact on the organization?

- A. The organization risks using up their error budget.
- B. Renegotiation of the SLA to put less emphasis on uptime could be necessary.
- C. Unexpected downtime could risk the loss of customers.
- D. All data stored in their database could be unexpectedly lost.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to add a new function to their application. They want to write the code and let the public cloud provider handle the infrastructure. Which infrastructure solution should they use?

- A. Virtual machines
- B. Bare Metal Solution
- C. Serverless computing
- D. Container Registry

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Serverless computing , as public cloud prouder(eg. google) will mange the infra things

#### NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 3)

An organization relies on online seasonal sales for the majority of their annual revenue. Why should the organization use App Engine for their customer app?

- A. Automatically adjusts physical inventory in real time
- B. Autoscales during peaks in demand
- C. Runs maintenance during seasonal sales
- D. Recommends the right products to customers

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The text from the PDF/scanned documents/images gets converted into JSON (unstructured file) which will be further used for search.

#### NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 3)

How does switching from on-premises to the cloud help organizations gain value over time?

- A. They can focus their efforts on solution development
- B. They can relax their on-premises data security protocols
- C. They can expand their internal application hosting infrastructure
- D. They can increase development of data recovery systems

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (Topic 3)

An online retail organization wants to optimize their service.

What is an example of unstructured data that they can use to make decisions?

- A. Customer survey comments
- B. Seller location coordinates
- C. Product sales trends
- D. Warehouse inventory records

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/requester-pays>

**NEW QUESTION 67**

- (Topic 3)

A cloud-native organization is not meeting their service level objective (SLO) but has not exhausted their error budget.

What should the organization prioritize?

- A. Innovation to improve user experience
- B. Hardware reliability to improve availability
- C. Stability to avoid prolonged user downtime
- D. Speed to release new features

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Both Devs and SRE team must ensure that the error budget does not become exhausted. To avoid it, releases have to stop for the time being until the error budget resets. The team would have to reprioritize to focus on reliability to get it back to an acceptable state.

**NEW QUESTION 70**

- (Topic 3)

An organization has an on-premises IT infrastructure. Their customer-facing application repeatedly fails during peak usage.

What could be causing this issue?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (Topic 3)

Which policy helps Google Cloud keep customer data private?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 74**

- (Topic 3)

An organization is moving away from an on-premises infrastructure. Instead, they want to create, access, and share information virtually in the cloud.

What should the organization consider?

- A. Built-in security when moving their data to the cloud
- B. Replacing their perimeter security with data encryption keys
- C. Optimizing cost-management with a capital expenditure model

D. Increased hardware capacity when moving their data to the cloud

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to transform multiple types of structured and unstructured data in the cloud from various sources. The data must be readily accessible for analysis and insights.

Which cloud data storage system should the organization use?

- A. Relational database
- B. Private data center
- C. Data field
- D. Data warehouse

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

It supports real-time insights. A data warehouse is an enterprise system used for the analysis and reporting of structured and semi-structured data from multiple sources, <https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-a-data-warehouse>

#### NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to use all available data to offer predictive suggestions on their website that improve over time.

Which method should the organization use?

- A. Data automation
- B. Trends analysis
- C. Machine learning
- D. Multiple regression

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 3)

An organization is migrating their business applications from on-premises to the cloud. How could this impact their operations and personnel costs?

- A. Reduced on-premises infrastructure management costs
- B. Increased on-premises hardware maintenance costs
- C. Reduced cloud software licensing costs
- D. Increased cloud hardware management costs

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to use multiple marketing datasets to forecast user acquisition. How should they use cloud technology to gain new insights from the data?

- A. Import the datasets into a custom data warehouse, and then archive old data
- B. Import and selectively archive the datasets in a custom data lake
- C. Separate the datasets and make predictions using machine learning
- D. Combine the datasets and make predictions using machine learning

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 3)

When an organization adopts cloud technology, how does their total cost of ownership (TCO) shift?

- A. Away from cost management toward capital expenditure
- B. Away from operational expenditure toward cost management
- C. Away from capital expenditure toward operational expenditure
- D. Away from operational expenditure toward capital expenditure

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 3)

An organization has created an application that can diagnose different medical conditions when users submit images of their affected body parts. Which Google Cloud product or service did the organization use?

