

Google

Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Architect

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

Dress4Win has end-to-end tests covering 100% of their endpoints. They want to ensure that the move to the cloud does not introduce any new bugs. Which additional testing methods should the developers employ to prevent an outage?

- A. They should enable Google Stackdriver Debugger on the application code to show errors in the code.
- B. They should add additional unit tests and production scale load tests on their cloud staging environment.
- C. They should run the end-to-end tests in the cloud staging environment to determine if the code is working as intended.
- D. They should add canary tests so developers can measure how much of an impact the new release causes to latency.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

Dress4Win has asked you to recommend machine types they should deploy their application servers to. How should you proceed?

- A. Perform a mapping of the on-premises physical hardware cores and RAM to the nearest machine types in the cloud.
- B. Recommend that Dress4Win deploy application servers to machine types that offer the highest RAM to CPU ratio available.
- C. Recommend that Dress4Win deploy into production with the smallest instances available, monitor them over time, and scale the machine type up until the desired performance is reached.
- D. Identify the number of virtual cores and RAM associated with the application server virtual machines align them to a custom machine type in the cloud, monitor performance, and scale the machine types up until the desired performance is reached.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

You want to ensure Dress4Win's sales and tax records remain available for infrequent viewing by auditors for at least 10 years. Cost optimization is your top priority. Which cloud services should you choose?

- A. Google Cloud Storage Coldline to store the data, and gsutil to access the data.
- B. Google Cloud Storage Nearline to store the data, and gsutil to access the data.
- C. Google Bigtable with US or EU as location to store the data, and gcloud to access the data.
- D. BigQuery to store the data, and a web server cluster in a managed instance group to access the data.
- E. Google Cloud SQL mirrored across two distinct regions to store the data, and a Redis cluster in a managed instance group to access the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

Dress4Win has configured a new uptime check with Google Stackdriver for several of their legacy services. The Stackdriver dashboard is not reporting the services as healthy. What should they do?

- A. Install the Stackdriver agent on all of the legacy web servers.
- B. In the Cloud Platform Console download the list of the uptime servers' IP addresses and create an inbound firewall rule
- C. Configure their load balancer to pass through the User-Agent HTTP header when the value matches GoogleStackdriverMonitoring-UptimeChecks (<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring>)
- D. Configure their legacy web servers to allow requests that contain user-Agent HTTP header when the value matches GoogleStackdriverMonitoring—UptimeChecks (<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring>)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 4)

The current Dress4win system architecture has high latency to some customers because it is located in one data center.

As of a future evaluation and optimizing for performance in the cloud, Dress4win wants to distribute its system architecture to multiple locations when Google cloud platform. Which approach should they use?

- A. Use regional managed instance groups and a global load balancer to increase performance because the regional managed instance group can grow instances in each region separately based on traffic.
- B. Use a global load balancer with a set of virtual machines that forward the requests to a closer group of virtual machines managed by your operations team.
- C. Use regional managed instance groups and a global load balancer to increase reliability by providing automatic failover between zones in different regions.
- D. Use a global load balancer with a set of virtual machines that forward the requests to a closer group of virtual machines as part of a separate managed instance groups.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

Dress4Win has asked you for advice on how to migrate their on-premises MySQL deployment to the cloud. They want to minimize downtime and performance impact to their on-premises solution during the migration. Which approach should you recommend?

- A. Create a dump of the on-premises MySQL master server, and then shut it down, upload it to the cloud environment, and load into a new MySQL cluster.
- B. Setup a MySQL replica server/slave in the cloud environment, and configure it for asynchronous replication from the MySQL master server on-premises until cutover.
- C. Create a new MySQL cluster in the cloud, configure applications to begin writing to both on-premises and cloud MySQL masters, and destroy the original cluster at cutover.
- D. Create a dump of the MySQL replica server into the cloud environment, load it into: Google Cloud Datastore, and configure applications to read/write to Cloud Datastore at cutover.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 5)

You are responsible for the Google Cloud environment in your company. Multiple departments need access to their own projects, and the members within each department will have the same project responsibilities. You want to structure your Google Cloud environment for minimal maintenance and maximum overview of IAM permissions as each department's projects start and end. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a Google Group per department and add all department members to their respective groups. Create a folder per department and grant the respective group the required IAM permissions at the folder level. Add the projects under the respective folders.
- B. Grant all department members the required IAM permissions for their respective projects.
- C. Create a Google Group per department and add all department members to their respective groups. Grant each group the required IAM permissions for their respective projects.
- D. Create a folder per department and grant the respective members of the department the required IAM permissions at the folder level.
- E. Structure all projects for each department under the respective folders.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This option follows the Google-recommended practices for structuring a Google Cloud environment for minimal maintenance and maximum overview of IAM permissions. By creating a Google Group per department and adding all department members to their respective groups, you can simplify user management and avoid granting IAM permissions to individual users. By creating a folder per department and granting the respective group the required IAM permissions at the folder level, you can enforce consistent policies across all projects within each department and avoid granting IAM permissions at the project level. By adding the projects under the respective folders, you can organize your resources hierarchically and leverage inheritance of IAM policies from folders to projects. The other options are not optimal for this scenario, because they either require granting IAM permissions to individual users (B, C), or do not use Google Groups to manage users (D). References:

? <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/framework/system-design>

? <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/best-practices-for-planning>

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

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 5)

Your company wants you to build a highly reliable web application with a few public APIs as the backend. You don't expect a lot of user traffic, but traffic could spike occasionally.

You want to leverage Cloud Load Balancing, and the solution must be cost-effective for users. What should you do?

