



## Google

### Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Architect

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)

## About ExamBible

### *Your Partner of IT Exam*

## Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

## Our Advances

### \* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

### \* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

### \* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

### \* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games wants to set up a continuous delivery pipeline. Their architecture includes many small services that they want to be able to update and roll back quickly. Mountkirk Games has the following requirements:

- Services are deployed redundantly across multiple regions in the US and Europe.
- Only frontend services are exposed on the public internet.
- They can provide a single frontend IP for their fleet of services.
- Deployment artifacts are immutable. Which set of products should they use?

- A. Google Cloud Storage, Google Cloud Dataflow, Google Compute Engine
- B. Google Cloud Storage, Google App Engine, Google Network Load Balancer
- C. Google Kubernetes Registry, Google Container Engine, Google HTTP(S) Load Balancer
- D. Google Cloud Functions, Google Cloud Pub/Sub, Google Cloud Deployment Manager

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study

Mountkirk Games needs to create a repeatable and configurable mechanism for deploying isolated application environments. Developers and testers can access each other's environments and resources, but they cannot access staging or production resources. The staging environment needs access to some services from production.

What should you do to isolate development environments from staging and production?

- A. Create a project for development and test and another for staging and production.
- B. Create a network for development and test and another for staging and production.
- C. Create one subnetwork for development and another for staging and production.
- D. Create one project for development, a second for staging and a third for production.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games wants to set up a real-time analytics platform for their new game. The new platform must meet their technical requirements. Which combination of Google technologies will meet all of their requirements?

- A. Container Engine, Cloud Pub/Sub, and Cloud SQL
- B. Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Storage, Cloud Pub/Sub, and BigQuery
- C. Cloud SQL, Cloud Storage, Cloud Pub/Sub, and Cloud Dataflow
- D. Cloud Dataproc, Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud SQL, and Cloud Dataflow
- E. Cloud Pub/Sub, Compute Engine, Cloud Storage, and Cloud Dataproc

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

A real time requires Stream / Messaging so Pub/Sub, Analytics by Big Query.

Ingest millions of streaming events per second from anywhere in the world with Cloud Pub/Sub, powered by Google's unique, high-speed private network. Process the streams with Cloud Dataflow to ensure reliable, exactly-once, low-latency data transformation. Stream the transformed data into BigQuery, the cloud-native data warehousing service, for immediate analysis via SQL or popular visualization tools.

From scenario: They plan to deploy the game's backend on Google Compute Engine so they can capture streaming metrics, run intensive analytics.

Requirements for Game Analytics Platform

- ? Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity
- ? Process incoming data on the fly directly from the game servers
- ? Process data that arrives late because of slow mobile networks
- ? Allow SQL queries to access at least 10 TB of historical data
- ? Process files that are regularly uploaded by users' mobile devices
- ? Use only fully managed services

References: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/big-data/stream-analytics/>

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games has deployed their new backend on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You want to create a thorough testing process for new versions of the backend before they are released to the public. You want the testing environment to scale in an economical way. How should you design the process?

- A. Create a scalable environment in GCP for simulating production load.
- B. Use the existing infrastructure to test the GCP-based backend at scale.
- C. Build stress tests into each component of your application using resources internal to GCP to simulate load.
- D. Create a set of static environments in GCP to test different levels of load — for example, high, medium, and low.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

From scenario: Requirements for Game Backend Platform

- ? Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity
- ? Connect to a managed NoSQL database service

? Run customize Linux distro

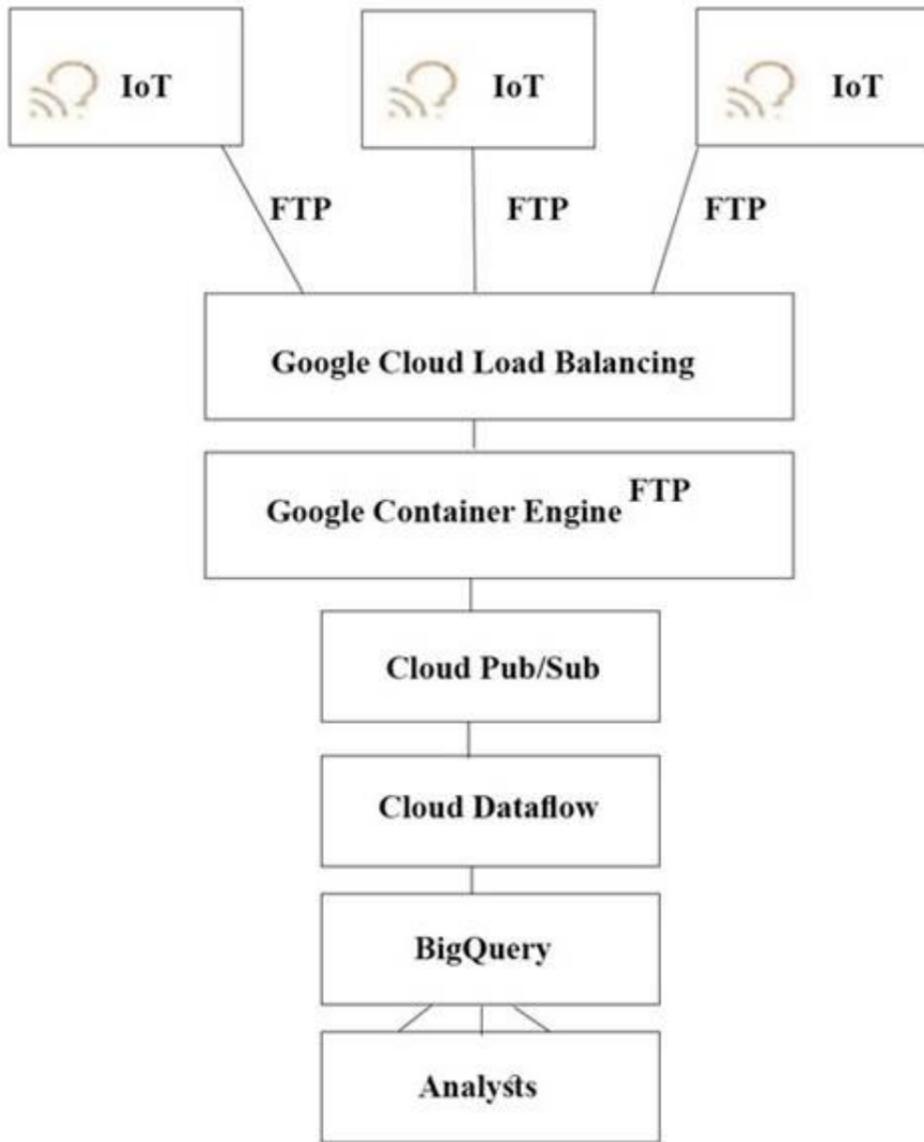
**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Topic 2)

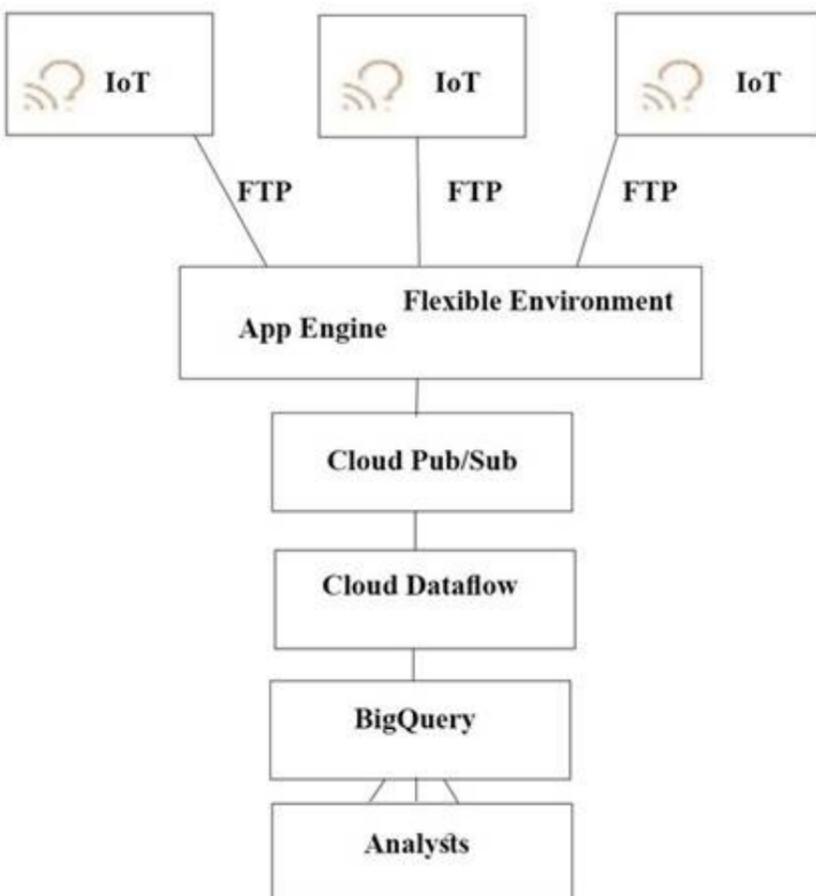
For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

TerramEarth's CTO wants to use the raw data from connected vehicles to help identify approximately when a vehicle in the development team to focus their failure. You want to allow analysts to centrally query the vehicle data. Which architecture should you recommend?

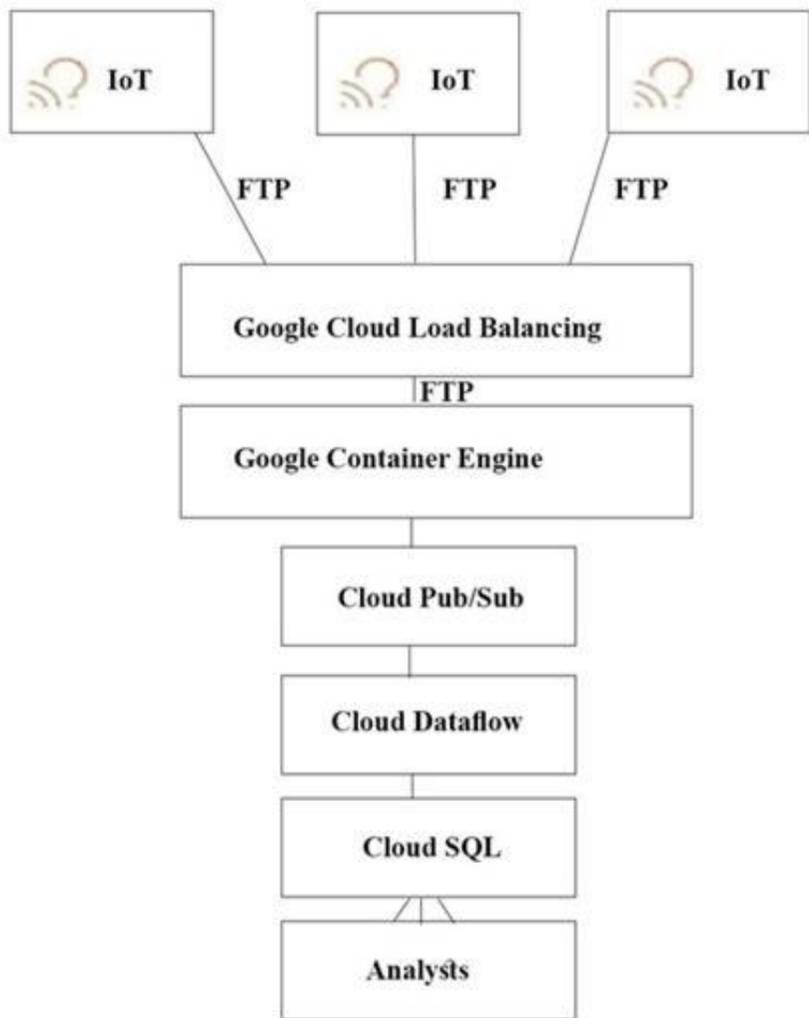
A)



