

Associate-Cloud-Engineer Dumps

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

<https://www.certleader.com/Associate-Cloud-Engineer-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

You have created a new project in Google Cloud through the gcloud command line interface (CLI) and linked a billing account. You need to create a new Compute Engine instance using the CLI. You need to perform the prerequisite steps. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Monitoring Workspace.
- B. Create a VPC network in the project.
- C. Enable the compute.googleapis.com API.
- D. Grant yourself the IAM role of Computer Admin.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

You significantly changed a complex Deployment Manager template and want to confirm that the dependencies of all defined resources are properly met before committing it to the project. You want the most rapid feedback on your changes. What should you do?

- A. Use granular logging statements within a Deployment Manager template authored in Python.
- B. Monitor activity of the Deployment Manager execution on the Stackdriver Logging page of the GCP Console.
- C. Execute the Deployment Manager template against a separate project with the same configuration, and monitor for failures.
- D. Execute the Deployment Manager template using the —preview option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

You are working for a hospital that stores its medical images in an on-premises data room. The hospital wants to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images. The hospital wants an automated process to upload any new medical images to Cloud Storage. You need to design and implement a solution. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

they require cloud storage for archival and they want to automate the process to upload new medical images to cloud storage, hence we go for gsutil to copy on-prem images to cloud storage and automate the process via cron job. whereas Pub/Sub listens to the changes in the Cloud Storage bucket and triggers the pub/sub topic, which is not required.

NEW QUESTION 6

Your company has a single sign-on (SSO) identity provider that supports Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) integration with service providers. Your company has users in Cloud Identity. You would like users to authenticate using your company's SSO provider. What should you do?

- A. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with Google as an identity provider to access custom SAML apps.
- B. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with a third-party identity provider with Google as a service provider.

- C. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Mobile & Desktop Apps.
D. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Web Server Applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/6262987?hl=en&ref_topic=7558767

NEW QUESTION 7

You have sensitive data stored in three Cloud Storage buckets and have enabled data access logging. You want to verify activities for a particular user for these buckets, using the fewest possible steps. You need to verify the addition of metadata labels and which files have been viewed from those buckets. What should you do?

- A. Using the GCP Console, filter the Activity log to view the information.
B. Using the GCP Console, filter the Stackdriver log to view the information.
C. View the bucket in the Storage section of the GCP Console.
D. Create a trace in Stackdriver to view the information.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs> https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/audit-logging#audited_operations

NEW QUESTION 8

You need to select and configure compute resources for a set of batch processing jobs. These jobs take around 2 hours to complete and are run nightly. You want to minimize service costs. What should you do?

- A. Select Google Kubernetes Engin
B. Use a single-node cluster with a small instance type.
C. Select Google Kubernetes Engin
D. Use a three-node cluster with micro instance types.
E. Select Compute Engin
F. Use preemptible VM instances of the appropriate standard machine type.
G. Select Compute Engin
H. Use VM instance types that support micro bursting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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 9

You have an application that receives SSL-encrypted TCP traffic on port 443. Clients for this application are located all over the world. You want to minimize latency for the clients. Which load balancing option should you use?

- A. HTTPS Load Balancer
B. Network Load Balancer
C. SSL Proxy Load Balancer
D. Internal TCP/UDP Load Balance
E. Add a firewall rule allowing ingress traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 on the target instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/MIME_Types#importance_of_setting_t

NEW QUESTION 10

You manage three Google Cloud projects with the Cloud Monitoring API enabled. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to visualize CPU and network metrics for all three projects together. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Create a Cloud Monitoring Dashboard* 2. Collect metrics and publish them into the Pub/Sub topics 3. Add CPU and network Charts (or each of (he three

projects

B. * 1. Create a Cloud Monitoring Dashboard.* 2. Select the CPU and Network metrics from the three projects.* 3. Add CPU and network Charts lot each of the three protects.

C. * 1 Create a Service Account and apply roles/viewer on the three projects* 2. Collect metrics and publish them lo the Cloud Monitoring API* 3. Add CPU and network Charts for each of the three projects.

D. * 1. Create a fourth Google Cloud project* 2 Create a Cloud Workspace from the fourth project and add the other three projects

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 13

Your company set up a complex organizational structure on Google Could Platform. The structure includes hundreds of folders and projects. Only a few team members should be able to view the hierarchical structure. You need to assign minimum permissions to these team members and you want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Add the users to roles/browser role.