- A. Store static content such as HTML and images in Cloud CD.
- B. Host the APIs on App Engine and store the user data in Cloud SQL.
- C. Store static content such as HTML and images in a Cloud Storage bucket.
- D. Host the APIs on a zonal Google Kubernetes Engine cluster with worker nodes in multiple zones, and save the user data in Cloud Spanner.
- E. Store static content such as HTML and images in Cloud CD.
- F. Use Cloud Run to host the APIs and save the user data in Cloud SQL.
- G. Store static content such as HTML and images in a Cloud Storage bucket.
- H. Use Cloud Functions to host the APIs and save the user data in Firestore.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https/setting-up-https-serverless#gcloud:-cloud-functions> <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/networking/better-load-balancing-for-app-engine-cloud-run-and-functions>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 5)

Your company has a networking team and a development team. The development team runs applications on Compute Engine instances that contain sensitive data. The development team requires administrative permissions for Compute Engine. Your company requires all network resources to be managed by the networking team. The development team does not want the networking team to have access to the sensitive data on the instances. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Create a project with a standalone VPC and assign the Network Admin role to the networking team.* 2. Create a second project with a standalone VPC and assign the Compute Admin role to the development team.* 3. Use Cloud VPN to join the two VPCs.
- B. * 1. Create a project with a standalone Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), assign the Network Admin role to the networking team, and assign the Compute Admin role to the development team.
- C. * 1. Create a project with a Shared VPC and assign the Network Admin role to the networking team.* 2. Create a second project without a VPC, configure it as a Shared VPC service project, and assign the Compute Admin role to the development team.
- D. * 1. Create a project with a standalone VPC and assign the Network Admin role to the networking team.* 2. Create a second project with a standalone VPC and assign the Compute Admin role to the development team.* 3. Use VPC Peering to join the two VPCs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this scenario, a large organization has a central team that manages security and networking controls for the entire organization. Developers do not have permissions to make changes to any network or security settings defined by the security and networking team but they are granted permission to create resources such as virtual machines in shared subnets. To facilitate this the organization makes use of a shared VPC (Virtual Private Cloud). A shared VPC allows creation of a VPC network of RFC 1918 IP spaces that associated projects (service projects) can then use. Developers using the associated projects can create VM instances in the shared VPC network spaces. The organization's network and security admins can create subnets, VPNs, and firewall rules usable by all the projects in the VPC network. https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/networking#single_team_manages_security_network_for_organization

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 5)

Your company is planning to upload several important files to Cloud Storage. After the upload is completed, they want to verify that the upload content is identical to what they have on- premises. You want to minimize the cost and effort of performing this check. What should you do?

A.

- 1) Use gsutil -m to upload all the files to Cloud Storage.
- 2) Use gsutil cp to download the uploaded files
- 3) Use Linux diff to compare the content of the files

B.

- 1) Use gsutil -m to upload all the files to Cloud Storage.
- 2) Develop a custom Java application that computes CRC32C hashes
- 3) Use gsutil ls -L gs://[YOUR_BUCKET_NAME] to collect CRC32C hashes of the uploaded files
- 4) Compare the hashes

C.

- 1) Use Linux shasum to compute a digest of files you want to upload
- 2) Use gsutil -m to upload all the files to the Cloud Storage
- 3) Use gsutil cp to download the uploaded files
- 4) Use Linux shasum to compute a digest of the downloaded files 5. Compare the hashes

D.

- 1) Use gsutil -m to upload all the files to Cloud Storage.
- 2) Use gsutil hash -c FILE_NAME to generate CRC32C hashes of all on-premises files 3) Use gsutil ls -L gs://[YOUR_BUCKET_NAME] to collect CRC32C hashes of the uploaded files
- 4) Compare the hashes

A.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/hash>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 5)

You want to store critical business information in Cloud Storage buckets. The information is regularly changed but previous versions need to be referenced on a regular basis. You want to ensure that there is a record of all changes to any information in these buckets. You want to ensure that accidental edits or deletions can be easily rolled back. Which feature should you enable?

- A. Bucket Lock
- B. Object Versioning
- C. Object change notification
- D. Object Lifecycle Management

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 5)

Your company has an application running on multiple Compute Engine instances. You need to ensure that the application can communicate with an on-premises service that requires high throughput via internal IPs, while minimizing latency. What should you do?

- A. Use OpenVPN to configure a VPN tunnel between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud.
- B. Configure a direct peering connection between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud.
- C. Use Cloud VPN to configure a VPN tunnel between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud.
- D. Configure a Cloud Dedicated Interconnect connection between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/setting-up-private-access-to-cloud-apis-through-vpn-tunnels>

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 5)

Your company recently acquired a company that has infrastructure in Google Cloud. Each company has its own Google Cloud organization Each company is using a Shared Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) to provide network connectivity for its applications Some of the subnets used by both companies overlap In order for both businesses to integrate, the applications need to have private network connectivity. These applications are not on overlapping subnets. You want to provide connectivity with minimal re-engineering. What should you do?

- A. Set up VPC peering and peer each Shared VPC together
- B. Configure SSH port forwarding on each application to provide connectivity between applications in the different Shared VPCs
- C. Migrate the projects from the acquired company into your company's Google Cloud organization Re launch the instances in your company's Shared VPC
- D. Set up a Cloud VPN gateway in each Shared VPC and peer Cloud VPNs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 5)

Your BigQuery project has several users. For audit purposes, you need to see how many queries each user ran in the last month.

- A. Connect Google Data Studio to BigQuery
- B. Create a dimension for the users and a metric for the amount of queries per user.
- C. In the BigQuery interface, execute a query on the JOBS table to get the required information.
- D. Use 'bq show' to list all job
- E. Per job, use 'bq ls' to list job information and get the required information.
- F. Use Cloud Audit Logging to view Cloud Audit Logs, and create a filter on the query operation to get the required information.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 5)

Your company has just recently activated Cloud Identity to manage users. The Google Cloud Organization has been configured as well. The security team needs to secure protects that will be part of the Organization. They want to prohibit IAM users outside the domain from gaining permissions from now on. What should they do?

