

# Google

## Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam



#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your company has multiple internal applications used by your employees. You also have to give access to certain vendors and contractors. What is a good option for you to adopt?

- A. Keep the credentials separate for each application to reduce the blast radius in case of any issues.
- B. Use an external identity provider that is famous and popular like Facebook or Twitter; that way, even your vendors and contractors will have an account there.
- C. Allow all users, especially contractors and vendors, to bring their own identities, like those at gmail.com.
- D. Use an IDaaS (Identity as a Service) product that can centrally manage authentication and authorization for the applications.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

IDaaS - identity providers managed by the company give better control over security and privacy. Security/access can be set granularly, while also being centralized. You don't have to manage multiple credentials.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

You are leading projects in an IT services company. Your customer's project requires analyzing images. They have many 10s of 1000s of raw images that they have made available to you. Your small technology team needs to build a machine learning model. The images are unlabeled. You don't have the people or the capacity to label the images. What is your approach?

- A. Look for open-source labeled images that closely resemble the given images.
- B. Request data labeling service from Google.
- C. Tell the customer it is their duty to label the images.
- D. Hire temporary workers who can quickly label the images.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Google's Data Labeling Service lets you work with human labelers to generate highly accurate labels for a collection of data that you can use in machine learning models.

References:

-> <https://cloud.google.com/vertex-ai/docs/datasets/data-labeling-job>

-> <https://cloud.google.com/ai-platform/data-labeling/docs>

#### NEW QUESTION 3

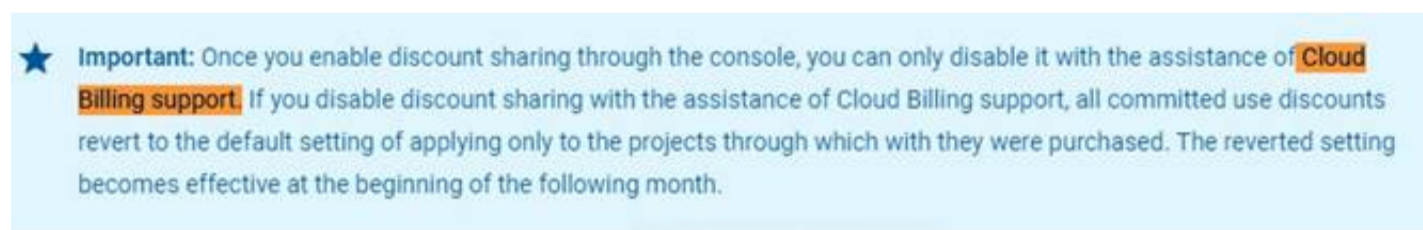
- (Topic 1)

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:



## 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 4

- (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 5**

- (Topic 1)

Your application has repeated data requests of the exact same nature. At the same time, the number of user requests is increasing. Monitoring indicates that the load on the existing database is increasing, and there seems to be a bottleneck. An analysis of the data requested shows us that it is application-managed data and that it changes, but not often. How can you improve the efficiency of the application?

- A. Use Cloud Memorystore to improve speed via caching
- B. Increase the amount of RAM on the machine hosting the database so that it has higher data throughput.
- C. Use Cloud Storage with multi-regional storage so that all users accessing the data will have lower latency
- D. Increase the number of CPUs on the machine hosting the database so that it has higher data throughput.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Cloud Memorystore is an in-memory database that has sub-millisecond latency. This is ideal for caching application data that also changes once in a while.  
<https://cloud.google.com/memorystore>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Topic 1)

What is the difference between Standard and Coldline storage?

- A. Coldline storage is for data for which a slow transfer rate is acceptable.
- B. Standard and Coldline storage have different durability guarantees.
- C. Standard and Coldline storage use different APIs.
- D. Coldline storage is for infrequently accessed data.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://www.msp360.com/resources/blog/google-cloud-nearline-storage-vs-coldline-vs-standard/>

Google Cloud Coldline is a new cold-tier storage for archival data with access frequency of less than once per year. Unlike other cold storage options, Nearline has no delays prior to data access, so now it is the leading solution among competitors.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Topic 1)

Your company has recently acquired three growing startups in three different countries. You want to reduce overhead in infrastructure management and keep your costs low without sacrificing security and quality of service to your customers.

