

Google

Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

An organization runs their application on a virtual machine, but every time they want to edit specific features, they have to bring the system offline to update the application. What would be a more appropriate solution for their app?

- A. GPUs
- B. Containers
- C. Hypervisors
- D. Solid State Disk

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because containers can compartmentalize applications which enables parts to be edited in isolation.

What are containers?

Containers are packages of software that contain all of the necessary elements to run in any environment. In this way, containers virtualize the operating system and run anywhere, from a private data center to the public cloud or even on a developer's personal laptop. From Gmail to YouTube to Search, everything at Google runs in containers. Containerization allows our development teams to move fast, deploy software efficiently, and operate at an unprecedented scale. We've learned a lot about running containerized workloads and we've [shared this knowledge](#) with the community along the way: from the early days of contributing [cgroups to the Linux kernel](#), to taking designs from our internal tools and open sourcing them as the [Kubernetes](#) project.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-are-containers>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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 3

- (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 4

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to minimize how much it pays for data traffic from the Google network to the internet. What should your organization do?

- A. Choose the Standard network service tier.

- B. Choose the Premium network service tier.
- C. Deploy Cloud VPN.
- D. Deploy Cloud NAT.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choose the Standard network service tier. While Premium tier is the default for all egress traffic and offers the highest performance, when cost is a consideration. Standard tier is the more economical.

Every cloud deployment needs a network over which to move data. Without a network, you can't view cat videos or upload your selfies, much less allow microservices to talk to one another.

Google Cloud provides a global, scalable, flexible network for your cloud-based workloads and services, and how you utilize that network impacts four critical aspects of your deployment: cost, security, performance and availability.

When designing a reliable, sound, yet cost effective network architecture, you'll want multiple teams within the company to weigh in on these four elements, to determine your priorities. The following tips highlight a few considerations you should think about when architecting your network solution.

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/networking/networking-cost-optimization-best-practices>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Your manager wants to restrict communication of all virtual machines with internet access; with resources in another network; or with a resource outside Compute Engine. It is expected that different teams will create new folders and projects in the near future.

How would you restrict all virtual machines from having an external IP address?

- A. Define an organization policy at the root organization node to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
- B. Define an organization policy on all existing folders to define a constraint to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
- C. Define an organization policy on all existing projects to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
- D. Communicate with the different teams and agree that each time a virtual machine is created, it must be configured without an external IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/overview>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

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 8

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is running all its workloads in a private cloud on top of a hypervisor. Your organization has decided it wants to move to Google Cloud as quickly as possible. Your organization wants minimal changes to the current environment, while using the maximum amount of managed services Google offers. What should your organization do?

- A. Migrate the workloads to Google Cloud VMware Engine
- B. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine
- C. Migrate the workloads to Bare Metal Solution
- D. Migrate the workloads to Google Kubernetes Engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Migrate for Compute Engine enables you to lift and shift workloads at scale to Google Cloud Compute Engine with minimal changes and risk.
Reference: <https://dataintegration.info/simplify-vm-migrations-with-migrate-for-compute-engine-as-a-service>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is developing a plan for migrating to Google Cloud. What is a best practice when initially configuring your Google Cloud environment?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Organization resource is the root node of the Google Cloud resource hierarchy and all resources that belong to an organization are grouped under the organization node. This provides central visibility and control over every resource that belongs to an organization.
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource-hierarchy>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is moving an application to Google Cloud. As part of that effort, it needs to migrate the application's working database from another cloud provider to Cloud SQL. The database runs on the MySQL engine. The migration must cause minimal disruption to users. Data must be secured while in transit. Which should your organization use?

- A. BigQuery Data Transfer Service
- B. MySQL batch insert
- C. Database Migration Service
- D. Cloud Composer

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/dms/>

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

Your large and frequently changing organization's user information is stored in an on-premises LDAP database. The database includes user passwords and group and organization membership. How should your organization provision Google accounts and groups to access Google Cloud resources?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can run a single instance of Google Cloud Directory Sync to synchronize user accounts and groups to Google Cloud.
Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction> Text
Description automatically generated <https://support.google.com/a/answer/106368?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

Your organization runs many workloads in different Google Cloud projects, each linked to the same billing account. Each project's workload costs can vary from month to month, but the overall combined cost of all projects is relatively stable. Your organization needs to optimize its cost.
What should your organization do?

- A. Purchase a commitment per project for each project's usual minimum
- B. Create a billing account per project, and link each project to a different billing account
- C. Turn on committed use discount sharing, and create a commitment for the combined usage
- D. Move all workloads from all different projects into one single consolidated project

Answer: C

Explanation:

Turn on committed use discount sharing, and create a commitment for the combined usage
Sharing your committed use discounts across all your projects reduces the overhead of managing discounts on a per-project basis, and maximizes your savings by pooling all your discounts across your projects' resource usage. If you have multiple projects that share the same Cloud Billing account, you can enable committed use discount sharing so all of your projects within that Cloud Billing account share all of your committed use discount contracts. Your sustained use discounts are also pooled at the same time. That is, sustained use discounts are calculated using the total resources across these projects, rather than just the resources within a single project.