- A. Configure an organization policy to restrict identities by domain
- B. Configure an organization policy to block creation of service accounts
- C. Configure Cloud Scheduler to trigger a Cloud Function every hour that removes all users that don't belong to the Cloud identity domain from all projects.
- D. Create a technical user (e.g. crawler@yourdomain.com), and give it the protect owner role at root organization level. Write a bash script that:
 - Lists all the IAM rules of all projects within the organization
 - Deletes all users that do not belong to the company domainCreate a Compute Engine instance in a project within the Organization and configure gcloud to be executed with technical user credentials. Configure a cron job that executes the bash script every hour.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/restricting-domains>

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 5)

Your application needs to process credit card transactions. You want the smallest scope of Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliance without compromising the ability to analyze transactional data and trends relating to which payment methods are used. How should you design your architecture?

- A. Create a tokenizer service and store only tokenized data.
- B. Create separate projects that only process credit card data.
- C. Create separate subnetworks and isolate the components that process credit card data.
- D. Streamline the audit discovery phase by labeling all of the virtual machines (VMs) that process PCI data.
- E. Enable Logging export to Google BigQuery and use ACLs and views to scope the data shared with the auditor.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/pci-dss-compliance-in-gcp>

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 5)

Your solution is producing performance bugs in production that you did not see in staging and test environments. You want to adjust your test and deployment procedures to avoid this problem in the future. What should you do?

- A. Deploy fewer changes to production.
- B. Deploy smaller changes to production.
- C. Increase the load on your test and staging environments.
- D. Deploy changes to a small subset of users before rolling out to production.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 5)

Your operations team currently stores 10 TB of data in an object storage service from a third-party provider. They want to move this data to a Cloud Storage bucket as quickly as possible, following Google-recommended practices. They want to minimize the cost of this data migration. When approach should they use?

- A. Use the gsutil mv command to move the data
- B. Use the Storage Transfer Service to move the data
- C. Download the data to a Transfer Appliance and ship it to Google
- D. Download the data to the on-premises data center and upload it to the Cloud Storage bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets#transfer-options>
<https://cloud.google.com/storage-transfer-service>

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 5)

A lead software engineer tells you that his new application design uses websockets and HTTP sessions that are not distributed across the web servers. You want to help him ensure his application will run properly on Google Cloud Platform. What should you do?

- A. Help the engineer to convert his websocket code to use HTTP streaming.
- B. Review the encryption requirements for websocket connections with the security team.
- C. Meet with the cloud operations team and the engineer to discuss load balancer options.
- D. Help the engineer redesign the application to use a distributed user session service that does not rely on websockets and HTTP sessions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Google Cloud Platform (GCP) HTTP(S) load balancing provides global load balancing for HTTP(S) requests destined for your instances. The HTTP(S) load balancer has native support for the WebSocket protocol.

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Topic 5)

You deploy your custom Java application to Google App Engine. It fails to deploy and gives you the following stack trace.

```
java.lang.SecurityException: SHA1 digest error for
com/Altostrat/CloakedServlet.class
    at com.google.appengine.runtime.Request.process
-d36f818a24b8cf1d (Request.java)
    at
sun.security.util.ManifestEntryVerifier.verify
(ManifestEntryVerifier.java:210)
    at java.util.jar.JarVerifier.processEntry
(JarVerifier.java:218)
    at java.util.jar.JarVerifier.update
(JarVerifier.java:205)
    at
java.util.jar.JarVerifiersVerifierStream.read
(JarVerifier.java:428)
    at sun.misc.Resource.getBytes
(Resource.java:124)
    at java.net.URL.ClassLoader.defineClass
(URLClassLoader.java:273)
    at sun.reflect.GeneratedMethodAccessor5.invoke
(Unknown Source)
    at
sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke
(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:43)
    at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke
(Method.java:616)
    at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClass
(ClassLoader.java:266)
```

What should you do?

- A. Upload missing JAR files and redeploy your application.
- B. Digitally sign all of your JAR files and redeploy your application
- C. Recompile the CLoakedServlet class using and MD5 hash instead of SHA1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 5)