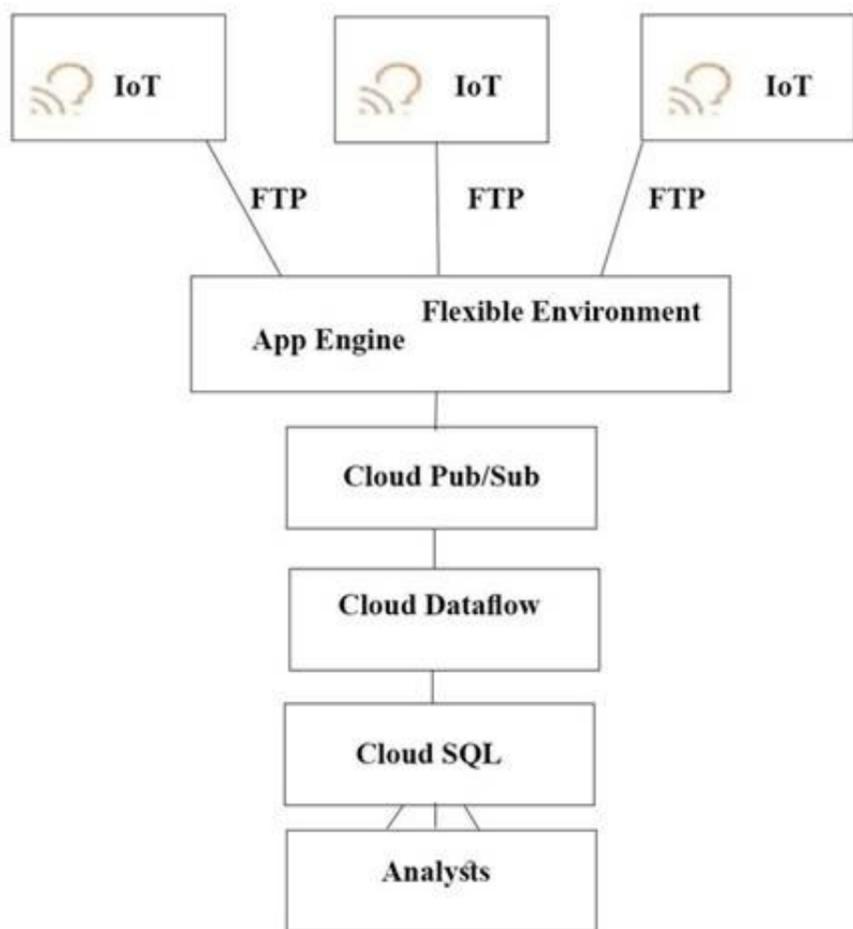
B)



C)



D)

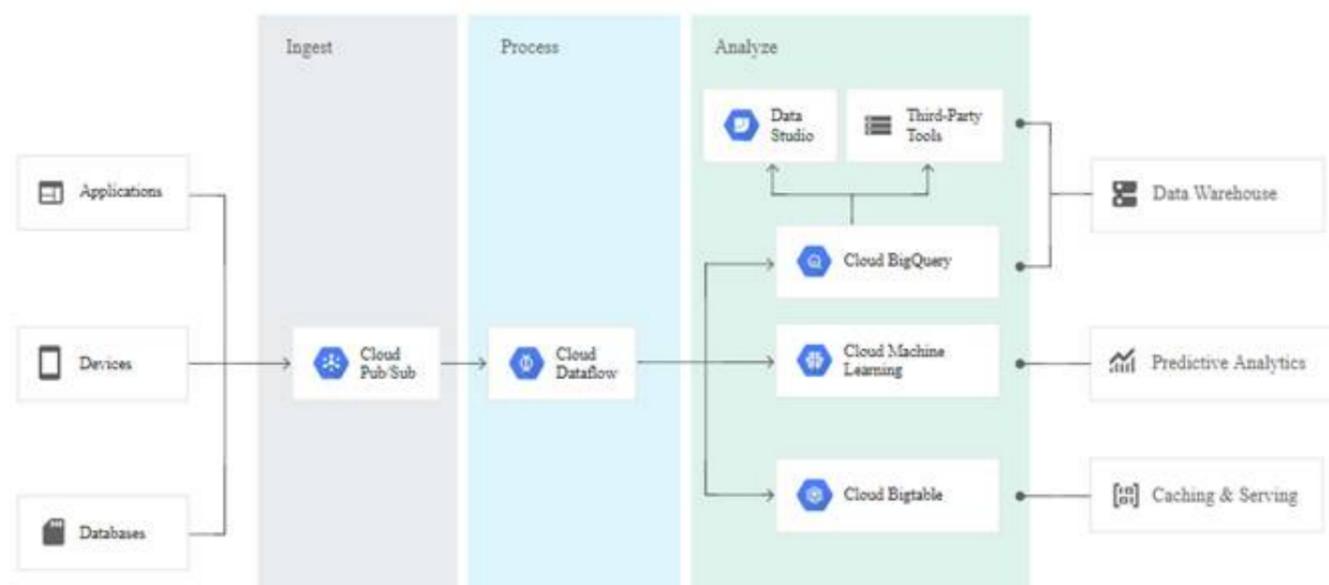


- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/iot/> <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform> [https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform#data\\_ingestion](https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform#data_ingestion)  
<http://www.eweek.com/big-data-and-analytics/google-touts-value-of-cloud-iot-core-for-analyzing-connected-car-data>  
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/iot/>  
 The push endpoint can be a load balancer.  
 A container cluster can be used. Cloud Pub/Sub for Stream Analytics



References: <https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/> <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/iot/> <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform>  
[https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform#data\\_ingestion](https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform#data_ingestion) <http://www.eweek.com/big-data-and-analytics/google-touts-value-of-cloud-iot-core-for-analyzing-connected-car-data>  
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/iot/>

### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study

Your development team has created a structured API to retrieve vehicle data. They want to allow third parties to develop tools for dealerships that use this vehicle event data. You want to support delegated authorization against this data. What should you do?

- A. Build or leverage an OAuth-compatible access control system.
- B. Build SAML 2.0 SSO compatibility into your authentication system.
- C. Restrict data access based on the source IP address of the partner systems.
- D. Create secondary credentials for each dealer that can be given to the trusted third party.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/go/authorizing-apps>

[https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate\\_application\\_authorization\\_with\\_oauth2](https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate_application_authorization_with_oauth2)

Delegate application authorization with OAuth2

Cloud Platform APIs support OAuth 2.0, and scopes provide granular authorization over the methods that are supported. Cloud Platform supports both service-account and user-account OAuth, also called three-legged OAuth.

References: [https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate\\_application\\_authorization\\_with\\_oauth2](https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate_application_authorization_with_oauth2)

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/go/authorizing-apps>

### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

TerramEarth's 20 million vehicles are scattered around the world. Based on the vehicle's location its telemetry data is stored in a Google Cloud Storage (GCS) regional bucket (US, Europe, or Asia). The CTO has asked you to run a report on the raw telemetry data to determine why vehicles are breaking down after 100 K miles. You want to run this job on all the data. What is the most cost-effective way to run this job?

- A. Move all the data into 1 zone, then launch a Cloud Dataproc cluster to run the job.
- B. Move all the data into 1 region, then launch a Google Cloud Dataproc cluster to run the job.
- C. Launch a cluster in each region to preprocess and compress the raw data, then move the data into a multi region bucket and use a Dataproc cluster to finish the job.
- D. Launch a cluster in each region to preprocess and compress the raw data, then move the data into a region bucket and use a Cloud Dataproc cluster to finish the job.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Storage guarantees 2 replicates which are geo diverse (100 miles apart) which can get better remote latency and availability.

More importantly, is that multiregional heavily leverages Edge caching and CDNs to provide the content to the end users.

All this redundancy and caching means that Multiregional comes with overhead to sync and ensure consistency between geo-diverse areas. As such, it's much better for write-once-read-many scenarios. This means frequently accessed (e.g. "hot" objects) around the world, such as website content, streaming videos, gaming or mobile applications.

References: <https://medium.com/google-cloud/google-cloud-storage-what-bucket-class-for-the-best-performance-5c847ac8f9f2>

### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

TerramEarth plans to connect all 20 million vehicles in the field to the cloud. This increases the volume to 20 million 600 byte records a second for 40 TB an hour. How should you design the data ingestion?

- A. Vehicles write data directly to GCS.
- B. Vehicles write data directly to Google Cloud Pub/Sub.
- C. Vehicles stream data directly to Google BigQuery.
- D. Vehicles continue to write data using the existing system (FTP).

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/data-lifecycle-cloud-platform> <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

JencoMart has built a version of their application on Google Cloud Platform that serves traffic to Asia. You want to measure success against their business and technical goals.

Which metrics should you track?

- A. Error rates for requests from Asia
- B. Latency difference between US and Asia
- C. Total visits, error rates, and latency from Asia
- D. Total visits and average latency for users in Asia
- E. The number of character sets present in the database

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

JencoMart has decided to migrate user profile storage to Google Cloud Datastore and the application servers to Google Compute Engine (GCE). During the migration, the existing infrastructure will need access to Datastore to upload the data. What service account key- management strategy should you recommend?

- A. Provision service account keys for the on-premises infrastructure and for the GCE virtual machines (VMs).
- B. Authenticate the on-premises infrastructure with a user account and provision service account keys for the VMs.
- C. Provision service account keys for the on-premises infrastructure and use Google Cloud Platform (GCP) managed keys for the VMs
- D. Deploy a custom authentication service on GCE/Google Container Engine (GKE) for the on-premises infrastructure and use GCP managed keys for the VMs.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts>

Migrating data to Google Cloud Platform

Let's say that you have some data processing that happens on another cloud provider and you want to transfer the processed data to Google Cloud Platform. You can use a service account from the virtual machines on the external cloud to push the data to Google Cloud Platform. To do this, you must create and download a service account key when you create the service account and then use that key from the external process to call the Cloud Platform APIs.