Sharing committed use discounts across projects

Sharing your committed use discounts across all your projects reduces the overhead of managing discounts on a per-project basis, and maximizes your savings by pooling all your discounts across your projects' resource usage.

If you have multiple projects that share the same Cloud Billing account, you can [enable committed use discount sharing](#) so all of your projects within that Cloud Billing account share all of your committed use discount contracts. Your sustained use discounts are also pooled at the same time. That is, sustained use discounts are calculated using the total resources across these projects, rather than just the resources within a single project.

For example, if you purchase two commitment contracts for a total of 160 cores, and you run 200 cores during the month, you will receive committed use discounts for 160 cores across the projects that used them. The additional 40 cores will be billed at on-demand, non-committed use rates. After you purchase a set amount of commitments, you're billed for those commitments monthly, even if you don't use them. For example, if you purchase commitments for 160 cores, you're billed the committed use rates for those 160 cores for the whole month, even if don't use them. See [Understanding discount sharing](#) for cost-saving utilization recommendations.

Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/signing-up-committed-use-discounts#sharing_committed_use_discounts_across_projects

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 1)

What would provide near-unlimited availability of computing resources without requiring your organization to procure and provision new equipment?

- A. Public cloud
- B. Containers
- C. Private cloud
- D. Microservices

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 26

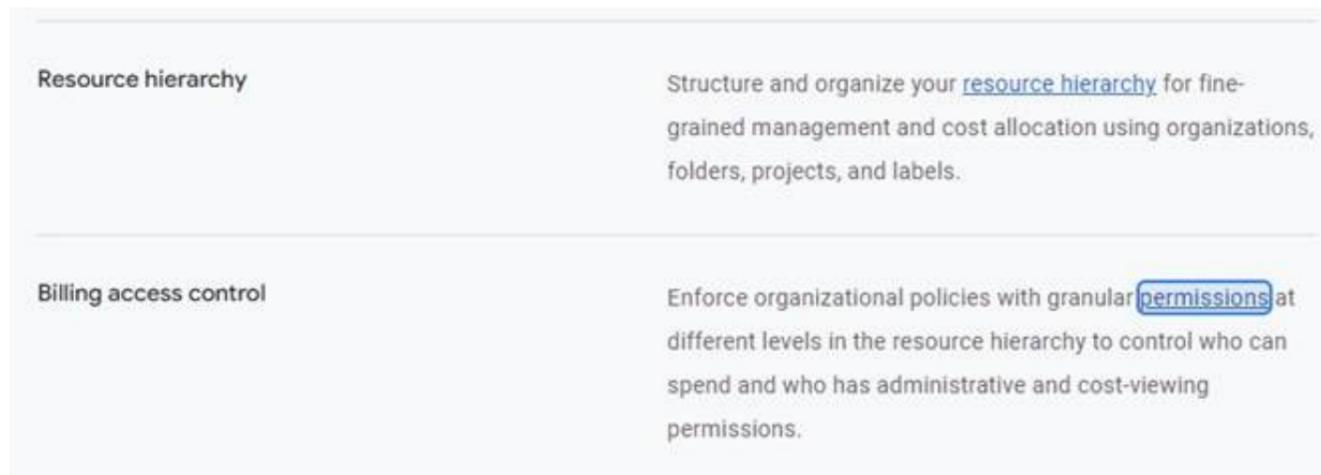
- (Topic 1)

Your organization wants to be sure that its expenditures on cloud services are in line with the budget. Which two Google Cloud cost management features help your organization gain greater visibility into its cloud resource costs? (Choose two.)

- A. Billing dashboards
- B. Resource labels
- C. Sustained use discounts
- D. Financial governance policies
- E. Payments profile

Answer: AB

Explanation:



The screenshot shows two sections of a document:

- Resource hierarchy:** Structure and organize your [resource hierarchy](#) for fine-grained management and cost allocation using organizations, folders, projects, and labels.
- Billing access control:** Enforce organizational policies with granular [permissions](#) at different levels in the resource hierarchy to control who can spend and who has administrative and cost-viewing permissions.

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

A label is a key-value pair that helps you organize your Google Cloud resources. You can attach a label to each resource, then filter the resources based on their labels. Information about labels is forwarded to the billing system, so you can break down your billed charges by label.

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

NEW QUESTION 30

- (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 33

- (Topic 1)

A partner of yours used to have their own private data center. Your company was already on Google Cloud and now they have also moved to Google Cloud. You are investigating whether there are ways to collaborate better or shared services. What would be one good option to consider?

- A. Use Private Service Access within Google Cloud.
- B. Use VPC Peering to share resources privately between your two organizations.
- C. Use public IP addresses as before.
- D. It will automatically be routed internally only.
- E. Use VPC Shared Networks to share common resources.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

-> Shared VPC is only within an organization - it allows an organization to connect resources from multiple projects to a common Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network, so that they can communicate with each other securely and efficiently using internal IPs from that network.

-> Private Google Access is only to access Google APIs and services

References:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 38

- (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 43

- (Topic 1)

Your team has developed a machine learning model for your customer. The test results indicate very strong predictive capability. The model is then deployed in production. Evaluation of the predictions in production show that they are off by a pronounced margin. What is the issue and how can you solve for it?