One of the developers on your team deployed their application in Google Container Engine with the Dockerfile below. They report that their application deployments are taking too long.

```
FROM ubuntu:16.04

COPY . /src

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python python-pip

RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

You want to optimize this Dockerfile for faster deployment times without adversely affecting the app's functionality. Which two actions should you take? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Remove Python after running pip.
- B. Remove dependencies from requirements.txt.
- C. Use a slimmed-down base image like Alpine linux.
- D. Use larger machine types for your Google Container Engine node pools.
- E. Copy the source after the package dependencies (Python and pip) are installed.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

The speed of deployment can be changed by limiting the size of the uploaded app, limiting the complexity of the build necessary in the Dockerfile, if present, and by ensuring a fast and reliable internet connection.

Note: Alpine Linux is built around musl libc and busybox. This makes it smaller and more resource efficient than traditional GNU/Linux distributions. A container requires no more

than 8 MB and a minimal installation to disk requires around 130 MB of storage. Not only do you get a fully-fledged Linux environment but a large selection of packages from the repository.

References: <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/google-appengine/hZMEkmmObDU> <https://www.alpinelinux.org/about/>

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 5)

Your company runs several databases on a single MySQL instance. They need to take backups of a specific database at regular intervals. The backup activity needs to complete as quickly as possible and cannot be allowed to impact disk performance. How should you configure the storage?

- A. Configure a cron job to use the gcloud tool to take regular backups using persistent disk snapshots.
- B. Mount a Local SSD volume as the backup location.
- C. After the backup is complete, use gsutil to move the backup to Google Cloud Storage.
- D. Use gcsfuse to mount a Google Cloud Storage bucket as a volume directly on the instance and write backups to the mounted location using mysqldump.
- E. Mount additional persistent disk volumes onto each virtual machine (VM) instance in a RAID10 array and use LVM to create snapshots to send to Cloud Storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/sql-server/best-practices>

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Topic 5)

You need to deploy a stateful workload on Google Cloud. The workload can scale horizontally, but each instance needs to read and write to the same POSIX filesystem. At high load, the stateful workload needs to support up to 100 MB/s of writes. What should you do?

- A. Use a persistent disk for each instance.
- B. Use a regional persistent disk for each instance.
- C. Create a Cloud Filestore instance and mount it in each instance.
- D. Create a Cloud Storage bucket and mount it in each instance using gcsfuse.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gcs-fuse#notes>

Cloud Filestore: Cloud Filestore is a scalable and highly available shared file service fully managed by Google. Cloud Filestore provides persistent storage ideal for shared workloads. It is best suited for enterprise applications requiring persistent, durable, shared storage which is accessed by NFS or requires a POSIX compliant file system.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gcs-fuse>

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 5)

Your company operates nationally and plans to use GCP for multiple batch workloads, including some that are not time-critical. You also need to use GCP services that are HIPAA-certified and manage service costs. How should you design to meet Google best practices?

- A. Provisioning preemptible VMs to reduce cost
- B. Discontinue use of all GCP services and APIs that are not HIPAA-compliant.
- C. Provisioning preemptible VMs to reduce cost
- D. Disable and then discontinue use of all GCP services and APIs that are not HIPAA-compliant.
- E. Provision standard VMs in the same region to reduce cost
- F. Discontinue use of all GCP services and APIs that are not HIPAA-compliant.
- G. Provision standard VMs to the same region to reduce cost
- H. Disable and then discontinue use of all GCP services and APIs that are not HIPAA-compliant.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/hipaa/>

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 5)

You have an application that runs in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Over the last 2 weeks, customers have reported that a specific part of the application returns errors very frequently. You currently have no logging or monitoring solution enabled on your GKE cluster. You want to diagnose the problem, but you have not been able to replicate the issue. You want to cause minimal disruption to the application. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Update your GKE cluster to use Cloud Operations for GKE.* 2. Use the GKE Monitoring dashboard to investigate logs from affected Pods.
- B. * 1. Create a new GKE cluster with Cloud Operations for GKE enabled.* 2. Migrate the affected Pods to the new cluster, and redirect traffic for those Pods to the new cluster.* 3. Use the GKE Monitoring dashboard to investigate logs from affected Pods.
- C. * 1. Update your GKE cluster to use Cloud Operations for GKE, and deploy Prometheus.* 2. Set an alert to trigger whenever the application returns an error.
- D. * 1. Create a new GKE cluster with Cloud Operations for GKE enabled, and deploy Prometheus.* 2. Migrate the affected Pods to the new cluster, and redirect traffic for those Pods to the new cluster.* 3. Set an alert to trigger whenever the application returns an error.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/using-logging-your-apps-running-kubernetes-engine>

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 5)

You are deploying an application to Google Cloud. The application is part of a system. The application in Google Cloud must communicate over a private network with applications in a non-Google Cloud environment. The expected average throughput is 200 kbps. The business requires:

- 99.99% system availability
- cost optimization

You need to design the connectivity between the locations to meet the business requirements. What should you provision?

- A. A Classic Cloud VPN gateway connected with one tunnel to an on-premises VPN gateway.
- B. A Classic Cloud VPN gateway connected with two tunnels to an on-premises VPN gateway.
- C. An HA Cloud VPN gateway connected with two tunnels to an on-premises VPN gateway.
- D. Two HA Cloud VPN gateways connected to two on-premises VPN gateway
- E. Configure each HA CloudVPN gateway to have two tunnels, each connected to different on-premises VPN gateways.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/concepts/topologies#configurations_that_support_9999_availability

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 5)

Your team will start developing a new application using microservices architecture on Kubernetes Engine. As part of the development lifecycle, any code change that has been pushed to the remote develop branch on your GitHub repository should be built and tested automatically. When the build and test are successful, the relevant microservice will be deployed automatically in the development environment. You want to ensure that all code deployed in the development environment follows this process. What should you do?

- A. Have each developer install a pre-commit hook on their workstation that tests the code and builds the container when committing on the development branch
- B. After a successful commit, have the developer deploy the newly built container image on the development cluster.
- C. Install a post-commit hook on the remote git repository that tests the code and builds the container when code is pushed to the development branch
- D. After a successful commit, have the developer deploy the newly built container image on the development cluster.
- E. Create a Cloud Build trigger based on the development branch that tests the code, builds the container, and stores it in Container Registry
- F. Create a deployment pipeline that watches for new images and deploys the new image on the development cluster