B. Add the users to roles/iam.roleViewer role.

C. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/browser role.

D. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/iam.roleViewer role.

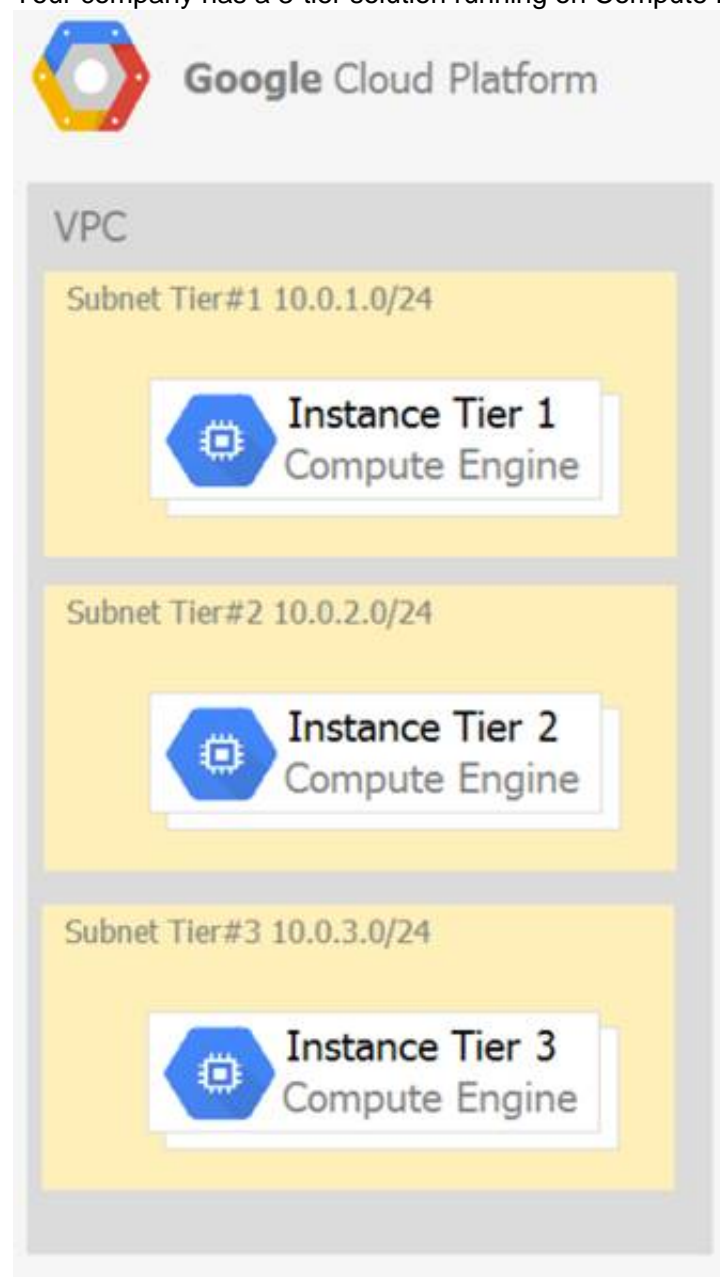
Answer: C

Explanation:

We need to apply the GCP Best practices. roles/browser Browser Read access to browse the hierarchy for a project, including the folder, organization, and IAM policy. This role doesn't include permission to view resources in the project. <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles>

NEW QUESTION 18

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



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

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

A. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24)• Protocols: allow all2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24)•Protocols: allow all

B. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account• Protocols: allow TCP:80802. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account• Protocols: allow TCP: 8080

C. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account• Protocols: allow all2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account• Protocols: allow all

D. 1. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24)• Protocols: allow TCP: 80802. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24)• Protocols: allow TCP: 8080

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

You are hosting an application on bare-metal servers in your own data center. The application needs access to Cloud Storage. However, security policies prevent the servers hosting the application from having public IP addresses or access to the internet. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to provide the application with access to Cloud Storage. What should you do?