- A. App Engine
- B. Machine learning
- C. Cloud Logging
- D. Cloud Profiler

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs to store structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in its raw, native format in the same repository. Which cloud data management solution should the organization use?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 3)

Which technology allows organizations to run multiple computer operating systems on a single piece of physical hardware?

- A. Hypervisor
- B. Containers
- C. Serverless computing
- D. Open source

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 3)

An organization is using machine learning to make predictions. One of their datasets mistakenly includes mislabeled data. How will the prediction be impacted?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 3)

What is an organization exclusively responsible for when they access an application through a software as a service (SaaS) model?

- A. Maintaining overall system operability
- B. Maintaining customer-facing content
- C. Monitoring data center servers
- D. Monitoring computer networks

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 114

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: A**



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 116**

- (Topic 2)

Your company has made plans to roll out OpenShift, a Kubernetes platform solution offered by IBM Red Hat, across all its on-premises and public cloud environments. Given that you are the lead architect responsible for your company's GCP deployments, what type of shared responsibility model will this deployment entail for you?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 117**

- (Topic 2)

Google Cloud Platform (GCP) provides three main compliance resource webpages. What are they? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Compliance Reports Manager
- B. Support Hub
- C. Compliance Offerings
- D. GDPR Home Page
- E. TechCentral

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

Compliance Reports Manager, GDPR Home Page, Compliance Offerings GCP provides three main compliance resource webpages  
Compliance Reports Manager

– <https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/compliance-reports-manager>

## Compliance Reports Manager

Google Cloud's industry-leading security, third-party audits and certifications, documentation, and contract commitments help support your compliance. Compliance reports manager provides you with easy, on-demand access to these critical compliance resources, at no additional cost. Key resources include our latest ISO/IEC certificates, SOC reports, and self assessments.

Select resources may require sign-in with your Google Cloud or Google Workspace account. If you would like to access previous reports please reach out to [support](#) for more information. Anything marked "Google Confidential Information" is shared subject to the confidentiality obligations described in the customer or partner agreement(s) covering Cloud Services. Please contact your sales representative for permission to share confidential resources outside of your organization with customers or other third parties not expressly permitted by your agreement.

Text, timeline Description automatically generated

Compliance Offerings – <https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/offerings>

## Compliance offerings

To help you with compliance and reporting, we share information, best practices, and easy access to documentation.

Our products regularly undergo independent verification of security, privacy, and compliance controls, achieving certifications against global standards to earn your trust. We're constantly working to expand our coverage.

This site contains information about Google's certifications and compliance standards it satisfies as well as general information about certain region or sector-specific regulations.

Text Description automatically generated

GDPR Resource Center – <https://cloud.google.com/security/gdpr/resource-center> At Google Cloud, we champion initiatives that prioritize and improve the security and privacy of customer personal data, and want you, as a Google Cloud customer, to feel confident using our services in light of GDPR requirements. If you partner with Google Cloud, we will support your GDPR compliance efforts

#### NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 2)

Which Firebase quality tools help the developer track, prioritize & fix stability issues that erode the application quality?

- A. Performance
- B. App Distribution
- C. Crashlytics
- D. Test Lab

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Firebase Crashlytics:

Get clear, actionable insight into app issues with this powerful crash reporting solution for iOS, Android, and Unity.

Firebase Crashlytics is a lightweight, real-time crash reporter that helps you track, prioritize, and fix stability issues that erode your app quality. Crashlytics saves you troubleshooting time by intelligently grouping crashes and highlighting the circumstances that lead up to them.

Find out if a particular crash is impacting a lot of users. Get alerts when an issue suddenly increases in severity. Figure out which lines of code are causing crashes.

#### NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 2)

Your company has signed up with a cloud provider and you will be using storage and virtual machines with the provider. The provider has provided your organization some expectations for what the service should perform at. What type of agreement provides a guarantee of a certain level of service such as "Uptime"?

- A. Performance Agreement
- B. Interconnection Agreement
- C. Warranty
- D. Service Level Agreement

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Service Level Agreement (SLA)

A service level agreement (SLA) is a contract between a service provider (either internal or external) and the end user that defines the level of service expected from the service provider. Some common SLA's are uptime, Response Time, etc.