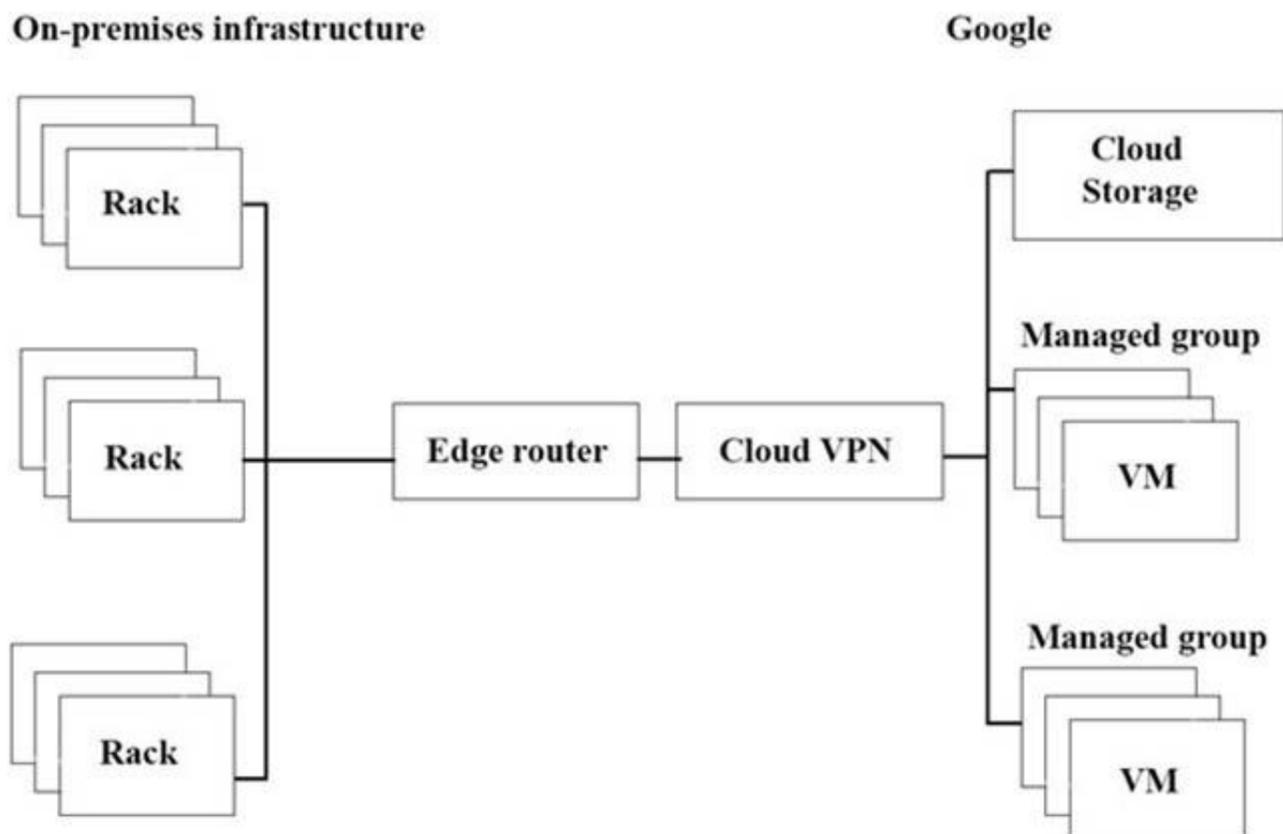
References: [https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#migrating\\_data\\_to\\_google\\_cloud\\_platform](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#migrating_data_to_google_cloud_platform)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

The migration of JencoMart's application to Google Cloud Platform (GCP) is progressing too slowly. The infrastructure is shown in the diagram. You want to maximize throughput. What are three potential bottlenecks? (Choose 3 answers.)



- A. A single VPN tunnel, which limits throughput
- B. A tier of Google Cloud Storage that is not suited for this task
- C. A copy command that is not suited to operate over long distances
- D. Fewer virtual machines (VMs) in GCP than on-premises machines
- E. A separate storage layer outside the VMs, which is not suited for this task

F. Complicated internet connectivity between the on-premises infrastructure and GCP

**Answer:** ADF

#### NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

The JencoMart security team requires that all Google Cloud Platform infrastructure is deployed using a least privilege model with separation of duties for administration between production and development resources. What Google domain and project structure should you recommend?

- A. Create two G Suite accounts to manage users: one for development/test/staging and one for production
- B. Each account should contain one project for every application.
- C. Create two G Suite accounts to manage users: one with a single project for all development applications and one with a single project for all production applications.
- D. Create a single G Suite account to manage users with each stage of each application in its own project.
- E. Create a single G Suite account to manage users with one project for the development/test/staging environment and one project for the production environment.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Note: The principle of least privilege and separation of duties are concepts that, although semantically different, are intrinsically related from the standpoint of security. The intent behind both is to prevent people from having higher privilege levels than they actually need

? Principle of Least Privilege: Users should only have the least amount of privileges required to perform their job and no more. This reduces authorization exploitation by limiting access to resources such as targets, jobs, or monitoring templates for which they are not authorized.

? Separation of Duties: Beyond limiting user privilege level, you also limit user duties, or the specific jobs they can perform. No user should be given responsibility for more than one related function. This limits the ability of a user to perform a malicious action and then cover up that action.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/kms/docs/separation-of-duties>

#### NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 4)

Dress4win has end to end tests covering 100% of their endpoints.

They want to ensure that the move of cloud does not introduce any new bugs.

Which additional testing methods should the developers employ to prevent an outage?

- A. They should run the end to end tests in the cloud staging environment to determine if the code is working as intended.
- B. They should enable google stack driver debugger on the application code to show errors in the code
- C. They should add additional unit tests and production scale load tests on their cloud staging environment.
- 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 18

- (Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

The Dress4Win security team has disabled external SSH access into production virtual machines (VMs) on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The operations team needs to remotely manage the VMs, build and push Docker containers, and manage Google Cloud Storage objects. What can they do?

- A. Grant the operations engineers access to use Google Cloud Shell.
- B. Configure a VPN connection to GCP to allow SSH access to the cloud VMs.
- C. Develop a new access request process that grants temporary SSH access to cloud VMs when an operations engineer needs to perform a task.
- D. Have the development team build an API service that allows the operations team to execute specific remote procedure calls to accomplish their tasks.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 23

- (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 28

- (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 32

- (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 37

- (Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

At Dress4Win, an operations engineer wants to create a low-cost solution to remotely archive copies of database backup files. The database files are compressed tar files stored in their current data center. How should he proceed?

- A. Create a cron script using gsutil to copy the files to a Coldline Storage bucket.
- B. Create a cron script using gsutil to copy the files to a Regional Storage bucket.
- C. Create a Cloud Storage Transfer Service Job to copy the files to a Coldline Storage bucket.
- D. Create a Cloud Storage Transfer Service job to copy the files to a Regional Storage bucket.

Answer: A

### Explanation:

Follow these rules of thumb when deciding whether to use gsutil or Storage Transfer Service:

? When transferring data from an on-premises location, use gsutil.

? When transferring data from another cloud storage provider, use Storage Transfer Service.

? Otherwise, evaluate both tools with respect to your specific scenario.

Use this guidance as a starting point. The specific details of your transfer scenario will also help you determine which tool is more appropriate

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

### NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 5)

Your company captures all web traffic data in Google Analytics 260 and stores it in BigQuery. Each country has its own dataset. Each dataset has multiple tables.

You want analysts from each country

to be able to see and query only the data for their respective countries. How should you configure the access rights?

- A. Create a group per country
- B. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- C. Create a single group 'all\_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- D. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery jobUser
- E. Share the appropriate dataset with view access with each respective analyst country-group.
- F. Create a group per country
- G. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- H. Create a single group 'all\_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- I. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery jobUser
- J. Share the appropriate tables with view access with each respective analyst countrygroup.
- K. Create a group per country
- L. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- M. Create a single group 'all\_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- N. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery dataViewer
- O. Share the appropriate dataset with view access with each respective analystcountry-group.
- P. Create a group per country
- Q. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- R. Create a single group 'all\_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- S. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery dataViewer
- T. Share the appropriate table with view access with each respective analyst countrygroup.

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION 44

- (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 46**

- (Topic 5)

You need to ensure reliability for your application and operations by supporting reliable task a scheduling for compute on GCP. Leveraging Google best practices, what should you do?

- A. Using the Cron service provided by App Engine, publishing messages directly to a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.
- B. Using the Cron service provided by App Engine, publish messages to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic
- C. Subscribe to that topic using a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.
- D. Using the Cron service provided by Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), publish messages directly to a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.
- E. Using the Cron service provided by GKE, publish messages to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic
- F. Subscribe to that topic using a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/reliable-task-scheduling-compute-engine>

**NEW QUESTION 51**

- (Topic 5)

Your organization wants to control IAM policies for different departments independently, but centrally. Which approach should you take?

- A. Multiple Organizations with multiple Folders
- B. Multiple Organizations, one for each department
- C. A single Organization with Folder for each department
- D. A single Organization with multiple projects, each with a central owner

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

- (Topic 5)

The application reliability team at your company has added a debug feature to their backend service to send all server events to Google Cloud Storage for eventual analysis. The event records are at least 50 KB and at most 15 MB and are expected to peak at 3,000 events per second. You want to minimize data loss. Which process should you implement?

- A. • Append metadata to file body. • Compress individual files. • Name files with serverName-Timestamp. • Create a new bucket if bucket is older than 1 hour and save individual files to the new bucket
- B. Otherwise, save files to existing bucket
- C. • Batch every 10,000 events with a single manifest file for metadata. • Compress event files and manifest file into a single archive file. • Name files using serverName-EventSequence. • Create a new bucket if bucket is older than 1 day and save the single archive file to the new bucket
- D. Otherwise, save the single archive file to existing bucket.
- E. • Compress individual files. • Name files with serverName-EventSequence. • Save files to one bucket • Set custom metadata headers for each object after saving.
- F. • Append metadata to file body. • Compress individual files. • Name files with a random prefix pattern. • Save files to one bucket

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In order to maintain a high request rate, avoid using sequential names. Using completely random object names will give you the best load distribution. Randomness after a common prefix is effective under the prefix <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/request-rate>

**NEW QUESTION 58**

- (Topic 5)

Your company has a Google Cloud project that uses BigQuery for data warehousing They have a VPN tunnel between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud that is configured with Cloud VPN. The security team wants to avoid data exfiltration by malicious insiders, compromised code, and accidental oversharing. What should they do?

- A. Configure Private Google Access for on-premises only.
- B. Perform the following tasks:1) Create a service account.2) Give the BigQuery JobUser role and Storage Reader role to the service account.3) Remove all other IAM access from the project.
- C. Configure VPC Service Controls and configure Private Google Access.
- D. Configure Private Google Access.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls/docs/overview>

VPC Service Controls improves your ability to mitigate the risk of data exfiltration from Google Cloud services such as Cloud Storage and BigQuery.

**NEW QUESTION 62**

- (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 66**

- (Topic 5)

You are developing your microservices application on Google Kubernetes Engine. During testing, you want to validate the behavior of your application in case a specific microservice should suddenly crash. What should you do?

- A. Add a taint to one of the nodes of the Kubernetes cluster
- B. For the specific microservice, configure a pod anti-affinity label that has the name of the tainted node as a value.
- C. Use Istio's fault injection on the particular microservice whose faulty behavior you want to simulate.
- D. Destroy one of the nodes of the Kubernetes cluster to observe the behavior.
- E. Configure Istio's traffic management features to steer the traffic away from a crashing microservice.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Microservice runs on all nodes. The Micro service runs on Pod, Pod runs on Nodes. Nodes is nothing but Virtual machines. Once deployed the application microservices will get deployed across all Nodes. Destroying one node may not mimic the behaviour of microservice crashing as it may be running in other nodes.  
link: <https://istio.io/latest/docs/tasks/traffic-management/fault-injection/>

**NEW QUESTION 68**

- (Topic 5)

You are deploying a PHP App Engine Standard service with SQL as the backend. You want to minimize the number of queries to the database. What should you do?

- A. Set the memcache service level to dedicate
- B. Create a key from the hash of the query, and return database values from memcache before issuing a query to Cloud SQL.
- C. Set the memcache service level to share
- D. Create a cron task that runs every minute to populate the cache with keys containing query results.
- E. Set the memcache service level to share
- F. Create a cron task that runs every minute to save all expected queries to a key called "cached-queries".
- G. Set the memcache service level to share
- H. Create a key called "cached-queries", and return database values from the key before using a query to Cloud SQL.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/php/memcache/using>

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (Topic 5)

Your company is designing its data lake on Google Cloud and wants to develop different ingestion pipelines to collect unstructured data from different sources. After the data is stored in Google Cloud, it will be processed in several data pipelines to build a recommendation engine for end users on the website. The structure of the data retrieved from the source systems can change at any time. The data must be stored exactly as it was retrieved for reprocessing purposes in case the data structure is incompatible with the current processing pipelines. You need to design an architecture to support the use case after you retrieve the data. What should you do?

- A. Send the data through the processing pipeline, and then store the processed data in a BigQuery table for reprocessing.
- B. Store the data in a BigQuery table
- C. Design the processing pipelines to retrieve the data from the table.
- D. Send the data through the processing pipeline, and then store the processed data in a Cloud Storage bucket for reprocessing.
- E. Store the data in a Cloud Storage bucket
- F. Design the processing pipelines to retrieve the data from the bucket

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 72**

- (Topic 5)

You are creating a solution to remove backup files older than 90 days from your backup Cloud Storage bucket. You want to optimize ongoing Cloud Storage

spend. What should you do?

