

# Google

## Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam



### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is defining the resource hierarchy for its new application in Google Cloud. You need separate development and production environments. The production environment will be deployed in Compute Engine in two regions. Which structure should your organization choose?

- A. Create a single project for all environment
- B. Use labels to segregate resources by environment.
- C. Create a single project for all environment
- D. Use tags to segregate resources by environment.
- E. Create one project for the development environment and one project for the production environment.
- F. Create two projects for the development environment and two projects for the production environment (one for each region).

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Many organizations have separate development and production environments so they can build and test new features without disturbing production traffic. In Optimizely, you can create separate projects for each environment to help with governance. With separate development and production projects, your organization can safely build and QA experiments and Personalization campaigns in a development environment before deploying to production. This approach allows multiple stakeholders in your organization to act as gatekeepers for running new experiments in production.

#### Set up projects

First, you'll start by creating two new projects: one for development and one for production. Each project will need its own snippet:

1. Create a project for your development environment.
2. Implement the snippet in the head tag for that environment.
3. Add the collaborators who you'd like to have access to your development project.
4. Next, create a project for your production environment.
5. Implement the production project snippet in the head tag of the production environment.
6. Add collaborators who you'd like to have access to your production project.

Reference link- <https://support.optimizely.com/hc/en-us/articles/4410284353805-Set-up-projects-for-development-and-production-environments>

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Your company has multiple internal applications used by your employees. You also have to give access to certain vendors and contractors. What is a good option for you to adopt?

- A. Keep the credentials separate for each application to reduce the blast radius in case of any issues.
- B. Use an external identity provider that is famous and popular like Facebook or Twitter; that way, even your vendors and contractors will have an account there.
- C. Allow all users, especially contractors and vendors, to bring their own identities, like those at gmail.com.
- D. Use an IDaaS (Identity as a Service) product that can centrally manage authentication and authorization for the applications.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

IDaaS - identity providers managed by the company give better control over security and privacy. Security/access can be set granularly, while also being centralized. You don't have to manage multiple credentials.

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Topic 1)

You are leading projects in an IT services company. Your customer's project requires analyzing images. They have many 10s of 1000s of raw images that they have made available to you. Your small technology team needs to build a machine learning model. The images are unlabeled. You don't have the people or the capacity to label the images. What is your approach?

- A. Look for open-source labeled images that closely resemble the given images.
- B. Request data labeling service from Google.
- C. Tell the customer it is their duty to label the images.
- D. Hire temporary workers who can quickly label the images.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Google's Data Labeling Service lets you work with human labelers to generate highly accurate labels for a collection of data that you can use in machine learning models.

References:

-> <https://cloud.google.com/vertex-ai/docs/datasets/data-labeling-job>

-> <https://cloud.google.com/ai-platform/data-labeling/docs>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Topic 1)

Your organization meant to purchase a 3-year Committed Use Discount, but accidentally purchased a 1-year Committed Use Discount instead. What should your organization do?

- A. Contact your financial institution.
- B. Contact Trust and Safety.
- C. Contact Cloud Billing Support.
- D. Contact Technical Support.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

★ **Important:** Once you enable discount sharing through the console, you can only disable it with the assistance of **Cloud Billing support**. If you disable discount sharing with the assistance of Cloud Billing support, all committed use discounts revert to the default setting of applying only to the projects through which they were purchased. The reverted setting becomes effective at the beginning of the following month.

