

Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Developer

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Developer

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Professional-Cloud-Developer/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the HipLocal case study.

HipLocal's application uses Cloud Client Libraries to interact with Google Cloud. HipLocal needs to configure authentication and authorization in the Cloud Client Libraries to implement least privileged access for the application. What should they do?

- A. Create an API ke
- B. Use the API key to interact with Google Cloud.
- C. Use the default compute service account to interact with Google Cloud.
- D. Create a service account for the applicatio
- E. Export and deploy the private key for the applicatio
- F. Use the service account to interact with Google Cloud.
- G. Create a service account for the application and for each Google Cloud API used by the application. Export and deploy the private keys used by the applicatio
- H. Use the service account with one Google Cloud API to interact with Google Cloud.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

HipLocal's .net-based auth service fails under intermittent load. What should they do?

- A. Use App Engine for autoscaling.
- B. Use Cloud Functions for autoscaling.
- C. Use a Compute Engine cluster for the service.
- D. Use a dedicated Compute Engine virtual machine instance for the service.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.qwiklabs.com/focuses/611?parent=catalog>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have written a Cloud Function that accesses other Google Cloud resources. You want to secure the environment using the principle of least privilege. What should you do?

- A. Create a new service account that has Editor authority to access the resource
- B. The deployer is given permission to get the access token.
- C. Create a new service account that has a custom IAM role to access the resource
- D. The deployer is given permission to get the access token.
- E. Create a new service account that has Editor authority to access the resource
- F. The deployer is given permission to act as the new service account.
- G. Create a new service account that has a custom IAM role to access the resource
- H. The deployer is given permission to act as the new service account.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/application-development/least-privilege-for-cloud-functions-using-cloud>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

You made a typo in a low-level Linux configuration file that prevents your Compute Engine instance from booting to a normal run level. You just created the Compute Engine instance today and have done no other maintenance on it, other than tweaking files. How should you correct this error?

- A. Download the file using scp, change the file, and then upload the modified version
- B. Configure and log in to the Compute Engine instance through SSH, and change the file
- C. Configure and log in to the Compute Engine instance through the serial port, and change the file
- D. Configure and log in to the Compute Engine instance using a remote desktop client, and change the file

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-using-serial-console>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing an application that will allow clients to download a file from your website for a specific period of time. How should you design the application to complete this task while following Google-recommended best practices?

- A. Configure the application to send the file to the client as an email attachment.
- B. Generate and assign a Cloud Storage-signed URL for the fil
- C. Make the URL available for the client to download.
- D. Create a temporary Cloud Storage bucket with time expiration specified, and give download permissions to the bucke
- E. Copy the file, and send it to the client.

- F. Generate the HTTP cookies with time expiration specific
- G. If the time is valid, copy the file from the Cloud Storage bucket, and make the file available for the client to download.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team is developing a new application using a PostgreSQL database and Cloud Run. You are responsible for ensuring that all traffic is kept private on Google Cloud. You want to use managed services and follow Google-recommended best practices. What should you do?

- A. 1) Enable Cloud SQL and Cloud Run in the same project.2) Configure a private IP address for Cloud SQL
- B. Enable private services access.3) Create a Serverless VPC Access connector.4) Configure Cloud Run to use the connector to connect to Cloud SQL.
- C. 1) Install PostgreSQL on a Compute Engine virtual machine (VM), and enable Cloud Run in the same project.2) Configure a private IP address for the VM
- D. Enable private services access.3) Create a Serverless VPC Access connector.4) Configure Cloud Run to use the connector to connect to the VM hosting PostgreSQL.
- E. 1) Use Cloud SQL and Cloud Run in different projects.2) Configure a private IP address for Cloud SQL
- F. Enable private services access.3) Create a Serverless VPC Access connector.4) Set up a VPN connection between the two projects
- G. Configure Cloud Run to use the connector to connect to Cloud SQL.
- H. 1) Install PostgreSQL on a Compute Engine VM, and enable Cloud Run in different projects.2) Configure a private IP address for the VM
- I. Enable private services access.3) Create a Serverless VPC Access connector.4) Set up a VPN connection between the two projects
- J. Configure Cloud Run to use the connector to access the VM hosting PostgreSQL

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/connect-run#private-ip>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are writing a single-page web application with a user-interface that communicates with a third-party API for content using XMLHttpRequest. The data displayed on the UI by the API results is less critical than other data displayed on the same web page, so it is acceptable for some requests to not have the API data displayed in the UI. However, calls made to the API should not delay rendering of other parts of the user interface. You want your application to perform well when the API response is an error or a timeout. What should you do?

- A. Set the asynchronous option for your requests to the API to false and omit the widget displaying the API results when a timeout or error is encountered.
- B. Set the asynchronous option for your request to the API to true and omit the widget displaying the API results when a timeout or error is encountered.
- C. Catch timeout or error exceptions from the API call and keep trying with exponential backoff until the API response is successful.
- D. Catch timeout or error exceptions from the API call and display the error response in the UI widget.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company's corporate policy states that there must be a copyright comment at the very beginning of all source files. You want to write a custom step in Cloud Build that is triggered by each source commit. You need the trigger to validate that the source contains a copyright and add one for subsequent steps if not there. What should you do?

- A. Build a new Docker container that examines the files in /workspace and then checks and adds a copyright for each source file
- B. Changed files are explicitly committed back to the source repository.
- C. Build a new Docker container that examines the files in /workspace and then checks and adds a copyright for each source file
- D. Changed files do not need to be committed back to the source repository.
- E. Build a new Docker container that examines the files in a Cloud Storage bucket and then checks and adds a copyright for each source file
- F. Changed files are written back to the Cloud Storage bucket.
- G. Build a new Docker container that examines the files in a Cloud Storage bucket and then checks and adds a copyright for each source file
- H. Changed files are explicitly committed back to the source repository.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/configuring-builds/pass-data-between-steps#passing_data_using_workspace To pass data between build steps, store the assets produced by the build step in /workspace and these assets will be available to any subsequent build steps.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your application requires service accounts to be authenticated to GCP products via credentials stored on its host Compute Engine virtual machine instances. You want to distribute these credentials to the host instances as securely as possible. What should you do?

