

Google

Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your organization wants an economical solution to store data such as files, graphical images, and videos and to access and share them securely. Which Google Cloud product or service should your organization use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Google Storage is GCP's version of AWS Simple Storage Service (S3) and an S3 bucket would be equivalent to a Google Storage bucket across the two clouds

Despite many external solutions for digital files, some people still store their photos, videos, and content files on their desktop or laptop. The only problem with this method is that your computer can quickly become cluttered with thousands of files. It slows your prized piece of hardware (computer) down.

When you want to find a digital file you probably *expect* that file to come flying up on your screen in an instant. Yet -- anyone who keeps a lot of photos on a computer knows it can take minutes, sometimes hours, to find one - even if you keep it on your desktop. It's just not all that convenient to store things this way. Most importantly, just storing these digital files on a desktop leaves them vulnerable to viruses, damage, or theft. Folks who rely on this also generally don't have a back-up plan.

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)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

```
# Template for new folder & new project

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

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

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

Rectangular Snip

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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

How should your organization set up support to minimize costs?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

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 6

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Identity Platform

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Memorystore is an in-memory database that has sub-millisecond latency. This is ideal for caching application data that also changes once in a while.

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is building an application running in Google Cloud. Currently, software builds, tests, and regular deployments are done manually, but you want to reduce work for the team. Your organization wants to use Google Cloud managed solutions to automate your build, testing, and deployment process.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

- A. Cloud Scheduler
- B. Cloud Code
- C. Cloud Build
- D. Cloud Deployment Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Deploy your application to App Engine using the `gcloud app deploy` command. This command automatically builds a container image by using the Cloud Build service and then deploys that image to the App Engine flexible environment.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/nodejs/testing-and-deploying-your-app>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to establish private network connectivity between its on-premises network and its workloads running in Google Cloud. You need to be able to set up the connection as soon as possible.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should you use?

- A. Cloud Interconnect
- B. Direct Peering
- C. Cloud VPN
- D. Cloud CDN

Answer: A

Explanation:

Private Google Access for on-premises hosts provides a way for on-premises systems to connect to Google APIs and services by routing traffic through a Cloud VPN tunnel. Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access-hybrid>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is developing an application that will capture a large amount of data from millions of different sensor devices spread all around the world. Your organization needs a database that is suitable for worldwide, high-speed data storage of a large amount of unstructured data.

Which Google Cloud product should your organization choose?

- A. Firestore
- B. Cloud Data Fusion
- C. Cloud SQL
- D. Cloud Bigtable

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Cloud Bigtable is a sparsely populated table that can scale to billions of rows and thousands of columns, enabling you to store terabytes or even petabytes of data. A single value in each row is indexed; this value is known as the row key. Bigtable is ideal for storing very large amounts of single-keyed data with very low latency. It supports high read and write throughput at low latency, and it is an ideal data source for MapReduce operations.

Bigtable is exposed to applications through multiple client libraries, including a supported extension to the Apache HBase library for Java. As a result, it integrates with the existing Apache ecosystem of open-source Big Data software.

Bigtable's powerful back-end servers offer several key advantages over a self-managed HBase installation:

Incredible scalability. Bigtable scales in direct proportion to the number of machines in

your cluster. A self-managed HBase installation has a design bottleneck that limits the performance after a certain threshold is reached. Bigtable does not have this bottleneck, so you can scale your cluster up to handle more reads and writes.

Simple administration. Bigtable handles upgrades and restarts transparently, and it automatically maintains high data durability. To replicate your data, simply add a second cluster to your instance, and replication starts automatically. No more managing replicas or regions; just design your table schemas, and Bigtable will handle the rest for you.

Cluster resizing without downtime. You can increase the size of a Bigtable cluster for a few hours to handle a large load, then reduce the cluster's size again—all without any downtime. After you change a cluster's size, it typically takes just a few minutes under load for Bigtable to balance performance across all of the nodes in your cluster.

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

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Bare Metal Solution for Oracle

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

- Continue to run any version, any feature set, any database option, and any customizations (patchsets)

- Enterprise-grade deployment platform

- High availability with Oracle RAC
- Works with any application, any Oracle versions
- All your existing investment in tooling and best practices will work as is

NEW QUESTION 15

- (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)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 1)

Your organization wants to run a container-based application on Google Cloud. This application is expected to increase in complexity. You have a security need for fine-grained control of traffic between the containers. You also have an operational need to exercise fine-grained control over the application's scaling policies.

What Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

- A. Google Kubernetes Engine cluster
- B. App Engine
- C. Cloud Run
- D. Compute Engine virtual machines

Answer: A

Explanation:

Google Kubernetes Engine GKE seems a better fit since the requirement is for "security need for fine-grained control of traffic between the containers" and "fine-grained control over scaling policies". Such level of control is easier on GKE than Cloud Run.

When it comes to managed Kubernetes services, Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) is a great choice if you are looking for a **container orchestration platform** that offers advanced scalability and configuration flexibility. GKE gives you complete control over every aspect of container orchestration, from networking, to storage, to how you set up observability—in addition to supporting stateful application use cases. However, if your application does not need that level of cluster configuration and monitoring, then fully managed **Cloud Run** might be the right solution for you.

Fully managed Cloud Run is an ideal **serverless platform** for stateless containerized microservices that don't require Kubernetes features like namespaces, co-location of containers in pods (sidecars) or node allocation and management.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/containers-kubernetes/when-to-use-google-kubernetes-engine-vs-cloud-run-for-containers>

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 1)

A retail store has discovered a cost-effective solution for creating self-service kiosks. They can use existing check-out hardware and purchase a virtual customer service application. Why do they also need an API?

- A. To connect the check-out hardware to the public cloud.
- B. To connect the new application with the legacy system.
- C. To migrate all customer data for disaster recovery.
- D. To update the check-out hardware remotely.

Answer: B

Explanation:

APIs can create new business value by connecting legacy systems (the checkout hardware) with new software (the virtual customer service application).

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 1)

Your organization wants to optimize its use of Google Cloud's discounts on virtual machine-based workloads. You plan to use 200 CPUs constantly for the next 3 years, and you forecast that spikes of up to 300 CPUs will occur approximately 30% of the time. What should you choose?

- A. 1-year committed use discount for 200 CPUs
- B. 3-year committed use discount for 300 CPUs
- C. 3-year committed use discount for 200 CPUs
- D. Regular pay-as-you-go pricing

Answer: C

Explanation:

you can get a 57% discount by agreeing to commit to a 3-year contract. Any usage over the commitment will just be billed at the standard rate. Since they only need 300 CPUs 30% of the time, will pick answer C so that we are not paying usage off 300 CPUs all of the time. This gives us a discount of 57% for 200 CPU's, huge cost savings.

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 1)

Your team is working on building a machine learning model. There are a bunch of terminologies that are being used. What is an "instance" or an "example"?

- A. An input variable is used in making prediction
- B. E.
- C. number of rooms in a house price prediction model.
- D. One row of a dataset containing one or more input columns and possibly a prediction result.
- E. An answer for a prediction task, - either the answer produced by a machine learning system or the right answer supplied in training dat
- F. E.
- G. image contains a "cat".
- H. The "knobs" that you tweak during successive runs of training a mode
- I. E.
- J. learning rate

Answer: B

Explanation:

One row of a dataset containing one or more input columns and possibly a prediction result.

- **Instance:** The thing about which you want to make a prediction. For example, the instance might be a web page that you want to classify as either "about cats" or "not about cats".
- **Label:** An answer for a prediction task either the answer produced by a machine learning system, or the right answer supplied in training data. For example, the label for a web page might be "about cats".
- **Feature:** A property of an instance used in a prediction task. For example, a web page might have a feature "contains the word 'cat'".
- **Feature Column:** A set of related features, such as the set of all possible countries in which users might live. An example may have one or more features present in a feature column. "Feature column" is Google-specific terminology. A feature column is referred to as a "namespace" in the VW system (at Yahoo/Microsoft), or a [field](#).
- **Example:** An instance (with its features) and a label.
- **Model:** A statistical representation of a prediction task. You train a model on examples then use the model to make predictions.

<https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/rules-of-ml#terminology>

NEW QUESTION 26

- (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 31

- (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 34

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs to search an application's source code to identify a potential issue. The application is distributed across multiple containers. Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Trace is supposed to be the correct answer. It's an application performance management tool. It's a Google solution for monitoring application performance. It is a distributed tracing system that helps developers debug or fix and optimize their code

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 3)

How is privacy defined in the context of cloud technology?

- A. Restrictions on data access and sharing
- B. Procedures to authenticate user identity
- C. Susceptibility to data breaches and cyber attacks
- D. Compliance with regulatory standards

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43

- (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 45

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

- (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 51

- (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 54

- (Topic 3)

An organization is struggling to keep up with the growth of their application which is running on legacy infrastructure. What might be holding them back?

