

# Google

## Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Your organization uses Active Directory (AD) to manage user identities. Each user uses this identity for federated access to various on-premises systems. Your security team has adopted a policy that requires users to log into Google Cloud with their AD identity instead of their own login. You want to follow the Google-recommended practices to implement this policy. What should you do?

- A. Sync Identities with Cloud Directory Sync, and then enable SAML for single sign-on
- B. Sync Identities in the Google Admin console, and then enable Oauth for single sign-on
- C. Sync identities with 3rd party LDAP sync, and then copy passwords to allow simplified login with (he same credentials
- D. Sync identities with Cloud Directory Sync, and then copy passwords to allow simplified login with the same credentials.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Your learn wants to deploy a specific content management system (CMS) solution lo Google Cloud. You need a quick and easy way to deploy and install the solution. What should you do?

- A. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud Marketplac
- B. Use gcloud CLI to deploy the solution.
- C. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud Marketplac
- D. Deploy the solution directly from Cloud Marketplace.
- E. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud Marketplac
- F. Use Terraform and the Cloud Marketplace ID to deploy the solution with the appropriate parameters.
- G. Use the installation guide of the CMS provide
- H. Perform the installation through your configuration management system.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 3**

You have one project called proj-sa where you manage all your service accounts. You want to be able to use a service account from this project to take snapshots of VMs running in another project called proj-vm. What should you do?

- A. Download the private key from the service account, and add it to each VMs custom metadata.
- B. Download the private key from the service account, and add the private key to each VM's SSH keys.
- C. Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm.
- D. When creating the VMs, set the service account's API scope for Compute Engine to read/write.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp-cf9473fef8f0>

You create the service account in proj-sa and take note of the service account email, then you go to proj-vm in IAM > ADD and add the service account's email as new member and give it the Compute Storage Admin role.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/iam#compute.storageAdmin>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Your team is using Linux instances on Google Cloud. You need to ensure that your team logs in to these instances in the most secure and cost efficient way. What should you do?

- A. Attach a public IP to the instances and allow incoming connections from the internet on port 22 for SSH.
- B. Use a third party tool to provide remote access to the instances.
- C. Use the gcloud compute ssh command with the --tunnel-through-iap fla
- D. Allow ingress traffic from the IP range 35.235.240.0/20 on port 22.
- E. Create a bastion host with public internet acces
- F. Create the SSH tunnel to the instance through the bastion host.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 5**

You have an application on a general-purpose Compute Engine instance that is experiencing excessive disk read throttling on its Zonal SSD Persistent Disk. The application primarily reads large files from disk. The disk size is currently 350 GB. You want to provide the maximum amount of throughput while minimizing costs. What should you do?

- A. Increase the size of the disk to 1 TB.
- B. Increase the allocated CPU to the instance.
- C. Migrate to use a Local SSD on the instance.
- D. Migrate to use a Regional SSD on the instance.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Standard persistent disks are efficient and economical for handling sequential read/write operations, but they aren't optimized to handle high rates of random input/output operations per second (IOPS). If your apps require high rates of random IOPS, use SSD persistent disks. SSD persistent disks are designed for single-digit millisecond latencies. Observed latency is application specific.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

You want to add a new auditor to a Google Cloud Platform project. The auditor should be allowed to read, but not modify, all project items.

How should you configure the auditor's permissions?

- A. Create a custom role with view-only project permission
- B. Add the user's account to the custom role.
- C. Create a custom role with view-only service permission
- D. Add the user's account to the custom role.
- E. Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role
- F. Add the user's account to this role.
- G. Select the built-in IAM service Viewer role
- H. Add the user's account to this role.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Your company wants to standardize the creation and management of multiple Google Cloud resources using Infrastructure as Code. You want to minimize the amount of repetitive code needed to manage the environment. What should you do?