- A. 1. Use nslookup to get the IP address for storage.googleapis.com.2. Negotiate with the security team to be able to give a public IP address to the servers.3. Only allow egress traffic from those servers to the IP addresses for storage.googleapis.com.
- B. 1. Using Cloud VPN, create a VPN tunnel to a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud Platform (GCP).2. In this VPC, create a Compute Engine instance and install the Squid proxy server on this instance.3. Configure your servers to use that instance as a proxy to access Cloud Storage.
- C. 1. Use Migrate for Compute Engine (formerly known as Velostrata) to migrate those servers to Compute Engine.2. Create an internal load balancer (ILB) that uses storage.googleapis.com as backend.3. Configure your new instances to use this ILB as proxy.
- D. 1. Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP.2. Use Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel.3. In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve *.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Our requirement is to follow Google recommended practices to achieve the end result. Configuring Private Google Access for On-Premises Hosts is best achieved by VPN/Interconnect + Advertise Routes + Use restricted Google IP Range.

- Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP
- Using Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel.
- In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve *.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com is the right answer right, and it is what Google recommends.

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

- You must configure routes so that Google API traffic is forwarded through your Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect connection, firewall rules on your on-premises firewall to allow the outgoing traffic, and DNS so that traffic to Google APIs resolves to the IP range youve added to your routes.

- You can use Cloud Router Custom Route Advertisement to announce the Restricted Google APIs IP addresses through Cloud Router to your on-premises network.

The Restricted Google APIs IP range is 199.36.153.4/30. While this is technically a public IP range, Google does not announce it publicly. This IP range is only accessible to hosts that can reach your Google Cloud projects through internal IP ranges, such as through a Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect connection. Without having a public IP address or access to the internet, the only way you could connect to cloud storage is if you have an internal route to it.

- So Negotiate with the security team to be able to give public IP addresses to the servers is not right.

Following Google recommended practices is synonymous with using Googles services (Not quite, but it is at least for the exam !!).

- So In this VPC, create a Compute Engine instance and install the Squid proxy server on this instance is not right.
- Migrating the VM to Compute Engine is a bit drastic when Google says it is perfectly fine to have Hybrid Connectivity architectures

<https://cloud.google.com/hybrid-connectivity>.

So,

- Use Migrate for Compute Engine (formerly known as Velostrata) to migrate these servers to Compute Engine is not right.

NEW QUESTION 22

Your organization has three existing Google Cloud projects. You need to bill the Marketing department for only their Google Cloud services for a new initiative within their group. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Verify that you ace assigned the Billing Administrator IAM role tor your organization's Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department* 2. Link the new project to a Marketing Billing Account
- B. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Billing Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department* 3. Set the default key-value project labels to department marketing for all services in this project
- C. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organization Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department 3. Link the new project to a Marketing Billing Account.
- D. * 1. Verity that you are assigned the Organization Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department* 3. Set the default key value project labels to department marketing for all services in this protect

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27

You are designing an application that uses WebSockets and HTTP sessions that are not distributed across the web servers. You want to ensure the application runs properly on Google Cloud Platform. What should you do?

- A. Meet with the cloud enablement team to discuss load balancer options.
- B. Redesign the application to use a distributed user session service that does not rely on WebSockets and HTTP sessions.
- C. Review the encryption requirements for WebSocket connections with the security team.
- D. Convert the WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing has native support for the WebSocket protocol when you use HTTP or HTTPS, not HTTP/2, as the protocol to the backend.

Ref: https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https#websocket_proxy_support

➤ We don't need to convert WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming or redesign the application, as WebSocket support is offered by Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing. Reviewing the encryption requirements is a good idea but it has nothing to do with WebSockets.

NEW QUESTION 28

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 30

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

You are developing a new application and are looking for a Jenkins installation to build and deploy your source code. You want to automate the installation as quickly and easily as possible. What should you do?

- A. Deploy Jenkins through the Google Cloud Marketplace.
- B. Create a new Compute Engine instance.
- C. Run the Jenkins executable.
- D. Create a new Kubernetes Engine cluster.
- E. Create a deployment for the Jenkins image.
- F. Create an instance template with the Jenkins executable.
- G. Create a managed instance group with this template.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Installing Jenkins

In this section, you use Cloud Marketplace to provision a Jenkins instance. You customize this instance to use the agent image you created in the previous section.

Go to the Cloud Marketplace solution for Jenkins. Click Launch on Compute Engine.

Change the Machine Type field to 4 vCPUs 15 GB Memory, n1-standard-4. Machine type selection for Jenkins deployment.