- A. Write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with gsutil.
- B. Write a lifecycle management rule in JSON and push it to the bucket with gsutil.
- C. Schedule a cron script using gsutil ls -lr gs://backups/\*\* to find and remove items older than 90 days.
- D. Schedule a cron script using gsutil ls -1 gs://backups/\*\* to find and remove items older than 90 days and schedule it with cron.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 5)

You are developing a globally scaled frontend for a legacy streaming backend data API.

This API expects

events in strict chronological order with no repeat data for proper processing.

Which products should you deploy to ensure guaranteed-once FIFO (first-in, first-out) delivery of data?

- A. Cloud Pub/Sub alone
- B. Cloud Pub/Sub to Cloud DataFlow
- C. Cloud Pub/Sub to Stackdriver
- D. Cloud Pub/Sub to Cloud SQL

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Reference <https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/ordering>

#### NEW QUESTION 77

- (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 79

- (Topic 5)

You are using Cloud CDN to deliver static HTTP(S) website content hosted on a Compute Engine instance group. You want to improve the cache hit ratio.

What should you do?

- A. Customize the cache keys to omit the protocol from the key.
- B. Shorten the expiration time of the cached objects.
- C. Make sure the HTTP(S) header "Cache-Region" points to the closest region of your users.
- D. Replicate the static content in a Cloud Storage bucket
- E. Point CloudCDN toward a load balancer on that bucket.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Reference [https://cloud.google.com/cdn/docs/bestpractices#using\\_custom\\_cache\\_keys\\_to\\_improve\\_cache\\_hit\\_ratio](https://cloud.google.com/cdn/docs/bestpractices#using_custom_cache_keys_to_improve_cache_hit_ratio)

#### NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 5)

Your company is using Google Cloud. You have two folders under the Organization: Finance and Shopping. The members of the development team are in a Google Group. The development team group has been assigned the Project Owner role on the Organization. You want to prevent the development team from creating resources in projects in the Finance folder. What should you do?

- A. Assign the development team group the Project Viewer role on the Finance folder, and assign the development team group the Project Owner role on the Shopping folder.
- B. Assign the development team group only the Project Viewer role on the Finance folder.
- C. Assign the development team group the Project Owner role on the Shopping folder, and remove the development team group Project Owner role from the Organization.
- D. Assign the development team group only the Project Owner role on the Shopping folder.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource-hierarchy>

"Roles are always inherited, and there is no way to explicitly remove a permission for a lower-level resource that is granted at a higher level in the resource hierarchy. Given the above example, even if you were to remove the Project Editor role from Bob on the "Test GCP Project", he would still inherit that role from the "Dept Y" folder, so he would still have the permissions for that role on "Test GCP Project"."

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

#### NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 5)

Your customer runs a web service used by e-commerce sites to offer product recommendations to users. The company has begun experimenting with a machine learning model on Google Cloud Platform to improve the quality of results.

What should the customer do to improve their model's results over time?

- A. Export Cloud Machine Learning Engine performance metrics from Stackdriver to BigQuery, to be used to analyze the efficiency of the model.
- B. Build a roadmap to move the machine learning model training from Cloud GPUs to Cloud TPUs, which offer better results.
- C. Monitor Compute Engine announcements for availability of newer CPU architectures, and deploy the model to them as soon as they are available for additional performance.
- D. Save a history of recommendations and results of the recommendations in BigQuery, to be used as training data.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/building-a-serverless-ml-model>

#### NEW QUESTION 92

- (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 93

- (Topic 5)

Your company has an application that is running on multiple instances of Compute Engine. It generates 1 TB per day of logs. For compliance reasons, the logs

need to be kept for at least two years. The logs need to be available for active query for 30 days. After that, they just need to be retained for audit purposes. You want to implement a storage solution that is compliant, minimizes costs, and follows Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A.
- \* 1. Install the Cloud Ops agent on all instances.
  - \* 2. Create a sink to export logs into a partitioned BigQuery table.
  - \* 3. Set a time\_partitioning\_expiration of 30 days.
- B.
- \* 1. Install the Cloud Ops agent on all instances.
  - \* 2. Create a sink to export logs into a regional Cloud Storage bucket.
  - \* 3. Create an Object Lifecycle rule to move files into a Coldline Cloud Storage bucket after one month.
  - \* 4. Configure a retention policy at the bucket level to create a lock.
- C.
- \* 1. Create a daily cron job, running on all instances, that uploads logs into a partitioned BigQuery table.
  - \* 2. Set a time\_partitioning\_expiration of 30 days.
- D.
- \* 1. Write a daily cron job, running on all instances, that uploads logs into a Cloud Storage bucket.
  - \* 2. Create a sink to export logs into a regional Cloud Storage bucket.
  - \* 3. Create an Object Lifecycle rule to move files into a Coldline Cloud Storage bucket after one month.

A.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The practice for managing logs generated on Compute Engine on Google Cloud is to install the Cloud Logging agent and send them to Cloud Logging. The sent logs will be aggregated into a Cloud Logging sink and exported to Cloud Storage. The reason for using Cloud Storage as the destination for the logs is that the requirement in question requires setting up a lifecycle based on the storage period. In this case, the log will be used for active queries for 30 days after it is saved, but after that, it needs to be stored for a longer period of time for auditing purposes. If the data is to be used for active queries, we can use BigQuery's Cloud Storage data query feature and move the data past 30 days to Coldline to build a cost-optimal solution.

Therefore, the correct answer is as follows

- \* 1. Install the Cloud Logging agent on all instances.
- Create a sync that exports the logs to the region's Cloud Storage bucket.
- \* 3. Create an Object Lifecycle rule to move the files to the Coldline Cloud Storage bucket after one month. \* 4.
  - \* 4. set up a bucket-level retention policy using bucket locking."

**NEW QUESTION 95**

- (Topic 5)

To reduce costs, the Director of Engineering has required all developers to move their development infrastructure resources from on-premises virtual machines (VMs) to Google Cloud Platform. These resources go through multiple start/stop events during the day and require state to persist. You have been asked to design the process of running a development environment in Google Cloud while providing cost visibility to the finance department. Which two steps should you take? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use the --no-auto-delete flag on all persistent disks and stop the VM.
- B. Use the -auto-delete flag on all persistent disks and terminate the VM.
- C. Apply VM CPU utilization label and include it in the BigQuery billing export.
- D. Use Google BigQuery billing export and labels to associate cost to groups.
- E. Store all state into local SSD, snapshot the persistent disks, and terminate the VM.
- F. Store all state in Google Cloud Storage, snapshot the persistent disks, and terminate the VM.

**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery>

**NEW QUESTION 97**

- (Topic 5)

You need to upload files from your on-premises environment to Cloud Storage. You want the files to be encrypted on Cloud Storage using customer-supplied encryption keys. What should you do?

- A. Supply the encryption key in a .boto configuration file
- B. Use gsutil to upload the files.
- C. Supply the encryption key using gcloud confi
- D. Use gsutil to upload the files to that bucket.
- E. Use gsutil to upload the files, and use the flag --encryption-key to supply the encryption key.
- F. Use gsutil to create a bucket, and use the flag --encryption-key to supply the encryption key
- G. Use gsutil to upload the files to that bucket.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/encryption/customer-supplied-keys#gsutil>

**NEW QUESTION 99**

- (Topic 5)

You are implementing a single Cloud SQL MySQL second-generation database that contains business-critical transaction data. You want to ensure that the minimum amount of data is lost in case of catastrophic failure. Which two features should you implement? (Choose two.)

- A. Sharding

- B. Read replicas
- C. Binary logging
- D. Automated backups
- E. Semisynchronous replication

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

Backups help you restore lost data to your Cloud SQL instance. Additionally, if an instance is having a problem, you can restore it to a previous state by using the backup to overwrite it. Enable automated backups for any instance that contains necessary data. Backups protect your data from loss or damage. Enabling automated backups, along with binary logging, is also required for some operations, such as clone and replica creation. Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups>

**NEW QUESTION 104**

- (Topic 5)

You are working with a data warehousing team that performs data analysis. The team needs to process data from external partners, but the data contains personally identifiable information (PII). You need to process and store the data without storing any of the PII data. What should you do?

- A. Create a Dataflow pipeline to retrieve the data from the external source
- B. As part of the pipeline use the Cloud Data Loss Prevention (Cloud DLP) API to remove any PII data Store the result in BigQuery
- C. Create a Dataflow pipeline to retrieve the data from the external source
- D. As part of the pipeline store all non-PII data in BigQuery and store all PII data in a Cloud Storage bucket that has a retention policy set.
- E. Ask the external partners to upload an data on Cloud Storage Configure Bucket Lock for the bucket Create a Dataflow pipeline to read the data from the bucket As part of the pipeline, use the Cloud Data Loss Prevention (Cloud DIP) API to remove any PII data Store the result in BigQuery
- F. Ask the external partners to import ail data in your BigQuery dataset Create a dataflow pipeline to copy the data into a new table As part of the Dataflow bucket skip all data in columns that have PII data

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Create a Dataflow pipeline to retrieve the data from the external sources, he did not specify the way he is going to create it, it might be a pub/sub or external table or whatever.

**NEW QUESTION 109**

- (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 110**

- (Topic 5)

Your company is migrating its on-premises data center into the cloud. As part of the migration, you want to integrate Kubernetes Engine for workload orchestration. Parts of your architecture must also be PCI DSScompliant. Which of the following is most accurate?

- A. App Engine is the only compute platform on GCP that is certified for PCI DSS hosting.
- B. Kubernetes Engine cannot be used under PCI DSS because it is considered shared hosting.
- C. Kubernetes Engine and GCP provide the tools you need to build a PCI DSS-compliant environment.
- D. All Google Cloud services are usable because Google Cloud Platform is certified PCI- compliant.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/pci-dss>

**NEW QUESTION 115**

- (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

At com.google.appengine.runtime.Request.pr

At

Sun.securityutil.manifestEntryVerifier.ver

At java . net . URLClassLoader . defineCla

At sun . reflect . GeneratedMethodAccessors

At

Sun.reflect . DelegatingMethodAccesorImpl.