- A. The inaccessibility of their data due to perimeter security
- B. The overreliance on platform as a service
- C. The time it takes their serverless compute function to scale
- D. The cost of provisioning hardware for peak usage

Answer: D

Explanation:

Legacy infrastructure is typically based on on-premises hardware that is managed and maintained by the organization. As the application grows and the user base expands, the hardware required to support it must also grow. This can lead to significant costs associated with provisioning and maintaining hardware, particularly if the organization needs to provision for peak usage.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (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 62

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 66

- (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 67

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Serverless computing, as public cloud provider (eg. google) will manage the infra things

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 3)

What is an example of structured data that a healthcare facility stores in their system?

- A. X-ray images
- B. Surgery video recordings
- C. Blood pressure history
- D. Physician-written notes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Physical measures like height, weight, blood pressure, blood type, and stage of the disease can be recorded numerically and they are structured.

NEW QUESTION 73

- (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 74

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78

- (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 81

- (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 86

- (Topic 3)

An online retail organization wants to optimize their service.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 3)

An international bank is looking for a serverless warehouse solution that lets them perform smart analytics

Which Google Cloud product or service should the bank use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 96

- (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 98

- (Topic 3)

An organization has decided to modernize their applications in the cloud to keep up with their customers' needs.

What may have prompted this business decision?

- A. Their on-premises applications only autoscale to meet demand.
- B. They want to change from a pay-as-you-go model to a capital expenditure model.
- C. Their source code changes erroneously without developer interaction.
- D. Their on-premises applications take months to update and deploy.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 100

- (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 105

- (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 106

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 108

- (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 110

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to migrate legacy applications currently hosted in their data center to the cloud. The current architecture dictates that each application needs its own operating system (OS) instead of sharing an OS. Which infrastructure solution should they choose?

- A. Virtual machines
- B. Open source
- C. Serverless computing

D. Containers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Virtual machines - you can install customized OS Containers - about applications

Virtualization enables you to run multiple operating systems on the hardware of a single physical server, while containerization enables you to deploy multiple applications using the same operating system on a single virtual machine or server. Serverless computing would be no OS required and the open source operating system allows the use of code that is freely distributed and available to anyone and for commercial purposes such as Linux and Free BSD.

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 3)

What is logging within the context of cloud technology?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Topic 3)

Several departments in an organization are working together on a project. The organization wants to customize access to resources for each department. What is the quickest and most efficient way to achieve this?

- A. By mapping IAM roles to job functions for each department
- B. By assigning IAM primitive roles to each employee
- C. By applying least-privilege to roles for each employee
- D. By creating a single shared service account for all departments

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 125

- (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 127

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Topic 3)

What is artificial intelligence?

- A. Any system that ingests data in real time
- B. Any system that automatically structures data
- C. Any system capable of a task that requires smart analytics to generate predictions
- D. Any system capable of a task that normally requires human cognition

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 131

- (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 133

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to create a new application in the cloud to replace an existing on- premises application. 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: D

Explanation:

This approach carries over as much custom components as possible from the source system and minimizes initial reengineering efforts.

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 3)

How does Cloud SQL help organizations create business insights?

- A. Integrates with business intelligence and analytics platforms
- B. Generates predictions using machine learning models
- C. Generates real-time charts and intelligent analytics
- D. Transforms business data from unstructured to structured

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/using-query-insights>

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 3)

An organization meets their service level objective (SLO) of 99 999% ("five nines") How much downtime do their end users experience per year?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 500 minutes
- C. 5 hours
- D. 5 days

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 142

- (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 145

- (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 147

- (Topic 2)

What issues can arise when organizations integrate third-party systems into their cloud infrastructure?

- A. Third-party systems may not be powerful enough to run many critical business applications.
- B. Without sufficient security measures and regular checks, unsecured third-party systems can pose a threat to data security.
- C. Over-reliance on third-party systems limits an organization's potential for innovation.
- D. Third-party systems are less capable of addressing an organization's security requirements.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because unsecured third-party systems are a cybersecurity threat.

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 2)

A large travel company has thus far invested heavily in their technology team. There is strategic pressure on the company to focus on their core business and innovate to survive in certain geographies and thrive in others. They are evaluating whether a move to Google Cloud will be good for them. Which of these reasons would be relevant for them? (choose two answer)

- A. Application architecture won't be too involved because of serverless options.
- B. The IT team won't have to manage software upgrades, security patches, etc. for the VMs.
- C. The IT team won't have to work on procuring and provisioning new hardware and refreshes to existing hardware.