Click Deploy and wait for your Jenkins instance to finish being provisioned. When it is finished, you will see: Jenkins has been deployed.

https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing_jenkins

NEW QUESTION 37

You are building an application that processes data files uploaded from thousands of suppliers. Your primary goals for the application are data security and the expiration of aged data. You need to design the application to:

- Restrict access so that suppliers can access only their own data.
- Give suppliers write access to data only for 30 minutes.
- Delete data that is over 45 days old.

You have a very short development cycle, and you need to make sure that the application requires minimal maintenance. Which two strategies should you use? (Choose two.)

- A. Build a lifecycle policy to delete Cloud Storage objects after 45 days.
- B. Use signed URLs to allow suppliers limited time access to store their objects.
- C. Set up an SFTP server for your application, and create a separate user for each supplier.
- D. Build a Cloud function that triggers a timer of 45 days to delete objects that have expired.
- E. Develop a script that loops through all Cloud Storage buckets and deletes any buckets that are older than 45 days.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

(A) Object Lifecycle Management Delete

The Delete action deletes an object when the object meets all conditions specified in the lifecycle rule.

Exception: In buckets with Object Versioning enabled, deleting the live version of an object causes it to become a noncurrent version, while deleting a noncurrent

version deletes that version permanently.

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

(B) Signed URLs

This page provides an overview of signed URLs, which you use to give time-limited resource access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls>

NEW QUESTION 40

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

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

- A. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 0 and maxUnavailable set to 1.
- B. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 1 and maxUnavailable set to 0.
- C. Create a new managed instance group with an updated instance template
- D. Add the group to the backend service for the load balance
- E. When all instances in the new managed instance group are healthy, delete the old managed instance group.
- F. Create a new instance template with the new application version
- G. Update the existing managed instance group with the new instance template
- H. Delete the instances in the managed instance group to allow the managed instance group to recreate the instance using the new instance template.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#max_

NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

In general, Google recommends that each instance that needs to call a Google API should run as a service account with the minimum permissions necessary for that instance to do its job. In practice, this means you should configure service accounts for your instances with the following process: Create a new service account rather than using the Compute Engine default service account. Grant IAM roles to that service account for only the resources that it needs. Configure the instance to run as that service account. Grant the instance the <https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform> scope to allow full access to all Google Cloud APIs,

so that the IAM permissions of the instance are completely determined by the IAM roles of the service account. Avoid granting more access than necessary and regularly check your service account permissions to make sure they are up-to-date.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best_practices

NEW QUESTION 53

You are building an archival solution for your data warehouse and have selected Cloud Storage to archive your data. Your users need to be able to access this archived data once a quarter for some regulatory requirements. You want to select a cost-efficient option. Which storage option should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Since we have a requirement to access data once a quarter and want to go with the most cost-efficient option, we should select Coldline Storage.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline>



This slide represents the different types of storage classes such as multi-regional, regional, storage nearline, and storage cold line of the Google Cloud.

Storage Class	Characteristics	Use Cases	Price (Per Gb Per Month)*
Multi-Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99.95% availability Geo-redundant 	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.026 per GB/Month
Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99.9% availability Low cost per GB stored Data storage in a small region 	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.02 per GB/Month
Storage Nearline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99.0% availability Very low cost per GB Data fetching costs Higher per-task costs 30-day minimum storage duration 	Keeps data that is not accessed is often ideal for data backups	\$0.01 per GB/Month
Storage Cold line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99.0% availability Lowest cost per GB Data fetching costs Higher per-task costs 90-day minimum storage duration 	Keeps information that is infrequently ideal for disaster recovery or archived data	\$0.007 per GB/Month

This slide is 100% editable. Adapt it to your needs and capture your audience's attention.

NEW QUESTION 57

You have an application that uses Cloud Spanner as a backend database. The application has a very predictable traffic pattern. You want to automatically scale up or down the number of Spanner nodes depending on traffic. What should you do?