- A. The model is under fitted
- B. Train with less data.
- C. The model is over fitted
- D. Add more features to the model to fix it.
- E. The model is fine since the test results are good
- F. Fix the production of incoming data.
- G. The model is overfitted
- H. Train with more data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

If our ML model does well on the training set than on the production set, then we're likely over fitting. Training with more data would be one solution.

NEW QUESTION 45

- (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 48

- (Topic 3)

An organization is looking for a storage solution that will help them serve content to users worldwide. They need a solution that offers a high level of availability

What feature of Cloud Storage would they benefit from?

- A. Global metadata
- B. Object versioning
- C. Data encryption
- D. Multi-regional storage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to collect metrics and metadata from their cloud applications and put them into dashboards. Which Google Cloud tool should they use?

- A. Cloud Monitoring
- B. Cloud Trace
- C. Cloud Logging
- D. Cloud Debugger

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 3)

An organization's web developers and operations personnel use different systems. How will increasing communication between the teams reduce issues caused by silos?

- A. By assigning blame for failures and establishing consequences
- B. By combining job role responsibilities to ensure that everyone has shared access
- C. By increasing data encryption to strengthen workflows
- D. By emphasizing shared ownership of business outcomes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51

- (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 55

- (Topic 3)

An organization has servers running mission-critical workloads on-premises around the world. They want to modernize their infrastructure with a multi-cloud architecture.

What benefit could the organization experience?

- A. Ability to disable regional network connectivity during cyber attacks
- B. Ability to keep backups of their data on-premises in case of failure
- C. Full management access to their regional infrastructure
- D. Reduced likelihood of system failure during high demand events

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 3)

How can a streaming service meet global compliance requirements using the cloud?

- A. By automatically encrypting personally identifiable information
- B. By obtaining a business license to operate in a new market
- C. By allowing users to disable two-factor authentication
- D. By adhering only to data polices of the country in which the head office is registered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 3)

An organization is altering their gaming product so that it is compatible with cloud technology. What can they expect when moving from traditional technology to cloud technology?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs to migrate specialized workloads to the cloud while maintaining their existing complex licensing and architecture.

What Google Cloud solution should the organization use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

"This solution provides a path to modernize your application infrastructure landscape, while maintaining your existing investments and architecture. With Bare Metal Solution, you can bring your specialized workloads to Google Cloud, allowing you access and integration with GCP services with minimal latency."

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 71

- (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 75

- (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 78

- (Topic 3)

How does a large hotel chain benefit from storing their customer reservation data in the cloud?

- A. On-premises hardware access to transaction data
- B. Real-time data transformation at scale within an on-premises database

- C. Real-time business transaction accuracy at scale
- D. Physical hardware access during peak demand

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 3)

An organization is planning its cloud expenditure. What should the organization do to control costs?

- A. Consider cloud resource costs as capital expenditure in annual planning.
- B. Use only cloud resources; they have no cloud infrastructure costs.
- C. Review cloud resource costs frequently because costs depend on usage.
- D. Assess cloud resources costs only when SLO is not met by their cloud provider.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 3)

An organization is training a machine learning model to make predictions. What could improve the prediction accuracy of their model?

- A. An increase in storage capacity
- B. Higher network bandwidth
- C. An increase in training data
- D. Faster CPU processors

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 3)

An organization is struggling to meet user demand for change and wants to modernize their legacy applications by moving the applications to the cloud. Why would this help the organization satisfy user expectations?

- A. Toil automation helps make automatic updates
- B. Updates can be pushed out more quickly to repair bugs
- C. Customer data can be used to offer tailored content
- D. DevOps requires that industry trends be measured and tracked

Answer: B

Explanation:

Moving legacy applications to the cloud can help organizations satisfy user expectations by enabling them to push out updates more quickly to repair bugs.

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 3)

A retail company stores their product inventory in a legacy system. Often, customers find products on the company's website and want to purchase them in-store. However, when they arrive, they discover that the products are out of stock. How could the company benefit from using an application programming interface (API)?

- A. To create personalized product recommendations for customers
- B. To optimize their on-premises legacy system stability
- C. By manually linking each inventory system to the website on a case-by-case basis
- D. By programmatically connecting the inventory system to their website

Answer: D

Explanation:

By programmatically connecting the inventory system to their website The issue is the website shows an item is available at the store, but when the customer gets to the store, they find out that item is out of stock.

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 3)

An organization is looking for a business intelligence solution that allows individual employees and end users to analyze business data and generate insights. Which Google Cloud product or service should the organization use?

- A. Looker
- B. Cloud Spanner
- C. BigQuery
- D. Dataflow

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 3)

Why do organizations often struggle to scale their on-premises application infrastructure?

- A. Scaling compute instances could breach compliance and/or regulation
- B. Increasing compute capacity is time-consuming and costly
- C. Their serverless compute functions struggle to meet the demand
- D. Their multi-cloud architecture is complex and expensive

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104

- (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 108

- (Topic 3)

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

What could be causing this issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 3)

Which policy helps Google Cloud keep customer data private?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 3)

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

What should the organization consider?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants a cost-effective relational database.
Which Google Cloud service should the organization use?