#### NEW QUESTION 125

- (Topic 2)

One of your clients is in the retail sector. They have a small team supporting their operations and a small development team taking care of application development. They have heard of the benefits of machine learning, but they do not have the capacity to hire data scientists or the work to retain them. They have a team of analysts who works primarily on BigQuery and knows how to run SQL queries. They want to be able to get into the new age of machine learning and artificial intelligence. What options are available to run on Google Cloud?

- A. Use the popular open-source libraries SciPy and NumPy to create machine learning models.
- B. Use the Unified AI Platform to create a custom TensorFlow model.
- C. Use BigQuery ML to create machine learning models using SQL queries.
- D. Integrate the Cloud Vision API and the Cloud Speech API to create a custom model that will suit the retail sector.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

BigQuery ML allows you to create ML models using standard SQL queries. Those familiar with BigQuery and ML will be able to create ML models with just a basic understanding of machine learning.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Google Cloud Armor security policies protect your application by providing Layer 7 filtering and by scrubbing incoming requests for common web attacks or other Layer 7 attributes to potentially block traffic before it reaches your load balanced backend services or backend buckets. Each security policy is made up of a set of rules that filter traffic based on conditions such as an incoming request's IP address, IP range, region code, or request headers.

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 131

- (Topic 2)

You have contracted a partner to conduct some medical trials. This is a limited, 2-month contract. At the end of each day, you are expecting about 10 Gbs of data. The data is highly sensitive. What networking option would you employ?

- A. As the name indicates, set up Partner Interconnect with your partner company.
- B. Setup Dedicated Interconnect with your partner.
- C. Setup Cloud VPN and create an IPsec VPN tunnel with your partner.
- D. Create a public IP for a VM and share that with your partners so that they can access it over the internet and share the data.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

"Cloud VPN securely extends your peer network to Google's network through an IPsec VPN tunnel. Traffic is encrypted and travels between the two networks over the public internet. Cloud VPN is useful for low-volume data connections. For additional connection options, see the Hybrid Connectivity product page."

**NEW QUESTION 135**

- (Topic 2)

When you update the function in firebase by deploying updated code, instances for older versions are cleaned up along with build artifacts in and replaced by new instances.

- A. Google Cloud console.
- B. Storage and Container Registry.
- C. Container Registry repository.
- D. None of the Above

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Container Registry is a single place for your team to manage Docker images, perform vulnerability analysis, and decide who can access what with fine-grained access control

**NEW QUESTION 137**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 2)

In terms of Dockers and Kubernetes, which of the following statements are correct?

- A. Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.
- B. Difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in containerizing and running your applications
- C. Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.
- D. All of the above.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Kubernetes vs. Docker

Often misunderstood as a choice between one or the other, Kubernetes and Docker are different yet complementary technologies for running containerized applications.

Docker lets you put everything you need to run your application into a box that can be stored and opened when and where it is required. Once you start boxing up your applications, you need a way to manage them; and that's what Kubernetes does. Kubernetes is a Greek word meaning 'captain' in English. Like the captain is responsible for the safe journey of the ship in the seas, Kubernetes is responsible for carrying and delivering those boxes safely to locations where they can be used.

- Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.

- Docker is not an alternative to Kubernetes, so it's less of a "Kubernetes vs. Docker" question. It's about using Kubernetes with Docker to containerize your applications and run them at scale.

- The difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in containerizing and running your applications.

- Docker is an open industry standard for packaging and distributing applications in containers.

- Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.

**NEW QUESTION 146**

- (Topic 2)



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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 147**

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is / are true for Preemptible Instances.

- A. Preemptible Instances have no Service Level Agreement (Compute Engine SLA).
- B. Google Cloud Free Tier credits for compute engine do not apply to preemptible instances.
- C. Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.
- D. All of the above.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Preemptible instances function like normal instances but have the following limitations:

- > Compute Engine might stop preemptible instances at any time due to system events. The probability that Compute Engine will stop a preemptible instance for a system event is generally low, but might vary from day to day and from zone to zone depending on current conditions.
- > Compute Engine always stops preemptible instances after they run for 24 hours. Certain actions reset this 24-hour counter.
- > Preemptible instances are finite Compute Engine resources, so they might not always be available.
- > Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.
- > Due to the above limitations, preemptible instances are not covered by any Service Level Agreement (and, for clarity, are excluded from the Compute Engine SLA).
- > The Google Cloud Free Tier credits for Compute Engine do not apply to preemptible instances.