How should you meet these requirements?

- A. Host all your subsidiaries' services on-premises together with your existing services.
- B. Host all your subsidiaries' services together with your existing services on the public cloud.
- C. Build a homogenous infrastructure at each subsidiary, and invest in training their engineers.
- D. Build a homogenous infrastructure at each subsidiary, and invest in hiring more engineers.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Host all your subsidiaries' services together with your existing services on the public cloud.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Topic 1)

Your organization wants to migrate its data management solutions to Google Cloud because it needs to dynamically scale up or down and to run transactional SQL queries against historical data at scale. Which Google Cloud product or service should your organization use?

- A. BigQuery
- B. Cloud Bigtable
- C. Pub/Sub
- D. Cloud Spanner

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/terms/services>

Cloud Spanner is a fully-managed, mission-critical relational database service. It is designed to provide a scalable online transaction processing (OLTP) database with high availability and strong consistency at global scale

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is/are true about Bare Metal Solutions?

- A. Enterprise-grade deployment platform
- B. All your existing investment in tooling and best practices will work as is
- C. Continue to run any version, and feature set, any database option, and any customizations (patchsets)
- D. All of the Above.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Bare Metal Solution for Oracle  
Bring your Oracle workloads to Google Cloud with Bare Metal Solution and jumpstart your cloud journey with minimal risk.

- Continue to run any version, any feature set, any database option, and any customizations (patchsets)
- Enterprise-grade deployment platform
- High availability with Oracle RAC
- Works with any application, any Oracle versions
- All your existing investment in tooling and best practices will work as is

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images/create-delete-deprecate-private-images>  
A custom image is a boot disk image that you own and control access to. Use custom images for the following tasks:  
Import a virtual disk to Compute Engine from your on-premises environment or from VMs that are running on your local workstation or on another cloud platform. You can manually import boot disk images to Compute Engine, but one disk at a time.  
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated  
<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images>

**NEW QUESTION 12**

- (Topic 1)

Your customer currently has a hybrid cloud setup including their on-premises data center and AWS. They are consolidating all their services on Google Cloud as part of a modernization plan and want to spend less IT effort in the future. There are about 10 MySQL and 25 PostgreSQL databases across the two DCs. What is the best option to for them?

- A. Use the Data Catalog Service to manage the metadata of the databases
- B. Use Cloud Dataflow service and setup Google's Cloud SQL as the sink and the others as the source, which will cause the data to flow in as expected.
- C. Use the Database Migration Service
- D. Use the Bare Metal Solution and copy the databases directly as they are on-premises and on AWS.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Explanation  
Database Migration is the right one to use: "Simplifying migrations to Cloud SQL. Now available for MySQL and PostgreSQL migrations, with SQL Server coming soon." Since the customer also doesn't want to manage their own database installations in the future, Cloud SQL is the best option.

# Database Migration Service

Simplify migrations to Cloud SQL. Available now for MySQL and PostgreSQL, with SQL Server migrations and Oracle to PostgreSQL migrations in preview.

[Get started](#)[Migration guide](#)

- ✓ Migrate databases to Cloud SQL from on premises, Google Compute Engine, and other clouds
- ✓ Replicate data continuously for minimal downtime migrations
- ✓ Serverless and easy to set up

<https://cloud.google.com/database-migration>

## NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is developing a mobile app and wants to select a fully featured cloud- based compute platform for it. Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

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

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

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

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

## NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 3)

How would an organization benefit from using Looker?

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

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

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

## NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs frequent access to only a subset of their data. They want to reduce costs by depositing the rest of their data across Nearline Coldline and Archive repositories

Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

- A. Filestore
- B. Cloud Spanner
- C. Data Catalog
- D. Cloud Storage

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

Per Google docs, specifically for GCP Cloud Storage there exists four types of storage with one of them, standard storage, being described as "storage for data that is frequently accessed ("hot" data) and/or stored for only brief periods of time." <https://cloud.google.com/storage>

#### NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 3)

A large retail organization uses traditional technology for their ecommerce website. During peaks in traffic, resources are often underutilized or overprovisioned. They have decided to migrate to cloud technology. What aspect of cloud technology will benefit their ecommerce business?