- A. Create a cron job that runs on a scheduled basis to review stackdriver monitoring metrics, and then resize the Spanner instance accordingly.
- B. Create a Stackdriver alerting policy to send an alert to oncall SRE emails when Cloud Spanner CPU exceeds the threshold
- C. SREs would scale resources up or down accordingly.
- D. Create a Stackdriver alerting policy to send an alert to Google Cloud Support email when Cloud Spanner CPU exceeds your threshold
- E. Google support would scale resources up or down accordingly.
- F. Create a Stackdriver alerting policy to send an alert to webhook when Cloud Spanner CPU is over or under your threshold
- G. Create a Cloud Function that listens to HTTP and resizes Spanner resources accordingly.

Answer: D

Explanation:

As to mexblood1's point, CPU utilization is a recommended proxy for traffic when it comes to Cloud Spanner. See: Alerts for high CPU utilization The following table specifies our recommendations for maximum CPU usage for both single-region and multi-region instances. These numbers are to ensure that your instance has enough compute capacity to continue to serve your traffic in the event of the loss of an entire zone (for single-region instances) or an entire region (for multi-region instances). - <https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/cpu-utilization>

NEW QUESTION 58

You are developing a financial trading application that will be used globally. Data is stored and queried using a relational structure, and clients from all over the world should get the exact identical state of the data. The application will be deployed in multiple regions to provide the lowest latency to end users. You need to select a storage option for the application data while minimizing latency. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Bigtable for data storage.
- B. Use Cloud SQL for data storage.
- C. Use Cloud Spanner for data storage.
- D. Use Firestore for data storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Keywords, Financial data (large data) used globally, data stored and queried using relational structure (SQL), clients should get exact identical copies(Strong Consistency), Multiple region, low latency to end user, select storage option to minimize latency.

NEW QUESTION 60

You are using Google Kubernetes Engine with autoscaling enabled to host a new application. You want to expose this new application to the public, using HTTPS on a public IP address. What should you do?

- A. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.
- B. Create a Kubernetes Service of type ClusterIP for your applicatio
- C. Configure the public DNS name of your application using the IP of this Service.
- D. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort to expose the application on port 443 of each node of the Kubernetes cluste
- E. Configure the public DNS name of your application with the IP of every node of the cluster to achieve load-balancing.
- F. Create a HAProxy pod in the cluster to load-balance the traffic to all the pods of the application. Forward the public traffic to HAProxy with an iptable rul
- G. Configure the DNS name of your application using the public IP of the node HAProxy is running on.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 65

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 71

You need to provide a cost estimate for a Kubernetes cluster using the GCP pricing calculator for Kubernetes. Your workload requires high IOPs, and you will also be using disk snapshots. You start by entering the number of nodes, average hours, and average days. What should you do next?

- A. Fill in local SS
- B. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.
- C. Fill in local SS
- D. Add estimated cost for cluster management.
- E. Select Add GPU
- F. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.
- G. Select Add GPU
- H. Add estimated cost for cluster management.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/local-ssd>

NEW QUESTION 72

Your coworker has helped you set up several configurations for gcloud. You've noticed that you're running commands against the wrong project. Being new to the company, you haven't yet memorized any of the projects. With the fewest steps possible, what's the fastest way to switch to the correct configuration?

- A. Run gcloud configurations list followed by gcloud configurations activate .
- B. Run gcloud config list followed by gcloud config activate.
- C. Run gcloud config configurations list followed by gcloud config configurations activate.
- D. Re-authenticate with the gcloud auth login command and select the correct configurations on login.

Answer: C

Explanation:

as gcloud config configurations list can help check for the existing configurations and activate can help switch to the configuration.

gcloud config configurations list lists existing named configurations

gcloud config configurations activate activates an existing named configuration

Obtains access credentials for your user account via a web-based authorization flow. When this command completes successfully, it sets the active account in the current configuration to the account specified. If no configuration exists, it creates a configuration named default.

NEW QUESTION 77

You have an application running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) with cluster autoscaling enabled. The application exposes a TCP endpoint. There are several replicas of this application. You have a Compute Engine instance in the same region, but in another Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), called gce-network, that has no overlapping IP ranges with the first VPC. This instance needs to connect to the application on GKE. You want to minimize effort. What should you do?

- A. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Set the service's externalTrafficPolicy to Cluster.3. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.
- B. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type NodePort that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Create a Compute Engine instance called proxy with 2 network interfaces, one in each VPC.3. Use iptables on this instance to forward traffic from gce-network to the GKE nodes.4. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of proxy in gce-network as endpoint.
- C. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Add an annotation to this service: cloud.google.com/load-balancer-type: Internal3. Peer the two VPCs together.4. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.
- D. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Add a Cloud Armor Security Policy to the load balancer that whitelists the internal IPs of the MIG's instances.3. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.