- D. Budgeting won't be an issue since the cloud takes care of billing.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 154

- (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 159

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 2)

A customer deploys an application to App Engine and needs to check for Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) vulnerabilities. Which service should be used to accomplish this?

- A. Cloud Armor
- B. Cloud Security Scanner
- C. Binary Authorization
- D. Forseti Security

Answer: B

Explanation:

Web Security Scanner identifies security vulnerabilities in your App Engine, Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), and Compute Engine web applications. It crawls your application, following all links within the scope of your starting URLs, and attempts to exercise as many user inputs and event handlers as possible.

Currently, Web Security Scanner only supports public URLs and IPs that aren't behind a firewall. Web Security Scanner currently supports the App Engine standard environment and App Engine flexible environments, Compute Engine instances, and GKE resources.
 Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/concepts-web-security-scanner-overview>

NEW QUESTION 164

- (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 167

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 2)

You are storing sensitive information in a Cloud Storage bucket. For legal reasons, you need to be able to record all requests that read any of the stored data. You want to make sure you comply with these requirements. What should you do?

- A. Scan the bucket using the Data Loss Prevention API.
- B. Enable Data Access audit logs for the Cloud Storage API.
- C. Enable the Identity Aware Proxy API on the project.
- D. Allow only a single Service Account access to read the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Logged information

Your Google Cloud projects contain only the audit logs for resources that are directly within the Cloud project. Other Google Cloud resources, such as folders, organizations, and billing accounts, contain the audit logs for the entity itself.

Available audit logs

The following types of audit logs are available for Cloud Storage:

- **Admin Activity audit logs:** Entries for `ADMIN_WRITE` operations that modify the configuration or metadata of a Cloud project, bucket, or object. You can't disable Admin Activity audit logs.
- **Data Access audit logs:** Entries for operations that modify objects or read a Cloud project, bucket, or object. There are several sub-types of Data Access audit logs:
 - `ADMIN_READ`: Entries for operations that read the configuration or metadata of a Cloud project, bucket, or object.
 - `DATA_READ`: Entries for operations that read an object.
 - `DATA_WRITE`: Entries for operations that create or modify an object.

To receive Data Access audit logs, you must **explicitly enable** them.

For fuller descriptions of the audit log types, see [Types of audit logs](#).

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logging>

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Topic 2)

Considering Different Storage and database options e.g. Cloud Datastore, Cloud SQL, Cloud Storage, etc. Which of the following statements is/are correct? (Select two answer)

- Cloud DataStore and Cloud SQL have Terabytes + and Terabytes Capacity respectively.
- Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have Petabytes + capacity.
- Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have not Petabytes + capacity.
- None of the above.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 2)

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

- Build the mobile app with Cloud SQL as the backend
- Build the mobile app with Cloud Storage as the backend
- Build the mobile application with Firebase as the backend
- Build the mobile app with Cloud Spanner as the backend

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 178

- (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?

- Use a serverless option like Cloud Functions that will automatically scale as much as required.
- Instead of using a "general purpose" machine family, use "compute-optimized" machine family.
- Since processing could also be dependent on reading and writing data to the disk, use a fast Local SSD.
- 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 182

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following statements is / are correct about Machine Learning?

- Machine learning examples include chatbots and automated virtual assistants to automate routine customer service tasks and speed up issue resolution.
- Machine learning automates the job of building statistical models with Human Intervention.
- Robotic process automation (RPA) can not be attached with ML.
- None of the Above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Customer service

Machine learning examples include chatbots and automated virtual assistants to automate routine customer service tasks and speed up issue resolution.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 2)

Which of the followings are core components of Anthos?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 2)

What is a key difference between VMs and containers?

- A. Virtual Machines take less time to launch; containers take longer to launch.
- B. Virtual Machines can only run Linux; containers can run any operating system.
- C. Virtual Machines use a shared operating system and are therefore lighter; containers are heavier on resources.
- D. Each Virtual Machine in a machine has its own operating system; containers will share the same operating system.

Answer: D

Explanation:

VMs have their individual OSs. All containers on a node use the host operating system.

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 195

- (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 199

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Lift and shift

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 2)

Your customer is moving from AWS to Google Cloud. Data also needs to be moved. There is about 50TB of data. On AWS, the data resides in an S3 bucket. It is going to be moved to Cloud Storage. Data is also being continuously generated on S3 prior to the cutover. It is preferable that this is also periodically transferred. What is the best way to move the data?

- A. Use the gsutil command-line option
- B. Use the Google Cloud console to drag and drop the files easily
- C. Use the Storage Transfer Service
- D. Use a Transfer Appliance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. We can also schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.