- A. Use HTTP signed URLs to securely provide access to the required resources.
- B. Use the instance's service account Application Default Credentials to authenticate to the required resources.
- C. Generate a P12 file from the GCP Console after the instance is deployed, and copy the credentials to the host instance before starting the application.
- D. Commit the credential JSON file into your application's source repository, and have your CI/CD process package it with the software that is deployed to the instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/api/how-tos/authorization>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing a new public-facing application that needs to retrieve specific properties in the metadata of users' objects in their respective Cloud Storage buckets. Due to privacy and data residency requirements, you must retrieve only the metadata and not the object data. You want to maximize the performance of the retrieval process. How should you retrieve the metadata?

- A. Use the patch method.
- B. Use the compose method.
- C. Use the copy method.
- D. Use the fields request parameter.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/json_api/v1/objects/get

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are creating an App Engine application that writes a file to any user's Google Drive. How should the application authenticate to the Google Drive API?

- A. With an OAuth Client ID that uses the <https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive.file> scope to obtain an access token for each user.
- B. With an OAuth Client ID with delegated domain-wide authority.
- C. With the App Engine service account and <https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive.file> scope that generates a signed JWT.
- D. With the App Engine service account with delegated domain-wide authority.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/about-auth>

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are porting an existing Apache/MySQL/PHP application stack from a single machine to Google Kubernetes Engine. You need to determine how to containerize the application. Your approach should follow Google-recommended best practices for availability. What should you do?

- A. Package each component in a separate container.
- B. Implement readiness and liveness probes.
- C. Package the application in a single container.
- D. Use a process management tool to manage each component.
- E. Package each component in a separate container.
- F. Use a script to orchestrate the launch of the components.
- G. Package the application in a single container.
- H. Use a bash script as an entrypoint to the container, and then spawn each component as a background job.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/containers-kubernetes/7-best-practices-for-building-containers> <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/best-practices-for-building-containers>

"classic Apache/MySQL/PHP stack: you might be tempted to run all the components in a single container. However, the best practice is to use two or three different containers: one for Apache, one for MySQL, and potentially one for PHP if you are running PHP-FPM."

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your security team is auditing all deployed applications running in Google Kubernetes Engine. After completing the audit, your team discovers that some of the applications send traffic within the cluster in clear text. You need to ensure that all application traffic is encrypted as quickly as possible while minimizing changes to your applications and maintaining support from Google. What should you do?

- A. Use Network Policies to block traffic between applications.
- B. Install Istio, enable proxy injection on your application namespace, and then enable mTLS.
- C. Define Trusted Network ranges within the application, and configure the applications to allow traffic only from those networks.
- D. Use an automated process to request SSL Certificates for your applications from Let's Encrypt and add them to your applications.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing an application that will be launched on Compute Engine instances into multiple distinct projects, each corresponding to the environments in your software development process (development, QA, staging, and production). The instances in each project have the same application code but a different configuration. During deployment, each instance should receive the application's configuration based on the environment it serves. You want to minimize the number of steps to configure this flow.

What should you do?

- A. When creating your instances, configure a startup script using the `gcloud` command to determine the project name that indicates the correct environment.
- B. In each project, configure a metadata key "environment" whose value is the environment it serves.
- C. Use your deployment tool to query the instance metadata and configure the application based on the "environment" value.
- D. Deploy your chosen deployment tool on an instance in each project.
- E. Use a deployment job to retrieve the appropriate configuration file from your version control system, and apply the configuration when deploying the application on each instance.

- F. During each instance launch, configure an instance custom-metadata key named “environment” whose value is the environment the instance serve
- G. Use your deployment tool to query the instance metadata, and configure the application based on the “environment” value.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are writing from a Go application to a Cloud Spanner database. You want to optimize your application’s performance using Google-recommended best practices. What should you do?

- A. Write to Cloud Spanner using Cloud Client Libraries.
- B. Write to Cloud Spanner using Google API Client Libraries
- C. Write to Cloud Spanner using a custom gRPC client library.
- D. Write to Cloud Spanner using a third-party HTTP client library.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/apis/docs/cloud-client-libraries>

“Cloud Client Libraries are the recommended option for accessing Cloud APIs programmatically, where available. Cloud Client Libraries use the latest client library models”

<https://cloud.google.com/apis/docs/client-libraries-explained> <https://cloud.google.com/go/docs/reference>

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team is responsible for maintaining an application that aggregates news articles from many different sources. Your monitoring dashboard contains publicly accessible real-time reports and runs on a Compute Engine instance as a web application. External stakeholders and analysts need to access these reports via a secure channel without authentication. How should you configure this secure channel?

- A. Add a public IP address to the instanc
- B. Use the service account key of the instance to encrypt the traffic.
- C. Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger Cloud Build every hour to create an export from the report
- D. Store the reports in a public Cloud Storage bucket.
- E. Add an HTTP(S) load balancer in front of the monitoring dashboar
- F. Configure Identity-Aware Proxy to secure the communication channel.
- G. Add an HTTP(S) load balancer in front of the monitoring dashboar
- H. Set up a Google-managed SSL certificate on the load balancer for traffic encryption.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl-certificates/google-managed-certs>

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 2)

You recently developed an application. You need to call the Cloud Storage API from a Compute Engine instance that doesn’t have a public IP address. What should you do?

- A. Use Carrier Peering
- B. Use VPC Network Peering
- C. Use Shared VPC networks
- D. Use Private Google Access

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing a Java Web Server that needs to interact with Google Cloud services via the Google Cloud API on the user's behalf. Users should be able to authenticate to the Google Cloud API using their Google Cloud identities. Which workflow should you implement in your web application?