- A. Cloud Storage
- B. BigQuery
- C. Cloud SQL
- D. Dataflow

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 3)

An organization recently launched a virtual customer support agent, generating vast amounts of text and speech data.
Why should they use a cloud data warehouse to interpret this data?

- A. To natively visualize both types of data using a dashboard in real time
- B. To ingest and analyze structured and unstructured data at scale, in real time
- C. To secure data transmission between cloud and on-premises environments
- D. To transform data from structured to unstructured

Answer: B

Explanation:

Real-time data ingestion and updates. A simple and universal solution for continually ingesting your enterprise data into popular cloud-based data warehouses in real time. <https://www.qlik.com/us/cloud-data-migration/cloud-data-warehouse>

NEW QUESTION 122

- (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 125

- (Topic 3)

A food delivery service needs access to real-time menu information from all partner restaurants. They also need to share customer order information with the restaurants in real time.
What should the organization use?

- A. Site reliability engineering (SRE)
- B. An application programming interface (API)
- C. A customized machine learning model
- D. A multi-regional database

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 130

- (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 134

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 138

- (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 141

- (Topic 3)

An organization notices that some of their cloud expenditures are too high. What should the organization do to control costs?

- A. Streamline the hardware procurement process to reduce costs.
- B. Share cost views with the departments to establish more accountability.
- C. Change the cost model from operational expenditure to capital expenditure.
- D. Ensure that all cloud resources are tagged with a single tag.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs to run frequent updates for their business app. Why should the organization use Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)?

- A. Customer expectations can be adjusted without using marketing tools
- B. Seamless changes can be made without causing any application downtime.
- C. GKE handles version control seamlessly and out of the box
- D. GKE is well suited for all monolithic applications

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-a-monolithic-app-to-microservices-gke>

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 3)

A manager wants to review Google Cloud data access among their employees. Who is responsible for defining data access policies?

- A. Cloud Identity
- B. Google Cloud Customer Care team
- C. Their organization's IT team
- D. Their organization's end users

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud Identity and Access Management (IAM) helps customers to define fine-grained access policies and precisely control access to Google Cloud-hosted data.

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants its users to validate a series of new features for their app. Why should they use App Engine?

- A. Because their app is containerized and enabled by microservices
- B. Because the updated app will only include new features
- C. To run different versions of the app for different users
- D. To run different versions of the app for the same user

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to digitize and share large volumes of historical text and images. Why is a public cloud a better option than an on-premises solution?

- A. In-house hardware management
- B. Provides physical encryption key
- C. Cost-effective at scale
- D. Optimizes capital expenditure

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 164

- (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 165

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 3)

What does Cloud Logging help an organization do?

- A. Analyze live source code and log code updates.
- B. Deploy infrastructure as code.
- C. Analyze logs and accelerate application troubleshooting.
- D. Manage storage of custom VM images.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 3)

What is an example of unstructured data that organizations can capture from social media?

- A. Post comments
- B. Tagging
- C. Profile picture
- D. Location

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://treehousetechgroup.com/8-examples-of-unstructured-data/>

NEW QUESTION 178

- (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 181

- (Topic 2)

The customer has applications that do data processing on-premise. They have been built using Hadoop and Spark. What product should I use on Google Cloud?

- A. Dataproc
- B. Dataflow
- C. Dataprep
- D. Dataplex

Answer: A

Explanation:

Because Dataproc is used to run Hadoop/Spark workloads

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 2)

Your customer has a reporting tool that is only occasionally used by the leadership team. Usage of it is frequent - once a week, once a month, or once the quarter. They want to run this application in a cost-effective manner. What are the compute options available on Google Cloud which would be suitable? (Choose Two answer)

- A. Cloud Run
- B. Cloud App Engine Standard
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Kubernetes Engine

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Since the use of the tool is infrequent/intermittent, you can choose to compute options that are serverless. Both Cloud Run and Cloud App Engine Standard are serverless options that can shut down to zero. Since cost-effectiveness is a requirement, this will not cost anything during the periods it is not used.

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 2)

You are working with a government agency. A web application serves users of the country. It allows citizens to receive certain services in providing their national identity. Citizens have complained that they are seeing delays in web page loading compared to before. On investigating, they are seeing a lot of spurious traffic coming in from a few IPs which they have identified as foreign. What should they do?

- A. Setup Firewall rules to deny access to the malicious IPs.
- B. Setup Cloud Armor and add the malicious IPs to the deny list.
- C. Setup Firewall rules to allow access only to the IPs from within the country.
- D. Setup Cloud NAT and remove all the internal IPs and replace it with a single public IP.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Armor provides DDoS protection for applications. It can also "Filter your incoming traffic based on IPv4 and IPv6 addresses or CIDRs. Enforce geography-based access controls to allow or deny traffic based on source geo using Google's geoIP mapping."

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 2)

One of your customers used to have a private data center. While within their data center itself, they were consuming some Google services via API calls and other public, well-known addresses published by Google. Now they're evacuating their private data center and are moving to Google Cloud. Could they improve some of their existing architecture with respect to security?