Storage Transfer Service is a product that enables you to:

- Move or backup data to a Cloud Storage bucket either from other cloud storage providers or from a local or cloud POSIX file system.
- Move data from one Cloud Storage bucket to another, so that it is available to different groups of users or applications.
- Move data from Cloud Storage to a local or cloud file system
- Move data between file systems.
- Periodically move data as part of a data processing pipeline or analytical workflow.

Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. For example, you can:

- Schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.
- Delete existing objects in the destination bucket if they don't have a corresponding object in the source.
- Delete data source objects after transferring them.
- Schedule periodic synchronization from a data source to a data sink with advanced filters based on file creation dates, filenames, and the times of day you prefer to import data.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/storage-transfer/docs/overview>

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/transferring-data-from-amazon-s3-to-cloud-storage-using-vpc-service-controls-and-storage-transfer-service>

NEW QUESTION 214

- (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-slas-and-slos>

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is/are core storage options available on the Google Cloud Platform?

- A. Cloud Storage and Cloud Data Store
- B. Cloud Spanner
- C. Cloud SQL and Google Big Table
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Google Cloud Platform has other storage options to meet your needs for structured, unstructured, transactional and relational data. Core storage options: Cloud Storage, Cloud SQL, Cloud Spanner, Cloud Data Store and Google Big Table. Depending on your application, you might want to use one or several of these services to get the job done.

NEW QUESTION 224

- (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 229

- (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 232

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

What Bare Metal Solution provides

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 235

- (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 237

- (Topic 2)

You are a program manager in a company and handling a project and you need to create a virtual machine on Google Cloud console that will be very simple to set up, by flipping a bit via command, API, or with developer console that gives you 30 seconds to shut down when you're preempted, allow you to save your work that also helps in the company budget up to 70-80% of less charges than the regular VMs.

- A. Bare Metal Solutions
- B. Preemptible Virtual Machines.
- C. Google Cloud VM Instances
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Preemptible VMs have all these features

Simple configuration

Create a preemptible instance simply by flipping a bit via command, API, or developer console.

Easy extensibility

Attach GPUs and local SSDs to preemptible instances for additional performance and savings.

Graceful shutdown

Compute Engine gives you 30 seconds to shut down when you're preempted, letting you save your work in progress for later.

Large scale computing

Spin up as many instances as you need and turn them off when you're done. You only pay for what you use.

Quickly reclaim capacity

Managed instance groups automatically recreate your instances when they're preempted (if capacity is available).

Fixed pricing

Preemptible VMs have fixed pricing up to 80% off regular instances. They show up on your bill separately so you'll see just how much you're saving.

NEW QUESTION 239

- (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 242

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Topic 2)

You are consulting for a client who is migrating to Google Cloud. They presently have a matrix organization. Their IT environments were managed around projects. Each team had multiple projects. All the projects had a flat structure under the company. What would you advise them when planning for the move?

- A. On Google Cloud, create a folder corresponding to each team
- B. Under that, there could be projects or further sub folders as the team decides.

- C. In terms of not disturbing the project developers and testers, advise them that the strategic decision is to retain the structure on Google Cloud also.
- D. Since a Project could spawn other sub-Projects, on Google Cloud it is better to assign a folder for each Project.
- E. The flat structure is what is currently used in IT organizations, and this can be used as-is which will provide the best results.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Folders for a related group of projects are the recommended approach.
-> A flat structure under the organization node is possible on Google Cloud, but it is not recommended. It becomes tougher to manage.
-> Projects cannot have sub-projects; there can only be resources within Projects.
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource-hierarchy>

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 256

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Topic 2)

Virtual Machine vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive one of the following discounts? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Military Discounts
- B. Spot Instances
- C. Committed-Use
- D. Sustained-Use
- E. Preemptible VMs

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Sustained, Committed and Preemptible vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive discounts VM vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive discounts Sustained-use discounts—Google offers up to 30% off for workloads that run for most of the billing month on GCP services. Committed-use discounts—users can save up to 57% by committing to use an instance for a certain time period, with no upfront payment and with the flexibility to change instances during the commitment period. Preemptible VMs—similar to the concept of AWS spot instances, Google offers up to 79% off for Virtual Machines that may be shut down at any time and replaced by others.
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/sustained-use-discounts> Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/signing-up-committed-use-discounts>
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- if the need is to authenticate the application to access your dataset, it's the application's service account that will be provided during the authentication, so the service account is to be created at their side to run the application

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following statements is/are true about Cloud Spanner offered by Google Cloud Platform.