- A. 1) When a user arrives at your application, prompt them for their Google username and password.2) Store an SHA password hash in your application's database along with the user's username.3) The application authenticates to the Google Cloud API using HTTPs requests with the user's username and password hash in the Authorization request header.
- B. 1) When a user arrives at your application, prompt them for their Google username and password.2) Forward the user's username and password in an HTTPS request to the Google Cloud authorization server, and request an access token.3) The Google server validates the user's credentials and returns an access token to the application.4) The application uses the access token to call the Google Cloud API.
- C. 1) When a user arrives at your application, route them to a Google Cloud consent screen with a list of requested permissions that prompts the user to sign in with SSO to their Google Account.2) After the user signs in and provides consent, your application receives an authorization code from a Google server.3) The Google server returns the authorization code to the user, which is stored in the browser's cookies.4) The user authenticates to the Google Cloud API using the authorization code in the cookie.
- D. 1) When a user arrives at your application, route them to a Google Cloud consent screen with a list of requested permissions that prompts the user to sign in with SSO to their Google Account.2) After the user signs in and provides consent, your application receives an authorization code from a Google server.3) The application requests a Google Server to exchange the authorization code with an access token.4) The Google server responds with the access token that is used

by the application to call the Google Cloud API.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2#webserver>

The Google OAuth 2.0 endpoint supports web server applications that use languages and frameworks such as PHP, Java, Python, Ruby, and ASP.NET. The authorization sequence begins when your application redirects a browser to a Google URL; the URL includes query parameters that indicate the type of access being requested. Google handles the user authentication, session selection, and user consent. The result is an authorization code, which the application can exchange for an access token and a refresh token.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your application is deployed in a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. When a new version of your application is released, your CI/CD tool updates the spec.template.spec.containers[0].image value to reference the Docker image of your new application version. When the Deployment object applies the change, you want to deploy at least 1 replica of the new version and maintain the previous replicas until the new replica is healthy.

Which change should you make to the GKE Deployment object shown below?

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: ecommerce-frontend-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: ecommerce-frontend
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: ecommerce-frontend
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: ecommerce-frontend-webapp
          image: ecommerce-frontend-webapp:1.7.9
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

- A. Set the Deployment strategy to RollingUpdate with maxSurge set to 0, maxUnavailable set to 1.
- B. Set the Deployment strategy to RollingUpdate with maxSurge set to 1, maxUnavailable set to 0.
- C. Set the Deployment strategy to Recreate with maxSurge set to 0, maxUnavailable set to 1.
- D. Set the Deployment strategy to Recreate with maxSurge set to 1, maxUnavailable set to 0.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have decided to migrate your Compute Engine application to Google Kubernetes Engine. You need to build a container image and push it to Artifact Registry using Cloud Build. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A) Run `gcloud builds submit` in the directory that contains the application source code.
- B) Run `gcloud run deploy app-name --image gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name` in the directory that contains the application source code.
- C) Run `gcloud container images add-tag gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name:latest` in the directory that contains the application source code.
- D) In the application source directory, create a file named `cloudbuild.yaml` that contains the following contents:

```
steps:
- name: 'gcr.io/cloud-builders/docker'
  args: ['build', '-t', 'gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name', '.']
- name: 'gcr.io/cloud-builders/docker'
  args: ['push', 'gcr.io/$PROJECT_ID/app-name']
```