- A. Agile infrastructure means that they only pay for what they need, when they need it.
- B. Shared responsibility means that the cloud provider brings increased visibility during peaks in traffic.
- C. Operational expenditure means that their total cost of ownership is more predictable.
- D. Unlimited storage means that their website will never experience downtime.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 3)

An organization is making a strategic change to customer support in response to feedback. They plan to extend their helpline availability hours. Why is the organization making this change?

- A. Users expect professional expertise.
- B. Users require personalization.
- C. Users expect always-on services.
- D. Users require regional access.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to build autoscaling web applications without having to manage application infrastructure. Which Google Cloud product should they use?

- A. App Engine
- B. AutoML
- C. Anthos
- D. Apigee

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Per Google docs, App Engine, allows for "freeing up your developers with zero server management and zero configuration deployments".  
<https://cloud.google.com/appengine>

#### NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 37

- (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 41

- (Topic 3)

How does Google Cloud ensure that customer data remains secure and private when at rest?

- A. By aggregating training data for customers within each industry
- B. By automatically locking files containing suspicious code
- C. By auditing platform privacy practices against industry standards
- D. By providing privacy reviews for critical customer applications

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Google Cloud commitment to keep the data secure and private:

- \* 1. Org owns the data and not Google
- \* 2. Google does not sell data to 3rd parties
- \* 3. All customer data is encrypted by default
- \* 4. Google Cloud guards insider against your data
- \* 5. No backdoor access to any govt. entity
- \* 6. Google's privacy practices are audited against international standards

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Topic 3)

An organization delivers a proactive healthcare service. They want to efficiently and automatically collect patient data. What should the organization encourage the patients to do?

- A. Use at-home health screening devices and then upload their health data daily
- B. Wear Internet of Things (IoT) devices that upload their health data in real time
- C. Self-assess their health data and then document and upload it in real time
- D. Visit a nurse who will use Internet of Things (IoT) devices to collect and upload their health data

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 46**

- (Topic 3)

An organization finds that the amount of cash in their vending machines doesn't match the value of items sold. They have decided to upgrade their vending machines with cloud- based mobile payment systems. How could the organization benefit from this upgrade?

- A. They could relax data access permissions.
- B. They could reduce their error budget overspend.
- C. They could improve their perimeter security.
- D. They could view data history to see transactions.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 50**

- (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 51**

- (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 56**

- (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 59

- (Topic 3)

An international bank is looking for a serverless warehouse solution that lets them perform smart analytics  
Which Google Cloud product or service should the bank use?

- A. BigQuery
- B. Dataflow
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Cloud Spanner

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The international bank should use Google Cloud's BigQuery service, which is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that allows for high-speed analysis of large datasets. It provides a range of built-in functions for analytics and can easily integrate with other Google Cloud services.

#### NEW QUESTION 61

- (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 63

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants full control of their virtual machine infrastructure for a custom home- grown application with a product that autoscales and automatically updates.  
Which Google Cloud product or solution should the organization use?

- A. Cloud Build
- B. Cloud Run
- C. Compute Engine
- D. App Engine

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Compute Engine will allow you to have full control of their VM infrastructure and you can autoscale and also apply automatic updates.

#### NEW QUESTION 68

- (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 72

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to write and run small pieces of code in a serverless way that respond to events like huge discounts.  
Which Google Cloud compute solution should the organization use?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 3)

What DevOps practice should an organization use when developing their application to help minimize disruption caused by bugs?

- A. Pause production until all bugs have been eliminated
- B. Prioritize fixing large bugs during production because they are easier to review
- C. Implement small changes incrementally to reduce recovery time when bugs appear
- D. Implement large changes together to make rolling back easier when bugs appear

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

One of the key principles of DevOps is to release changes frequently and in small batches. This helps to reduce the risk of disruption caused by bugs. If a bug is introduced in a small change, it is easier to identify and fix the bug without affecting a large number of users.

#### NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 3)

An e-commerce organization is reviewing their cloud data storage.

What type of raw data can they store in a relational database without any processing?

- A. Product inventory
- B. Product photographs
- C. Instructional videos
- D. Customer chat history

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 82

- (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 83

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to use Apigee to manage all their application programming interfaces (APIs).