- G. Ensure only the deployment tool has access to deploy new versions.
- H. Create a Cloud Build trigger based on the development branch to build a new container image and store it in Container Registry
- I. Rely on Vulnerability Scanning to ensure the code tests succeed
- J. As the final step of the Cloud Build process, deploy the new container image on the development cluster
- K. Ensure only Cloud Build has access to deploy new versions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/overview>

Create a Cloud Build trigger based on the development branch that tests the code, builds the container, and stores it in Container Registry. Create a deployment pipeline that watches for new images and deploys the new image on the development cluster. Ensure only the deployment tool has access to deploy new versions.

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 5)

Your company uses Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) as a platform for all workloads. Your company has a single large GKE cluster that contains batch, stateful, and stateless workloads. The GKE cluster is configured with a single node pool with 200 nodes. Your company needs to reduce the cost of this cluster but does not want to compromise availability. What should you do?

- A. Create a second GKE cluster for the batch workloads only
- B. Allocate the 200 original nodes across both clusters.
- C. Configure a HorizontalPodAutoscaler for all stateless workloads and for all compatible stateful workload
- D. Configure the cluster to use node auto scaling.
- E. Configure CPU and memory limits on the namespaces in the cluster
- F. Configure all Pods to have a CPU and memory limits.
- G. Change the node pool to use spot VMs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

One way to reduce the cost of a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster without compromising availability is to use horizontal pod autoscalers (HPA) and node auto scaling. HPA allows you to automatically scale the number of Pods in a deployment based on the resource usage of the Pods. By configuring HPA for stateless workloads and for compatible stateful workloads, you can ensure that the number of Pods is automatically adjusted based on the actual resource usage, which can help to reduce costs. Node auto scaling allows you to automatically add or remove nodes from the node pool based on the resource usage of the cluster. By configuring node auto scaling, you can ensure that the cluster has the minimum number of nodes needed to meet the resource requirements of the workloads, which can also help to reduce costs.

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Topic 5)

You have deployed an application to Kubernetes Engine, and are using the Cloud SQL proxy container to make the Cloud SQL database available to the services running on Kubernetes. You are notified that the application is reporting database connection issues. Your company policies require a post-mortem. What should you do?

- A. Use `gcloud sql instances restart`.
- B. Validate that the Service Account used by the Cloud SQL proxy container still has the Cloud Build Editor role.
- C. In the GCP Console, navigate to Stackdriver Login
- D. Consult logs for Kubernetes Engine and Cloud SQL.
- E. In the GCP Console, navigate to Cloud SQ
- F. Restore the latest backu
- G. Use `kubect1` to restart all pods.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Topic 5)

You are configuring the cloud network architecture for a newly created project m Google Cloud that will host applications in Compote Engine Compute Engine virtual machine instances will be created in two different subnets (sub-a and sub-b) within a single region

- Instances in sub-a win have public IP addresses
- Instances in sub-b will have only private IP addresses

To download updated packages, instances must connect to a public repository outside the boundaries of Google Cloud You need to allow sub-b to access the external repository. What should you do?

- A. Enable Private Google Access on sub-b
- B. Configure Cloud NAT and select sub b m the NAT mapping section
- C. Configure a bastion host instance in sub a to connect to instances in sub-b
- D. Enable Identity Aware Proxy for TCP forwarding for instances in sub-b

Answer: B

Explanation:

? Cloud NAT (network address translation) lets Google Cloud virtual machine (VM) instances without external IP addresses and private Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters send outbound packets to the internet and receive any corresponding established inbound response packets¹. By configuring Cloud NAT and selecting sub-b in the NAT mapping section, you can allow instances in sub-b to access the external repository without exposing them to the internet¹.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 5)

An application development team has come to you for advice.They are planning to write and deploy an HTTP(S) API using Go 1.12. The API will have a very unpredictable workload and must remain reliable during peaks in traffic. They want to minimize operational overhead for this application. What approach should you recommend?

- A. Use a Managed Instance Group when deploying to Compute Engine
- B. Develop an application with containers, and deploy to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)
- C. Develop the application for App Engine standard environment
- D. Develop the application for App Engine Flexible environment using a custom runtime

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 5)

You have created several preemptible Linux virtual machine instances using Google Compute Engine. You want to properly shut down your application before the virtual machines are preempted. What should you do?

- A. Create a shutdown script named `k99.shutdown` in the `/etc/rc.6.d/` directory.
- B. Create a shutdown script registered as a `xinetd` service in Linux and configure a Stackdriver endpoint check to call the service.
- C. Create a shutdown script and use it as the value for a new metadata entry with the key `shutdown-script` in the Cloud Platform Console when you create the new virtual machine instance.
- D. Create a shutdown script, registered as a `xinetd` service in Linux, and use the `gcloud compute instances add-metadata` command to specify the service URL as the value for a new metadata entry with the key `shutdown-script-url`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 5)

Your web application must comply with the requirements of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). You are responsible for the technical architecture of your web application. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that your web application only uses native features and services of Google Cloud Platform, because Google already has various certifications and provides "pass-on" compliance when you use native features.
- B. Enable the relevant GDPR compliance setting within the GCP Console for each of the services in use within your application.
- C. Ensure that Cloud Security Scanner is part of your test planning strategy in order to pick up any compliance gaps.
- D. Define a design for the security of data in your web application that meets GDPR requirements.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/security/gdpr/?tab=tab4>

Reference: <https://www.mobiloud.com/blog/gdpr-compliant-mobile-app/>

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 5)

Your company acquired a healthcare startup and must retain its customers' medical information for up to 4 more years, depending on when it was created. Your corporate policy is to securely retain this data, and then delete it as soon as regulations allow.

Which approach should you take?

- A. Store the data in Google Drive and manually delete records as they expire.
- B. Anonymize the data using the Cloud Data Loss Prevention API and store it indefinitely.
- C. Store the data using the Cloud Storage and use lifecycle management to delete files when they expire.
- D. Store the data in Cloud Storage and run a nightly batch script that deletes all expired data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 5)

You need to migrate Hadoop jobs for your company's Data Science team without modifying the underlying infrastructure. You want to minimize costs and infrastructure management effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a Dataproc cluster using standard worker instances.
- B. Create a Dataproc cluster using preemptible worker instances.
- C. Manually deploy a Hadoop cluster on Compute Engine using standard instances.