- E) In the application source directory, create a file named `cloudbuild.yaml` that contains the following contents:

```
steps:
- name: 'gcr.io/cloud-builders/gcloud'
  args: ['app', 'deploy']
  timeout: '1600s'
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: AD

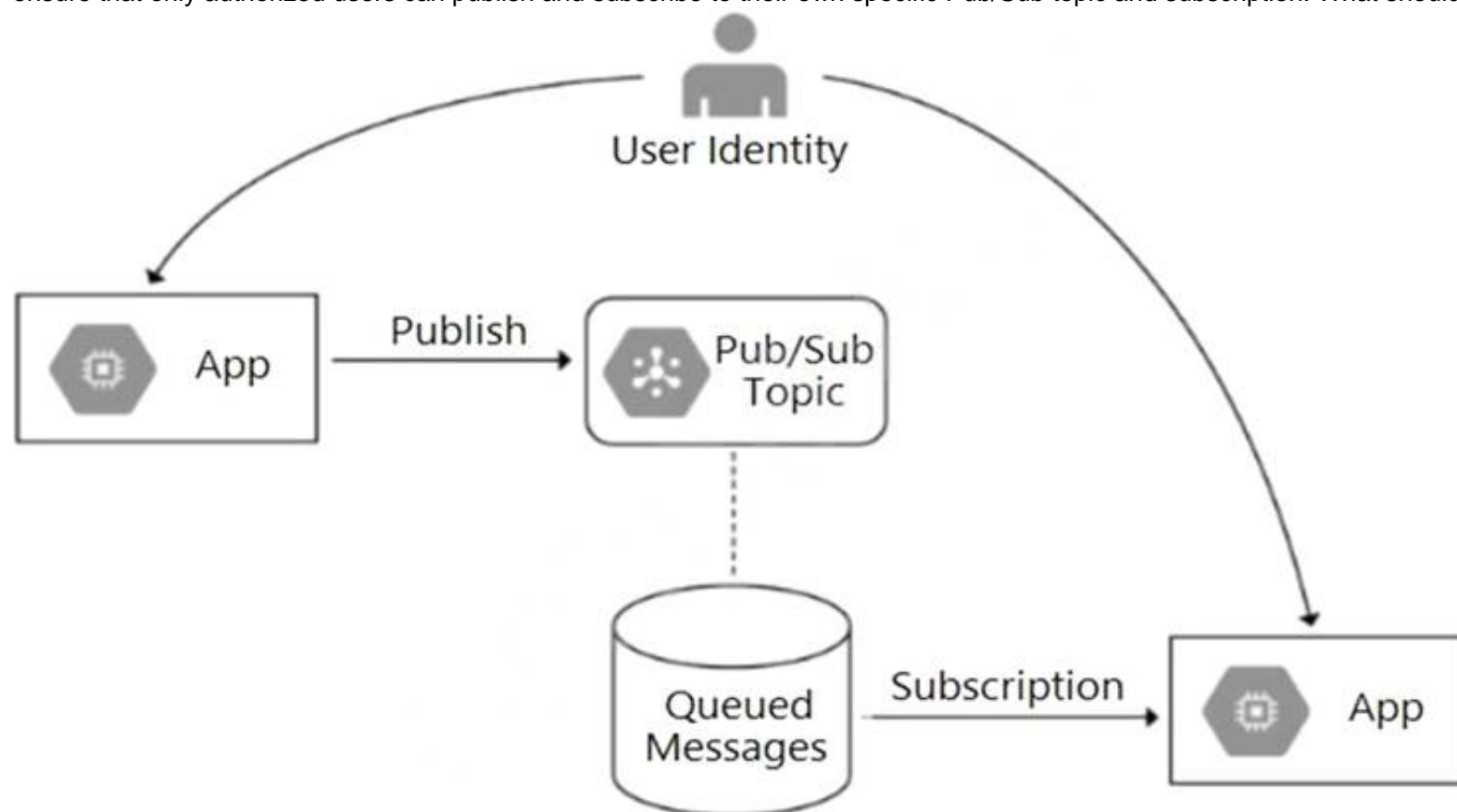
Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/builds/submit> <https://cloud.google.com/artifact-registry/docs/configure-cloud-build>

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team is developing an application in Google Cloud that executes with user identities maintained by Cloud Identity. Each of your application's users will have an associated Pub/Sub topic to which messages are published, and a Pub/Sub subscription where the same user will retrieve published messages. You need to ensure that only authorized users can publish and subscribe to their own specific Pub/Sub topic and subscription. What should you do?



- A. Bind the user identity to the pubsub.publisher and pubsub.subscriber roles at the resource level.
- B. Grant the user identity the pubsub.publisher and pubsub.subscriber roles at the project level.
- C. Grant the user identity a custom role that contains the pubsub.topics.create and pubsub.subscriptions.create permissions.
- D. Configure the application to run as a service account that has the pubsub.publisher and pubsub.subscriber roles.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your web application is deployed to the corporate intranet. You need to migrate the web application to Google Cloud. The web application must be available only to company employees and accessible to employees as they travel. You need to ensure the security and accessibility of the web application while minimizing application changes. What should you do?

- A. Configure the application to check authentication credentials for each HTTP(S) request to the application.
- B. Configure Identity-Aware Proxy to allow employees to access the application through its public IP address.
- C. Configure a Compute Engine instance that requests users to log in to their corporate account
- D. Change the web application DNS to point to the proxy Compute Engine instance
- E. After authenticating, the Compute Engine instance forwards requests to and from the web application.
- F. Configure a Compute Engine instance that requests users to log in to their corporate account
- G. Change the web application DNS to point to the proxy Compute Engine instance
- H. After authenticating, the Compute Engine issues an HTTP redirect to a public IP address hosting the web application.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are deploying a microservices application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). The application will receive daily updates. You expect to deploy a large number of distinct containers that will run on the Linux operating system (OS). You want to be alerted to any known OS vulnerabilities in the new containers. You want to follow Google-recommended best practices. What should you do?

- A. Use the gcloud CLI to call Container Analysis to scan new container image
- B. Review the vulnerability results before each deployment.
- C. Enable Container Analysis, and upload new container images to Artifact Registry
- D. Review the vulnerability results before each deployment.
- E. Enable Container Analysis, and upload new container images to Artifact Registry
- F. Review the critical vulnerability results before each deployment.

- G. Use the Container Analysis REST API to call Container Analysis to scan new container image
- H. Review the vulnerability results before each deployment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/container-analysis/docs/automated-scanning-howto> <https://cloud.google.com/container-analysis/docs/os-overview> says: The Container Scanning API allows you to automate OS vulnerability detection, scanning each time you push an image to Container Registry or Artifact Registry. Enabling this API also triggers language package scans for Go and Java vulnerabilities (Preview).