- A. It can scale horizontally to support additional capacity.
- B. It comes with Zero Downtime, No Maintenance windows, and is proven for large and small workloads.
- C. You don't need to shard or replicate data.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Spanner:

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

- Get all the benefits of relational semantics and SQL with unlimited scale
- Start at any size and scale with no limits as your needs grow
- Enjoy high availability with zero scheduled downtime and online schema changes
- Deliver high-performance transactions with strong consistency across regions and continents
- Focus on innovation, eliminating manual tasks with capabilities like automatic sharding.

NEW QUESTION 273

- (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 274

- (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 279

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following statements is/are true about Google Cloud BigTable?

- A. It is not compatible with Hadoop.
- B. It Scales from Giga Byte to Peta Byte with No Downtime.
- C. It can not be used in Real-time Ad analytics and tracking thousands of IoT Devices Data.
- D. It is an enterprise-level Database that offers relational and non-relational features

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Bigtable

A fully managed, scalable NoSQL database service for large analytical and operational workloads with up to 99.999% availability.

- Consistent sub-10ms latency—handle millions of requests per second
- Ideal for use cases such as personalization, ad tech, fintech, digital media, and IoT
- Seamlessly scale to match your storage needs; no downtime during reconfiguration
- Designed with a storage engine for machine learning applications leading to better predictions
- Easily connect to Google Cloud services such as BigQuery or the Apache ecosystem

NEW QUESTION 284

- (Topic 2)

A large travel services company has been running all their workloads on Google Cloud in the previous year. They looked at their past usage of cloud resources and see that there is a consistent use of 10,000 virtual machines throughout the year. Based on the projections for the following year they have a strong indication that they will use at least this much or more capacity within Google Cloud. What is one way in which they can take advantage of this knowledge?

- A. They can use these numbers to negotiate a better contract with another public cloud number.
- B. They can cut costs by cutting down on the number of VMs used.
- C. They can get into a committed use contract with Google Cloud to get a significant discount on the usage of VMs.
- D. They can ask for a sustained use discount.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Compute Engine lets you purchase committed use contracts in return for deeply discounted prices for VM usage. These discounts are referred to as committed use discounts. Committed use discounts are ideal for workloads with predictable resource needs. When you purchase a committed use contract, you purchase Compute Engine resources—such as vCPUs, memory, GPUs, local SSDs, and sole-tenant nodes—at a discounted price in return for committing to paying for those resources for 1 year or 3 years. The discount is up to 57% for most resources like machine types or GPUs. The discount is up to 70% for memory-optimized machine types.

NEW QUESTION 288

- (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 291

- (Topic 2)

Cloud Data Loss Prevention (DLP) is a fully managed service designed to help discover, classify, and protect the most sensitive data. DLP provides three key features (Select Three Answers)

- A. Classification
- B. De-identification
- C. De-classification
- D. Inspection
- E. Reinspection

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Classification. De-classification and Inspection

Classification is the process to inspect the data and know what data we have, how sensitive it is, and the likelihood. Inspection and classification happen here.

De-identification is the process of removing, masking, replacing information from data.

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

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Topic 2)

What cloud deployment model is generally deployed between organizations such as non- profits, hospitals or even enterprises that share similar requirements or interests?

- A. Hybrid
- B. Community
- C. Private
- D. Public

Answer: B

Explanation:

Community Cloud – The cloud infrastructure is planned for selective use by a particular community of consumers from organizations that have mutual interests like security needs, policy, and compliance considerations.

Reference link- https://csrc.nist.gov/glossary/term/community_cloud

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Vision API allows you to programmatically identify images, text, etc. in the document. This would be the best option.

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

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Topic 2)

What cloud service model would you want to select if you want to solve a particular business problem by providing CRM services in the cloud to your enterprises?

- A. CaaS
- B. SaaS
- C. PaaS
- D. IaaS

Answer: B

Explanation:

SaaS – Software as a Service (SaaS) provides you a complete product that is run and managed by the service provider. You worry only about using the software and not about infrastructure.

SaaS provides the lowest level of flexibility and management control over the infrastructure. (Example: Google Gsuite and MS O365)

NEW QUESTION 304

- (Topic 2)

You are working in a company where you need to store Terabytes of Image Data daily and process them e.g. Taking photos of the entire planet 24 hours every day with satellite and sending data to data centres to store and process it. Which of the following would be the best combination for your infrastructure.