What will Apigee enable the organization to do?

- A. Increase application privacy
- B. Measure and track API performance Most Voted
- C. Analyze application development speed
- D. Market and sell APIs

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Apigee's API Monitoring enables you to track your APIs to make sure they are up and running correctly. API Monitoring provides near real-time insights into API traffic and performance, to help you quickly diagnose and solve issues as they arise.

Apigee works with APIs not necessarily applications. It allows organizations to gain actionable insights across the entire API value chain and monetize API products and maximize the business value of digital assets. <https://cloud.google.com/apigee#section-11>

#### NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 3)

What is logging within the context of cloud technology?

- A. Writing application and operating system events as text
- B. Monitoring network and resource limitations
- C. Tracking source code across an organization
- D. Recording infrastructure and hardware expenditure

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Cloud Logging is a fully managed service that allows you to store, search, analyze, monitor, and alert on logging data and events from Google Cloud and Amazon Web Services

#### NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to move from a tactical cloud adoption approach to a transformational approach.

How should they adapt the way they lead the organization?

- A. Increase top-down visibility and foster a culture of blamelessness
- B. Shift from an operational expenditure model to capital expenditure
- C. Drive cloud adoption with an individual contributor focus
- D. Invest in on-premises infrastructure to redesign relationships between IT and employees

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 3)

A retail organization has moved all of their inventory data to a relational database in the cloud. What functionality does a relational database offer?

- A. It analyzes unstructured data which can then be accessed in multiple regions
- B. It stores transactional data which can then be accessed electronically
- C. It stores large amounts of raw data in its original format
- D. It rapidly analyzes large and multi-dimensional datasets

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

A relational database offers the functionality of storing transactional data, which can then be accessed electronically. Relational databases store structured data that can be organized in tables with defined relationships between them. This makes them well- suited for transactional data, such as inventory data, that needs to be accessed and updated frequently.

#### NEW QUESTION 96

- (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 100

- (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 101

- (Topic 3)

Why should an organization consider the total cost of ownership (TCO) when moving from on-premises to the cloud?

- A. To evaluate error budget
- B. To understand service level availability
- C. To evaluate return on investment
- D. To calculate required compute power

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 106

- (Topic 3)

An organization cannot afford to modernize their infrastructure but they want to process data from their legacy system in a modern platform hosted by a business partner

What solution should the organization choose to make their data accessible?

- A. Compute Engine
- B. Anthos
- C. An application programming interlace
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 3)

What does Cloud Debugger help an organization do?

- A. Implement code updates in real time without affecting the service level objective (SLO).
- B. Inspect source code in real time without affecting user downtime.

- C. Manage code and accelerate application development.
- D. Analyze live source code during user downtime.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Cloud Debugger is a feature of Google Cloud Platform that lets you inspect the state of an application, at any code location, without stopping or slowing down the running app. Cloud Debugger makes it easier to view the application state without adding logging statements.

**NEW QUESTION 111**

- (Topic 2)

App Engine has been deployed in your customers GCP cloud deployment. The customer would like to know more about the benefits of App Engine Flexible. Please advise them on the benefits of App Engine Flexible (Select Two Answers)

- A. Supports autoscaling
- B. Supports Docker containers
- C. Supports mainframe connectivity
- D. Source code is written in specific versions of the supported programming languages only

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Autoscaling is supported in both Flexible and Standard environments. Flexible Environment does run a Docker container that includes a custom runtime or source code written in other programming languages.

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

**NEW QUESTION 113**

- (Topic 2)

You are discussing scaling requirements with a gaming company. When the game launches, they are expecting incoming data surges of 2 million users or more during weekends and holidays. Their on-premise systems have had issues scaling and they want your advice on solving the issue. What do you recommend?

- A. Either Compute Engine VMs or Kubernetes nodes work, but it is better to keep a buffer of an extra 2 million users.
- B. We can deploy a Pub/Sub to ingest data which will grow to absorb demand and pass it on to other stages.
- C. We will allocate Compute Engine VMs estimating 80% capacity of 2 million users.
- D. We will allocate Kubernetes nodes estimating 80% capacity of 2 million users.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When there are huge surges in demand, it is preferable to use serverless technologies that automatically scale on demand. In this case, the key concern is data ingestion. Pub/Sub is a serverless system that can expand to absorb such demand.