- A. Use VPC Peering with the Google Cloud organization so that you can directly use services using only private IPs.
- B. Use private addresses only
- C. No additional configuration is required
- D. All Google services will be accessible within Google Cloud on private addresses.
- E. Use Shared VPCs with the Google Cloud organization so that you can directly use services using only private IPs.
- F. Enable Private Google Access so that they can remove public IP addresses.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"VM instances that only have internal IP addresses (no external IP addresses) can use Private Google Access. They can reach the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services. If you disable Private Google Access, the VM instances can no longer reach Google APIs and services; they can only send traffic within the VPC network."

Private Google Access Send feedback

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

Private Google Access has no effect on instances that have external IP addresses. Instances with external IP addresses can access the internet, according to the [internet access requirements](#). They don't need any special configuration to send requests to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services.

You enable Private Google Access on a subnet by subnet basis; it's a setting for subnets in a VPC network. To enable a subnet for Private Google Access and to view the requirements, see [Configuring Private Google Access](#).

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

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Topic 2)

A large organization is struggling to manage their cloud costs effectively. They want to increase visibility 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

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Topic 2)

A startup client of yours does offline data processing for a few of its clients. They are migrating their applications and the associated data to Google Cloud. They have 100TB of data to move. They presently have a very small private data center setup connected to a local internet provider. The maximum bandwidth they are able to get is 100Mbps. How long will it take them to transfer the data over the internet if the transfer goes smoothly?

- A. About 12 days.
- B. About 2 years.
- C. About 100 days.
- D. About 24 hours.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key reason I included this question is to clarify some terminologies that will be important for your estimates. The data size mentioned is a TB terabyte. Note the "byte". The speed is mentioned in Mbps, which is Megabits per second. Note the "bits". 8 bits make a byte. So, to get the actual number of bits transferred, you need to multiply the TB number by 8.

Total data transferred (in bits) = 100 * 1,000,000,000,000 * 8 bits

Speed = 100Mbps = 100 * 1,000,000. i.e. 100 million bits are transferred per second. Hence time taken to transfer all the data = Total Data/Speed = 8,000,000 seconds.

Number of seconds in a day = 24*60*60 = 86,400

Total time taken in days = $8,000,000/86,400 = 92.59$ days

Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets#online_vs_offline_transfer

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 2)

An application has become very popular and the number of requests/users is increasing quickly. There is a meeting to figure out how to scale the systems so that they can accept user requests and still have the capacity to spare. What is the preferred option?

- A. Circular Scaling takes a round-robin approach to allocate and destroy VMs.
- B. Triangular Scaling takes an automated average of Cost, Effort, and Time.
- C. Vertical Scaling
- D. Horizontal Scaling

Answer: D

Explanation:

Horizontal scaling, also called scaling out, adds new VMs to increase application capacity.

NEW QUESTION 207

- (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 211

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following are the current options for paid support in GCP? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Premier
- B. Standard
- C. Enhanced
- D. Role
- E. Premium

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Because GCP provides three options for paid support which are Standard, Enhanced and Premium. Basic Support is included with your Google Cloud subscription which cover only Case, phone, and chat support for billing issues only
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/support>

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 2)

Which of the followings are core components of Anthos?

- A. Infrastructure, container, and cluster management
- B. Secure software supply chain
- C. Multicluster & 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	
Multicluster 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 219

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Topic 2)

Which of these are defined by the following statement: a contract you have with your end custom-ers, 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-slax-and-slos>

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Kubernetes vs. Docker

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

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

- Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.
- Docker is not an alternative to Kubernetes, so it's less of a "Kubernetes vs. Docker" question. It's about using Kubernetes with Docker to containerize your applications and run them at scale.
- The difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in containerizing and running your applications.
- Docker is an open industry standard for packaging and distributing applications in containers.
- Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.

NEW QUESTION 229

- (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 233

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

DevOps measurements for reliability and system health

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

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

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Topic 2)

A Customer has their current SAP systems using Microsoft SQL Server as the Database. They are migrating to Google Cloud and also preparing to later migrate to the latest version of SAP. The entire IT team is being directed to focus on the migration to the new version of SAP. The new version of SAP does not use Microsoft SQL Server as the Database, Any but the most critical IT management tasks are being deprioritized, How should they migrate their current database to Google Cloud?

- A. Spanner
- B. Bare Metal
- C. BigQuery
- D. Cloud SQL

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud SQL supports SQL Server, Since the IT team's attention is being focused on other activities, they will have less time for existing admin tasks, It would be best to take a managed/hosted version.

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 2)

Firebase Hosting provides the following services-

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Key capabilities of Firebase Hosting:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 237

- (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 240

- (Topic 2)

What type of cloud computing service provides raw compute, storage, and network, organized in ways that are familiar to physical data centers?

- A. Database as a Service.
- B. Platform as a Service.
- C. Infrastructure as a Service.
- D. Software as a Service.

Answer: C

Explanation:

What is Infrastructure as a service :

IaaS (infrastructure as a service) is a computing model that offers resources on-demand to businesses and individuals via the cloud.