- D. Manually deploy a Hadoop cluster on Compute Engine using preemptible instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/hadoop/hadoop-gcp-migration-jobs>

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 5)

You want to automate the creation of a managed instance group and a startup script to install the OS package dependencies. You want to minimize the startup time for VMs in the instance group.

What should you do?

- A. Use Terraform to create the managed instance group and a startup script to install the OS package dependencies.
- B. Create a custom VM image with all OS package dependencies.
- C. Use Deployment Manager to create the managed instance group with the VM image.
- D. Use Puppet to create the managed instance group and install the OS package dependencies.
- E. Use Deployment Manager to create the managed instance group and Ansible to install the OS package dependencies.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Custom images are more deterministic and start more quickly than instances with startup scripts. However, startup scripts are more flexible and let you update the apps and settings in your instances more easily." https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates/create-instance-templates#using_custom_or_public_images_in_your_instance_templates

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 5)

Your company wants to start using Google Cloud resources but wants to retain their on-premises Active Directory domain controller for identity management. What should you do?

- A. Use the Admin Directory API to authenticate against the Active Directory domain controller.
- B. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync to synchronize Active Directory usernames with cloud identities and configure SAML SSO.
- C. Use Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy configured to use the on-premises Active Directory domain controller as an identity provider.
- D. Use Compute Engine to create an Active Directory (AD) domain controller that is a replica of the on-premises AD domain controller using Google Cloud Directory Sync.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/solutions/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction#implementing_federation

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Topic 5)

A lead engineer wrote a custom tool that deploys virtual machines in the legacy data center. He wants to migrate the custom tool to the new cloud environment. You want to advocate for the adoption of Google Cloud Deployment Manager. What are two business risks of migrating to Cloud Deployment Manager? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Cloud Deployment Manager uses Python.
- B. Cloud Deployment Manager APIs could be deprecated in the future.
- C. Cloud Deployment Manager is unfamiliar to the company's engineers.
- D. Cloud Deployment Manager requires a Google APIs service account to run.
- E. Cloud Deployment Manager can be used to permanently delete cloud resources.
- F. Cloud Deployment Manager only supports automation of Google Cloud resources.

Answer: CF

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/deployments/deleting_deployments

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 5)

Your team is developing a web application that will be deployed on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Your CTO expects a successful launch and you need to ensure your application can handle the expected load of tens of thousands of users. You want to test the current deployment to ensure the latency of your application stays below a certain threshold. What should you do?

- A. Use a load testing tool to simulate the expected number of concurrent users and total requests to your application, and inspect the results.
- B. Enable autoscaling on the GKE cluster and enable horizontal pod autoscaling on your application deployment.
- C. Send curl requests to your application, and validate if the auto scaling works.
- D. Replicate the application over multiple GKE clusters in every Google Cloud region. Configure a global HTTP(S) load balancer to expose the different clusters over a single global IP address.
- E. Use Cloud Debugger in the development environment to understand the latency between the different microservices.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 5)

You are managing an application deployed on Cloud Run for Anthos, and you need to define a strategy for deploying new versions of the application. You want to evaluate the new code with a subset of production traffic to decide whether to proceed with the rollout. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a new revision to Cloud Run with the new version.
- B. Configure traffic percentage between revisions.
- C. Deploy a new service to Cloud Run with the new version.
- D. Add a Cloud Load Balancing instance in front of both services.
- E. In the Google Cloud Console page for Cloud Run, set up continuous deployment using Cloud Build for the development branch.
- F. As part of the Cloud Build trigger, configure the substitution variable TRAFFIC_PERCENTAGE with the percentage of traffic you want directed to a new version.
- G. In the Google Cloud Console, configure Traffic Director with a new Service that points to the new version of the application on Cloud Run.
- H. Configure Traffic Director to send a small percentage of traffic to the new version of the application.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/rollouts-rollbacks-traffic-migration>

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Topic 5)

Your web application uses Google Kubernetes Engine to manage several workloads. One workload requires a consistent set of hostnames even after pod scaling and relaunches.

Which feature of Kubernetes should you use to accomplish this?

- A. StatefulSets
- B. Role-based access control
- C. Container environment variables
- D. Persistent Volumes

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/stateful-application/basic-stateful-set/>

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 5)

Your company pushes batches of sensitive transaction data from its application server VMs to Cloud Pub/Sub for processing and storage. What is the Google-recommended way for your application to authenticate to the required Google Cloud services?

- A. Ensure that VM service accounts are granted the appropriate Cloud Pub/Sub IAM roles.
- B. Ensure that VM service accounts do not have access to Cloud Pub/Sub, and use VM access scopes to grant the appropriate Cloud Pub/Sub IAM roles.

- C. Generate an OAuth2 access token for accessing Cloud Pub/Sub, encrypt it, and store it in Cloud Storage for access from each VM.
- D. Create a gateway to Cloud Pub/Sub using a Cloud Function, and grant the Cloud Function service account the appropriate Cloud Pub/Sub IAM roles.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 5)

Your company has an application running on a deployment in a GKE cluster. You have a separate cluster for development, staging and production. You have discovered that the team is able to deploy a Docker image to the production cluster without first testing the deployment in development and then staging. You want to allow the team to have autonomy but want to prevent this from happening. You want a Google Cloud solution that can be implemented quickly with minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a Kubernetes admission controller to prevent the container from starting if it is not approved for usage in the given environment
- B. Configure a Kubernetes lifecycle hook to prevent the container from starting if it is not approved for usage in the given environment
- C. Implement a corporate policy to prevent teams from deploying Docker image to an environment unless the Docker image was tested in an earlier environment
- D. Configure the binary authorization policies for the development, staging and production cluster
- E. Create attestations as part of the continuous integration pipeline"

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/prep-kubernetes-engine-for-prod#binary-authorization>

The most common Binary Authorization use cases involve attestations. An attestation certifies that a specific image has completed a previous stage, as described previously. You configure the Binary Authorization policy to verify the attestation before allowing the image to be deployed. At deploy time, instead of redoing activities that were completed in earlier stages, Binary Authorization only needs to verify the attestation. <https://cloud.google.com/binary-authorization/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Topic 5)