**NEW QUESTION 150**

- (Topic 2)

An organization wants to measure everything as part of its new DevOps philosophy. What should the organization measure?

- A. The reliability and health of their systems.
- B. The satisfaction and happiness of their employees.
- C. The risk and reward of their investments.
- D. The speed of their cloud adoption process.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

# DevOps measurements for reliability and system health

DevOps teams can track system reliability, quality, and overall health using a few key metrics. In DevOps organizations, site reliability engineers, operations engineers, software developers, project managers, and engineering leadership will all find value in these measurements.

<https://newrelic.com/devops/measuring-devops#toc-devops-measurments-for-team-health>

**NEW QUESTION 154**

- (Topic 2)

Firebase Hosting provides the following services-

- A. Dynamic content
- B. Static content.
- C. Microservices.
- D. All of the Above.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Firebase Hosting- Firebase Hosting provides fast and secure hosting for your web app, static and dynamic content, and microservices.



Firebase Hosting is production-grade web content hosting for developers. With a single command, you can quickly deploy web apps and serve both static and dynamic content to a global CDN (content delivery network). You can also pair Firebase Hosting with Cloud Functions or Cloud Run to build and host microservices on Firebase.

Key capabilities of Firebase Hosting:

Serve content over a secure connection:- The modern web is secure. Zero-configuration SSL is built into Firebase Hosting, so content is always delivered securely.

Host static and dynamic content plus microservices:- Firebase Hosting supports all kinds of content for hosting, from your CSS and HTML files to your Express.js microservices or APIs.

Deliver content fast: Each file that you upload is cached on SSDs at CDN edges around the world and served as gzip or Brotli. We auto-select the best compression method for your content. No matter where your users are, the content is delivered fast.

#### NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 2)

You are a program manager in a company you need to submit a bare metal solution order for a se-cure, high performance connection with a low-latency network fabric. What network information you need to submit the order to Bare Metal Solutions.

- A. IP Ranges for example Client IP Address range used for communication between your Google Cloud and Bare Metal Solution environments.
- B. Google Cloud Project Id that you are using with your bare metal solution environ-ment.
- C. Total number of VLANs you need in your Bare Metal Solution Environment.
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

What Bare Metal Solution provides

Bare Metal Solution is a managed solution that provides purpose-built HPE or Atos bare- metal servers in regional extensions that are connected to Google Cloud by a managed, high-performance connection with a low-latency network fabric.

With Bare Metal Solution, Google Cloud provides and manages the core infrastructure, the network, the physical and network security, and hardware monitoring capabilities in an environment from which you can access all of the Google Cloud services. The core infrastructure includes secure, controlled-environment facilities, and power.

The Bare Metal Solution also includes the provisioning and maintenance of custom, sole- tenancy servers with local SAN, and smart hands support.

The network, which is managed by Google Cloud, includes a low-latency Partner Interconnect connection into the customer Bare Metal Solution environment.

The available Google Cloud services include private API access, management tools, support, and billing.

#### NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is true while creating a boot persistent disk from a snapshot.

- A. You cannot apply a snapshot to an existing persistent disk, or apply a snapshot to persistent disks that belong to a different project than that snapshot.
- B. It is only possible to apply data from a snapshot when you first create a persistent disk.
- C. After you create a snapshot of a boot persistent disk, you can apply data from that snapshot to new persistent disks.
- D. All of the above.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

When you create a virtual machine (VM) instance, you must also create a boot disk for the VM. You can use a public image, a custom image, or a snapshot that was taken from another boot disk. When you create a boot disk, limit the disk size to 2 TB to account for the limitations of MBR partitioning.

Compute Engine automatically creates a boot persistent disk when you create an instance. If you require additional data storage space for your instances, add one or more secondary instance storage options.

You might need to create a standalone boot persistent disk and attach it to an instance later, or resize a boot persistent disk to improve performance and add more space for additional applications or operating system files. That process is described in Add or resize a persistent disk.

As a best practice, do not use regional persistent disks for boot disks. In a failover situation, they do not force-attach to a VM.

After you create a snapshot of a boot persistent disk, you can apply data from that snapshot to new persistent disks. It is only possible to apply data from a snapshot when you first create a persistent disk. You cannot apply a snapshot to an existing persistent disk, or apply a snapshot to persistent disks that belong to a different project than that snapshot.

#### NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 2)

In discussions with a prospective customer who wants to move to Google Cloud to make use of the latest, scalable technologies available therein, you learn that there are very strict regulations concern-ing the storage of data. They only have the approval to store it in their current private data cen-ter. What would you advise them?

- A. Retain on-premise itself those portions of data and compute which are under regulatio
- B. Take advantage of all the other cloud capabilities for remaining work-loads.
- C. It is too risky to touch anything in such a scenari
- D. It is best to remain entirely on- premise.
- E. Regulations are guideline
- F. As long as the data remains encrypted, you can move it anywhere.
- G. Petition the government for changes to such regulations as all industries are mov-ing to the public clou
- H. Then, when the regulations are eased, move to Google Cloud.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Moving to Google Cloud is not an all-or-nothing option. Certain workloads can continue to remain on-premise while the predominant chunk moves to Google Cloud

#### NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 2)

In Google Cloud IAM: if a policy applied at the project level gives you Owner permissions, your access to an individual resource in that project might be restricted to View permission if someone applies a more restrictive policy directly to that resource. What is correct below the options

- A. False
- B. None of the above.
- C. True
- D. Not defined by GCP.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Policies are a union of those applied to resources themselves and those inherited from higher levels in the hierarchy. If a parent policy is less restrictive, it overrides a more restrictive policy applied to the resource. If a parent policy is more restrictive, it does not override a less restrictive policy applied to the resource. Therefore, access granted at a higher level in the hierarchy cannot be taken away by policies applied at a lower level in the hierarchy.

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. Recommend a move to serverless technologies which will scale automatically on demand.
- B. Add logging statements at multiple points in the application, build it, and deploy i
- C. Now new requests will give us information on latency in the logs.
- D. Check if the browsers used by the client are different from your
- E. If they are, that's most likely the issu
- F. Ensure that everybody uses the latest version of the browser that you are also using.
- G. Use Cloud Trace to collect latency data and track how requests propagate and why there is a delay.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

-> Such fixes are unlikely to change core issues like the service itself being architected or written sub-optimally. Though changes like browser, networking, etc. are helpful, it would be the wrong approach to first recommend that the customer upgrade all their hardware and software.

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 168**

- (Topic 2)

In terms of Cloud SQL for MySQL Features offered by Google Cloud Platform which of the statements is/are correct?

- A. Do not support Private IP (private service access).
- B. Customer data is encrypted on Google's internal networks and in database tables, temporary files, and backups.
- C. Do not Provide automated and on-demand backups and point-in-time recovery.
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Cloud SQL for MySQL:

Features

- Fully managed MySQL Community Edition databases in the cloud.
- Cloud SQL instances support MySQL 8.0, 5.7 (default), and 5.6, and provide up to 624 GB of RAM and 64 TB of data storage, with the option to automatically increase the storage size, as needed.
- Create and manage instances in the Google Cloud Console.
- Instances are available in the Americas, EU, Asia, and Australia.
- Customer data is encrypted on Google's internal networks and in database tables, temporary files, and backups.
- Support for secure external connections with the Cloud SQL Auth proxy or with the SSL/TLS protocol.
- Support for private IP (private services access).
- Data replication between multiple zones with automatic failover.
- Import and export databases using mysqldump, or import and export CSV files.
- Support for MySQL wire protocol and standard MySQL connectors.
- Automated and on-demand backups and point-in-time recovery.
- Instance cloning.
- Integration with Google Cloud's operations suite logging and monitoring.

**NEW QUESTION 173**

- (Topic 2)

A customer is migrating there on-promises data analytics solution to Google Cloud. The current solution has a lot of data being read form and written to disk. The performance of this approach has occasionally been a bottleneck for a scale of operations that your cus- tomer has. The application is fault tolerant and can with stand machine going down fre- quently. In moving to Google Cloud they are asking your advice on any way to improve performance?

- A. Use Big Query Which has very fast data access and analysis
- B. Use Cloud Storage which can be central, scalable storage
- C. Use local SSDs with the VMs

D. Use Persistent Disk with the VMs

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Local SSDs are attached to the VM and have very high throughput. However, when the VM shuts down, The local SSD is also shut down, Since our Workload here is fault tolerant, that is not an issue.