IaaS is attractive because acquiring computing resources to run applications or store data the traditional way requires time and capital. Enterprises must purchase equipment through procurement processes that can take months. They must invest in physical spaces: typically specialized rooms with power and cooling. And after deploying the systems, enterprises need IT, professionals, to manage them.

All this is challenging to scale when demand spikes or the business grows. Enterprises risk running out of capacity or overbuilding and ending up with infrastructure that suffers from low utilization.

These challenges are why IaaS use is steadily growing. Learn more about Compute Engine, Cloud Storage, etc.

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Topic 2)

Your Customer's Organization has decided to move to the cloud. They currently run VMs on-premise but their goal on Google cloud is to run containers, primarily on Google Kubernetes Engine. They have a lease for their private data center for another year that they have already paid for. What could be strategy they could adopt in migrating?

- A. Jump and Ramp.
- B. Improve and Move.
- C. Rip and Replace.
- D. Lift and Shift.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since they have already paid for data center for another year. They have the time and resources to work with, They can make the change to their workloads locally/on- premise Improve and Migrate/Move to Google Cloud later on.

NEW QUESTION 246

- (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 247

- (Topic 2)

In terms of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) what are the benefits of it?

- A. IaaS offers virtually infinite flexibility and scalability, enterprises can get their work done more efficiently, ensuring faster development life cycles.
- B. IaaS resources are regularly available to businesses when they need the
- C. As a result, enterprises reduce delays when expanding infrastructure and, alternatively, don't waste resources by overbuilding capacity.
- D. IaaS resources are used on demand and enterprises only have to pay for the compute, storage, and networking resources that are actually used, IaaS costs are fairly predictable and can be easily contained and budgeted for.
- E. All of the Above

Answer: D

Explanation:

These are the feature of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) It's economical

Because IaaS resources are used on demand and enterprises only have to pay for the compute, storage, and networking resources that are actually used, IaaS costs are fairly predictable and can be easily contained and budgeted for.

It's efficient

IaaS resources are regularly available to businesses when they need them. As a result, enterprises reduce delays when expanding infrastructure and, alternatively, don't waste resources by overbuilding capacity.

It boosts productivity

Because the cloud provider is responsible for setting up and maintaining the underlying physical infrastructure, enterprise IT departments save time and money and can redirect resources to more strategic activities.

It's reliable

IaaS has no single point of failure. Even if any one component of the hardware resources fails, the service will usually still remain available.

It's scalable

One of the biggest advantages of IaaS in cloud computing is the capability to scale the resources up and down rapidly according to the needs of the enterprise. It drives faster time to market. Because IaaS offers virtually infinite flexibility and scalability, enterprises can get their work done more efficiently, ensuring faster development life cycles.

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Topic 2)

A client is currently running software on their on-premise systems that is bound by a certain type of license. They are allowed to run the software on virtualized machines. However, they cannot run them on virtualized machines that are shared by two different companies, teams, or projects. What option do they have on Google Cloud?

- A. Google Cloud is a public cloud accessed by multiple customers.
- B. Allocate a Bare Metal machine.
- C. Setup exclusive login to the VM with self-generated security keys.
- D. Allocate sole-tenant nodes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sole-tenancy lets you have exclusive access to a sole-tenant node, which is a physical Compute Engine server that is dedicated to hosting only your project's VMs. Use sole-tenant nodes to keep your VMs physically separated from VMs in other projects, or to group your VMs together on the same host hardware.
<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/sole-tenant-nodes>

NEW QUESTION 257

- (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 262

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud SQL for MySQL:

Features

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

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Topic 2)

An e-commerce company's business has been booming. To keep up with the growth the IT team also grew. Many new people are being added and new resources are being set up. The CIO is in conversation with you over coffee one day and expresses her growing concern that they might be moving too fast. Their security checks and policies have not kept pace. She worries that somebody would make a misconfiguration or compliance violation thus exposing the company to data and privacy loss. What can you advise her?

- A. Use Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy to allow only specific users to access the data.
- B. Use Security Command Center to have a centralized view of assets and get notified on misconfigurations and vulnerabilities.
- C. Use Cloud Data Loss Prevention to prevent the loss of any data.
- D. Use Cloud Armor to block any DDoS attacks that could be a threat.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security Command Center is the right tool for this use case. It can check resources for security issues and notify you when issues are found.
<https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Topic 2)

"With cloud messaging you can Customize and deliver messages accordingly to the predetermined time in the user's local time zone." Comment on the above statement.

- A. This statement is undefined.
- B. The above statement is partially true.
- C. The above statement is completely false.
- D. The above statement is completely true.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Firestore Cloud Messaging:

Firestore Cloud Messaging (FCM) is a cross-platform messaging solution that lets you reliably send messages at no cost.

Using FCM, you can notify a client app that new email or other data is available to sync. You can send notification messages to drive user re-engagement and retention. For use cases such as instant messaging, a message can transfer a payload of up to 4000 bytes to a client app.

Key capabilities of Firestore Cloud Messaging:

Send notification messages or data messages: Send notification messages that are displayed to your user. Or send data messages and determine completely what happens in your application code.