Answer: C

Explanation:

performs a peering between the two VPC's (the statement makes sure that this option is feasible since it clearly specifies that there is no overlapping between the ip ranges of both vpc's), deploy the LoadBalancer as internal with the annotation, and configure the endpoint so that the compute engine instance can access the application internally, that is, without the need to have a public ip at any time and therefore, without the need to go outside the google network. The traffic, therefore, never crosses the public internet.

<https://medium.com/pablo-perez/k8s-externaltrafficpolicy-local-or-cluster-40b259a19404> <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/internal-load-balancing>

clients in a VPC network connected to the LoadBalancer network using VPC Network Peering can also access the Service

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/service-parameters>

NEW QUESTION 79

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

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: myapp
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: myapp
          image: myapp:1.1
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myapp-service
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 8000
      targetPort: 80
      protocol: TCP
  selector:
    app: myapp
```

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

```
kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTART	AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m	0/1	Pending	0	9m
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-qjpkg	1/1	Running	0	9m

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

Your team maintains the infrastructure for your organization. The current infrastructure requires changes. You need to share your proposed changes with the rest of the team. You want to follow Google's recommended best practices. What should you do?

- A. Use Deployment Manager templates to describe the proposed changes and store them in a Cloud Storage bucket.
- B. Use Deployment Manager templates to describe the proposed changes and store them in Cloud Source Repositories.
- C. Apply the change in a development environment, run `gcloud compute instances list`, and then save the output in a shared Storage bucket.
- D. Apply the change in a development environment, run `gcloud compute instances list`, and then save the output in Cloud Source Repositories.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Showing Deployment Manager templates to your team will allow you to define the changes you want to implement in your cloud infrastructure. You can use Cloud Source Repositories to store Deployment Manager templates and collaborate with your team. Cloud Source Repositories are fully-featured, scalable, and private Git repositories you can use to store, manage and track changes to your code.

<https://cloud.google.com/source-repositories/docs/features>

NEW QUESTION 84

You created a Google Cloud Platform project with an App Engine application inside the project. You initially configured the application to be served from the us-central region. Now you want the application to be served from the asia-northeast1 region. What should you do?

- A. Change the default region property setting in the existing GCP project to asia-northeast1.
- B. Change the region property setting in the existing App Engine application from us-central to asia-northeast1.
- C. Create a second App Engine application in the existing GCP project and specify asia-northeast1 as the region to serve your application.
- D. Create a new GCP project and create an App Engine application inside this new project.
- E. Specify asia-northeast1 as the region to serve your application.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/managing-projects-apps-billing#:~:text=Each%20Cloud%20p> Two App engine can't be running on the same project: you can check this easy diagram for more info:

https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/an-overview-of-app-engine#components_of_an_application

And you can't change location after setting it for your app Engine. <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/locations>

App Engine is regional and you cannot change an app's region after you set it. Therefore, the only way to have an app run in another region is by creating a new project and targeting the app engine to run in the required region (asia-northeast1 in our case).

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

NEW QUESTION 89

You need to host an application on a Compute Engine instance in a project shared with other teams. You want to prevent the other teams from accidentally causing downtime on that application. Which feature should you use?

- A. Use a Shielded VM.
- B. Use a Preemptible VM.
- C. Use a sole-tenant node.
- D. Enable deletion protection on the instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the `deletionProtection` flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the `deletionProtection` flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with `compute.instances.create` permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

NEW QUESTION 94

You are deploying an application to a Compute Engine VM in a managed instance group. The application must be running at all times, but only a single instance of the VM should run per GCP project. How should you configure the instance group?

- A. Set autoscaling to On, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 1.
- B. Set autoscaling to Off, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 1.
- C. Set autoscaling to On, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 2.
- D. Set autoscaling to Off, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/autoscaler#specifications>

Autoscaling works independently from autohealing. If you configure autohealing for your group and an instance fails the health check, the autohealer attempts to recreate the instance. Recreating an instance can cause the number of instances in the group to fall below the autoscaling threshold (minNumReplicas) that you specify.