## Combining reservations with commitments

A committed use discount provides a 1- or 3-year discounted price agreement, but it does not reserve capacity in a specific zone. A reservation ensures that capacity is held in a specific zone even if the reserved VMs are not running. By combining a reservation with a commitment, you get discounted, reserved resources.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/signing-up-committed-use-discounts>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

```
# Template for new folder & new project

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

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

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

Rectangular Snip

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

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

How should your organization set up support to minimize costs?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is/are true about Anthos?

- A. Enterprise-grade container orchestration and management service.
- B. Modernizing your security for hybrid and multi-cloud deployments
- C. Fully managed service mesh with built-in visibility
- D. All of the Above

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Anthos :

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

- Build, deploy, and optimize apps on GKE and VMs anywhere—simply, flexibly, and securely.
- Consistent development and operations experience for hybrid and multi-cloud environments.

Key features:

- \* 1. Enterprise-grade container orchestration and management service
- \* 2. Automate policy and security at scale
- \* 3. Fully managed service mesh with built-in visibility
- \* 4. Modernizing your security for hybrid and multi-cloud deployments

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product can report on and maintain compliance on your entire Google Cloud organization to cover multiple projects?

- A. Cloud Logging
- B. Identity and Access Management
- C. Google Cloud Armor
- D. Security Command Center

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Security Command Center is a centralized security and risk management platform for your Google Cloud resources. It is a single tool that offers a variety of security features including:

- \* 1. Gain centralized visibility and control
- \* 2. Discover misconfigurations and vulnerabilities
- \* 3. Report on and maintain compliance
- \* 4. Detect threats targeting your Google Cloud assets <https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

A startup is planning to create their entire suite of applications on Google Cloud. They are looking at various open source technologies to build applications. One of the consideration is about having a well integrated monitoring tool. They have to be able to constantly review load capacity and performance of their applications and virtual machines. What would you advise them to do?

- A. It is best to build a custom solution so that they know it integrates well with all their custom applications.
- B. Since they are using open source for applications, find another open source monitoring tool and integrate it, which could turn out to be very cheap.
- C. Use the Google Cloud Operations Suite which contains monitoring among other operations tools.
- D. Update the application code to regularly write to output log
- E. Export the logs to BigQuery to analyze them frequently.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Operations Suite is well integrated into Google and it is the recommended option. References: <https://cloud.google.com/products/operations>

#### NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Bare Metal Solution for Oracle

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

- Continue to run any version, any feature set, any database option, and any customizations (patchsets)
- Enterprise-grade deployment platform
- High availability with Oracle RAC
- Works with any application, any Oracle versions
- All your existing investment in tooling and best practices will work as is

#### NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

Your large and frequently changing organization's user information is stored in an on- premises LDAP database. The database includes user passwords and group and organization membership.

How should your organization provision Google accounts and groups to access Google Cloud resources?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

You can run a single instance of Google Cloud Directory Sync to synchronize user accounts and groups to Google Cloud.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction> Text Description automatically generated <https://support.google.com/a/answer/106368?hl=en>

#### NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 1)

A company with its own private data center has called you in for help with their disaster recovery planning. News of multiple ransomware attacks has made them very anxious. They want to make they are well prepared for such an eventuality. Which of these would be good recommendations?

- A. It is better to have redundancy; so, set up another private data center nearby so that you can quickly go over in case of an emergency.
- B. It is better to have redundancy; use one or many of the Google Cloud datacenters as a backup location.
- C. The one data center is enough, as long as the data is encrypted; attackers won't be able to read the data.
- D. The one data center is enough as long as you regularly back up data and save it in another place in the same DC.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

A single data center is vulnerable. So any option involving that is not good. Reference Link:- <https://www.coresite.com/blog/data-center-redundancy>

#### NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. Use Migrate for Anthos

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**

- (Topic 1)

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

What should your organization do?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Turn on committed use discount sharing, and create a commitment for the combined usage

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

### Sharing committed use discounts across projects

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

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

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

Reference link- [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/signing-up-committed-use-discounts#sharing\\_committed\\_use\\_discounts\\_across\\_projects](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/signing-up-committed-use-discounts#sharing_committed_use_discounts_across_projects)

**NEW QUESTION 31**

- (Topic 1)

Your multinational organization has servers running mission-critical workloads on its premises around the world. You want to be able to manage these workloads consistently and centrally, and you want to stop managing infrastructure.

What should your organization do?

- A. Migrate the workloads to a public cloud

- B. Migrate the workloads to a central office building
- C. Migrate the workloads to multiple local co-location facilities
- D. Migrate the workloads to multiple local private clouds

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Only public cloud offers to centrally manage the infra. for Pvt cloud it may not be possible to get same Pvt Cloud provider across the globe.

**NEW QUESTION 33**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 34**

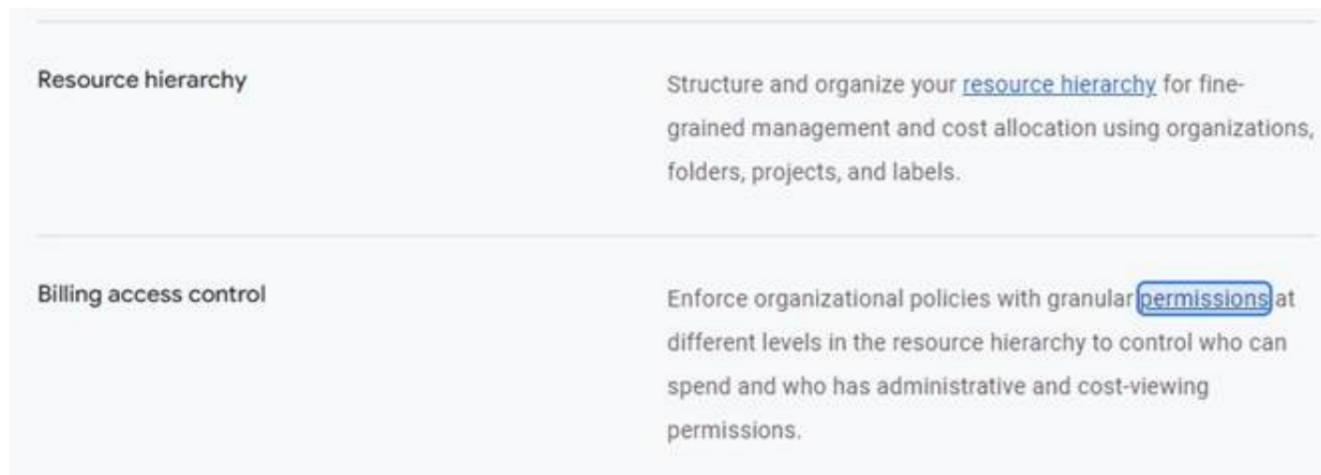
- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**



The screenshot shows two sections of documentation:

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

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 37**

- (Topic 1)

Your company has been using a shared facility for data storage and will be migrating to Google Cloud. One of the internal applications uses Linux custom images that need to be migrated.

Which Google Cloud product should you use to maintain the custom images?

- A. App Engine flexible environment
- B. Compute Engine
- C. App Engine standard environment
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images/create-delete-deprecate-private-images>

A custom image is a boot disk image that you own and control access to. Use custom images for the following tasks:

Import a virtual disk to Compute Engine from your on-premises environment or from VMs that are running on your local workstation or on another cloud platform.

You can manually import boot disk images to Compute Engine, but one disk at a time.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated  