Versatile message targeting: Distribute messages to your client app in any of 3 ways—to single devices, to groups of devices, or to devices subscribed to topics.

Send messages from client apps: Send acknowledgments, chats, and other messages from devices back to your server over FCM's reliable and battery-efficient connection channel.

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Topic 2)

You are a cloud architect in a software solution provider company, one of the client that is a National Bank who wants to build an application that deals with transactions processing, and it needs a relational database with petabyte of scale data. Which of the following Google Cloud Services will you use?

- A. Cloud SQL
- B. Cloud Bigtable
- C. Cloud Spanner
- D. Google Cloud BigQuery

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Cloud Spanner is the online transaction processing solution that is relational and offers petabyte scalability. Cloud SQL is not designed for petabyte-scale data.

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Topic 2)

Your customer's IT team is in the process of modernizing their customer-facing applications. They've witnessed others getting good results from employing microservices, and they're keen to adopt it themselves. The first application that they are modernizing has about 5 different sub-parts, which they have identified will be the services. They also identify that each of them has different scale requirements - some services like user login are less frequently used while others like transactions are heavily used. What technical strategy would you recommend for them?

- A. Containerize the services and orchestrate them with Google Kubernetes Engine.
- B. Retain the original application in Compute Engine and scale it as needed using Managed Instance Groups.
- C. Retain the original application as a backup and also for separately scaling the services, create new application binaries.
- D. Retain the original application in Compute Engine and scale it as needed using Unmanaged Instance Groups.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Containers and Kubernetes are ideal for the kind of requirement mentioned here - separate microservices that need to scale independently.

Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) provides a managed environment for deploying, managing, and scaling your containerized applications using Google infrastructure. The GKE environment consists of multiple machines (specifically, Compute Engine instances) grouped together to form a cluster.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/kubernetes-engine-overview>

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 2)

Your client is a financial services company giving loans based on customer profiles. As part of the regulatory compliance, they have to collect a bunch of different documents with know your customer (KYC) information. They want to be able to process the information in these documents quickly and at scale. They want to

integrate the chosen solution as quickly as possible. What are your options on Google Cloud?

- A. Integrate the Cloud Vision API to create a custom model to handle the documents.
- B. Create a model using TensorFlow and integrated it into the process workflow.
- C. Integrate the Lending DocAI and Document AI in two there processes workflow of the processing loan requests.
- D. Integrate the Natural Language API to read the request sent in by clients and to process the forms.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Lending DocAI is a pre-packaged AI solution that speeds "up the mortgage workflow processes to easily process loans and automate document data capture, while ensuring the accuracy and breadth of different documents (e.g., tax statements and asset documents)."
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/lending-doc-ai>

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 283

- (Topic 2)

A bank wants to track the success of their existing ATM network, which has been modernized with APIs to instantly notify customers about their transfers. What is the benefit of using Apigee to achieve this goal?

- A. It has dashboards that chart dimensions and metrics to report on APIs.
- B. It replicates banking APIs to create new business value.
- C. It measures and tracks their total cost of ownership (TCO).
- D. It allows developers to connect the banking APIs with the public cloud.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Apigee includes analytics services which allow enterprises to report on various aspects of an API.

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Topic 2)

An organization wants to evaluate the performance of their entire cloud infrastructure, including metrics like server uptime and response rate reports. Which Google Cloud tool should the organi-zation use?

- A. Cloud Trace
- B. Cloud Monitoring
- C. Cloud Profiler
- D. Cloud Debugger

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because Cloud Monitoring enables users to monitor the performance of their entire cloud infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A top-level idea about Apigee API Management and its offered features can help you solve all questions related to Apigee in Cloud Digital Leader Practice Exam. Apigee is a platform for developing and managing APIs. By fronting services with a proxy

layer, Apigee provides an abstraction or facade for your backend service APIs and provides security, rate limiting, quotas, analytics, and more. Apigee services: The APIs that you use to create, manage, and deploy your API proxies. Apigee runtime: A set of containerized runtime services in a Kubernetes cluster that Google maintains. All API traffic passes through and is processed by these services.

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is on a critical path with recently developed applications. They are going into production in a month. A few million users are expected to use the new application. They want to ensure minimum disruption when the application goes live. Any issues have to be dealt with within minutes and resolved as quickly as possible. Which Support package should they take?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Premium Support will have a 15-minute response time with 24/7 response for high & critical-impact issues.

Premium Support overview

[Send feedback](#)

This page explains the features of Premium Support.

Premium Support is a paid support offering designed for enterprises that run mission critical workloads and require fast response times, platform stability, and increased operational efficiencies.

This overview covers the following aspects of Premium Support:

- How you work with a [Technical Account Manager](#) to optimize your Google Cloud operations and Premium Support experience.
- [Features](#) of the offering, including [support case features](#) and [Customer Aware Support](#).
- [Value Add Services](#) that you can purchase to customize your offering.