- Since we need the application running at all times, we need a minimum 1 instance.
- Only a single instance of the VM should run, we need a maximum 1 instance.
- We want the application running at all times. If the VM crashes due to any underlying hardware failure, we want another instance to be added to MIG so that application can continue to serve requests. We can achieve this by enabling autoscaling. The only option that satisfies these three is Set autoscaling to On, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 1.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/autoscaler>

NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 99

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 104

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

You want to select and configure a solution for storing and archiving data on Google Cloud Platform. You need to support compliance objectives for data from one geographic location. This data is archived after 30 days and needs to be accessed annually. What should you do?

- A. Select Multi-Regional Storag
- B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
- C. Select Multi-Regional Storag
- D. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
- E. Select Regional Storag
- F. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
- G. Select Regional Storag
- H. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

The Real description is about Coldline storage Class: Coldline Storage

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is a better choice than Standard Storage or Nearline Storage in scenarios where slightly lower availability, a 90-day minimum storage duration, and higher costs for data access are acceptable trade-offs for lowered at-rest storage costs.

Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Note, however, that for data being kept entirely for backup or archiving purposes, Archive Storage is more cost-effective, as it offers the lowest storage costs.

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

NEW QUESTION 113

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer#lb-decision-tree>

NEW QUESTION 118

You are using Container Registry to centrally store your company's container images in a separate project. In another project, you want to create a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. You want to ensure that Kubernetes can download images from Container Registry. What should you do?

- A. In the project where the images are stored, grant the Storage Object Viewer IAM role to the service account used by the Kubernetes nodes.
- B. When you create the GKE cluster, choose the Allow full access to all Cloud APIs option under 'Access scopes'.
- C. Create a service account, and give it access to Cloud Storag
- D. Create a P12 key for this service account and use it as an imagePullSecrets in Kubernetes.
- E. Configure the ACLs on each image in Cloud Storage to give read-only access to the default Compute Engine service account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Configure the ACLs on each image in Cloud Storage to give read-only access to the default Compute Engine service account. is not right.As mentioned above, Container Registry ignores permissions set on individual objects within the storage bucket so this isnt going to work.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/access-control>

NEW QUESTION 120

You want to select and configure a cost-effective solution for relational data on Google Cloud Platform. You are working with a small set of operational data in one geographic location. You need to support point-in-time recovery. What should you do?

- A. Select Cloud SQL (MySQL). Verify that the enable binary logging option is selected.
- B. Select Cloud SQL (MySQL). Select the create failover replicas option.
- C. Select Cloud Spanne
- D. Set up your instance with 2 nodes.
- E. Select Cloud Spanne
- F. Set up your instance as multi-regional.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 121

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 125

You want to configure an SSH connection to a single Compute Engine instance for users in the dev1 group. This instance is the only resource in this particular Google Cloud Platform project that the dev1 users should be able to connect to. What should you do?

- A. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance
- B. Grant the dev1 group the compute.osLogin role. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.
- C. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance
- D. Set the service account to no service account for that instance
- E. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.
- F. Enable block project wide keys for the instance
- G. Generate an SSH key for each user in the dev1 group. Distribute the keys to dev1 users and direct them to use their third-party tools to connect.
- H. Enable block project wide keys for the instance
- I. Generate an SSH key and associate the key with that instance
- J. Distribute the key to dev1 users and direct them to use their third-party tools to connect.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

You are configuring service accounts for an application that spans multiple projects. Virtual machines (VMs) running in the web-applications project need access to BigQuery datasets in crm-databases-proj. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to give access to the service account in the web-applications project. What should you do?

- A. Give “project owner” for web-applications appropriate roles to crm-databases- proj
- B. Give “project owner” role to crm-databases-proj and the web-applications project.
- C. Give “project owner” role to crm-databases-proj and bigquery.dataViewer role to web-applications.
- D. Give bigquery.dataViewer role to crm-databases-proj and appropriate roles to web-applications.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 129

You are working with a user to set up an application in a new VPC behind a firewall. The user is concerned about data egress. You want to configure the fewest open egress ports. What should you do?