<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images>

#### NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

Your customer currently has a hybrid cloud setup including their on-premises data center and AWS. They are consolidating all their services on Google Cloud as part of a modernization plan and want to spend less IT effort in the future. There are about 10 MySQL and 25 PostgreSQL databases across the two DCs. What is the best option to for them?

- A. Use the Data Catalog Service to manage the metadata of the databases
- B. Use Cloud Dataflow service and setup Google's Cloud SQL as the sink and the others as the source, which will cause the data to flow in as expected.
- C. Use the Database Migration Service
- D. Use the Bare Metal Solution and copy the databases directly as they are on-premises and on AWS.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Explanation

Database Migration is the right one to use: "Simplifying migrations to Cloud SQL. Now available for MySQL and PostgreSQL migrations, with SQL Server coming soon." Since the customer also doesn't want to manage their own database installations in the future, Cloud SQL is the best option.

## Database Migration Service

Simplify migrations to Cloud SQL. Available now for MySQL and PostgreSQL, with SQL Server migrations and Oracle to PostgreSQL migrations in preview.

Get started

Migration guide

- ✓ Migrate databases to Cloud SQL from on premises, Google Compute Engine, and other clouds
- ✓ Replicate data continuously for minimal downtime migrations
- ✓ Serverless and easy to set up

<https://cloud.google.com/database-migration>

#### NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 1)

Your company security team manages access control to production systems using an LDAP directory group. How is this access control managed in the Google Cloud production project?

- A. Assign the proper role to the Service Account in the project's IAM Policy
- B. Grant each user the roles/iam.serviceAccountUser role on a service account that exists in the Google Group.
- C. Assign the proper role to the Google Group in the project's IAM Policy.
- D. Create the project in a folder with the same name as the LDAP directory group.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/identity-security/achieving-identity-and-access-governance-on-google-cloud>

#### NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 1)

A video game organization has invested in cloud technology to generate insights from user behaviors. They want to ensure recommendations of games are aligned to players' interests. What may have prompted this business decision?

- A. Customers expect faster time to market for games.
- B. Employees expect source code changes to be deployed faster.
- C. Customers expect a personalized experience.
- D. Employees expect more predictable data management spending.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Because in the cloud era, users expect more personalization and customization.

**NEW QUESTION 54**

- (Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product is designed to reduce the risks of handling personally identifiable information (PII)?

- A. Cloud Storage
- B. Google Cloud Armor
- C. Cloud Data Loss Prevention
- D. Secret Manager

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/take-charge-of-your-sensitive-data-with-the-cloud-dlp-api>

Cloud Data Loss Prevention: Fully managed service designed to help you discover, classify, and protect your most sensitive data.

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is developing a mobile app and wants to select a fully featured cloud- based compute platform for it.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

- A. Google Kubernetes Engine
- B. Firebase
- C. Cloud Functions
- D. App Engine

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

Firebase is Google's mobile development platform that empowers you to quickly build and grow your app

**NEW QUESTION 62**

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs frequent access to only a subset of their data. They want to reduce costs by depositing the rest of their data across Nearline Coldline and Archive repositories

Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

- A. Filestore
- B. Cloud Spanner
- C. Data Catalog
- D. Cloud Storage

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Per Google docs, specifically for GCP Cloud Storage there exists four types of storage with one of them, standard storage, being described as "storage for data that is frequently accessed ("hot" data) and/or stored for only brief periods of time." <https://cloud.google.com/storage>

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs to search an application's source code to identify a potential issue. The application is distributed across multiple containers.

Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 67**

- (Topic 3)

An organization is training a machine learning model to predict extreme weather events in their country.

How should they collect data to maximize prediction accuracy?

- A. Collect all weather data evenly across all cities
- B. Collect all weather data primarily from at-risk cities
- C. Collect extreme weather data evenly across all cities
- D. Collect extreme weather data primarily from at-risk cities

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Collect all weather data evenly across all cities. Mainly because it seems that the emphasis for data collection for ML is to make sure there are no holes in your data collection.

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (Topic 3)

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

What benefit could the organization experience?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 73**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 74**

- (Topic 3)

An organization's developers are growing increasingly frustrated by the limitations of their on-premises infrastructure. How would they benefit from leveraging cloud technology?

- A. They can expect 100% service availability.
- B. They can avoid the limitations of serverless computing.
- C. They can have new tools to innovate and optimize resource usage.
- D. They can optimize maintenance for their on-premises infrastructure.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Google cloud have vast majority of products/tools that you can use to innovate. Additionally, there are products in google that scale automatically based from usage (Ex. App Engine, Cloud Run, etc.)

**NEW QUESTION 78**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 81**

- (Topic 3)

After rolling out a new update, an organization found a minor bug in its online video game. How should the organization approach this bug while following SRE principles?

- A. Accept and learn from the bug because failure is normal
- B. Accept and ignore the bug because it is only minor
- C. Hold a postmortem to reprimand the employee responsible for the bug
- D. Document bug correction to eliminate all future bugs

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://www.blameless.com/sre/sre-principles>

Accepting failure as normal is one of the SRE principles. SREs believe that accepting

failure as normal helps to build an iterative, collaborative culture. One way this is done is by holding a blameless “lessons learned” discussion after an incident occurs.

**NEW QUESTION 83**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 86**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 87**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Serverless computing , as public cloud prouder(eg. google) will mange the infra things

**NEW QUESTION 90**

- (Topic 3)

An organization relies on online seasonal sales for the majority of their annual revenue. Why should the organization use App Engine for their customer app?

- A. Automatically adjusts physical inventory in real time
- B. Autoscales during peaks in demand
- C. Runs maintenance during seasonal sales
- D. Recommends the right products to customers

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 94**

- (Topic 3)

A global organization is developing an application to manage payments and online bank accounts in multiple regions. Each transaction must be handled consistently in their database, and they anticipate almost unlimited growth in the amount of data stored.  
Which Google Cloud product should the organization choose?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 98**

- (Topic 3)

An online retail organization wants to optimize their service.  