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

NEW QUESTION 295

- (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 298

- (Topic 1)

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

What should your organization do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The idea of the Sustained Use discount is that the longer you run a VM instance in any given month, the bigger discount you will get from the list price.
 Reference: <https://www.parkmycloud.com/blog/google-sustained-use-discounts/>

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is migrating to Google Cloud. As part of that effort, it needs to move terabytes of data from on-premises file servers to Cloud Storage. Your organization wants the migration process to be automated and to be managed by Google. Your organization has an existing Dedicated Interconnect connection that it wants to use. Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

- A. Storage Transfer Service
- B. Migrate for Anthos
- C. BigQuery Data Transfer Service
- D. Transfer Appliance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets>
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated
<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets>

NEW QUESTION 304

- (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 308

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to restrict access to a Cloud Storage bucket. Only employees who are based in Canada should be allowed to view the contents. What is the most effective and efficient way to satisfy this requirement?

- A. Deploy the Cloud Storage bucket to a Google Cloud region in Canada
- B. Configure Google Cloud Armor to allow access to the bucket only from IP addresses based in Canada
- C. Give each employee who is based in Canada access to the bucket
- D. Create a group consisting of all Canada-based employees, and give the group access to the bucket

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control>
Because you can use your own private VPN to access the Canada-only bucket from anywhere in the world.

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Topic 1)

Your organization consists of many teams. Each team has many Google Cloud projects. Your organization wants to simplify the management of identity and access policies for these projects. How can you group these projects to meet this goal?

- A. Group each team's projects into a separate domain
- B. Assign labels based on the virtual machines that are part of each team's projects
- C. Use folders to group each team's projects
- D. Group each team's projects into a separate organization node

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 315

- (Topic 1)

Your company needs to segment Google Cloud resources used by each team from the others. The teams' efforts are changing frequently, and you need to reduce operational risk and maintain cost visibility. Which approach does Google recommend?

- A. One project per team.
- B. One organization per team.
- C. One project that contains all of each team's resources.

D. One top-level folder per team.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/security/infrastructure/design>
The Teams need to be segmented to have visibility on the resources each team consumes

NEW QUESTION 318

- (Topic 1)

What conditions be true if a VM interface wants to send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access?

- A. VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
- B. VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is disabled
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the Above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

- The VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is enabled.
- The VPC network that contains the subnet meets the network requirements for Google APIs and services.
- The VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
- The source IP address of packets sent from the VM matches the VM interface's primary internal IP address or an internal IP address from an alias IP range.

A VM with an external IP address assigned to its network interface doesn't need Private Google Access to connect to Google APIs and services. However, the VPC network must meet the requirements for accessing Google APIs and services.

NEW QUESTION 320

- (Topic 1)

What are the network requirements for Private Google Access?

- A. Private Google Access automatically enables any API.
- B. Your network must have appropriate routes for the destination IP ranges used by Google APIs and services.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the Above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network requirements for Private Google Access:

- Because Private Google Access is enabled on a per-subnet basis, you must use a VPC network. Legacy networks are not supported because they don't support subnets.
- Private Google Access does not automatically enable any API. You must separately enable the Google APIs you need to use via the APIs & services page in the Google Cloud Console.
- If you use the private.googleapis.com or therestricted.googleapis.com domain names, you'll need to create DNS records to direct traffic to the IP addresses associated with those domains.
- Your network must have appropriate routes for the destination IP ranges used by Google APIs and services. These routes must use the default internet gateway next hop. If you use the private.googleapis.com or therestricted.googleapis.com domain names, you only need one route (per domain). Otherwise, you'll need to create multiple routes.
- Egress firewalls must permit traffic to the IP address ranges used by Google APIs and services. The implied allow egress firewall rule satisfies this requirement. For other ways to meet the firewall requirement.

NEW QUESTION 322

- (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 323

- (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 324

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 329

- (Topic 1)

An organization wants to scale their existing virtual machine architecture as quickly as possible. Why should the organization use VMware Engine?

- A. To archive virtual machine instances.
- B. To deploy custom APIs seamlessly.
- C. To migrate virtual machines to containers.
- D. To replatform virtual machines as they are.

Answer: D

Explanation:

VMware Engine helps migrate and run virtual machines in Google Cloud with minimal changes to the VM architecture.

A virtual machine (VM) is a digital version of a physical computer. Virtual machine software can run programs and operating systems, store data, connect to networks, and do other computing functions, and requires maintenance such as updates and system monitoring. Multiple VMs can be hosted on a single physical machine, often a server, and then managed using virtual machine software. This provides flexibility for compute resources (compute, storage, network) to be distributed among VMs as needed, increasing overall efficiency. This architecture provides the basic building blocks for the advanced virtualized resources we use today, including cloud computing.

Learn about virtual machines and [VM family types](#) that are available with [Compute Engine](#), the cloud-based computing infrastructure from Google Cloud.

Table

Description automatically generated with medium confidence <https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-a-virtual-machine>

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>
Security Command Center is Security and risk management platform for Google Cloud.
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is developing an application that will manage payments and online bank accounts located around the world. The most critical requirement for your database is that each transaction is handled consistently. Your organization anticipates almost unlimited growth in the amount of data stored. Which Google Cloud product should your organization choose?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Features of Cloud Spanner

Reference: <https://k21academy.com/google-cloud/cloud-sql-vs-cloud-spanner/>

NEW QUESTION 336

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