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are a developer at a large organization. You have an application written in Go running in a production Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. You need to add a new feature that requires access to BigQuery. You want to grant BigQuery access to your GKE cluster following Google-recommended best practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a Google service account with BigQuery acces
- B. Add the JSON key to Secret Manager, and use the Go client library to access the JSON key.
- C. Create a Google service account with BigQuery acces
- D. Add the Google service account JSON key as a Kubernetes secret, and configure the application to use this secret.
- E. Create a Google service account with BigQuery acces
- F. Add the Google service account JSON key to Secret Manager, and use an init container to access the secret for the application to use.
- G. Create a Google service account and a Kubernetes service accoun
- H. Configure Workload Identity on the GKE cluster, and reference the Kubernetes service account on the application Deployment.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/workload-identity#what_is

Applications running on GKE might need access to Google Cloud APIs such as Compute Engine API, BigQuery Storage API, or Machine Learning APIs. Workload Identity allows a Kubernetes service account in your GKE cluster to act as an IAM service account. Pods that use the configured Kubernetes service account automatically authenticate as the IAM service account when accessing Google Cloud APIs. Using Workload Identity allows you to assign distinct, fine-grained identities and authorization for each application in your cluster.

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing an ecommerce application that stores customer, order, and inventory data as relational tables inside Cloud Spanner. During a recent load test, you discover that Spanner performance is not scaling linearly as expected. Which of the following is the cause?

- A. The use of 64-bit numeric types for 32-bit numbers.
- B. The use of the STRING data type for arbitrary-precision values.
- C. The use of Version 1 UUIDs as primary keys that increase monotonically.
- D. The use of LIKE instead of STARTS_WITH keyword for parameterized SQL queries.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team is developing an ecommerce platform for your company. Users will log in to the website and add items to their shopping cart. Users will be automatically logged out after 30 minutes of inactivity. When users log back in, their shopping cart should be saved. How should you store users' session and shopping cart information while following Google-recommended best practices?

- A. Store the session information in Pub/Sub, and store the shopping cart information in Cloud SQL.
- B. Store the shopping cart information in a file on Cloud Storage where the filename is the SESSION ID.
- C. Store the session and shopping cart information in a MySQL database running on multiple Compute Engine instances.
- D. Store the session information in Memorystore for Redis or Memorystore for Memcached, and store the shopping cart information in Firestore.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your development team is using Cloud Build to promote a Node.js application built on App Engine from your staging environment to production. The application relies on several directories of photos stored in a Cloud Storage bucket named webphotos-staging in the staging environment. After the promotion, these photos must be available in a Cloud Storage bucket named webphotos-prod in the production environment. You want to automate the process where possible. What should you do?

- A) Manually copy the photos to webphotos-prod.
- B) Add a startup script in the application's app.yaml file to move the photos from webphotos-staging to webphotos-prod.
- C) Add a build step in the cloudbuild.yaml file before the promotion step with the arguments:

```
- name: gcr.io/cloud-builders/gsutil
  args: ['cp', '-r', 'gs://webphotos-staging',
'gs://webphotos-prod']
  waitFor: ['-']
```

- D) Add a build step in the cloudbuild.yaml file before the promotion step with the arguments:

```
- name: gcr.io/cloud-builders/gcloud
  args: ['cp', '-A', 'gs://webphotos-staging',
'gs://webphotos-prod']
  waitFor: ['-']
```


- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are running a web application on Google Kubernetes Engine that you inherited. You want to determine whether the application is using libraries with known vulnerabilities or is vulnerable to XSS attacks. Which service should you use?

- A. Google Cloud Armor
- B. Debugger
- C. Web Security Scanner
- D. Error Reporting

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/concepts-web-security-scanner-overview>

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.

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team develops services that run on Google Cloud. You want to process messages sent to a Pub/Sub topic, and then store them. Each message must be processed exactly once to avoid duplication of data and any data conflicts. You need to use the cheapest and most simple solution. What should you do?

- A. Process the messages with a Dataproc job, and write the output to storage.
- B. Process the messages with a Dataflow streaming pipeline using Apache Beam's PubSubIO package, and write the output to storage.
- C. Process the messages with a Cloud Function, and write the results to a BigQuery location where you can run a job to deduplicate the data.
- D. Retrieve the messages with a Dataflow streaming pipeline, store them in Cloud Bigtable, and use another Dataflow streaming pipeline to deduplicate messages.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/concepts/streaming-with-cloud-pubsub>

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are working on a social media application. You plan to add a feature that allows users to upload images. These images will be 2 MB – 1 GB in size. You want to minimize their infrastructure operations overhead for this feature. What should you do?

- A. Change the application to accept images directly and store them in the database that stores other user information.
- B. Change the application to create signed URLs for Cloud Storage
- C. Transfer these signed URLs to the client application to upload images to Cloud Storage.
- D. Set up a web server on GCP to accept user images and create a file store to keep uploaded file
- E. Change the application to retrieve images from the file store.
- F. Create a separate bucket for each user in Cloud Storage
- G. Assign a separate service account to allow write access on each bucket
- H. Transfer service account credentials to the client application based on user information
- I. The application uses this service account to upload images to Cloud Storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/storage-data-transfer/uploading-images-directly-to-cloud-storage-by-usi>

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are deploying a single website on App Engine that needs to be accessible via the URL <http://www.altostrat.com/>. What should you do?

- A. Verify domain ownership with Webmaster Central
- B. Create a DNS CNAME record to point to the App Engine canonical name ghs.googlehosted.com.
- C. Verify domain ownership with Webmaster Central
- D. Define an A record pointing to the single global App Engine IP address.
- E. Define a mapping in `dispatch.yaml` to point the domain www.altostrat.com to your App Engine service. Create a DNS CNAME record to point to the App Engine canonical name ghs.googlehosted.com.
- F. Define a mapping in `dispatch.yaml` to point the domain www.altostrat.com to your App Engine service. Define an A record pointing to the single global App Engine IP address.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/dotnet/mapping-custom-domains?hl=fa>

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company's development teams want to use Cloud Build in their projects to build and push Docker images to Container Registry. The operations team requires all Docker images to be published to a centralized, securely managed Docker registry that the operations team manages. What should you do?

- A. Use Container Registry to create a registry in each development team's projec
- B. Configure the Cloud Build build to push the Docker image to the project's registr
- C. Grant the operations team access to each development team's registry.
- D. Create a separate project for the operations team that has Container Registry configure
- E. Assign appropriate permissions to the Cloud Build service account in each developer team's project to allow access to the operation team's registry.
- F. Create a separate project for the operations team that has Container Registry configure
- G. Create a Service Account for each development team and assign the appropriate permissions to allow it access to the operations team's registr
- H. Store the service account key file in the source code repository and use it to authenticate against the operations team's registry.
- I. Create a separate project for the operations team that has the open source Docker Registry deployed on a Compute Engine virtual machine instanc
- J. Create a username and password for each development tea
- K. Store the username and password in the source code repository and use it to authenticate against the operations team's Docker registry.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing an internal application that will allow employees to organize community events within your company. You deployed your application on a single Compute Engine instance. Your company uses Google Workspace (formerly G Suite), and you need to ensure that the company employees can authenticate to the application from anywhere. What should you do?

- A. Add a public IP address to your instance, and restrict access to the instance using firewall rule
- B. Allow your company's proxy as the only source IP address.
- C. Add an HTTP(S) load balancer in front of the instance, and set up Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP). Configure the IAP settings to allow your company domain to access the website.
- D. Set up a VPN tunnel between your company network and your instance's VPC location on Google Clou
- E. Configure the required firewall rules and routing information to both the on-premises and Google Cloud networks.
- F. Add a public IP address to your instance, and allow traffic from the interne
- G. Generate a random hash, and create a subdomain that includes this hash and points to your instanc
- H. Distribute this DNS address to your company's employees.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/topics/developers-practitioners/control-access-your-web-sites-identity-aware-prox>

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 2)

You want to view the memory usage of your application deployed on Compute Engine. What should you do?

- A. Install the Stackdriver Client Library.
- B. Install the Stackdriver Monitoring Agent.
- C. Use the Stackdriver Metrics Explorer.
- D. Use the Google Cloud Platform Console.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43991246/google-cloud-platform-how-to-monitor-memory-usage-of-vm-in>

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your development team has been tasked with maintaining a .NET legacy application. The application incurs occasional changes and was recently updated. Your goal is to ensure that the application provides consistent results while moving through the CI/CD pipeline from environment to environment. You want to minimize the cost of deployment while making sure that external factors and dependencies between hosting environments are not problematic. Containers are not yet approved in your organization. What should you do?

- A. Rewrite the application using .NET Core, and deploy to Cloud Ru
- B. Use revisions to separate the environments.
- C. Use Cloud Build to deploy the application as a new Compute Engine image for each buil
- D. Use this image in each environment.
- E. Deploy the application using MS Web Deploy, and make sure to always use the latest, patched MS Windows Server base image in Compute Engine.
- F. Use Cloud Build to package the application, and deploy to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluste
- G. Use namespaces to separate the environments.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/architecture/modernization-path-dotnet-applications-google-cloud#phase_1_rehost_in_
<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/modernization-path-dotnet-applications-google-cloud>

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an application deployed in production. When a new version is deployed, some issues don't arise until the application receives traffic from users in production. You want to reduce both the impact and the number of users affected.

Which deployment strategy should you use?

- A. Blue/green deployment
- B. Canary deployment
- C. Rolling deployment
- D. Recreate deployment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://thenewstack.io/deployment-strategies/>