**NEW QUESTION 116**

- (Topic 2)

A large organization is struggling to manage their cloud costs effectively. They want to increase vis-ibility into cloud costs. Which cost management approach should the organization use?

- A. Establish a partnership between finance, technology, and business teams.
- B. Appoint a single person to monitor cloud spending across the organization.
- C. Review any cloud spending that exceeds the organization's error budget.
- D. Increase monitoring of on-premises infrastructure and services.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Because cross-team partnerships are part of the visibility cost management strategy.

[https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.question.COST\\_1.en.html](https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.question.COST_1.en.html)

**NEW QUESTION 119**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 122**

- (Topic 2)

A financial services company is running an experimental application workload that has a very large number of mathematical calculations involving floating-point

numbers. The current application that is running on compute engine is not providing enough speed and throughput. What are the options to increase the processing performance?

- A. Use a serverless option like Cloud Functions that will automatically scale as much as required.
- B. Instead of using a "general purpose" machine family, use "compute-optimized" machine family.
- C. Since processing could also be dependent on reading and writing data to the disk, use a fast Local SSD.
- D. Attach GPUs to the virtual machine for number crunching.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Compute Engine provides graphics processing units (GPUs) that you can add to your virtual machines (VMs). You can use these GPUs to accelerate specific workloads on your VMs such as machine learning and data processing. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gpus>

**NEW QUESTION 126**

- (Topic 2)

Which of the followings are core components of Anthos?

- A. Infrastructure, container, and cluster management
- B. Secure software supply chain
- C. Multicloud & Configuration management
- D. All of the above are correct.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Core Anthos components	Google Cloud	On-premises	Multi-cloud	Attached clusters
Infrastructure, container, and cluster management	GKE Multi Cluster Ingress	Anthos clusters on VMware	Anthos clusters on AWS, Anthos clusters on Azure	
Multicloud management	Fleets, fleet-enabled components, and Connect	Fleets, fleet-enabled components, and Connect	Fleets, fleet-enabled components, and Connect	Fleets, fleet-enabled components, and Connect
Configuration management	Anthos Config Management	Anthos Config Management	Anthos Config Management	Anthos Config Management
Migration	Migrate for Anthos and GKE	Migrate for Anthos and GKE	Migrate for Anthos and GKE	
Service management	Anthos Service Mesh Anthos Service Mesh dashboards MeshCA certificate authority	Anthos Service Mesh Grafana and Kiali dashboards Istiod certificate authority	Anthos Service Mesh (AWS only)	Anthos Service Mesh
Serverless	Cloud Run for Anthos	Cloud Run for Anthos		
Secure software supply chain	Binary Authorization	Binary Authorization (preview)		
Logging and monitoring	Cloud Logging and Cloud Monitoring for system components	Cloud Logging and Cloud Monitoring for system components		
Marketplace	Kubernetes Applications in Cloud Marketplace	Kubernetes Applications in Cloud Marketplace		

**NEW QUESTION 129**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 130**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**Lift and shift**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 133**

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. Cloud Run which supports containers and can scale in a serverless fashion
- B. Kubernetes that runs containers as their core workloads
- C. AppEngine Flexible Environment which supports containers
- D. Anthos that runs containers as their core workloads

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 134**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

# Service-Level Agreement (SLA)

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

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

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

## NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 2)

The government has mandated that companies in a particular section of healthcare must retain all the data they collect for a period of 10 years in case an audit needs to be done. Your client, who is in that industry, needs to follow regulations. In addition, your client wants to do an analysis of the data quite frequently in the first year. They also don't want to be liable for any data beyond year 10. What would recommend for your customer?

- A. Use Cloud Storage with nearline storage in year one and Coldline storage thereafter
- B. Use Object lifecycle management to move between storage types and delete them after 10 years.
- C. Use Cloud Storage with standard storage in year one and Coldline storage thereafter
- D. Set a Cloud Scheduler trigger for 1 year to change storage types and 10 years to delete the data.
- E. Use Cloud Storage with standard storage in year one and archival storage thereafter
- F. Use Object lifecycle management to move between storage types and delete them after 10 years.
- G. Use Cloud Storage with standard storage in year one and Coldline storage thereafter
- H. Set a Cloud Tasks to trigger for 1 year to change storage types and 10 years to delete the data.