At java . lang . reflect . MThod . invoke

```

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 117**

- (Topic 5)

You want to allow your operations learn to store togs from all the production protects in your Organization, without during logs from other projects All of the production projects are contained in a folder. You want to ensure that all logs for existing and new production projects are captured automatically. What should you do?

- A. Create an aggregated export on the Production folde
- B. Set the log sink to be a Cloud Storage bucket in an operations project
- C. Create an aggregated export on the Organization resourc
- D. Set the tog sink to be a Cloud Storage bucket in an operations project.
- E. Create log exports in the production project
- F. Set the log sinks to be a Cloud Storagebucket in an operations project.
- G. Create tog exports in the production project
- H. Set the tog sinks to be BigQuery datasets in the production projects and grant IAM access to the operations team to run queries on the datasets

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

? An aggregated export is a type of sink that combines and routes log entries from the Google Cloud resources contained by an organization or folder1. By creating an aggregated export on the Production folder, you can capture all the logs from the existing and new production projects in that folder automatically1.  
 ? A log sink is a destination for log entries that match a filter1. By setting the log sink to be a Cloud Storage bucket in an operations project, you can store the log entries in Cloud Storage and allow your operations team to access them1.

**NEW QUESTION 122**

- (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 packets<sup>1</sup>. 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 internet<sup>1</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 127**

- (Topic 5)

Your company has announced that they will be outsourcing operations functions. You want to allow developers to easily stage new versions of a cloud-based application in the production environment and allow the outsourced operations team to autonomously promote staged versions to production. You want to minimize the operational overhead of the solution. Which Google Cloud product should you migrate to?

- A. App Engine
- B. GKE On-Prem
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/eba-outsourcing-mapping-gcp>

**NEW QUESTION 128**

- (Topic 5)

Google Cloud Platform resources are managed hierarchically using organization, folders, and projects. When Cloud Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies exist at these different levels, what is the effective policy at a particular node of the hierarchy?

- A. The effective policy is determined only by the policy set at the node
- B. The effective policy is the policy set at the node and restricted by the policies of its ancestors
- C. The effective policy is the union of the policy set at the node and policies inherited from its ancestors
- D. The effective policy is the intersection of the policy set at the node and policies inherited from its ancestors

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource-hierarchy>

**NEW QUESTION 132**

- (Topic 5)

Your company is running a stateless application on a Compute Engine instance. The application is used heavily during regular business hours and lightly outside of business hours. Users are reporting that the application is slow during peak hours. You need to optimize the application's performance. What should you do?

- A. Create a snapshot of the existing dis
- B. Create an instance template from the snapshot.Create an autoscaled managed instance group from the instance template.
- C. Create a snapshot of the existing dis
- D. Create a custom image from the snapsho
- E. Create an autoscaled managed instance group from the custom image.
- F. Create a custom image from the existing dis
- G. Create an instance template from the custom imag
- H. Create an autoscaled managed instance group from the instance template.
- I. Create an instance template from the existing dis
- J. Create a custom image from the instance template.Create an autoscaled managed instance group from the custom image.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 135**

- (Topic 5)

You have an outage in your Compute Engine managed instance group: all instance keep restarting after 5 seconds. You have a health check configured, but autoscaling is disabled. Your colleague, who is a Linux expert, offered to look into the issue. You need to make sure that he can access the VMs. What should you do?

- A. Grant your colleague the IAM role of project Viewer
- B. Perform a rolling restart on the instance group
- C. Disable the health check for the instance group
- D. Add his SSH key to the project-wide SSH keys
- E. Disable autoscaling for the instance group
- F. Add his SSH key to the project-wide SSH Keys

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs> Health checks used for autohealing should be conservative so they don't preemptively delete and recreate your instances. When an autohealer health check is too aggressive, the autohealer might mistake busy instances for failed instances and unnecessarily restart them, reducing availability

#### NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 5)

Your customer support tool logs all email and chat conversations to Cloud Bigtable for retention and analysis. What is the recommended approach for sanitizing this data of personally identifiable information or payment card information before initial storage?

- A. Hash all data using SHA256
- B. Encrypt all data using elliptic curve cryptography
- C. De-identify the data with the Cloud Data Loss Prevention API
- D. Use regular expressions to find and redact phone numbers, email addresses, and credit card numbers

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/pci-dss-compliance-ingcp#>

#### NEW QUESTION 141

- (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 143

- (Topic 5)

Your company has a stateless web API that performs scientific calculations. The web API runs on a single Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. The cluster is currently deployed in us-central1. Your company has expanded to offer your API to customers in Asia. You want to reduce the latency for the users in Asia. What should you do?

- A. Use a global HTTP(s) load balancer with Cloud CDN enabled
- B. Create a second GKE cluster in asia-southeast1, and expose both API's using a Service of type Load Balance
- C. Add the public IPs to the Cloud DNS zone
- D. Increase the memory and CPU allocated to the application in the cluster
- E. Create a second GKE cluster in asia-southeast1, and use kubemci to create a global HTTP(s) load balancer

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/multi-cluster-ingress#how\\_works](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/multi-cluster-ingress#how_works)

<https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/k8s-multicloud-ingress> <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/how-to-deploy-geographically-distributed-services-on-kubernetes-engine-with-kubemci>

#### NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 5)

You need to deploy an application to Google Cloud. The application receives traffic via TCP and reads and writes data to the filesystem. The application does not support horizontal scaling. The application process requires full control over the data on the file system because concurrent access causes corruption. The business is willing to accept a downtime when an incident occurs, but the application must be available 24/7 to support their business operations. You need to design the architecture of this application on Google Cloud.

What should you do?

- A. Use a managed instance group with instances in multiple zones, use Cloud Filestore, and use an HTTP load balancer in front of the instances.
- B. Use a managed instance group with instances in multiple zones, use Cloud Filestore, and use a network load balancer in front of the instances.
- C. Use an unmanaged instance group with an active and standby instance in different zones, use a regional persistent disk, and use an HTTP load balancer in front of the instances.
- D. Use an unmanaged instance group with an active and standby instance in different zones, use a regional persistent disk, and use a network load balancer in front of the instances.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 149

- (Topic 5)

You are designing an application for use only during business hours. For the minimum viable product release, you'd like to use a managed product that automatically "scales to zero" so you don't incur costs when there is no activity.

Which primary compute resource should you choose?

- A. Cloud Functions
- B. Compute Engine
- C. Kubernetes Engine
- D. AppEngine flexible environment

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/serverless-options>

**NEW QUESTION 153**

- (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 158**

- (Topic 5)

You have been asked to select the storage system for the click-data of your company's large portfolio of websites. This data is streamed in from a custom website analytics package at a typical rate of 6,000 clicks per minute, with bursts of up to 8,500 clicks per second. It must be stored for future analysis by your data science and user experience teams. Which storage infrastructure should you choose?

- A. Google Cloud SQL
- B. Google Cloud Bigtable
- C. Google Cloud Storage
- D. Google cloud Datastore

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/loading-data-cloud-storage>

**NEW QUESTION 162**

- (Topic 5)

You are managing several projects on Google Cloud and need to interact on a daily basis with BigQuery, Bigtable and Kubernetes Engine using the gcloud CLI tool. You are travelling a lot and work on different workstations during the week. You want to avoid having to manage the gcloud CLI manually. What should you do?

- A. Use a package manager to install gcloud on your workstations instead of installing it manually.
- B. Create a Compute Engine instance and install gcloud on the instance. Connect to this instance via SSH to always use the same gcloud installation when interacting with Google Cloud.
- C. Install gcloud on all of your workstations. Run the command `gcloud components auto-update` on each workstation.
- D. Use Google Cloud Shell in the Google Cloud Console to interact with Google Cloud.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This option allows you to use the gcloud CLI tool without having to install or manage it manually on different workstations. Google Cloud Shell is a browser-based command-line tool that provides you with a temporary Compute Engine virtual machine instance preloaded with the Cloud SDK, including the gcloud CLI tool. You can access Google Cloud Shell from any web browser and use it to interact with BigQuery, Bigtable and Kubernetes Engine using the gcloud CLI tool. The other options are not optimal for this scenario, because they either require installing and updating the gcloud CLI tool on multiple workstations (A, C), or creating and maintaining a Compute Engine instance for the sole purpose of using the gcloud CLI tool (B). References:

? <https://cloud.google.com/shell/docs/overview>

? <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/>

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Topic 5)

For this question, refer to the TerraEarth case study. You are building a microservice-based application for TerraEarth. The application is based on Docker containers. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to build the application continuously and store the build artifacts. What should you do?

- A.
  - \* 1. Configure a trigger in Cloud Build for new source changes.
  - \* 2. Invoke Cloud Build to build one container image, and tag the image with the label 'latest.'
  - \* 3. Push the image to the Artifact Registry.
- B.
  - \* 1. Configure a trigger in Cloud Build for new source changes.
  - \* 2. Invoke Cloud Build to build container images for each microservice, and tag them using the code commit hash.
  - \* 3. Push the images to the Artifact Registry.
- C.
  - \* 1. Create a Scheduler job to check the repo every minute.
  - \* 2. For any new change, invoke Cloud Build to build container images for the microservices.

- \* 3. Tag the images using the current timestamp, and push them to the Artifact Registry.
  - D.
  - \* 1. Configure a trigger in Cloud Build for new source changes.
  - \* 2. The trigger invokes build jobs and build container images for the microservices.
  - \* 3. Tag the images with a version number, and push them to Cloud Storage.
- A.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 5)

You have been engaged by your client to lead the migration of their application infrastructure to GCP. One of their current problems is that the on-premises high performance SAN is requiring frequent and expensive upgrades to keep up with the variety of workloads that are identified as follows: 20TB of log archives retained for legal reasons; 500 GB of VM boot/data volumes and templates; 500 GB of image thumbnails; 200 GB of customer session state data that allows customers to restart sessions even if off-line for several days.

Which of the following best reflects your recommendations for a cost-effective storage allocation?

- A. Local SSD for customer session state dat
- B. Lifecycle-managed Cloud Storage for logarchives, thumbnails, and VM boot/data volumes.
- C. Memcache backed by Cloud Datastore for the customer session state dat
- D. Lifecycle- managed CloudStorage for log archives, thumbnails, and VM boot/data volumes.
- E. Memcache backed by Cloud SQL for customer session state dat
- F. Assorted local SSD- backed instances for VM boot/data volume
- G. Cloud Storage for log archives and thumbnails.
- H. Memcache backed by Persistent Disk SSD storage for customer session state dat
- I. Assorted local SSDbacked instances for VM boot/data volume
- J. Cloud Storage for log archives and thumbnails.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 174

- (Topic 5)

A news teed web service has the following code running on Google App Engine. During peak load, users report that they can see news articles they already viewed. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

```
import news
from flask import Flask, redirect, request
from flask.ext.api import status
from google.appengine.api import users

app = Flask(__name__)
sessions = {}

@app.route("/")
def homepage():
    user = users.get_current_user()
    if not user:
        return "Invalid login",
        status.HTTP_401_UNAUTHORIZED

    if user not in sessions:
        sessions[user] = {"viewed": []}

    news_articles = news.get_new_news (user, sessions [user]
["viewed"])
    sessions [user] ["viewed"] += [n["id"] for n
in news_articles]

    return news.render(news_articles)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```

- A. The session variable is local to just a single instance.
- B. The session variable is being overwritten in Cloud Datastore.
- C. The URL of the API needs to be modified to prevent caching.
- D. The HTTP Expires header needs to be set to -1 to stop caching.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3164280/google-app-engine-cache-list-in-session-variable?rq=1>

#### NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 5)

You have an App Engine application that needs to be updated. You want to test the update with production traffic before replacing the current application version. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the update using the Instance Group Updater to create a partial rollout, which allows for canary testing.
- B. Deploy the update as a new version in the App Engine application, and split traffic between the new and current versions.
- C. Deploy the update in a new VPC, and use Google's global HTTP load balancing to split traffic between the update and current applications.
- D. Deploy the update as a new App Engine application, and use Google's global HTTP load balancing to split traffic between the new and current applications.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/splitting-traffic>

#### NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 5)

You need to develop procedures to verify resilience of disaster recovery for remote recovery using GCP. Your production environment is hosted on-premises. You need to establish a secure, redundant connection between your on-premises network and the GCP network. What should you do?

- A. Verify that Dedicated Interconnect can replicate files to GC
- B. Verify that direct peering can establish a secure connection between your networks if Dedicated Interconnect fails.
- C. Verify that Dedicated Interconnect can replicate files to GC
- D. Verify that Cloud VPN can establish a secure connection between your networks if Dedicated Interconnect fails.
- E. Verify that the Transfer Appliance can replicate files to GC
- F. Verify that direct peering can establish a secure connection between your networks if the Transfer Appliance fails.
- G. Verify that the Transfer Appliance can replicate files to GC
- H. Verify that Cloud VPN can establish a secure connection between your networks if the Transfer Appliance fails.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/how-to/direct-peering>

#### NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 5)

A recent audit that a new network was created in your GCP project. In this network, a GCE instance has an SSH port open to the world. You want to discover this network's origin. What should you do?