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to copy directory local-scripts and all of its contents from your local workstation to a Compute Engine virtual machine instance.

Which command should you use?

- A. `gsutil cp --project "my-gcp-project" -r ~/local-scripts/ gcp-instance-name:~/server-scripts/ --zone "us-east1-b"`
- B. `gsutil cp --project "my-gcp-project" -R ~/local-scripts/ gcp-instance-name:~/server-scripts/ --zone "us-east1-b"`
- C. `gcloud compute scp --project "my-gcp-project" --recurse ~/local-scripts/ gcpinstance- name:~/server-scripts/ --zone "us-east1-b"`
- D. `gcloud compute mv --project "my-gcp-project" --recurse ~/local-scripts/ gcpinstance- name:~/server-scripts/ --zone "us-east1-b"`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/copy-files>

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are a developer working with the CI/CD team to troubleshoot a new feature that your team introduced. The CI/CD team used HashiCorp Packer to create a new Compute Engine image from your development branch. The image was successfully built, but is not booting up. You need to investigate the issue with the CI/CD team. What should you do?

- A. Create a new feature branch, and ask the build team to rebuild the image.
- B. Shut down the deployed virtual machine, export the disk, and then mount the disk locally to access the boot logs.
- C. Install Packer locally, build the Compute Engine image locally, and then run it in your personal Google Cloud project.
- D. Check Compute Engine OS logs using the serial port, and check the Cloud Logging logs to confirm access to the serial port.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-using-serial-console>

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 2)

The new version of your containerized application has been tested and is ready to deploy to production on Google Kubernetes Engine. You were not able to fully load-test the new version in pre-production environments, and you need to make sure that it does not have performance problems once deployed. Your deployment must be automated. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Load Balancing to slowly ramp up traffic between version
- B. Use Cloud Monitoring to look for performance issues.
- C. Deploy the application via a continuous delivery pipeline using canary deployment
- D. Use Cloud Monitoring to look for performance issue
- E. and ramp up traffic as the metrics support it.
- F. Deploy the application via a continuous delivery pipeline using blue/green deployment
- G. Use Cloud Monitoring to look for performance issues, and launch fully when the metrics support it.
- H. Deploy the application using `kubectl` and set the `spec.updateStrategy.type` to `RollingUpdat`
- I. Use Cloud Monitoring to look for performance issues, and run the `kubectl rollback` command if there are any issues.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/architecture/implementing-deployment-and-testing-strategies-on-gke#perform_a_blueg

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are configuring a continuous integration pipeline using Cloud Build to automate the deployment of new container images to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). The pipeline builds the application from its source code, runs unit and integration tests in separate steps, and pushes the container to Container Registry. The application runs on a Python web server.

The Dockerfile is as follows: `FROM python:3.7-alpine - COPY . /app WORKDIR /app`

`RUN pip install -r requirements.txt CMD ["unicorn", "-w 4", "main:app"]`

You notice that Cloud Build runs are taking longer than expected to complete. You want to decrease the build time. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Select a virtual machine (VM) size with higher CPU for Cloud Build runs.
- B. Deploy a Container Registry on a Compute Engine VM in a VPC, and use it to store the final images.
- C. Cache the Docker image for subsequent builds using the -- cache-from argument in your build config file.
- D. Change the base image in the Dockerfile to ubuntu:latest, and install Python 3.7 using a package manager utility.
- E. Store application source code on Cloud Storage, and configure the pipeline to use gsutil to download the source code.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/optimize-builds/increase-vcpu-for-builds>

By default, Cloud Build runs your builds on a standard virtual machine (VM). In addition to the standard VM, Cloud Build provides several high-CPU VM types to run builds. To increase the speed of your build, select a machine with a higher vCPU to run builds. Keep in mind that although selecting a high vCPU machine increases your build speed, it may also increase the startup time of your build as Cloud Build only starts non-standard machines on demand.

https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/optimize-builds/speeding-up-builds#using_a_cached_docker_image

The easiest way to increase the speed of your Docker image build is by specifying a cached image that can be used for subsequent builds. You can specify the cached image by adding the --cache-from argument in your build config file, which will instruct Docker to build using that image as a cache source.

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 2)

You work at a rapidly growing financial technology startup. You manage the payment processing application written in Go and hosted on Cloud Run in the Singapore region (asia-southeast1). The payment processing application processes data stored in a Cloud Storage bucket that is also located in the Singapore region.

The startup plans to expand further into the Asia Pacific region. You plan to deploy the Payment Gateway in Jakarta, Hong Kong, and Taiwan over the next six months. Each location has data residency requirements that require customer data to reside in the country where the transaction was made. You want to minimize the cost of these deployments. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Storage bucket in each region, and create a Cloud Run service of the payment processing application in each region.
- B. Create a Cloud Storage bucket in each region, and create three Cloud Run services of the payment processing application in the Singapore region.
- C. Create three Cloud Storage buckets in the Asia multi-region, and create three Cloud Run services of the payment processing application in the Singapore region.
- D. Create three Cloud Storage buckets in the Asia multi-region, and create three Cloud Run revisions of the payment processing application in the Singapore region.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your App Engine standard configuration is as follows: service: production

instance_class: B1

You want to limit the application to 5 instances. Which code snippet should you include in your configuration?

- A. manual_scaling:instances: 5min_pending_latency: 30ms
- B. manual_scaling:max_instances: 5idle_timeout: 10m
- C. basic_scaling:instances: 5min_pending_latency: 30ms
- D. basic_scaling:max_instances: 5idle_timeout: 10m

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has created an application that uploads a report to a Cloud Storage bucket. When the report is uploaded to the bucket, you want to publish a message to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic. You want to implement a solution that will take a small amount of effort to implement. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Cloud Storage bucket to trigger Cloud Pub/Sub notifications when objects are modified.
- B. Create an App Engine application to receive the file; when it is received, publish a message to the Cloud Pub/Sub topic.
- C. Create a Cloud Function that is triggered by the Cloud Storage bucket.
- D. In the Cloud Function, publish a message to the Cloud Pub/Sub topic.
- E. Create an application deployed in a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster to receive the file; when it is received, publish a message to the Cloud Pub/Sub topic.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/pubsub-notifications>

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 2)

You manage a microservices application on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) using Istio. You secure the communication channels between your microservices by implementing an Istio AuthorizationPolicy, a Kubernetes NetworkPolicy, and mTLS on your GKE cluster. You discover that HTTP requests between two Pods to specific URLs fail, while other requests to other URLs succeed. What is the cause of the connection issue?

- A. A Kubernetes NetworkPolicy resource is blocking HTTP traffic between the Pods.
- B. The Pod initiating the HTTP requests is attempting to connect to the target Pod via an incorrect TCP port.
- C. The Authorization Policy of your cluster is blocking HTTP requests for specific paths within your application.
- D. The cluster has mTLS configured in permissive mode, but the Pod's sidecar proxy is sending unencrypted traffic in plain text.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have deployed an HTTP(s) Load Balancer with the gcloud commands shown below.