**NEW QUESTION 175**

- (Topic 2)

A customer has an application running in virtual machines. They are migrating this application to Google Cloud. They have previously had scaling issues when on-premises as VMs had to be pre-allocated. Capacity planning was repeatedly off mark - it's either too many VMs or too less. They want to match the capacity to demand while keeping the application running always. They don't have the time or budget to re-architect the systems using containers and Kubernetes at the moment. What would be your recommendation?

- A. Run a load test on Compute Engine VM
- B. Get an estimate of usage
- C. Then plan for a VM capacity of 25% above the load test value.
- D. Use the Managed Instance Group with Compute Engine
- E. Inform them that new-age companies are using microservices, containers, and Kubernetes for this and they can plan to rewrite the app quickly.
- F. Inform them that using a serverless option will take care of the scaling and they can move to Cloud Run or App Engine.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Scalability. When your apps require additional compute resources, autoscaled MIGs can automatically grow the number of instances in the group to meet demand. If demand drops, autoscaled MIGs can automatically shrink to reduce your costs


## Instance groups

[Send feedback](#)

An instance group is a collection of virtual machine (VM) instances that you can manage as a single entity.

Compute Engine offers two kinds of VM instance groups, managed and unmanaged:

- **Managed instance groups** (MIGs) let you operate apps on multiple identical VMs. You can make your workloads scalable and highly available by taking advantage of automated MIG services, including: autoscaling, autohealing, regional (multiple zone) deployment, and automatic updating.
- **Unmanaged instance groups** let you load balance across a fleet of VMs that you manage yourself.

 Managed Instance Group

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

**NEW QUESTION 178**

- (Topic 2)

You are looking for a one stop reference page for GCP support. What Page would you select?

- A. Compliance Hub
- B. Google Cloud Platform Status
- C. Support Hub
- D. Pricing Page

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Google provides a page that brings together everything needed around support. Its called the Support Hub  
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/support-hub>

**NEW QUESTION 180**

- (Topic 2)

When creating machine learning models, a key initial step is to identify the type of model required. One of these is the classification model. Which of these statements define a classification model?

- A. A type of machine learning model for distinguishing among two or more discrete values
- B. E.
- C. "book", "car".
- D. A type of machine learning model is a meta-model maker, which classifies algorithms based on the quality of their output.
- E. A type of machine learning model that outputs continuous (typically, floating-point) value
- F. E.
- G. the predicted price of the house is \$120,000.
- H. A type of classic model approach that is less used today and which has been replaced by the regression model.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A classification model classifies the incoming data into one or more discrete classes.

**NEW QUESTION 184**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 2)

You have a well established development and operations team. Your teams were managing the entire software delivery/deployment cycle on-premise. When migrating to the cloud, you want to continue having this approach. Which is the ideal option for you?

- A. PaaS - Platform as a Service
- B. SaaS - Software as a Service
- C. IDaaS - Identity as a Service
- D. IaaS - Infrastructure as a Service

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

IaaS - you're given virtualized resources like VMs, Storage, Network. It is your responsibility to manage everything beyond that. This would be similar to what the organization had on-premise.

#### NEW QUESTION 192

- (Topic 2)

You are working in a company that provides different services to its customer. Now it also wants to offer some paid API services to its B2B customers for e.g. google provides google maps API, cloud vision API, and language translation API. You need to figure out the best solution for the service.

- A. Java Programming Spring Boot Framework for to solve the problem of APIs management.
- B. Cloud Functions with Firestore and payment gateways integration development.
- C. Apigee API Management
- D. Frontend & Backend Development with NodeJs and angular etc.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A top-level idea about Apigee API Management and its offered features can help you solve all questions related to Apigee in Cloud Digital Leader Practice Exam. Apigee is a platform for developing and managing APIs. By fronting services with a proxy layer, Apigee provides an abstraction or facade for your backend service APIs and provides security, rate limiting, quotas, analytics, and more. Apigee services: The APIs that you use to create, manage, and deploy your API proxies. Apigee runtime: A set of containerized runtime services in a Kubernetes cluster that Google maintains. All API traffic passes through and is processed by these services.

#### NEW QUESTION 194

- (Topic 1)

The CFO is attending one of the preliminary meetings in the migration strategy meeting. She brings up the concern about costs. They have contracts with their vendors and the payments they will need to make when purchasing any kind of infrastructure. This gives them a clear view of numbers for resource budgeting and planning. Can she get the same kind of clarity on Google Cloud?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 196

- (Topic 1)

Your organization runs a distributed application in the Compute Engine virtual machines. Your organization needs redundancy, but it also needs extremely fast communication (less than 10 milliseconds) between the parts of the application in different virtual machines.