You are working in a company where you need to store Terabytes of Image Data daily and process them e.g. Taking photos of the entire planet 24 hours every day with satellite and

sending data to data centres to store and process it. Which of the following would be the best combination for your infrastructure.

- A. Bare Metal Solutions with Google Cloud Storage.
- B. Google Cloud Storage & Google Cloud Compute Engines
- C. Google Cloud Storage & Preemptible VMs.
- D. None of the Above

Answer: C

Explanation:

The above is a real world example of a company named Planet, where they sent around 80+ satellites to take pictures of earth every day, 24 hours. They run around 40,000 preemptible VMs concurrently.

Preemptible instances function like normal instances but have the following limitations: Compute Engine might stop preemptible instances at any time due to system events. The probability that Compute Engine will stop a preemptible instance for a system event is generally low, but might vary from day to day and from zone to zone depending on current conditions.

Compute Engine always stops preemptible instances after they run for 24 hours. Certain actions reset this 24-hour counter.

Preemptible instances are finite Compute Engine resources, so they might not always be available.

Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.

Due to the above limitations, preemptible instances are not covered by any Service Level Agreement (and, for clarity, are excluded from the Compute Engine SLA).

The Google Cloud Free Tier credits for Compute Engine do not apply to preemptible instances.

Important: Spot VMs are the latest version of preemptible VMs. New and existing preemptible VMs continue to be supported, and preemptible VMs use the same pricing model as Spot VMs. However, Spot VMs provide new features that preemptible VMs do not support. For example, preemptible VMs can only run for up to 24 hours at a time, but Spot VMs do not have a maximum runtime. [Learn more about Spot VMs and how to create Spot VMs.](#)

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

NEW QUESTION 309

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 311

- (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 312

- (Topic 2)

You are a DevOps Engineer in an E-commerce company that sells products globally, across the countries, Customers buy products, add them to carts or check-in stock from different parts of the world with different timestamps, you need to choose a database that can scale globally without any hassle and lots of developer support, it should be consistent across regions, can scale horizontally to support enormous user, automatically replicates, shards and even auto transaction processing. Which of the following database do you choose?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Spanner:

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

- Get all the benefits of relational semantics and SQL with unlimited scale
- Start at any size and scale with no limits as your needs grow
- Enjoy high availability with zero scheduled downtime and online schema changes
- Deliver high-performance transactions with strong consistency across regions and continents
- Focus on innovation, eliminating manual tasks with capabilities like automatic sharding

Automatic sharding

Cloud Spanner optimizes performance by automatically sharding the data based on request load and size of the data. As a result, you can spend less time worrying about how to scale your database and instead focus on scaling your business.

Strong transactional consistency

Purpose-built for external, strong, global transactional consistency.

Regional and multi-regional configurations

No matter where your users may be, apps backed by Cloud Spanner can read and write up-to-date strongly consistent data globally. Additionally, when running a multi-region instance, your database is able to survive a regional failure, and offers industry-leading 99.999% availability.

Online schema changes with no downtime

Cloud Spanner users can make a schema change, whether it's adding a column or adding an index while serving traffic with zero downtime. Hence you now have the flexibility to adapt your database to your business needs without compromising on the availability of your application.

NEW QUESTION 317

- (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 320

- (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 324

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 326

- (Topic 1)

A fitness band company is continuously ingesting data from millions of its consumers. Different kinds of data based on time, like location, heartbeat rate, temperature, movement, etc. are connect-ed. They need a high throughput database that can write data very fast. Since their users are spread across the world, they need the database to be geographically scalable. Consumers also want to see near-real-time visualizations of their activities. Which of these databases would be a good fit?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bigtable is the best suited for time series data. It also has high read-write throughput and ability to scale globally.

NEW QUESTION 329

- (Topic 1)

An organization currently stores its data on-premises and they receive different levels of traffic on their website every month. How could the organization benefit from modernizing their infrastructure with cloud technology?

- A. They can rely on the cloud provider for all website source code.
- B. Agile storage scalability.
- C. 100% service availability.
- D. They can shift from heavy operational expenditure to a capital expenditure model.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Organizations can scale in the cloud by paying for what they use, when they use it.

NEW QUESTION 330

- (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 335

- (Topic 1)

An organization wants to search for and share plug-and-play AI components which can easily build ML services into their project. Which Google Cloud product should the organi- zation use?