- A. Search for Create VM entry in the Stackdriver alerting console.
- B. Navigate to the Activity page in the Home section
- C. Set category to Data Access and search for Create VM entry.
- D. In the logging section of the console, specify GCE Network as the logging section
- E. Search for the Create Insert entry.
- F. Connect to the GCE instance using project SSH Key
- G. Identify previous logins in system logs, and match these with the project owners list.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 5)

You are designing a Data Warehouse on Google Cloud and want to store sensitive data in BigQuery. Your company requires you to generate encryption keys outside of Google Cloud. You need to implement a solution. What should you do?

- A. Generate a new key in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS). Store all data in Cloud Storage using the customer-managed key option and select the created key
- B. Set up a Dataflow pipeline to decrypt the data and to store it in a BigQuery dataset.
- C. Generate a new key in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS). Create a dataset in BigQuery using the customer-managed key option and select the created key
- D. Import a key in Cloud KM
- E. Store all data in Cloud Storage using the customer-managed key option and select the created key
- F. Set up a Dataflow pipeline to decrypt the data and to store it in a new BigQuery dataset.
- G. Import a key in Cloud KM
- H. Create a dataset in BigQuery using the customer-supplied key option and select the created key.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/customer-managed-encryption>

#### NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 5)

Your team needs to create a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster to host a newly built application that requires access to third-party services on the internet. Your company does not allow any Compute Engine instance to have a public IP address on Google Cloud. You need to create a deployment strategy that adheres to these guidelines. What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute Engine instance, and install a NAT Proxy on the instance

- B. Configure all workloads on GKE to pass through this proxy to access third-party services on the Internet
- C. Configure the GKE cluster as a private cluster, and configure Cloud NAT Gateway for the cluster subnet
- D. Configure the GKE cluster as a route-based cluster
- E. Configure Private Google Access on the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- F. Configure the GKE cluster as a private cluster
- G. Configure Private Google Access on the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A Cloud NAT gateway can perform NAT for nodes and Pods in a private cluster, which is a type of VPC-native cluster. The Cloud NAT gateway must be configured to apply to at least the following subnet IP address ranges for the subnet that your cluster uses:

Subnet primary IP address range (used by nodes)

Subnet secondary IP address range used for Pods in the cluster Subnet secondary IP address range used for Services in the cluster

The simplest way to provide NAT for an entire private cluster is to configure a Cloud NAT gateway to apply to all of the cluster's subnet's IP address ranges.

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

**NEW QUESTION 196**

- (Topic 5)

Your company has multiple on-premises systems that serve as sources for reporting. The data has not been maintained well and has become degraded over time. You want to use Google-recommended practices to detect anomalies in your company data. What should you do?

- A. Upload your files into Cloud Storage
- B. Use Cloud Datalab to explore and clean your data.
- C. Upload your files into Cloud Storage
- D. Use Cloud Dataprep to explore and clean your data.
- E. Connect Cloud Datalab to your on-premises system
- F. Use Cloud Datalab to explore and clean your data.
- G. Connect Cloud Dataprep to your on-premises system
- H. Use Cloud Dataprep to explore and clean your data.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 201**

- (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 206**

- (Topic 5)

Your company has an application running on Google Cloud that is collecting data from thousands of physical devices that are globally distributed. Data is published to Pub/Sub and streamed in real time into an SSO Cloud Bigtable cluster via a Dataflow pipeline. The operations team informs you that your Cloud Bigtable cluster has a hot-spot and queries are taking longer than expected. You need to resolve the problem and prevent it from happening in the future. What should you do?

- A. Advise your clients to use HBase APIs instead of NodeJS APIs.
- B. Review your RowKey strategy and ensure that keys are evenly spread across the alphabet.
- C. Delete records older than 30 days.
- D. Double the number of nodes you currently have.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 208**

- (Topic 5)

Auditors visit your teams every 12 months and ask to review all the Google Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) policy changes in the previous 12 months. You want to streamline and expedite the analysis and audit process. What should you do?

- A. Create custom Google Stackdriver alerts and send them to the auditor.
- B. Enable Logging export to Google BigQuery and use ACLs and views to scope the data shared with the auditor.
- C. Use cloud functions to transfer log entries to Google Cloud SQL and use ACLs and views to limit an auditor's view.
- D. Enable Google Cloud Storage (GCS) log export to audit logs into a GCS bucket and delegate access to the bucket.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Export the logs to Google Cloud Storage bucket - Archive Storage, as it will not be used for 1 year, price for which is \$0.004 per GB per Month. The price for long

term storage in BigQuery is \$0.01 per GB per Month (250% more). Also for analysis purpose, whenever Auditors are there(once per year), you can use BigQuery and use GCS bucket as external data source. BigQuery supports querying Cloud Storage data from these storage classes:  
Standard Nearline Coldline Archive

#### NEW QUESTION 212

- (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 217

- (Topic 5)

Your company is forecasting a sharp increase in the number and size of Apache Spark and Hadoop jobs being run on your local datacenter. You want to utilize the cloud to help you scale this upcoming demand with the least amount of operations work and code change. Which product should you use?

- A. Google Cloud Dataflow
- B. Google Cloud Dataproc
- C. Google Compute Engine
- D. Google Container Engine

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Google Cloud Dataproc is a fast, easy-to-use, low-cost and fully managed service that lets you run the Apache Spark and Apache Hadoop ecosystem on Google Cloud Platform. Cloud Dataproc provisions big or small clusters rapidly, supports many popular job types, and is integrated with other Google Cloud Platform services, such as Google Cloud Storage and Stackdriver Logging, thus helping you reduce TCO.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/resources/faq>

#### NEW QUESTION 221

- (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 to 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 222

- (Topic 5)

Your company places a high value on being responsive and meeting customer needs quickly. Their primary business objectives are release speed and agility. You want to reduce the chance of security errors being accidentally introduced. Which two actions can you take? Choose 2 answers

- A. Ensure every code check-in is peer reviewed by a security SME.
- B. Use source code security analyzers as part of the CI/CD pipeline.
- C. Ensure you have stubs to unit test all interfaces between components.
- D. Enable code signing and a trusted binary repository integrated with your CI/CD pipeline.
- E. Run a vulnerability security scanner as part of your continuous-integration /continuous-delivery (CI/CD) pipeline.

**Answer: BE**

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/vsts/articles/security-validation-cicd-pipeline?view=vsts>

#### NEW QUESTION 225

- (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 mode
- 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.vmExternallpAccess`
- 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 230**

- (Topic 5)

You are working at a sports association whose members range in age from 8 to 30. The association collects a large amount of health data, such as sustained injuries. You are storing this data in BigQuery. Current legislation requires you to delete such information upon request of the subject. You want to design a solution that can accommodate such a request. What should you do?

- A. Use a unique identifier for each individual
- B. Upon a deletion request, delete all rows from BigQuery with this identifier.
- C. When ingesting new data in BigQuery, run the data through the Data Loss Prevention (DLP) API to identify any personal information
- D. As part of the DLP scan, save the result to Data Catalog
- E. Upon a deletion request, query Data Catalog to find the column with personal information.
- F. Create a BigQuery view over the table that contains all data
- G. Upon a deletion request, exclude the rows that affect the subject's data from this view
- H. Use this view instead of the source table for all analysis tasks.
- I. Use a unique identifier for each individual
- J. Upon a deletion request, overwrite the column with the unique identifier with a salted SHA256 of its value.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Current legislation requires you to delete "PII" information upon request of the subject. "PII" So from that point of view the question is not to delete the entire user records but specific data related to personal health data. With DLP you can use InfoTypes and InfoType detectors to specifically scan for those entries and how to act upon them (link <https://cloud.google.com/dlp/docs/concepts-infotypes>)  
<https://cloud.google.com/dlp#section-6>

**NEW QUESTION 231**

- (Topic 5)

Your customer is moving an existing corporate application to Google Cloud Platform from an on-premises data center. The business owners require minimal user disruption. There are strict security team requirements for storing passwords. What authentication strategy should they use?

- A. Use G Suite Password Sync to replicate passwords into Google.
- B. Federate authentication via SAML 2.0 to the existing Identity Provider.
- C. Provision users in Google using the Google Cloud Directory Sync tool.
- D. Ask users to set their Google password to match their corporate password.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/authenticating-corporate-users-in-a-hybrid-environment>

**NEW QUESTION 233**

- (Topic 5)

Your customer wants to capture multiple GBs of aggregate real-time key performance indicators (KPIs) from their game servers running on Google Cloud Platform and monitor the KPIs with low latency. How should they capture the KPIs?

- A. Store time-series data from the game servers in Google Bigtable, and view it using Google Data Studio.
- B. Output custom metrics to Stackdriver from the game servers, and create a Dashboard in StackdriverMonitoring Console to view them.
- C. Schedule BigQuery load jobs to ingest analytics files uploaded to Cloud Storage every ten minutes, and visualize the results in Google Data Studio.
- D. Insert the KPIs into Cloud Datastore entities, and run ad hoc analysis and visualizations of them in Cloud Datalab.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/api/v3/metrics-details#metric-kinds>

**NEW QUESTION 235**

- (Topic 5)

Your architecture calls for the centralized collection of all admin activity and VM system logs within your project.

How should you collect these logs from both VMs and services?

- A. All admin and VM system logs are automatically collected by Stackdriver.
- B. Stackdriver automatically collects admin activity logs for most services
- C. The Stackdriver Logging agent must be installed on each instance to collect system logs.
- D. Launch a custom syslogd compute instance and configure your GCP project and VMs to forward all logs to it.
- E. Install the Stackdriver Logging agent on a single compute instance and let it collect all audit and access logs for your environment.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/default-logs>

#### NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 5)

You want your Google Kubernetes Engine cluster to automatically add or remove nodes based on CPUload. What should you do?

- A. Configure a HorizontalPodAutoscaler with a target CPU usag
- B. Enable the Cluster Autoscaler from theGCP Console.
- C. Configure a HorizontalPodAutoscaler with a target CPU usag
- D. Enable autoscaling on the managedinstance group for the cluster using the gcloud command.
- E. Create a deployment and set the maxUnavailable and maxSurge propertie
- F. Enable the Cluster Autoscaler using the gcloud command.
- G. Create a deployment and set the maxUnavailable and maxSurge propertie
- H. Enable autoscaling on thecluster managed instance group from the GCP Console.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 244

- (Topic 5)

You are using Cloud SQL as the database backend for a large CRM deployment. You want to scale as usage increases and ensure that you don't run out of storage, maintain 75% CPU usage cores, and keep replication lag below 60 seconds. What are the correct steps to meet your requirements?