**Answer:** C

### Explanation:

Cloud storage supports Object Lifecycle Management. To support common use cases like setting a Time to Live (TTL) for objects, retaining noncurrent versions of objects, or "downgrading" storage classes of objects to help manage costs, Cloud Storage offers the Object Lifecycle Management feature. Standard storage is recommended for frequently accessed data and Archive for data accessed less than once a year. Nearline, Coldline, and Archive offer ultra-low-cost, highly-durable, highly available archival storage. For data accessed less than once a year, Archive is a cost-effective storage option for the long-term preservation of data. Coldline is also ideal for cold storage—data your business expects to touch less than once a quarter. For warmer storage, choose Nearline: data you expect to access less than once a month, but possibly multiple times throughout the year.

## NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 2)

While on-premise, an enterprise had multiple teams, each with its own analytics data store. Attempts to converge the storage for centralized, company-wide analysis failed because of speed and scaling issues. What would be the preferred destination architecture on Google Cloud?

- A. Migrate to Bigtable which provides high throughput reads and writes.
- B. Migrate to Cloud Spanner as a globally scalable SQL database.
- C. Migrate to BigQuery as a central data warehouse.
- D. Migrate to Cloud SQL which supports multiple databases like MySQL, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server - all of the customer's SQL databases can be accommodated here.

**Answer:** C

### Explanation:

BigQuery is the data warehousing option on Google Cloud. Since the source data has already been used for analysis, it should easily fit the BigQuery structure too.

## NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 143**

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following methods should you use when you require a dynamic way of provisioning VMs on Compute Engine when it is observed that the exact specifications will be in a dedicated configuration file and you want to follow Google's recommended practices.

- A. Managed Instance Group
- B. Deployment Manager
- C. Cloud Composer
- D. Unmanaged Instance Group

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The question is about a dynamic way to provision VM, it can be achieved by a Deployment manager or by using terraform. MIG is creating multiple machines based on templates by load balancing

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Bots attacking the application is the most likely scenario in this case. Using WAAP is the right protection plan: Anti-DDoS, anti-bot, WAF, and API protection help you protect against new and existing threats while helping you keep your apps and APIs compliant and continuously available.  
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/web-app-and-api-protection>

**NEW QUESTION 150**

- (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 153**

- (Topic 2)

You're negotiating SLAs with a customer. You have communicated that there will be a 99.99% (four 9s) availability for the service you are providing. Every aspect of the service is under your con-trol. They want to modify the reliability to 99.999% (five 9s). What do you tell them? (Choose two answer)

- A. Yes, that could be possibl
- B. If yes, there will be a significantly higher charge be-cause the effort is significantly higher too.
- C. Yes, that is possible, but there will be an additional charge of 9% for the service because that is the additional effort required.

- D. Yes, that is possible
- E. There is hardly any difference to provide another 0.009% availability.
- F. Ask them for the reasonable downtime they are willing to absorb
- G. If it is more than 60 minutes in an entire year, explain how the current SLA meets that requirement.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

In many cases, customers might not know the implications of the 9s with respect to scheduled maintenance, upgrades, etc. It's possible that they are holding unnecessary expectations that significantly exceed their requirements.

-> Even though 0.0009 % increase it looks like a small increment, an addition of a single 9 reduces the possible downtime by 10 times. So the effort is often much greater.

Reference link- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High\\_availability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_availability)

**NEW QUESTION 158**

- (Topic 2)

A customer of yours has an SLA with their client that a particular service will respond within 4 seconds. 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 identify 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 it
- C. Now new requests will give us information on latency in the logs.
- D. Check if the browsers used by the client are different from your
- E. If they are, that's most likely the issue
- 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 serverful technologies.

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

**NEW QUESTION 163**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

## Choose a Google Cloud bare metal migration strategy

[Send feedback](#)

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Topic 2)

The Border Security Agency has hired your software services firm to build an application for them that will collect information about visas stamped on passports. You are given stamped images. You have to find out which country issued the visa and the period of validity. Pull out this data and put it into a database. Which of

these applications would be suitable for that?