- A. Document AI
- B. AI Hub
- C. Cloud Talent Solution
- D. Recommendations AI

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because AI Hub is a hosted repository of plug-and-play AI compo-nents. Reference link:- <https://cloud.google.com/ai-hub/docs/release-notes>

NEW QUESTION 338

- (Topic 1)

Your company's development team is building an application that will be deployed on Cloud Run. You are designing a CI/CD pipeline so that any new version of the application can be deployed in the fewest number of steps possible using the CI/CD pipeline you are designing. You need to select a storage location for the images of the application after the CI part of your pipeline has built them. What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute Engine image containing the application
- B. Store the images in Container Registry
- C. Store the images in Cloud Storage
- D. Create a Compute Engine disk containing the application

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/pushing-and-pulling>

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Topic 1)

An organization has created an ecommerce website. What data on this website would be considered structured data?

- A. Product photographs
- B. Product reviews
- C. Product descriptions
- D. Product ratings score

Answer: D

Explanation:

Because product ratings are structured because they are numerical scores.

NEW QUESTION 342

- (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 347

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

It would be most straightforward to use AutoML Image. Put the images in Cloud Storage, point to it from AutoML, and start the model building process.

Reference Link- <https://cloud.google.com/automl>

NEW QUESTION 350

- (Topic 1)

An organization with hybrid cloud architecture wants to build an application once and be able to run it both on-premises and in their public cloud. Which Google Cloud solution should the organization use?

- A. Cloud Functions
- B. App Engine
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Anthos

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anthos allows organizations to build an application once and run it anywhere. Migrate directly from VMs, Build, deploy, and optimize apps on GKE, Anthos serverless landing zones and VMs anywhere—simply, flexibly, and securely. A hybrid cloud is one in which applications are running in a combination of different environments. Hybrid cloud computing approaches are widespread because almost no one today relies entirely on the public cloud. Many of you have invested millions of dollars and thousands of hours into on-premises infrastructure over the past few decades. The most common hybrid cloud example is combining a public and private cloud environment, like an on-premises data center, and a public cloud computing environment, like Google Cloud. In the "How-to hybrid" section below, we discuss how some of you may operate a combination of on-premises and multiple public cloud environments, effectively being both hybrid and multicloud.

Want to learn more about Google Cloud’s hybrid cloud offering? Check out [Anthos](#).

Reference Link- <https://cloud.google.com/anthos>

NEW QUESTION 351

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Federating Google Cloud with Active Directory

[Send feedback](#)

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

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

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

Implementing federation

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 356

- (Topic 1)

Your team is using BigQuery as your central data warehouse. You are running a certain workload that you’ve run frequently over the last few days. It is a short, high capacity analytics workload. Which of the following would be an appropriate pricing model to use?

- A. There is no need for any pricing model the first 1 TB of query data processed per month is free.
- B. On-demand pricing
- C. Flex Slots
- D. Flat-rate reservations

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A is Correct- BigQuery Flex Slots for cyclical workloads that require extra capacity, or for workloads that need to process a lot of data in a short time, and so would be less expensive to run using reserved slots for a short time.

NEW QUESTION 358

- (Topic 1)

Your ed-tech start-up was originally launched in a small geography. Any user sign-ups, course progress, tests taken, etc. are captured on a self-managed MySQL database. Every user generates many such transactions. Now you're taking the application globally and preparing for a much larger influx of users from all over the world. The existing MySQL server is unlikely to be able to scale. Which convenient option can be considered?

- A. Migrate to BigQuery
- B. Migrate to Cloud Spanner
- C. Migrate to Cloud SQL
- D. Migrate to Bigtable

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Spanner is a global scale SQL database that scales extremely well. That would be the best choice.

NEW QUESTION 360

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 362

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 366

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anthos

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 371

- (Topic 1)

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 372

- (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 377

- (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 379

- (Topic 1)

How do Migrate for Compute Engine and Migrate for Anthos differ?

- A. Unlike Migrate for Anthos, Migrate for Compute Engine assumes that the migration source is VMware vSphere.
- B. Migrate for Compute Engine charges for ingress, but Migrate for Anthos does not.
- C. Migrate for Compute Engine is closed source, and Migrate for Anthos is open source.
- D. Migrate for Anthos migrates to containers, and Migrate for Compute Engine migrates to virtual machines.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/migrate/anthos>
Migrate workloads to Compute Engine with Migrate for Compute Engine. Migrate from Compute Engine to containers with Migrate for Anthos and GKE.
This method makes sense, for instance, in cases where you want to conduct a data-center migration and migrate all workloads into Compute Engine, and only at a second stage selectively modernize suitable workloads to containers.
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated
<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/containers/docs/architecture>

NEW QUESTION 382

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