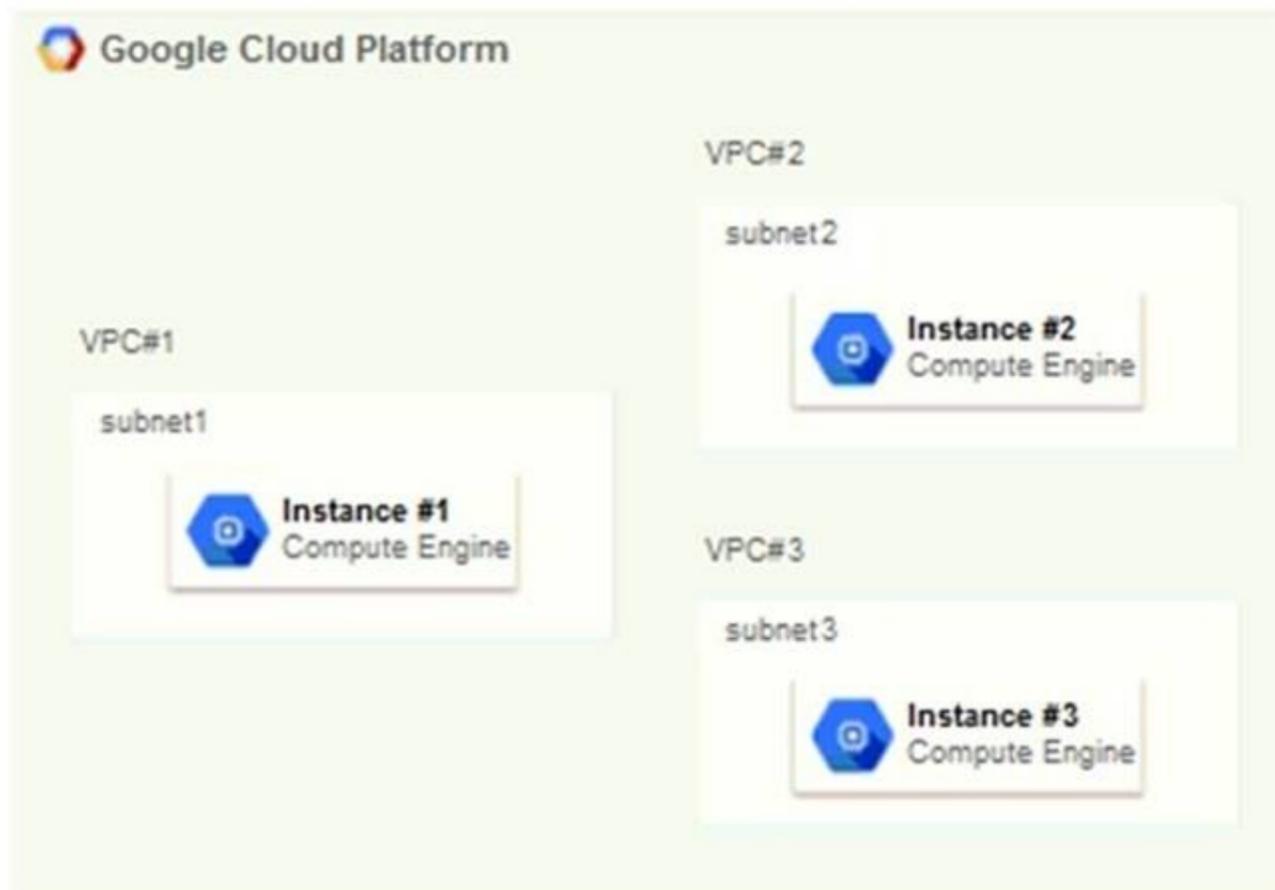
- A. 1) Enable automatic storage increase for the instance.2) Create a Stackdriver alert when CPU usage exceeds 75%, and change the instance type to reduceCPU usage.3) Create a Stackdriver alert for replication lag, and shard the database to reduce replication time.
- B. 1) Enable automatic storage increase for the instance.2) Change the instance type to a 32-core machine type to keep CPU usage below 75%.3) Create a Stackdriver alert for replication lag, and shard the database to reduce replication time.
- C. 1) Create a Stackdriver alert when storage exceeds 75%, and increase the available storage on theinstance to create more space.2) Deploy memcached to reduce CPU load.3) Change the instance type to a 32-core machine type to reduce replication lag.
- D. 1) Create a Stackdriver alert when storage exceeds 75%, and increase the available storage on theinstance to create more space.2) Deploy memcached to reduce CPU load.3) Create a Stackdriver alert for replication lag, and change the instance type to a 32-core machine type to reduce replication lag.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 245

- (Topic 5)

Your company has a project in Google Cloud with three Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). There is a Compute Engine instance on each VPC. Network subnets do not overlap and must remain separated. The network configuration is shown below.



Instance #1 is an exception and must communicate directly with both Instance #2 and Instance #3 via internal IPs. How should you accomplish this?

- A. Create a cloud router to advertise subnet #2 and subnet #3 to subnet #1.
- B. Add two additional NICs to Instance #1 with the following configuration:•NIC1VPC: VPC #2SUBNETWORK: subnet #2•NIC2VPC: VPC #3SUBNETWORK: subnet #3Update firewall rules to enable traffic between instances.
- C. Create two VPN tunnels via CloudVPN:•1 between VPC #1 and VPC #2.•1 between VPC #2 and VPC #3.Update firewall rules to enable traffic between the instances.
- D. Peer all three VPCs:•Peer VPC #1 with VPC #2.•Peer VPC #2 with VPC #3.Update firewall rules to enable traffic between the instances.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

As per GCP documentation: "By default, every instance in a VPC network has a single network interface. Use these instructions to create additional network interfaces. Each interface is attached to a different VPC network, giving that instance access to different VPC networks in Google Cloud. You cannot attach multiple network interfaces to the same VPC network." Refer to: <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/create-use-multiple-interfaces>  
[https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/create-use-multiple-interfaces#i\\_am\\_not\\_able\\_to\\_connect\\_to\\_secondary\\_interfaces\\_internal\\_ip](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/create-use-multiple-interfaces#i_am_not_able_to_connect_to_secondary_interfaces_internal_ip)

#### NEW QUESTION 247

- (Topic 5)

Your company has just recently activated Cloud Identity to manage users. The Google Cloud Organization has been configured as wed. The security learn 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.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

? An organization policy is a mechanism to configure constraints across your entire resource hierarchy<sup>1</sup>. By configuring an organization policy to restrict identities by domain, you can specify which domains are allowed or denied when granting IAM roles to users, groups, or service accounts<sup>2</sup>. This way, you can prohibit IAM users outside the domain from gaining permissions from now on<sup>2</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 251

- (Topic 5)

You have deployed several instances on Compute Engine. As a security requirement, instances cannot have a public IP address. There is no VPN connection between Google

Cloud and your office, and you need to connect via SSH into a specific machine without violating the security requirements. What should you do?

- A. Configure Cloud NAT on the subnet where the instance is hosted
- B. Create an SSH connection to the Cloud NAT IP address to reach the instance.
- C. Add all instances to an unmanaged instance group
- D. Configure TCP Proxy Load Balancing with the instance group as a backend
- E. Connect to the instance using the TCP Proxy IP.
- F. Configure Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) for the instance and ensure that you have the role of IAP-secured Tunnel User
- G. Use the gcloud command line tool to ssh into the instance.
- H. Create a bastion host in the network to SSH into the bastion host from your office location
- I. From the bastion host, SSH into the desired instance.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding#tunneling\\_with\\_ssh](https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding#tunneling_with_ssh)

Leveraging the BeyondCorp security model. "This January, we enhanced context-aware access capabilities in Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) to help you protect SSH and RDP access to your virtual machines (VMs)—without needing to provide your VMs with public IP addresses, and without having to set up bastion hosts. "

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/identity-security/cloud-iap-enables-context-aware-access-to-vm-via-ssh-and-rdp-without-bastion-hosts>

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/connecting-securely>

#### NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 5)

The database administration team has asked you to help them improve the performance of their new database server running on Google Compute Engine. The database is for importing and normalizing their performance statistics and is built with MySQL running on Debian Linux. They have an n1-standard-8 virtual machine with 80 GB of SSD persistent disk. What should they change to get better performance from this system?

- A. Increase the virtual machine's memory to 64 GB.
- B. Create a new virtual machine running PostgreSQL.
- C. Dynamically resize the SSD persistent disk to 500 GB.
- D. Migrate their performance metrics warehouse to BigQuery.
- E. Modify all of their batch jobs to use bulk inserts into the database.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 255

- (Topic 5)

During a high traffic portion of the day, one of your relational databases crashes, but the replica is never promoted to a master. You want to avoid this in the future. What should you do?

- A. Use a different database.
- B. Choose larger instances for your database.
- C. Create snapshots of your database more regularly.
- D. Implement routinely scheduled failovers of your databases.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/dr-scenarios-planning-guide>

#### NEW QUESTION 260

- (Topic 5)

The operations team in your company wants to save Cloud VPN log events (or one year) You need to configure the cloud infrastructure to save the logs What should you do?

- A. Set up a filter in Cloud Logging and a topic in Pub/Sub to publish the logs
- B. Set up a Cloud Logging Dashboard titled Cloud VPN Logs, and then add a chart that queries for the VPN metrics over a one-year time period
- C. Enable the Compute Engine API and then enable logging on the firewall rules that match the traffic you want to save

D. Set up a filter in Cloud Logging and a Cloud Storage bucket as an export target for the logs you want to save

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 262

- (Topic 5)

Your customer is moving their corporate applications to Google Cloud Platform. The security team wants detailed visibility of all projects in the organization. You provision the Google Cloud Resource Manager and set up yourself as the org admin. What Google Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) roles should you give to the security team?

- A. Org viewer, project owner
- B. Org viewer, project viewer
- C. Org admin, project browser
- D. Project owner, network admin

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/using-iam-securely>

#### NEW QUESTION 264

- (Topic 5)

Your web application has several VM instances running within a VPC. You want to restrict communications between instances to only the paths and ports you authorize, but you don't want to rely on static IP addresses or subnets because the app can autoscale. How should you restrict communications?

- A. Use separate VPCs to restrict traffic
- B. Use firewall rules based on network tags attached to the compute instances
- C. Use Cloud DNS and only allow connections from authorized hostnames
- D. Use service accounts and configure the web application particular service accounts to have access

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 268

- (Topic 5)

Your company has a support ticketing solution that uses App Engine Standard. The project that contains the App Engine application already has a Virtual Private Cloud(VPC) network fully connected to the company's on-premises environment through a Cloud VPN tunnel. You want to enable App Engine application to communicate with a database that is running in the company's on-premises environment. What should you do?

- A. Configure private services access
- B. Configure private Google access for on-premises hosts only
- C. Configure serverless VPC access
- D. Configure private Google access

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python3/connecting-vpc> [https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/python/using-third-party-databases#on\\_premises](https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/python/using-third-party-databases#on_premises)

#### NEW QUESTION 269

- (Topic 5)

You are developing an application using different microservices that should remain internal to the cluster. You want to be able to configure each microservice with a specific number of replicas. You also want to be able to address a specific microservice from any other microservice in a uniform way, regardless of the number of replicas the microservice scales to. You need to implement this solution on Google Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

- A. Deploy each microservice as a Deployment
- B. Expose the Deployment in the cluster using a Service, and use the Service DNS name to address it from other microservices within the cluster.
- C. Deploy each microservice as a Deployment
- D. Expose the Deployment in the cluster using an Ingress, and use the Ingress IP address to address the Deployment from other microservices within the cluster.
- E. Deploy each microservice as a Pod
- F. Expose the Pod in the cluster using a Service, and use the Service DNS name to address the microservice from other microservices within the cluster.
- G. Deploy each microservice as a Pod
- H. Expose the Pod in the cluster using an Ingress, and use the Ingress IP address name to address the Pod from other microservices within the cluster.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/ingress/>

#### NEW QUESTION 270

- (Topic 5)

You are designing a mobile chat application. You want to ensure people cannot spoof chat messages, by providing a message were sent by a specific user. What should you do

- A. Tag messages client side with the originating user identifier and the destination user.
- B. Encrypt the message client side using block-based encryption with a shared key.

- C. Use public key infrastructure (PKI) to encrypt the message client side using the originating user's private key.
- D. Use a trusted certificate authority to enable SSL connectivity between the client application and the server.

**Answer:** C

### NEW QUESTION 273

- (Topic 5)

Your company has just acquired another company, and you have been asked to integrate their existing Google Cloud environment into your company's data center. Upon investigation, you discover that some of the RFC 1918 IP ranges being used in the new company's Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) overlap with your data center IP space. What should you do to enable connectivity and make sure that there are no routing conflicts when connectivity is established?

- A. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, create a Cloud Router, and apply new IP addresses so there is no overlapping IP space.
- B. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, and create a Cloud NAT instance to perform NAT on the overlapping IP space.
- C. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, create a Cloud Router, and apply a custom route advertisement to block the overlapping IP space.
- D. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, and apply a firewall rule that blocks the overlapping IP space.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

To connect two networks together we need (1) either VPN or interconnect and (2) peering. When there is peering, you cannot have conflicting IP addresses. You can use either Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect to securely connect your on-premises network to your VPC network. (<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering#transit-network>) At the time of peering, Google Cloud checks to see if there are any subnet IP ranges that overlap subnet IP ranges in the other network. If there is any overlap, peering is not established. (<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering#considerations>) NAT is used to translate private to public IP and vice versa, however because we are connecting 2 networks together, they become private IPs. So it is not applicable.