What is an example of unstructured data that they can use to make decisions?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 102**

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs a platform to create custom end-to-end artificial intelligence models. Which Google Cloud product or service should the organization use?

- A. Dataproc
- B. Compute Engine
- C. Recommendations AI
- D. Vertex AI

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Recommendations AI enables you to build an end-to-end personalized recommendation system based on state-of-the-art deep learning ML models, without a need for expertise in ML or recommendation systems. With Vertex AI, both AutoML training and custom training are available options. Whichever option you choose for training, you can save models, deploy models, and request predictions with Vertex AI. <https://cloud.google.com/vertex-ai>

**NEW QUESTION 105**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 110**

- (Topic 3)

An international bank is looking for a serverless warehouse solution that lets them perform smart analytics. Which Google Cloud product or service should the bank use?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

- (Topic 3)

Which policy helps Google Cloud keep customer data private?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 120**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 122**

- (Topic 3)

How would a global organization benefit from managing their data with Cloud Spanner?

- A. Cloud Spanner is optimized for cold storage

- B. Cloud Spanner replicates data across regions in real time
- C. Cloud Spanner is optimized to ingest unstructured data
- D. Cloud Spanner visualizes and analyzes data in real time

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Spanner is Google's scalable, multi-version, globally-distributed, and synchronously-replicated database.

**NEW QUESTION 124**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 126**

- (Topic 3)

An organization has decided to modernize their applications in the cloud to keep up with their customers' needs. What may have prompted this business decision?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 131**

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to transform multiple types of structured and unstructured data in the cloud from various sources. The data must be readily accessible for analysis and insights.

Which cloud data storage system should the organization use?

- A. Relational database
- B. Private data center
- C. Data field
- D. Data warehouse

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

It supports real-time insights. A data warehouse is an enterprise system used for the analysis and reporting of structured and semi-structured data from multiple sources, <https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-a-data-warehouse>

**NEW QUESTION 136**

- (Topic 3)

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

What should the organization use?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 138**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 143

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to use multiple marketing datasets to forecast user acquisition. How should they use cloud technology to gain new insights from the data?

- A. Import the datasets into a custom data warehouse, and then archive old data
- B. Import and selectively archive the datasets in a custom data lake
- C. Separate the datasets and make predictions using machine learning
- D. Combine the datasets and make predictions using machine learning

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 147

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 3)

An organization is searching for an open-source machine learning platform to build and deploy their own custom machine learning applications using TPUs. Which Google Cloud product or service should the organization use?

- A. TensorFlow
- B. BigQuery ML
- C. Vision API
- D. AutoML Vision

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TensorFlow> TensorFlow is a free and open-source software library for machine learning and artificial intelligence. Developer Google Brain Team

#### NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 156

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to move from a tactical cloud adoption approach to a transformational approach. How should they adapt the way they lead the organization?

- A. Increase top-down visibility and foster a culture of blamelessness
- B. Shift from an operational expenditure model to capital expenditure
- C. Drive cloud adoption with an individual contributor focus
- D. Invest in on-premises infrastructure to redesign relationships between IT and employees

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 3)

An organization cannot afford to modernize their infrastructure but they want to process data from their legacy system in a modern platform hosted by a business partner. What solution should the organization choose to make their data accessible?

- A. Compute Engine
- B. Anthos
- C. An application programming interlace
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 163

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 165**

- (Topic 2)

Your client is building a custom machine learning pipeline to identify lesions in the lungs based on x-rays. Different teams of data scientists are sharing common source data and building many versions of ML models. Which of these Cloud Storage options would be best for them?

- A. Retain the data in use in a single region bucket with nearline storage
- B. Retain the data in use in a dual-region bucket.
- C. Retain the data in use in a single region bucket with standard storage.
- D. Retain the data in use in a multi-region bucket.
- E. Retain the data in use in a dual-region bucket.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Integrated repository for analytics and ML: The highest level of availability and performance within a single region is ideal for compute, analytics, and machine learning workloads in a particular region. Cloud Storage is also strongly consistent, giving you confidence and accuracy in analytics workloads.

**Standard storage**

Standard storage is best for data that is frequently accessed ("hot" data) and/or stored for only brief periods of time.

When used in a region, Standard storage is appropriate for storing data in the same location as [Google Kubernetes Engine clusters](#) or [Compute Engine instances](#) that use the data. Co-locating your resources maximizes the performance for data-intensive computations and can reduce network charges.

When used in a dual-region, you still get optimized performance when accessing Google Cloud products that are located in one of the associated regions, but you also get the improved availability that comes from storing data in geographically separate locations.

When used in a multi-region, Standard storage is appropriate for storing data that is accessed around the world, such as serving website content, streaming videos, executing interactive workloads, or serving data supporting mobile and gaming applications.

**Availability**

The availability of Standard storage data is:

| Location Type | Availability SLA <sup>1</sup> | Typical monthly availability |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| multi-region  | 99.95%                        | >99.99%                      |
| dual-region   | 99.95%                        | >99.99%                      |

Table Description automatically generated with medium confidence <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes>

**NEW QUESTION 168**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 169**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

## Private Google Access

[Send feedback](#)

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 173**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 178**

- (Topic 2)

Google Cloud Platform (GCP) provides three main compliance resource webpages. What are they? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Compliance Reports Manager
- B. Support Hub
- C. Compliance Offerings
- D. GDPR Home Page
- E. TechCentral

**Answer: ACD**

**Explanation:**

Compliance Reports Manager, GDPR Home Page, Compliance Offerings GCP provides three main compliance resource webpages  
 Compliance Reports Manager  
 – <https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/compliance-reports-manager>