```
export NAME=load-balancer

# create network
gcloud compute networks create ${NAME}

# add instance
gcloud compute instances create ${NAME}-backend-instance-1 --subnet ${NAME} --no address

# create the instance group
gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged create ${NAME}-i
gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged set-named-ports ${NAME}-i --named-ports http:80
gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${NAME}-i --instances ${NAME}-instance-1

# configure health checks
gcloud compute health-checks create http ${NAME}-http-hc --port 80

# create backend service
gcloud compute backend-services create ${NAME}-http-bes --health-checks ${NAME}-http-hc --protocol HTTP --port-name http
--global
gcloud compute backend-services add-backend ${NAME}-http-bes --instance-group ${NAME}-i --balancing-mode RATE --max-rate
100000 --capacity-scaler 1.0 --global --instance-group-zone us-east1-d

# create url maps and forwarding rule
gcloud compute url-maps create ${NAME}-http-urlmap --default-service ${NAME}-http-bes
gcloud compute target-http-proxies create ${NAME}-http-proxy --url-map ${NAME}-http-urlmap
gcloud compute forwarding-rules create ${NAME}-http-fw --global --ip-protocol ICP --target-http-proxy ${NAME}-http-proxy
--ports 80
```

Health checks to port 80 on the Compute Engine virtual machine instance are failing and no traffic is sent to your instances. You want to resolve the problem. Which commands should you run?

- A. gcloud compute instances add-access-config \${NAME}-backend-instance-1
- B. gcloud compute instances add-tags \${NAME}-backend-instance-1 --tags http-server
- C. gcloud compute firewall-rules create allow-lb --network load-balancer --allow tcp --source-ranges 130.211.0.0/22,35.191.0.0/16 --direction INGRESS
- D. gcloud compute firewall-rules create allow-lb --network load-balancer --allow tcp --destination-ranges 130.211.0.0/22,35.191.0.0/16 --direction EGRESS

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your team develops services that run on Google Kubernetes Engine. You need to standardize their log data using Google-recommended practices and make the data more useful in the fewest number of steps. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Create aggregated exports on application logs to BigQuery to facilitate log analytics.
- B. Create aggregated exports on application logs to Cloud Storage to facilitate log analytics.
- C. Write log output to standard output (stdout) as single-line JSON to be ingested into Cloud Logging as structured logs.
- D. Mandate the use of the Logging API in the application code to write structured logs to Cloud Logging.
- E. Mandate the use of the Pub/Sub API to write structured data to Pub/Sub and create a Dataflow streaming pipeline to normalize logs and write them to BigQuery for analytics.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/stackdriver/docs/solutions/gke/managing-logs#best_practices

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an analytics application that runs hundreds of queries on BigQuery every few minutes using BigQuery API. You want to find out how much time these queries take to execute. What should you do?

- A. Use Stackdriver Monitoring to plot slot usage.
- B. Use Stackdriver Trace to plot API execution time.
- C. Use Stackdriver Trace to plot query execution time.
- D. Use Stackdriver Monitoring to plot query execution times.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 2)

You deployed a new application to Google Kubernetes Engine and are experiencing some performance degradation. Your logs are being written to Cloud Logging, and you are using a Prometheus sidecar model for capturing metrics. You need to correlate the metrics and data from the logs to troubleshoot the performance issue and send real-time alerts while minimizing costs. What should you do?

- A. Create custom metrics from the Cloud Logging logs, and use Prometheus to import the results using the Cloud Monitoring REST API.
- B. Export the Cloud Logging logs and the Prometheus metrics to Cloud Bigtable.
- C. Run a query to join the results, and analyze in Google Data Studio.
- D. Export the Cloud Logging logs and stream the Prometheus metrics to BigQuery.
- E. Run a recurring query to join the results, and send notifications using Cloud Tasks.
- F. Export the Prometheus metrics and use Cloud Monitoring to view them as external metric.
- G. Configure Cloud Monitoring to create log-based metrics from the logs, and correlate them with the Prometheus data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/operations/troubleshoot-gke-faster-with-monitoring-data-in-your-logs>

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are using Cloud Build to build and test application source code stored in Cloud Source Repositories. The build process requires a build tool not available in the Cloud Build environment.

What should you do?

- A. Download the binary from the internet during the build process.
- B. Build a custom cloud builder image and reference the image in your build steps.
- C. Include the binary in your Cloud Source Repositories repository and reference it in your build scripts.
- D. Ask to have the binary added to the Cloud Build environment by filing a feature request against the Cloud Build public Issue Tracker.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are deploying a microservices application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) that will broadcast livestreams. You expect unpredictable traffic patterns and large variations in the number of concurrent users. Your application must meet the following requirements:

- Scales automatically during popular events and maintains high availability
- Is resilient in the event of hardware failures

How should you configure the deployment parameters? (Choose two.)

- A. Distribute your workload evenly using a multi-zonal node pool.
- B. Distribute your workload evenly using multiple zonal node pools.
- C. Use cluster autoscaler to resize the number of nodes in the node pool, and use a Horizontal Pod Autoscaler to scale the workload.
- D. Create a managed instance group for Compute Engine with the cluster node.
- E. Configure autoscaling rules for the managed instance group.
- F. Create alerting policies in Cloud Monitoring based on GKE CPU and memory utilization.
- G. Ask an on-duty engineer to scale the workload by executing a script when CPU and memory usage exceed predefined thresholds.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are planning to migrate a MySQL database to the managed Cloud SQL database for Google Cloud. You have Compute Engine virtual machine instances that will connect with this Cloud SQL instance. You do not want to whitelist IPs for the Compute Engine instances to be able to access Cloud SQL.

What should you do?

- A. Enable private IP for the Cloud SQL instance.
- B. Whitelist a project to access Cloud SQL, and add Compute Engine instances in the whitelisted project.
- C. Create a role in Cloud SQL that allows access to the database from external instances, and assign the Compute Engine instances to that role.
- D. Create a CloudSQL instance on one project.
- E. Create Compute engine instances in a different project. Create a VPN between these two projects to allow internal access to CloudSQL.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/connect-external-app>

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have containerized a legacy application that stores its configuration on an NFS share. You need to deploy this application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and do not want the application serving traffic until after the configuration has been retrieved. What should you do?

- A. Use the gsutil utility to copy files from within the Docker container at startup, and start the service using an ENTRYPOINT script.
- B. Create a PersistentVolumeClaim on the GKE cluster.
- C. Access the configuration files from the volume, and start the service using an ENTRYPOINT script.
- D. Use the COPY statement in the Dockerfile to load the configuration into the container image.
- E. Verify that the configuration is available, and start the service using an ENTRYPOINT script.
- F. Add a startup script to the GKE instance group to mount the NFS share at node startup.

G. Copy the configuration files into the container, and start the service using an ENTRYPOINT script.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/startup-scripts/linux>

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your analytics system executes queries against a BigQuery dataset. The SQL query is executed in batch and passes the contents of a SQL file to the BigQuery CLI. Then it redirects the BigQuery CLI output to another process. However, you are getting a permission error from the BigQuery CLI when the queries are executed. You want to resolve the issue. What should you do?

- A. Grant the service account BigQuery Data Viewer and BigQuery Job User roles.
- B. Grant the service account BigQuery Data Editor and BigQuery Data Viewer roles.
- C. Create a view in BigQuery from the SQL query and SELECT* from the view in the CLI.
- D. Create a new dataset in BigQuery, and copy the source table to the new dataset Query the new dataset and table from the CLI.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are using Cloud Build to build a Docker image. You need to modify the build to execute unit and run integration tests. When there is a failure, you want the build history to clearly display the stage at which the build failed.

What should you do?

- A. Add RUN commands in the Dockerfile to execute unit and integration tests.
- B. Create a Cloud Build build config file with a single build step to compile unit and integration tests.
- C. Create a Cloud Build build config file that will spawn a separate cloud build pipeline for unit and integration tests.
- D. Create a Cloud Build build config file with separate cloud builder steps to compile and execute unit and integration tests.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are trying to connect to your Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster using kubectl from Cloud Shell. You have deployed your GKE cluster with a public endpoint. From Cloud Shell, you run the following command:

```
gcloud container clusters get-credentials <cluster-name> \
  --zone <zone> --project <project-name> \
```

You notice that the kubectl commands time out without returning an error message. What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. Your user account does not have privileges to interact with the cluster using kubectl.
- B. Your Cloud Shell external IP address is not part of the authorized networks of the cluster.
- C. The Cloud Shell is not part of the same VPC as the GKE cluster.
- D. A VPC firewall is blocking access to the cluster's endpoint.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/private-clusters#cloud_shell

If you want to use Cloud Shell to access the cluster, you must add the public IP address of your Cloud Shell to the cluster's list of authorized networks.

NEW QUESTION 148

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