### NEW QUESTION 276

- (Topic 5)

You want to create a private connection between your instances on Compute Engine and your on-premises data center. You require a connection of at least 20 Gbps. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you set up the connection?

- A. Create a VPC and connect it to your on-premises data center using Dedicated Interconnect.
- B. Create a VPC and connect it to your on-premises data center using a single Cloud VPN.
- C. Create a Cloud Content Delivery Network (Cloud CDN) and connect it to your on-premises data center using Dedicated Interconnect.
- D. Create a Cloud Content Delivery Network (Cloud CDN) and connect it to your on-premises data center using a single Cloud VPN.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced>

### NEW QUESTION 279

- (Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. Considering the given business requirements, how would you automate the deployment of web and transactional data layers?

- A. Deploy Nginx and Tomcat using Cloud Deployment Manager to Compute Engine
- B. Deploy a Cloud SQL server to replace MySQL
- C. Deploy Jenkins using Cloud Deployment Manager.
- D. Deploy Nginx and Tomcat using Cloud Launcher
- E. Deploy a MySQL server using Cloud Launcher
- F. Deploy Jenkins to Compute Engine using Cloud Deployment Manager scripts.
- G. Migrate Nginx and Tomcat to App Engine
- H. Deploy a Cloud Datastore server to replace the MySQL server in a high-availability configuration
- I. Deploy Jenkins to Compute Engine using Cloud Launcher.
- J. Migrate Nginx and Tomcat to App Engine
- K. Deploy a MySQL server using Cloud Launcher
- L. Deploy Jenkins to Compute Engine using Cloud Launcher.

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 283

- (Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. To be legally compliant during an audit, Dress4Win must be able to give insights in all administrative actions that modify the configuration or metadata of resources on Google Cloud. What should you do?

- A. Use Stackdriver Trace to create a trace list analysis.
- B. Use Stackdriver Monitoring to create a dashboard on the project's activity.
- C. Enable Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy in all projects, and add the group of Administrators as a member.
- D. Use the Activity page in the GCP Console and Stackdriver Logging to provide the required insight.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit/>

#### NEW QUESTION 287

- (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 288

- (Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. You are responsible for the security of data stored in

Cloud Storage for your company, Dress4Win. You have already created a set of Google Groups and assigned the appropriate users to those groups. You should use Google best practices and implement the simplest design to meet the requirements.

Considering Dress4Win's business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Assign custom IAM roles to the Google Groups you created in order to enforce security requirements. Encrypt data with a customer-supplied encryption key when storing files in Cloud Storage.
- B. Assign custom IAM roles to the Google Groups you created in order to enforce security requirements. Enable default storage encryption before storing files in Cloud Storage.
- C. Assign predefined IAM roles to the Google Groups you created in order to enforce security requirements. Utilize Google's default encryption at rest when storing files in Cloud Storage.
- D. Assign predefined IAM roles to the Google Groups you created in order to enforce security requirement
- E. Ensure that the default Cloud KMS key is set before storing files in Cloud Storage.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts>

#### NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. Which managed storage option meets Mountkirk's technical requirement for storing game activity in a time series database service?

- A. Cloud Bigtable
- B. Cloud Spanner
- C. BigQuery
- D. Cloud Datastore

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/databases/getting-started-with-time-series-trend-predictions-using-gcp>

#### NEW QUESTION 293

- (Topic 8)

Mountkirk Games wants you to secure the connectivity from the new gaming application platform to Google Cloud. You want to streamline the process and follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Configure Workload Identity and service accounts to be used by the application platform.
- B. Use Kubernetes Secrets, which are obfuscated by default
- C. Configure these Secrets to be used by the application platform.
- D. Configure Kubernetes Secrets to store the secret, enable Application-Layer Secrets Encryption, and use Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) to manage the encryption key
- E. Configure these Secrets to be used by the application platform.
- F. Configure HashiCorp Vault on Compute Engine, and use customer managed encryption keys and Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) to manage the encryption key
- G. Configure these Secrets to be used by the application platform.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 296

- (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 policies
- F. Use preemptible Compute Engine instances.
- G. Create a global load balancer with managed instance groups and autoscaling policies
- H. Use non-preemptible Compute Engine instances.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 301

- (Topic 8)

You need to optimize batch file transfers into Cloud Storage for Mountkirk Games' new Google Cloud solution. The batch files contain game statistics that need to be staged in Cloud Storage and be processed by an extract transform load (ETL) tool. What should you do?

- A. Use gsutil to batch move files in sequence.
- B. Use gsutil to batch copy the files in parallel.
- C. Use gsutil to extract the files as the first part of ETL.
- D. Use gsutil to load the files as the last part of ETL.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 304

- (Topic 8)

You are implementing Firestore for Mountkirk Games. Mountkirk Games wants to give a new game programmatic access to a legacy game's Firestore database. Access should be as restricted as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, add this SA in the new game's IAM page, and then give it the Firebase Admin role in both projects
- B. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, add a second SA in the new game's IAM page, and then give the Organization Admin role to both SAs
- C. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, give it the Firebase Admin role, and then migrate the new game to the legacy game's project.
- D. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, give the SA the Organization Admin rule and then give it the Firebase Admin role in both projects

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 306

- (Topic 9)

For this question, refer to the Helicopter Racing League (HRL) case study. HRL wants better prediction accuracy from their ML prediction models. They want you to use Google's AI Platform so HRL can understand and interpret the predictions. What should you do?

- A. Use Explainable AI.
- B. Use Vision AI.
- C. Use Google Cloud's operations suite.
- D. Use Jupyter Notebooks.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/ai-platform/prediction/docs/ai-explanations/preparing-metadata>

#### NEW QUESTION 309

- (Topic 9)

For this question, refer to the Helicopter Racing League (HRL) case study. Your team is in charge of creating a payment card data vault for card numbers used to bill tens of thousands of viewers, merchandise consumers, and season ticket holders. You need to implement a custom card tokenization service that meets the following requirements:

- It must provide low latency at minimal cost.
- It must be able to identify duplicate credit cards and must not store plaintext card numbers.
- It should support annual key rotation.

Which storage approach should you adopt for your tokenization service?

- A. Store the card data in Secret Manager after running a query to identify duplicates.
- B. Encrypt the card data with a deterministic algorithm stored in Firestore using Datastore mode.
- C. Encrypt the card data with a deterministic algorithm and shard it across multiple Memorystore instances.
- D. Use column-level encryption to store the data in Cloud SQL.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 310

- (Topic 9)

For this question, refer to the Helicopter Racing League (HRL) case study. A recent finance audit of cloud infrastructure noted an exceptionally high number of Compute Engine instances are allocated to do video encoding and transcoding. You suspect that these Virtual Machines are zombie machines that were not deleted after their workloads completed. You need to quickly get a list of which VM instances are idle. What should you do?

- A. Log into each Compute Engine instance and collect disk, CPU, memory, and network usage statistics for analysis.
- B. Use the `gcloud compute instances list` to list the virtual machine instances that have the `idle: true` label set.
- C. Use the `gcloud recommender` command to list the idle virtual machine instances.
- D. From the Google Console, identify which Compute Engine instances in the managed instance groups are no longer responding to health check probes.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/viewing-and-applying-idle-vm-recommendations>

**NEW QUESTION 314**

- (Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. In the past, configuration errors put public IP addresses on backend servers that should not have been accessible from the Internet. You need to ensure that no one can put external IP addresses on backend Compute Engine instances and that external IP addresses can only be configured on frontend Compute Engine instances. What should you do?

- A. Create an Organizational Policy with a constraint to allow external IP addresses only on the frontend Compute Engine instances.
- B. Revoke the compute.networkAdmin role from all users in the project with front end instances.
- C. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy that maps the IT staff to the compute.networkAdmin role for the organization.
- D. Create a custom Identity and Access Management (IAM) role named GCE\_FRONTEND with the compute.addresses.create permission.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address#disableexternalip>

**NEW QUESTION 318**

- (Topic 10)

You need to upgrade the EHR connection to comply with their requirements. The new connection design must support business-critical needs and meet the same network and security policy requirements. What should you do?

- A. Add a new Dedicated Interconnect connection.
- B. Upgrade the bandwidth on the Dedicated Interconnect connection to 100 G.
- C. Add three new Cloud VPN connections.
- D. Add a new Carrier Peering connection.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 320**

- (Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You are responsible for ensuring that EHR's use of Google Cloud will pass an upcoming privacy compliance audit. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Verify EHR's product usage against the list of compliant products on the Google Cloud compliance page.
- B. Advise EHR to execute a Business Associate Agreement (BAA) with Google Cloud.
- C. Use Firebase Authentication for EHR's user facing applications.
- D. Implement Prometheus to detect and prevent security breaches on EHR's web-based applications.
- E. Use GKE private clusters for all Kubernetes workloads.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 322**

- (Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. EHR has single Dedicated Interconnect connection between their primary data center and Googles network. This connection satisfies EHR's network and security policies:

- On-premises servers without public IP addresses need to connect to cloud resources without public IP addresses
- Traffic flows from production network mgmt. servers to Compute Engine virtual machines should never traverse the public internet.

You need to upgrade the EHR connection to comply with their requirements. The new connection design must support business critical needs and meet the same network and security policy requirements. What should you do?

- A. Add a new Dedicated Interconnect connection
- B. Upgrade the bandwidth on the Dedicated Interconnect connection to 100 G
- C. Add three new Cloud VPN connections
- D. Add a new Carrier Peering connection

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The case does not call out the throughput being an issue. However, to achieve 99.99%, you need to have 4 connections as per Google recommendations. However, in the options only A has the option to add an additional Interconnect connection. <https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/concepts/dedicated-overview#availability>

**NEW QUESTION 327**

- (Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You need to define the technical architecture for hybrid connectivity between EHR's on-premises systems and Google Cloud. You want to follow Google's recommended practices for production-level applications. Considering the EHR Healthcare business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Configure two Partner Interconnect connections in one metro (City), and make sure the Interconnect connections are placed in different metro zones.
- B. Configure two VPN connections from on-premises to Google Cloud, and make sure the VPN devices on-premises are in separate racks.
- C. Configure Direct Peering between EHR Healthcare and Google Cloud, and make sure you are peering at least two Google locations.
- D. Configure two Dedicated Interconnect connections in one metro (City) and two connections in another metro, and make sure the Interconnect connections are placed in different metro zones.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

based on the requirement of secure and high-performance connection between on-premises systems to Google Cloud  
<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/tutorials/partner-creating-9999-availability>

**NEW QUESTION 331**

- (Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You need to define the technical architecture for securely deploying workloads to Google Cloud. You also need to ensure that only verified containers are deployed using Google Cloud services. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable Binary Authorization on GKE, and sign containers as part of a CI/CD pipeline.
- B. Configure Jenkins to utilize Kritis to cryptographically sign a container as part of a CI/CD pipeline.
- C. Configure Container Registry to only allow trusted service accounts to create and deploy containers from the registry.
- D. Configure Container Registry to use vulnerability scanning to confirm that there are no vulnerabilities before deploying the workload.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Binary Authorization to ensure only verified containers are deployed To ensure deployment are secure and and consistent, automatically scan images for vulnerabilities with container analysis ([https://cloud.google.com/docs/ci-cd/overview?hl=en&skip\\_cache=true](https://cloud.google.com/docs/ci-cd/overview?hl=en&skip_cache=true))

**NEW QUESTION 336**

.....

## Relate Links

**100% Pass Your Professional-Cloud-Architect Exam with Exambible Prep Materials**

<https://www.exambible.com/Professional-Cloud-Architect-exam/>

## Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>