Where should your organization locate this virtual machines?

- A. In a single zone within a single region



- B. In different zones within a single region
- C. In multiple regions, using one zone per region
- D. In multiple regions, using multiple zones per region

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Multi zone is also redundant within the region and it provides the lowest latency.

Reference link:-

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/best-practices-compute-engine-region-selection>

**NEW QUESTION 199**

- (Topic 1)

Your organization runs an application on virtual machines in Google Cloud. This application processes incoming images. This activity takes hours to create a result for each image. The workload for this application normally stays at a certain baseline level, but at regular intervals it spikes to a much greater workload. Your organization needs to control the cost to run this application.

What should your organization do?

- A. Purchase committed use discounts for the baseline load
- B. Purchase committed use discounts for the expected spike load
- C. Leverage sustained use discounts for your virtual machines
- D. Run the workload on preemptible VM instances

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The idea of the Sustained Use discount is that the longer you run a VM instance in any given month, the bigger discount you will get from the list price.

Reference: <https://www.parkmycloud.com/blog/google-sustained-use-discounts/>

**NEW QUESTION 204**

- (Topic 1)

Your application is onboarding a number of users. The details of the users vary widely. What kind of database would be most suitable for this use case?

- A. NoSQL database like Firestore
- B. OLAP database like BigQuery which support SQL
- C. SQL database like MySQL or PostgreSQL
- D. OLTP database like Cloud Spanner

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* 1. NoSQL databases are best suited for this use case. Firestore is an appropriate one to use here

\* 2. Cloud Firestore is a NoSQL document database that lets you easily store, sync, and query data for your mobile and web apps - at global scale.

**NEW QUESTION 206**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 210**

- (Topic 1)

Your company provides car maintenance services. It is conducting an internal hackathon to identify new ideas that could expand their business. The teams have pitched different ideas and have started working on it. They have to present their application to the judges within 48 hours. A presentation alone is not enough; they have to demonstrate a working proof of concept. The team that you are mentoring is going to recommend additional services to drive in customers based on the brand of car they drive in. They need to be able to identify what brand of car the customer has, based on a photograph automatically taken at entry. They have already discovered an open source database of car images collected by online enthusiasts. How should they implement this solution?

- A. Use Deep Learning Containers that are preconfigured and optimized containers for deep learning environments.
- B. Use AutoML Image - upload the images and let it create a working model for you.
- C. Use TensorFlow to create a model that will identify the car brands; use the available data to train the model.
- D. Use Cloud Vision AI that is able to detect logo
- E. Write only the code to integrate in-to your workflow.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

It would be most straightforward to use AutoML Image. Put the images in Cloud Storage, point to it from AutoML, and start the model building process.  
Reference Link- <https://cloud.google.com/automl>

**NEW QUESTION 214**

- (Topic 1)

Your organization uses Active Directory to authenticate users. Users' Google account access must be removed when their Active Directory account is terminated. How should your organization meet this requirement?

- A. Configure two-factor authentication in the Google domain
- B. Remove the Google account from all IAM policies
- C. Configure BeyondCorp and Identity-Aware Proxy in the Google domain
- D. Configure single sign-on in the Google domain

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Configure single sign-on in the Google domain

Single sign-on: Whenever a user needs to authenticate, Google Cloud delegates the authentication to Active Directory by using the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) protocol. This delegation ensures that only Active Directory manages user credentials and that any applicable policies or multi-factor authentication (MFA) mechanisms are being enforced. For a sign-on to succeed.

## Federating Google Cloud with Active Directory

[Send feedback](#)

This article describes how you can configure Cloud Identity or Google Workspace to use [Active Directory as IdP and authoritative source](#).

The article compares the logical structure of Active Directory with the structure used by Cloud Identity and Google Workspace and describes how you can map Active Directory forests, domains, users, and groups. The article also provides a [flowchart](#) that helps you determine the best mapping approach for your scenario.

This article assumes that you're familiar with Active Directory.