- A. Set up a low-priority (65534) rule that blocks all egress and a high-priority rule (1000) that allows only the appropriate ports.
- B. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that pairs both ingress and egress ports.
- C. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that blocks all egress and a low-priority (65534) rule that allows only the appropriate ports.
- D. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule to allow the appropriate ports.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Implied rules Every VPC network has two implied firewall rules. These rules exist, but are not shown in the Cloud Console: Implied allow egress rule. An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address or uses a Cloud NAT instance. For more information, see Internet access requirements. Implied deny ingress rule. An ingress rule whose action is deny, source is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) protects all instances by blocking incoming connections to them. A higher priority rule might allow incoming access. The default network includes some additional rules that override this one, allowing certain types of incoming connections. https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls#default_firewall_rules

NEW QUESTION 131

You need to manage multiple Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects in the fewest steps possible. You want to configure the Google Cloud SDK command line interface (CLI) so that you can easily manage multiple GCP projects. What should you?

- A. * 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
- B. * 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project
- C. * 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
- D. * 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud> https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations#multiple_configurations

NEW QUESTION 133

Your organization has user identities in Active Directory. Your organization wants to use Active Directory as their source of truth for identities. Your organization wants to have full control over the Google accounts used by employees for all Google services, including your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) organization. What should you do?

- A. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) to synchronize users into Cloud Identity.
- B. Use the cloud Identity APIs and write a script to synchronize users to Cloud Identity.
- C. Export users from Active Directory as a CSV and import them to Cloud Identity via the Admin Console.
- D. Ask each employee to create a Google account using self signu
- E. Require that each employee use their company email address and password.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 138

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 143

You have developed a containerized web application that will serve Internal colleagues during business hours. You want to ensure that no costs are incurred outside of the hours the application is used. You have just created a new Google Cloud project and want to deploy the application. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the container on Cloud Run for Anthos, and set the minimum number of instances to zero
- B. Deploy the container on Cloud Run (fully managed), and set the minimum number of instances to zero.
- C. Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with autoscaling
- D. and set the value min_instances to zero in the app.yaml
- E. Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with manual scaling, and set the value instances to zero in the app.yaml

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kuberun/docs/architecture-overview#components_in_the_default_installation

NEW QUESTION 144

You want to configure autohealing for network load balancing for a group of Compute Engine instances that run in multiple zones, using the fewest possible steps. You need to configure re-creation of VMs if they are unresponsive after 3 attempts of 10 seconds each. What should you do?

- A. Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group. Set the health check to healthy (HTTP).
- B. Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group. Define a balancing mode and set the maximum RPS to 10.
- C. Create a managed instance group.
- D. Set the Autohealing health check to healthy (HTTP).
- E. Create a managed instance group.
- F. Verify that the autoscaling setting is on.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network/transition-to-backend-services#console>

➤ In order to enable auto-healing, you need to group the instances into a managed instance group.

Managed instance groups (MIGs) maintain the high availability of your applications by proactively keeping your virtual machine (VM) instances available. An auto-healing policy on the MIG relies on an application-based health check to verify that an application is responding as expected. If the auto-healer determines that an application isn't responding, the managed instance group automatically recreates that instance.

It is important to use separate health checks for load balancing and for auto-healing. Health checks for load balancing can and should be more aggressive because these health checks determine whether an instance receives user traffic. You want to catch non-responsive instances quickly, so you can redirect traffic if necessary. In contrast, health checking for auto-healing causes Compute Engine to proactively replace failing instances, so this health check should be more conservative than a load balancing health check.

NEW QUESTION 149

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 151

You need to run an important query in BigQuery but expect it to return a lot of records. You want to find out how much it will cost to run the query. You are using on-demand pricing. What should you do?

- A. Arrange to switch to Flat-Rate pricing for this query, then move back to on-demand.
- B. Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes read.
- C. Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.
- D. Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes returned.
- E. Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.
- F. Run a select count (*) to get an idea of how many records your query will look through.
- G. Then convert that number of rows to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 154

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 157

You are using multiple configurations for gcloud. You want to review the configured Kubernetes Engine cluster of an inactive configuration using the fewest possible steps. What should you do?

- A. Use gcloud config configurations describe to review the output.
- B. Use gcloud config configurations activate and gcloud config list to review the output.
- C. Use kubectl config get-contexts to review the output.
- D. Use kubectl config use-context and kubectl config view to review the output.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 161

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 164

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your Associate-Cloud-Engineer Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

<https://www.certleader.com/Associate-Cloud-Engineer-dumps.html>