# Compliance Reports Manager

Google Cloud's industry-leading security, third-party audits and certifications, documentation, and contract commitments help support your compliance. Compliance reports manager provides you with easy, on-demand access to these critical compliance resources, at no additional cost. Key resources include our latest ISO/IEC certificates, SOC reports, and self assessments.

Select resources may require sign-in with your Google Cloud or Google Workspace account. If you would like to access previous reports please reach out to [support](#) for more information. Anything marked "Google Confidential Information" is shared subject to the confidentiality obligations described in the customer or partner agreement(s) covering Cloud Services. Please contact your sales representative for permission to share confidential resources outside of your organization with customers or other third parties not expressly permitted by your agreement.

Text, timeline Description automatically generated  
Compliance Offerings – <https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/offerings>

## Compliance offerings

To help you with compliance and reporting, we share information, best practices, and easy access to documentation.

Our products regularly undergo independent verification of security, privacy, and compliance controls, achieving certifications against global standards to earn your trust. We're constantly working to expand our coverage.

This site contains information about Google's certifications and compliance standards it satisfies as well as general information about certain region or sector-specific regulations.

Text Description automatically generated  
GDPR Resource Center – <https://cloud.google.com/security/gdpr/resource-center> At Google Cloud, we champion initiatives that prioritize and improve the security and privacy of customer personal data, and want you, as a Google Cloud customer, to feel confident using our services in light of GDPR requirements. If you partner with Google Cloud, we will support your GDPR compliance efforts

### NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 2)

Google offers Firebase, In terms of Firebase Console, any particular message that has to be delivered to a customer at a certain degree of change in behavior can be managed through\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A/B testing
- B. Notification Composer
- C. Firebase Remote config.
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

You can send notification messages using the Notifications composer in the Firebase console. Though this does not provide the same flexibility or scalability as sending messages with the Admin SDK or the HTTP and XMPP protocols, it can be very useful for testing or for highly targeted marketing and user engagement. The Firebase console provides analytics-based A/B testing to help refine and improve marketing messages. After you have developed logic in your app to receive messages, you can allow non-technical users to send messages per the instructions on the Notifications page in the Firebase Help Center.

### NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 2)

A financial services company is running an experimental application workload that has a very large number of mathematical calculations involving floating-point numbers. The current application that is running on compute engine is not providing enough speed and throughput. What are the options to increase the processing performance?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Compute Engine provides graphics processing units (GPUs) that you can add to your virtual machines (VMs). You can use these GPUs to accelerate specific workloads on your VMs such as machine learning and data processing. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gpus>

### NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 2)

Which Firebase quality tools help the developer track, prioritize & fix stability issues that erode the application quality?

- A. Performance
- B. App Distribution
- C. Crashlytics
- D. Test Lab

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Firestore Crashlytics:

Get clear, actionable insight into app issues with this powerful crash reporting solution for iOS, Android, and Unity.

Firestore Crashlytics is a lightweight, real-time crash reporter that helps you track, prioritize, and fix stability issues that erode your app quality. Crashlytics saves you troubleshooting time by intelligently grouping crashes and highlighting the circumstances that lead up to them.

Find out if a particular crash is impacting a lot of users. Get alerts when an issue suddenly increases in severity. Figure out which lines of code are causing crashes.

**NEW QUESTION 188**

- (Topic 2)

What is a key difference between VMs and containers?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 190**

- (Topic 2)

What are the different storage & database services in GCP? Which is Google cloud storage and da-tabase below the option

- A. Persistent Disk
- B. Cloud SQL.
- C. Cloud Bigtable
- D. Cloud Spanner
- E. All of the Above

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

**Google Cloud offers 9 storage and database options namely:**

- Cloud Storage.
- Cloud SQL.
- Cloud Spanner.
- Cloud Datastore.
- Cloud Bigtable.
- Persistent Disk.
- Cloud Firestore (Firestore & Filestore are both two different types)
- Google Cloud Filestore.

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

**NEW QUESTION 192**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following storage options should you use when your company is using Cloud Storage to store application backup files for disaster recovery purposes, provided you want to follow Google's recommended practices.

- A. Multi-Regional Storage
- B. Coldline storage
- C. Nearline Storage
- D. Regional Storage

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Coldline storage is a very low cost highly durable storage service for data archiving, online backup, and disaster recovery. Coldline storage is the best choice for data

that you plan to access at most once a year due to its slightly lower availability, 90 day minimum storage duration cost for data access, and higher per operation costs. Nearline and Coldline are for backup and archival storage and having the highest availability for both with 99.9 percent.

#### NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Kubernetes vs. Docker

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

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

- Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.

- Docker is not an alternative to Kubernetes, so it's less of a "Kubernetes vs. Docker" question. It's about using Kubernetes with Docker to containerize your applications and run them at scale.

- The difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in containerizing and running your applications.

- Docker is an open industry standard for packaging and distributing applications in containers.

- Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.

#### NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 2)

Compute Engine provides machine type recommendations to help you optimize the resource utilization of your virtual machine (VM) instances. What is this

capability called?

- A. App Engine
- B. None of the above
- C. Rightsizing Recommendations
- D. Recommendation Engine

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Compute Engine provides machine type recommendations to help you optimize the resource utilization of your virtual machine (VM) instances. These recommendations are generated automatically based on system metrics gathered by the Cloud Monitoring service over the previous 8 days. Use these recommendations to resize your instance's machine type to use the instance's resources more efficiently. This feature is also known as rightsizing recommendations

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/apply-machine-type-recommendations-for-instances>

**NEW QUESTION 208**

- (Topic 2)

A customer in the European Union region is very clear that their data should not go outside the European Union. Their end users are spread all over the European U. They have to choose a storage option that serves all the users within Asia via web browsers as quickly as possible. Which storage option will work for them?

Multi-regions

| Multi-Region Name | Multi-Region Description   |
|-------------------|--|
| ASIA              | Data centers in Asia   |
| EU                | Data centers within <a href="#">member states</a> of the European Union* |
| US                | Data centers in the United States  |

- A. Cloud Storage with a single region that is known to be within the European U