### Implementing federation

Google Cloud uses [Google identities](#) for authentication and access management. Manually maintaining Google identities for each employee can add unnecessary management overhead when all employees already have an account in Active Directory. By federating user identities between Google Cloud and your existing identity management system, you can automate the maintenance of Google identities and tie their lifecycle to existing users in Active Directory.

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction>

Reference Link- <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/single-sign-on>

**NEW QUESTION 215**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

### What is a preemptible instance?

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs a large amount of extra computing power within the next two weeks.

After those two weeks, the need for the additional resources will end. Which is the most cost-effective approach?

- A. Use a committed use discount to reserve a very powerful virtual machine
- B. Purchase one very powerful physical computer
- C. Start a very powerful virtual machine without using a committed use discount
- D. Purchase multiple physical computers and scale workload across them

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

When you purchase a committed use contract, you purchase Compute Engine resources—such as vCPUs, memory, GPUs, local SSDs, and sole-tenant nodes—at a discounted price in return for committing to paying for those resources for 1 year or 3 years

#### NEW QUESTION 222

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 225

- (Topic 1)

A multinational retail company has approached you to help design its systems. They have millions of transactions at their point of sale systems across the world that need to be captured, stored, and analyzed. They are seeing more growth and expect to expand into even more geographies. Which database would be appropriate for them?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

Reference:- <https://cloud.google.com/spanner>

#### NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 1)

A prospect wants to be able to store and analyze data. Their analysts already know SQL, but are not familiar with other technologies. Which of these databases can the analysts use without additional training?

- A. Cloud SQL, BigQuery, Datastore
- B. Spanner, Cloud SQL, BigQuery
- C. Cloud SQL, Firestore, Datastore
- D. Cloud SQL, Bigtable, BigQuery

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Spanner, Cloud SQL, BigQuery

Spanner- Cloud Spanner is a fully managed, mission-critical, relational database service that offers transactional consistency at global scale, automatic, synchronous replication for high availability, and support for two SQL Google Standard SQL and PostgreSQL. Cloud SQL- Cloud SQL is a fully-managed database service that helps you set up, maintain, manage, and administer your relational databases on Google Cloud Platform. BigQuery- Google BigQuery is a cloud-based Architecture and provides exceptional performance as it can auto-scale up and down based on the data load and performs data analysis efficiently. On the other hand, SQL Server is based on client-server architecture and has fixed performance throughout unless the user scales it manually.

#### NEW QUESTION 231

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is developing and deploying an application on Google Cloud. Tracking your Google Cloud spending needs to stay as simple as possible.

What should you do to ensure that workloads in the development environment are fully isolated from production workloads?

- A. Apply a unique tag to development resources
- B. Associate the development resources with their own network
- C. Associate the development resources with their own billing account
- D. Put the development resources in their own project

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://www.deps.co/blog/google-cloud-platform-good-bad-ugly/>

Project resources are components that are necessary for successful project implementation. They include people, equipment, money, time, knowledge – basically, anything that you may require from the project planning to the project delivery phases.

#### NEW QUESTION 232

- (Topic 1)

Your company is running the majority of its workloads in a co-located data center. The workloads are running on virtual machines (VMs) on top of a hypervisor and use either Linux or Windows server editions. As part of your company's transformation strategy, you need to modernize workloads as much as possible by adopting cloud-native technologies. You need to migrate the workloads into Google Cloud.

What should you do?

- A. Export the VMs into VMDK format, and import them into Compute Engine
- B. Export the VMs into VMDK format, and import them into Google Cloud VMware Engine
- C. Migrate the workloads using Migrate for Compute Engine
- D. Migrate the workloads using Migrate for Anthos

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Anthos: Anthos lets you build, deploy, and manage applications anywhere in a secure, consistent manner. You can modernize existing applications running on virtual machines while deploying cloud-native apps on containers in an increasingly hybrid and multi-cloud world.

#### NEW QUESTION 237

- (Topic 1)

You are working with the head of the IT team and planning the move of computing systems. The questionnaire indicates that they have a reporting application that runs almost 24 hours every day of the week. When there is extra load, it queues up the processing and executes tasks when there is less demand. Which of these compute options would you recommend for them?

- A. Use a serverless option - App Engine Standard for Flex
- B. Use a server-based option - Compute Engine.
- C. Use a serverless option - Cloud Functions
- D. Serverless option - Cloud Run

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

- Because Compute Engine VMs are the preferred compute option as they are long-running.

#### NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 245

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