You have found an error in your App Engine application caused by missing Cloud Datastore indexes. You have created a YAML file with the required indexes and want to deploy these new indexes to Cloud Datastore. What should you do?

- A. Point gcloud datastore create-indexes to your configuration file
- B. Upload the configuration file the App Engine's default Cloud Storage bucket, and have App Engine detect the new indexes
- C. In the GCP Console, use Datastore Admin to delete the current indexes and upload the new configuration file
- D. Create an HTTP request to the built-in python module to send the index configuration file to your application

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 5)

You are migrating third-party applications from optimized on-premises virtual machines to Google Cloud. You are unsure about the optimum CPU and memory options. The application have a consistent usage patterns across multiple weeks. You want to optimize resource usage for the lowest cost. What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute engine instance with CPU and Memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machin
- B. Install the cloud monitoring agent, and deploy the third party applicatio
- C. Run a load with normal traffic levels on third party application and follow the Rightsizing Recommendations in the Cloud Console
- D. Create an App Engine flexible environment, and deploy the third party application using a Docker file and a custom runtim
- E. Set CPU and memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machine in the app.yaml file.
- F. Create an instance template with the smallest available machine type, and use an imageof the third party application taken from the current on-premises virtual machin
- G. Create a managed instance group that uses average CPU to autoscale the number of instances in the grou
- H. Modify the average CPU utilization threshold to optimize the number of instances running.
- I. Create multiple Compute Engine instances with varying CPU and memory option
- J. Install the cloud monitoring agent and deploy the third-party application on each of the
- K. Run a load test with high traffic levels on the application and use the results to determine the optimal settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create a Compute engine instance with CPU and Memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machine. Install the cloud monitoring agent, and deploy the third party application. Run a load with normal traffic levels on third party application and follow the Rightsizing Recommendations in the Cloud Console <https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine/docs/4.9/concepts/planning-a-migration/cloud-instance-rightsizing?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 5)

Your organization has decided to restrict the use of external IP addresses on instances to only approved instances. You want to enforce this requirement across all of your Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). What should you do?

- A. Remove the default route on all VPC
- B. Move all approved instances into a new subnet that has a default route to an internet gateway.
- C. Create a new VPC in custom mod
- D. Create a new subnet for the approved instances, and set a default route to the internet gateway on this new subnet.
- E. Implement a Cloud NAT solution to remove the need for external IP addresses entirely.
- F. Set an Organization Policy with a constraint on constraints/compute.vmExternallpAcces
- G. List the approved instances in the allowedValues list.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address>
<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address#disableexternalip>
you might want to restrict external IP address so that only specific VM instances can use them. This option can help to prevent data exfiltration or maintain network isolation. Using an Organization Policy, you can restrict external IP addresses to specific VM instances with constraints to control use of external IP addresses for your VM instances within an organization or a project.

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Topic 5)

Your company wants to migrate their 10-TB on-premises database export into Cloud Storage. You want to minimize the time it takes to complete this activity, the overall cost and database load. The bandwidth between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud is 1 Gbps. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Use the Data Transfer appliance to perform an offline migration.
- B. Use a commercial partner ETL solution to extract the data from the on-premises database and upload it into Cloud Storage.
- C. Develop a Dataflow job to read data directly from the database and write it into Cloud Storage.
- D. Compress the data and upload it with `gsutil -m` to enable multi-threaded copy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Data Transfer appliance is a Google-provided hardware device that can be used to transfer large amounts of data from on-premises environments to Cloud Storage. It is suitable for scenarios where the bandwidth between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud is low or insufficient, and the data size is large. The Data Transfer appliance can minimize the time it takes to complete the migration, the overall cost and database load, by avoiding network bottlenecks and reducing bandwidth consumption. The Data Transfer appliance also encrypts the data at rest and in transit, ensuring data security and privacy. The other options are not optimal for this scenario, because they either require a high-bandwidth network connection (B, C, D), or incur additional costs and complexity (B, C). References:

? <https://cloud.google.com/data-transfer-appliance/docs/overview>

? <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/storage-data-transfer/introducing-storage-transfer-service-for-on-premises-data>

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 5)

Your company is using BigQuery as its enterprise data warehouse. Data is distributed over several Google Cloud projects. All queries on BigQuery need to be billed on a single

project. You want to make sure that no query costs are incurred on the projects that contain the data. Users should be able to query the datasets, but not edit them.

How should you configure users' access roles?

- A. Add all users to a group.
- B. Grant the group the role of BigQuery user on the billing project and BigQuery dataViewer on the projects that contain the data.
- C. Add all users to a group.
- D. Grant the group the roles of BigQuery dataViewer on the billing project and BigQuery user on the projects that contain the data.
- E. Add all users to a group.
- F. Grant the group the roles of BigQuery jobUser on the billing project and BigQuery dataViewer on the projects that contain the data.
- G. Add all users to a group.
- H. Grant the group the roles of BigQuery dataViewer on the billing project and BigQuery jobUser on the projects that contain the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/running-queries>

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 5)

Your customer is receiving reports that their recently updated Google App Engine application is taking approximately 30 seconds to load for some of their users. This behavior was not reported before the update. What strategy should you take?

- A. Work with your ISP to diagnose the problem.
- B. Open a support ticket to ask for network capture and flow data to diagnose the problem, then roll back your application.
- C. Roll back to an earlier known good release initially, then use Stackdriver Trace and logging to diagnose the problem in a development/test/staging environment.
- D. Roll back to an earlier known good release, then push the release again at a quieter period to investigate.
- E. Then use Stackdriver Trace and logging to diagnose the problem.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Stackdriver Logging allows you to store, search, analyze, monitor, and alert on log data and events from Google Cloud Platform and Amazon Web Services (AWS). Our API also allows ingestion of any custom log data from any source. Stackdriver Logging is a fully managed service that performs at scale and can ingest application and system log data from thousands of VMs. Even better, you can analyze all that log data in real time.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/logging/>