- B. Cloud Filestore is connected to virtual machines which are guaranteed to be within the European U
- C. Cloud Storage with the multi-region option of European U
- D. Cloud Storage with the dual-region option of European U

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Multi-region option will use multiple datacenters that are within the European Union. More regions will also help with lower latency since users are spread across the European U.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/locations#considerations>

**NEW QUESTION 210**

- (Topic 2)

How does a least privilege resource access model contribute to cloud security?

- A. Google is responsible for determining access to cloud resources.
- B. Employees may only access on-premises software with special permission.
- C. Only managers and other senior employees have cloud resource access.
- D. Employees only have access to the cloud resources necessary for their job.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This is the definition of a least privilege model.

A supporting principle that helps organizations achieve these goals is the principle of least privilege. The principle of least privilege addresses access control and states that an individual should have only the minimum access privileges necessary to perform a specific job or task and nothing more

**NEW QUESTION 213**

- (Topic 2)

Considering Google Cloud Storage different Options which of the following is / are correct on the basis of their real world use cases?

- A. Cloud Storage : Images, Large Media, files , backups.
- B. Google Cloud BigTable : AdTech, Financial and IoT Data.
- C. Cloud SQL : User Credentials, customer orders.
- D. All of the Above.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Cloud Datastore is the best for semi-structured application data that is used in app engines' applications. Bigtable is best for analytical data with heavy read/write events like AdTech, Financial or IoT data. Cloud Storage is best for structured and unstructured, binary or object data like images, large media files and backups. SQL is best for web frameworks and in existing applications like storing user credentials and customer orders. Cloud Spanner is best for large scale database applications that are larger than two terabytes; for example, for financial trading and e-commerce use cases. As I mentioned at the beginning of the module, depending on your application, you might use one or several of these services to get the job done.

### NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

What is Infrastructure as a service :

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

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 220

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Preemptible VMs have all these features

Simple configuration

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

Easy extensibility

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

Graceful shutdown

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

Large scale computing

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

Quickly reclaim capacity

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

Fixed pricing

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

### NEW QUESTION 225

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following methods should you use when you require a dynamic way of provisioning VMs on Compute Engine when it is observed that the exact specifications will be in a dedicated configuration file and you want to follow Google's recommended practices.

- A. Managed Instance Group
- B. Deployment Manager
- C. Cloud Composer
- D. Unmanaged Instance Group

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The question is about a dynamic way to provision VM, it can be achieved by a Deployment manager or by using terraform. MIG is creating multiple machines based on templates by load balancing

### NEW QUESTION 229

- (Topic 2)

You have deployed a new public web application that allows users to register and login with email IDs, phone numbers, or user IDs. You are seeing some unusual activity with user registrations and logins from a few IPs. A large number of accounts were created very quickly. Logins are also happening quickly thereafter from these new accounts. Different parts of the application are being explored, all of which are putting a heavy load on the application. What could be a problem and how can you solve it?

- A. A hacker group has hired a bunch of people to create accounts and manually use the system
- B. Use Cloud Asset Inventory to see if there have been changes in the inventory
- C. Bots are creating accounts and then using the
- D. Use Google Cloud's Web App and API Protection (WAAP).
- E. Bots are creating accounts and then using the
- F. Use Identity-Aware Proxy to restrict the users to known users.
- G. Automated testing tools might still be running and creating accounts
- H. Use Identity-Aware Proxy to restrict the users to known users.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Bots attacking the application is the most likely scenario in this case. Using WAAP is the right protection plan: Anti-DDoS, anti-bot, WAF, and API protection help you protect against new and existing threats while helping you keep your apps and APIs compliant and continuously available.  
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/web-app-and-api-protection>

**NEW QUESTION 230**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 232**

- (Topic 2)

A small scale retailer has been collecting its point of sale transaction in a PostgreSQL Database. They have raised funding for a strategic expansion goal in the next year that will see them grow significantly in Asia, Europe, North America, Which Database option should they choose in Google Cloud?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Spanner is a global scale Database that Support SQL querying, Similar to PostgreSQL, Which will be regional. So that will be a fairly smooth move, Since they have the time and the funding, they can plan for this migration.

**NEW QUESTION 235**

- (Topic 2)

A customer of yours has an SLA with their client that a particular service will respond within 4 seconds. The end client has reported that it feels slower. Your engineers do a trial at the client site and notice that there seems to be a delay for many of the requests. It's your team's responsibility to identify the issue quickly within the strict timeline for fixes according to the contract, and then fix it. What should you do?

- A. Recommend a move to serverless technologies which will scale automatically on demand.
- B. Add logging statements at multiple points in the application, build it, and deploy it
- C. Now new requests will give us information on latency in the logs.
- D. Check if the browsers used by the client are different from your
- E. If they are, that's most likely the issue
- F. Ensure that everybody uses the latest version of the browser that you are also using.
- G. Use Cloud Trace to collect latency data and track how requests propagate and why there is a delay.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Cloud Trace is a built-in tool in the Operations suite to identify issues like latency.  
-> Such fixes are unlikely to change core issues like the service itself being architected or written sub-optimally. Though changes like browser, networking, etc. are helpful, it would be the wrong approach to first recommend that the customer upgrade all their hardware and software.  
-> Rewriting code and logging information is going to be time consuming. In general though, logging should always be included in code and it can give good insights. But tracing is way more specific and comprehensive for this requirement.  
-> In certain cases, we might identify scaling as the issue. But we should first identify the core problem. So, start with tracing. We can also achieve scale in serverless technologies.  
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/trace>

**NEW QUESTION 237**

- (Topic 2)

What characteristics should an organization adopt to be a DevOps organization?

- A. Teamwork over individual work
- B. Obsession with Automation over preoccupation with manual work
- C. Product based teams over component teams.
- D. All of the Above

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

What characteristics should an organization adopt to be a DevOps organization?

**Below are my top 5 characteristics of a DevOps organization.**

- Product based teams over component teams. ...