- A. Use Cloud Vision API - write code to identify the text blocks, copy the data, and store it
- B. Use TensorFlow - write code that will identify the type of visa and the bounding text block
- C. Copy the data and then store it.
- D. Use AutoML - upload other images of visas and run the model creation process which will automatically identify the visas
- E. Use Data Labeling service - outsource the work of marking and extracting the in-formation to others.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Cloud Vision API allows you to programmatically identify images, text, etc. in the document. This would be the best option.  
<https://cloud.google.com/vision>

**NEW QUESTION 169**

- (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 171**

- (Topic 2)

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. Change the billing account of your projects to the billing account of your company.
- C. Create a ticket with Google Billing Support to ask them to send the invoice to your company.
- D. Set up BigQuery billing export and grant your financial department IAM access to query the data.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To change the Cloud Billing account for a project, you need to be able to move a project from one Cloud Billing account to another. To accomplish this task, you need permissions adequate to unlink the project from the existing Cloud Billing account AND to link the project to the target Cloud Billing account. Roles with adequate permissions to perform this task: Project Owner or Project Billing Manager on the project, AND Billing Account Administrator or Billing Account User for the target Cloud Billing account

interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify->

A Cloud Billing account is used to define who pays for a given set of resources, and it can be linked to one or more projects. Project usage is charged to the linked Cloud Billing account.

If you are a billing administrator on only one Cloud Billing account, new projects you create are automatically linked to your existing Cloud Billing account. If you create or have access to multiple Cloud Billing accounts, you can change the Cloud Billing account a project is billed to. This article describes how to change the Cloud Billing account for your project, as well as how to enable and disable billing for a project.

**NEW QUESTION 176**

- (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 179**

- (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 181**

- (Topic 1)

Your organization wants to migrate your on-premises environment to Google Cloud. The on-premises environment consists of containers and virtual machine instances. Which Google Cloud products can help to migrate the container images and the virtual machine disks?

- A. Compute Engine and Filestore
- B. Artifact Registry and Cloud Storage
- C. Dataflow and BigQuery
- D. Pub/Sub and Cloud Storage

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/import/importing-virtual-disks>

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

**NEW QUESTION 183**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 184**

- (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 189

- (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 190

- (Topic 1)

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to plan its cloud infrastructure expenditures. Which should your organization do?

- A. Review cloud resource costs frequently, because costs change often based on use
- B. Review cloud resource costs annually as part of planning your organization's overall budget
- C. If your organization uses only cloud resources, infrastructure costs are no longer part of your overall budget
- D. Involve fewer people in cloud resource planning than your organization did for on- premises resource planning

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Review cloud resource costs frequently, because costs change often based on use because One need to know current usage/ trend for planning; While public cloud eliminates capex, and gets into pay as you go model, the usage pattern determines the cloud cost and hence needs to be measured frequently to enable better forecast

#### NEW QUESTION 198

- (Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product gives you a consistent platform for multi-cloud application deployments and extends other Google Cloud services to your environment?

- A. Google Kubernetes Engine
- B. Virtual Public Cloud
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Anthos

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

# Anthos

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

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- ✓ Build, deploy, and optimize apps on GKE and VMs anywhere—simply, flexibly, and securely
- ✓ Consistent development and operations experience for hybrid and multicloud environments
- ✓ Achieve up to 4.8x ROI within 3 years according to the [Forrester Total Economic Impact study](#)
- ✓ Accelerate your VM-based app [migration journey](#) to containers

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

## NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

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

Reference: <https://www.okta.com/blog/2021/07/what-is-an-identity-platform/#:~:text=An%20identity%20platform%20is%20a,%2C%20integrations%2C%20and%20platform%20services>

## NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 1)

A customer has new applications to build that has to handle both batch data and streaming data. Which product should they choose?

- A. Dataprep
- B. Dataflow
- C. Dataproc
- D. Data Fusion

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

Enabling Requester Pays is useful, for example, if you have a lot of data you want to make available to users, but you don't want to be charged for their access to that data.

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

## NEW QUESTION 207

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