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 5)

You are using Cloud Shell and need to install a custom utility for use in a few weeks. Where can you store the file so it is in the default execution path and persists across sessions?

- A. `~/bin`
- B. Cloud Storage
- C. `/google/scripts`

D. /usr/local/bin

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/no-localhost-no-problem-using-google-cloud-shell-as-my-full-time-development-environment-22d5a1942439>

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. Dress4Win is expected to grow to 10 times its size in 1 year with a corresponding growth in data and traffic that mirrors the existing patterns of usage. The CIO has set the target of migrating production infrastructure to the cloud within the next 6 months. How will you configure the solution to scale for this growth without making major application changes and still maximize the ROI?

- A. Migrate the web application layer to App Engine, and MySQL to Cloud Datastore, and NAS to Cloud Storage
- B. Deploy RabbitMQ, and deploy Hadoop servers using Deployment Manager.
- C. Migrate RabbitMQ to Cloud Pub/Sub, Hadoop to BigQuery, and NAS to Compute Engine with Persistent Disk storage
- D. Deploy Tomcat, and deploy Nginx using Deployment Manager.
- E. Implement managed instance groups for Tomcat and Ngin
- F. Migrate MySQL to Cloud SQL, RabbitMQ to Cloud Pub/Sub, Hadoop to Cloud Dataproc, and NAS to Compute Engine with Persistent Disk storage.
- G. Implement managed instance groups for the Tomcat and Ngin
- H. Migrate MySQL to Cloud SQL, RabbitMQ to Cloud Pub/Sub, Hadoop to Cloud Dataproc, and NAS to Cloud Storage.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. You want to ensure that your on- premises architecture meets business requirements before you migrate your solution.

What change in the on-premises architecture should you make?

- A. Replace RabbitMQ with Google Pub/Sub.
- B. Downgrade MySQL to v5.7, which is supported by Cloud SQL for MySQL.
- C. Resize compute resources to match predefined Compute Engine machine types.
- D. Containerize the micro services and host them in Google Kubernetes Engine.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 7)

TerramEarth has a legacy web application that you cannot migrate to cloud. However, you still want to build a cloud-native way to monitor the application. If the application goes down, you want the URL to point to a "Site is unavailable" page as soon as possible. You also want your Ops team to receive a notification for the issue. You need to build a reliable solution for minimum cost

What should you do?

- A. Create a scheduled job in Cloud Run to invoke a container every minute
- B. The container will check the application URL. If the application is down, switch the URL to the "Site is unavailable" page, and notify the Ops team.
- C. Create a cron job on a Compute Engine VM that runs every minute
- D. The cron job invokes a Python program to check the application URL. If the application is down, switch the URL to the "Site is unavailable" page, and notify the Ops team.
- E. Create a Cloud Monitoring uptime check to validate the application URL. If it fails, put a message in a Pub/Sub queue that triggers a Cloud Function to switch the URL to the "Site is unavailable" page, and notify the Ops team.
- F. Use Cloud Error Reporting to check the application URL. If the application is down, switch the URL to the "Site is unavailable" page, and notify the Ops team.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/how-to-use-pubsub-as-a-cloud-monitoring-notification-channel>

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. Considering the technical requirements, how should you reduce the unplanned vehicle downtime in GCP?

- A. Use BigQuery as the data warehouse
- B. Connect all vehicles to the network and stream data into BigQuery using Cloud Pub/Sub and Cloud Dataflow
- C. Use Google Data Studio for analysis and reporting.
- D. Use BigQuery as the data warehouse
- E. Connect all vehicles to the network and upload gzip files to a Multi-Regional Cloud Storage bucket using gcloud
- F. Use Google Data Studio for analysis and reporting.
- G. Use Cloud Dataproc Hive as the data warehouse
- H. Upload gzip files to a MultiRegional Cloud Storage bucket
- I. Upload this data into BigQuery using gcloud
- J. Use Google data Studio for analysis and reporting.
- K. Use Cloud Dataproc Hive as the data warehouse
- L. Directly stream data into partitioned Hive table
- M. Use Pig scripts to analyze data.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. You are asked to design a new architecture for the ingestion of the data of the 200,000 vehicles that are connected to a cellular network. You want to follow Google-recommended practices.

Considering the technical requirements, which components should you use for the ingestion of the data?

- A. Google Kubernetes Engine with an SSL Ingress
- B. Cloud IoT Core with public/private key pairs
- C. Compute Engine with project-wide SSH keys
- D. Compute Engine with specific SSH keys

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/iot-overview> <https://cloud.google.com/iot/quotas>

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. You are in charge of the new Game Backend Platform architecture. The game communicates with the backend over a REST API.

You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you design the backend?

- A. Create an instance template for the backen
- B. For every region, deploy it on a multi-zone managed instance grou
- C. Use an L4 load balancer.
- D. Create an instance template for the backen
- E. For every region, deploy it on a single- zone managed instance grou
- F. Use an L4 load balancer.
- G. Create an instance template for the backen
- H. For every region, deploy it on a multi-zone managed instance grou
- I. Use an L7 load balancer.
- J. Create an instance template for the backen
- K. For every region, deploy it on a single- zone managed instance grou
- L. Use an L7 load balancer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/solutions/gaming/cloud-game-infrastructure#dedicated_game_server

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. You need to analyze and define the technical architecture for the compute workloads for your company, Mountkirk Games. Considering the Mountkirk Games business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Create network load balancer
- B. Use preemptible Compute Engine instances.
- C. Create network load balancer
- D. Use non-preemptible Compute Engine instances.
- E. Create a global load balancer with managed instance groups and autoscaling policie
- F. Use preemptible Compute Engine instances.
- G. Create a global load balancer with managed instance groups and autoscaling policie
- H. Use non-preemptible Compute Engine instances.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. You need to analyze and define the technical architecture for the database workloads for your company, Mountkirk Games. Considering the business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Use Cloud SQL for time series data, and use Cloud Bigtable for historical data queries.
- B. Use Cloud SQL to replace MySQL, and use Cloud Spanner for historical data queries.
- C. Use Cloud Bigtable to replace MySQL, and use BigQuery for historical data queries.
- D. Use Cloud Bigtable for time series data, use Cloud Spanner for transactional data, and use BigQuery for historical data queries.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/schema-design-time-series>

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You are responsible for designing the Google Cloud network architecture for Google Kubernetes Engine. You want to follow Google best practices. Considering the EHR Healthcare business and technical requirements, what should you do to reduce the attack surface?

- A. Use a private cluster with a private endpoint with master authorized networks configured.

- B. Use a public cluster with firewall rules and Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) routes.
- C. Use a private cluster with a public endpoint with master authorized networks configured.
- D. Use a public cluster with master authorized networks enabled and firewall rules.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/private-cluster-concept#overview>

NEW QUESTION 164

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