- Obsession with Automation over preoccupation with manual work. ...
- Evidence-based over gut feel. ...
- Teamwork over individual work. ...
- Fail fast over delayed learning.

**NEW QUESTION 239**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Cloud Bigtable

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 244**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 247**

- (Topic 2)

A customer has an application running in virtual machines. They are migrating this application to Google Cloud. They have previously had scaling issues when on-premises as VMs had to be pre-allocated. Capacity planning was repeatedly off mark - it's either too many VMs or too less. They want to match the capacity to demand while keeping the application running always. They don't have the time or budget to re-architect the systems using containers and Kubernetes at the moment. What would be your recommendation?

- A. Run a load test on Compute Engine VM
- B. Get an estimate of usag
- C. Then plan for a VM capacity of 25% above the load test value.
- D. Use the Managed Instance Group with Compute Engine
- E. Inform them that new-age companies are using microservices, containers, and Kubernetes for this and they can plan to rewrite the app quickly.
- F. Inform them that using a serverless option will take care of the scaling and they can move to Cloud Run or App Engine.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Scalability. When your apps require additional compute resources, autoscaled MIGs can automatically grow the number of instances in the group to meet demand. If demand drops, autoscaled MIGs can automatically shrink to reduce your costs

## Instance groups 🔖

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An instance group is a collection of virtual machine (VM) instances that you can manage as a single entity.

Compute Engine offers two kinds of VM instance groups, managed and unmanaged:

- **Managed instance groups (MIGs)** let you operate apps on multiple identical VMs. You can make your workloads scalable and highly available by taking advantage of automated MIG services, including: autoscaling, autohealing, regional (multiple zone) deployment, and automatic updating.
- **Unmanaged instance groups** let you load balance across a fleet of VMs that you manage yourself.

[▶️ Test your skills](#)

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

### NEW QUESTION 248

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Lending DocAI is a pre-packaged AI solution that speeds "up the mortgage workflow processes to easily process loans and automate document data capture, while ensuring the accuracy and breadth of different documents (e.g., tax statements and asset documents)."

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/lending-doc-ai>

### NEW QUESTION 249

- (Topic 2)

Your client's IT environment has so far been on-premises. They run a mix of applications and data-bases on Linux and Windows. They want to move to Google Cloud in the easiest manner possible. What are their best options?

- Compute Engine with VMs with either Linux or Windows OS.
- App Engine Standard
- Cloud Functions
- Cloud Run

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Compute Engine allows you to allocate VMs with different OSs - Windows and Linux, included.

### NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 2)

You have a well established development and operations team. Your teams were managing the en-tire software delivery/deployment cycle on-premise. When migrating to the cloud, you want to continue having this approach. Which is the ideal option for you?

- PaaS - Platform as a Service
- SaaS - Software as a Service
- IDaaS - Identity as a Service
- IaaS - Infrastructure as a Service

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

IaaS - you're given virtualized resources like VMs, Storage, Network. It is your responsibility to manage everything beyond that. This would be similar to what the organization had on-premise.

### NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to build streaming data pipelines. You don't want to manage the individual servers that do the data processing in the pipelines. Instead, you want a managed service that will automatically scale with the amount of data to be processed.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization choose?

- Pub/Sub
- Dataflow
- Data Catalog
- Dataprep by Trifacta

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline>  
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline>

**NEW QUESTION 260**

- (Topic 1)

The operating systems of some of your organization's virtual machines may have a security vulnerability. How can your organization most effectively identify all virtual machines that do not have the latest security update?

- A. View the Security Command Center to identify virtual machines running vulnerable disk images
- B. View the Compliance Reports Manager to identify and download a recent PCI audit
- C. View the Security Command Center to identify virtual machines started more than 2 weeks ago
- D. View the Compliance Reports Manager to identify and download a recent SOC 1 audit

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Security Health Analytics and Web Security Scanner detectors generate vulnerabilities findings that are available in Security Command Center. Your ability to view and edit findings is determined by the Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles and permissions you are assigned. For more information about IAM roles in Security Command Center.

Reference link:-  
<https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/concepts-vulnerabilities-findings>

**NEW QUESTION 262**

- (Topic 1)

Your organization runs a distributed application in the Compute Engine virtual machines. Your organization needs redundancy, but it also needs extremely fast communication (less than 10 milliseconds) between the parts of the application in different virtual machines. Where should your organization locate this virtual machines?

- A. In a single zone within a single region
- B. In different zones within a single region
- C. In multiple regions, using one zone per region
- D. In multiple regions, using multiple zones per region

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Multi zone is also redundant within the region and it provides the lowest latency.

Reference link:-  
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/best-practices-compute-engine-region-selection>

**NEW QUESTION 266**

- (Topic 1)

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

What should your organization do?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The idea of the Sustained Use discount is that the longer you run a VM instance in any given month, the bigger discount you will get from the list price.

Reference: <https://www.parkmycloud.com/blog/google-sustained-use-discounts/>

**NEW QUESTION 271**

- (Topic 1)

Your application is onboarding a number of users. The details of the users vary widely. What kind of database would be most suitable for this use case?

- A. NoSQL database like Firestore
- B. OLAP database like BigQuery which support SQL
- C. SQL database like MySQL or PostgreSQL
- D. OLTP database like Cloud Spanner

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- \* 1. NoSQL databases are best suited for this use case. Firestore is an appropriate one to use here
- \* 2. Cloud Firestore is a NoSQL document database that lets you easily store, sync, and query data for your mobile and web apps - at global scale.

**NEW QUESTION 276**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 280

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 282

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to categorize objects in a large group of static images using machine learning. Which Google Cloud product or service should your organization use?

- A. BigQuery ML
- B. AutoML Video Intelligence
- C. Cloud Vision API
- D. AutoML Tables

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

Derive insights from your images in the cloud or at the edge with AutoML Vision or use pre- trained Vision API models to detect emotion, understand text, and more.

Vision API offers powerful pre-trained machine learning models through REST and RPC APIs. Assign labels to images and quickly classify them into millions of predefined categories. Detect objects and faces, read printed and handwritten text, and build valuable metadata into your image catalog.

#### NEW QUESTION 286

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 1)

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

What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute Engine image containing the application
- B. Store the images in Container Registry

- C. Store the images in Cloud Storage
- D. Create a Compute Engine disk containing the application

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 294

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/security/infrastructure/design>

The Teams need to segmented to have visibility on the resources each team consumes

#### NEW QUESTION 296

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

- The VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is enabled.
  - The VPC network that contains the subnet meets the network requirements for Google APIs and services.
  - The VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
  - The source IP address of packets sent from the VM matches the VM interface's primary internal IP address or an internal IP address from an alias IP range.
- A VM with an external IP address assigned to its network interface doesn't need Private Google Access to connect to Google APIs and services. However, the VPC network must meet the requirements for accessing Google APIs and services.

#### NEW QUESTION 299

- (Topic 1)

What are the network requirements for Private Google Access?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Network requirements for Private Google Access:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 301

- (Topic 1)

Your ed-tech start-up was originally launched in a small geography. Any user sign-ups, course progress, tests taken, etc. are captured on a self-managed MySQL database. Every

user generates many such transactions. Now you're taking the application globally and preparing for a much larger influx of users from all over the world. The existing MySQL server is unlikely to be able to scale. Which convenient option can be considered?

- A. Migrate to BigQuery

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 305**

- (Topic 1)

An organization has had a data leak scare because one employee made a sensitive Cloud Storage bucket available to the public. Given the nature of the company's business, it is understood that there is never any reason to give the public direct access to any file. The security head wants to ensure that such an event never occurs again. How can you ensure this?

- A. Remove Edit access rights of all Cloud Storage buckets so that no user can make any edits.
- B. Set an organizational policy constraint to restrict bucket access set to the public.
- C. Use Cloud Scheduler to run a job at a specified interval to scan bucket
- D. Any public permissions can be programmatically changed.
- E. Write Cloud Functions code connected to Cloud Storage
- F. Any changes will be notified to the function which can be used to reset the public access.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The straightforward way to set it is using Organizational Policy constraint. Any attempts to change the organizational setting will be rejected for any project and resource.

## Introduction to the Organization Policy Service

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The Organization Policy Service gives you centralized and programmatic control over your organization's cloud resources. As the [organization policy administrator](#), you will be able to configure constraints across your entire [resource hierarchy](#).

### Benefits

- Centralize control to configure restrictions on how your organization's resources can be used.
- Define and establish guardrails for your development teams to stay within compliance boundaries.
- Help project owners and their teams move quickly without worry of breaking compliance.

References link:

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

**NEW QUESTION 310**

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs a large amount of extra computing power within the next two weeks. After those two weeks, the need for the additional resources will end. Which is the most cost-effective approach?

- A. Use a committed use discount to reserve a very powerful virtual machine
- B. Purchase one very powerful physical computer
- C. Start a very powerful virtual machine without using a committed use discount
- D. Purchase multiple physical computers and scale workload across them

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

When you purchase a committed use contract, you purchase Compute Engine resources—such as vCPUs, memory, GPUs, local SSDs, and sole-tenant nodes—at a discounted price in return for committing to paying for those resources for 1 year or 3 years

**NEW QUESTION 313**

- (Topic 1)

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

What should you do?

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

G. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine with a pay-as-you-go (PAYG) model

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 314**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following NIST Cloud characteristics uses the business model of shared re- sources in a cloud environment?

- A. Elasticity
- B. Availability
- C. Broad Network Access
- D. Multi-Tenancy

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In cloud computing, multitenancy means that multiple customers of a cloud vendor are using the same computing resources. Even though they share resources, cloud customers aren't aware of each other, and their data is kept totally separate. Mul-titenancy is a crucial component of cloud computing; without it, cloud services would be far less practical. Multitenant architecture is a feature in many types of public cloud com-puting, including IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, containers, and serverless computing.

**NEW QUESTION 315**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

## Anthos

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 316**

- (Topic 1)

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 321**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

Table

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

**NEW QUESTION 322**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 326**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

D. Cloud Spanner

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Features of Cloud Spanner

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

**NEW QUESTION 330**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

Migrate workloads to Compute Engine with Migrate for Compute Engine. Migrate from Compute Engine to containers with Migrate for Anthos and GKE.

This method makes sense, for instance, in cases where you want to conduct a data-center migration and migrate all workloads into Compute Engine, and only at a second stage selectively modernize suitable workloads to containers.

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

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/containers/docs/architecture>

**NEW QUESTION 335**

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. The network, which Google Cloud manages includes a low-latency Cloud Inter-connect connection into the customer Bare Metal Solution environment.
- B. Bare Metal Solution also includes the provisioning and maintenance of the cus-tom, sole-tenancy hardware with local SAN, and smart hands support.
- C. Bare Metal Solution uses a bring-your-own-license (BYOL) model.
- D. All of the Above.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Option A is true

You are responsible for the licensing of all of your software. Bare Metal Solution uses a bring-your-own-license (BYOL) model.

Apart from this you are responsible for the software, applications, and data that you use and store in the Bare Metal Solution environment.

Responsibilities Data, including:

- Security and encryption
- Backups

Software and applications, including:

- Installation
- Configuration
- Upgrades and patching

Operating system and any hypervisor, including:

- Configuration changes
- Upgrades and patching Server clusters, including:
  - Installation
  - Configuration

- Maintenance Licensing

Option B & C is also true.

With Bare Metal Solution, Google Cloud provides and manages the core infrastructure, the net-work, the physical and network security, and hardware monitoring capabilities in an

environment from which you can access all of the Google Cloud services. The core infrastructure includes secure, controlled-environment facilities, and power.

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 337**

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