- A. Create a bash script that contains all requirement steps as gcloud commands
- B. Develop templates for the environment using Cloud Deployment Manager
- C. Use curl in a terminal to send a REST request to the relevant Google API for each individual resource.
- D. Use the Cloud Console interface to provision and manage all related resources

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

You can use Google Cloud Deployment Manager to create a set of Google Cloud resources and manage them as a unit, called a deployment. For example, if your team's development environment needs two virtual machines (VMs) and a BigQuery database, you can define these resources in a configuration file, and use Deployment Manager to create, change, or delete these resources. You can make the configuration file part of your team's code repository, so that anyone can create the same environment with consistent results. <https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/quickstart>

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Your company is moving from an on-premises environment to Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You have multiple development teams that use Cassandra environments as backend databases. They all need a development environment that is isolated from other Cassandra instances. You want to move to GCP quickly and with minimal support effort. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Build an instruction guide to install Cassandra on GCP.\* 2. Make the instruction guide accessible to your developers.
- B. \* 1. Advise your developers to go to Cloud Marketplace.\* 2. Ask the developers to launch a Cassandra image for their development work.
- C. \* 1. Build a Cassandra Compute Engine instance and take a snapshot of it.\* 2. Use the snapshot to create instances for your developers.
- D. \* 1. Build a Cassandra Compute Engine instance and take a snapshot of it.\* 2. Upload the snapshot to Cloud Storage and make it accessible to your developers.\* 3. Build instructions to create a Compute Engine instance from the snapshot so that developers can do it themselves.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/how-to-deploy-cassandra-and-connect-on-google-cloud-platform-with-a-few->

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/databases/open-source-cassandra-now-managed-on-google-cloud> <https://cloud.google.com/marketplace>

You can deploy Cassandra as a Service, called Astra, on the Google Cloud Marketplace. Not only do you get a unified bill for all GCP services, your Developers can now create Cassandra clusters on Google Cloud in minutes and build applications with Cassandra as a database as a service without the operational overhead of managing Cassandra

#### NEW QUESTION 9

You need to manage a third-party application that will run on a Compute Engine instance. Other Compute Engine instances are already running with default configuration. Application installation files are hosted on Cloud Storage. You need to access these files from the new instance without allowing other virtual machines (VMs) to access these files. What should you do?

- A. Create the instance with the default Compute Engine service account Grant the service account permissions on Cloud Storage.
- B. Create the instance with the default Compute Engine service account Add metadata to the objects on Cloud Storage that matches the metadata on the new instance.
- C. Create a new service account and assign this service account to the new instance Grant the service account permissions on Cloud Storage.
- D. Create a new service account and assign this service account to the new instance Add metadata to the objects on Cloud Storage that matches the metadata on the new instance.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-using-and-managing-service-accounts>

If an application uses third-party or custom identities and needs to access a resource, such as a BigQuery dataset or a Cloud Storage bucket, it must perform a transition between principals. Because Google Cloud APIs don't recognize third-party or custom identities, the application can't propagate the end-user's identity to BigQuery or Cloud Storage. Instead, the application has to perform the access by using a different Google identity.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Your company is using Google Workspace to manage employee accounts. Anticipated growth will increase the number of personnel from 100 employees to 1,000 employees within 2 years. Most employees will need access to your company's Google Cloud account. The systems and processes will need to support 10x growth without performance degradation, unnecessary complexity, or security issues. What should you do?

- A. Migrate the users to Active Directory
- B. Connect the Human Resources system to Active Directory
- C. Turn on Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) for Cloud Identity
- D. Turn on Identity Federation from Cloud Identity to Active Directory.

- E. Organize the users in Cloud Identity into group
- F. Enforce multi-factor authentication in Cloud Identity.
- G. Turn on identity federation between Cloud Identity and Google Workspac
- H. Enforce multi-factor authentication for domain wide delegation.
- I. Use a third-party identity provider service through federatio
- J. Synchronize the users from Google Workplace to the third-party provider in real time.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You need to set up permissions for a set of Compute Engine instances to enable them to write data into a particular Cloud Storage bucket. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account with an access scop
- B. Use the access scope 'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/devstorage.write\_only'.
- C. Create a service account with an access scop
- D. Use the access scope 'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform'.
- E. Create a service account and add it to the IAM role 'storage.objectCreator' for that bucket.
- F. Create a service account and add it to the IAM role 'storage.objectAdmin' for that bucket.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#using\\_service\\_accounts\\_with\\_compute\\_eng](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#using_service_accounts_with_compute_eng) <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles>

#### NEW QUESTION 13

Your company developed a mobile game that is deployed on Google Cloud. Gamers are connecting to the game with their personal phones over the Internet. The game sends UDP packets to update the servers about the gamers' actions while they are playing in multiplayer mode. Your game backend can scale over multiple virtual machines (VMs), and you want to expose the VMs over a single IP address. What should you do?

- A. Configure an SSL Proxy load balancer in front of the application servers.
- B. Configure an Internal UDP load balancer in front of the application servers.
- C. Configure an External HTTP(s) load balancer in front of the application servers.
- D. Configure an External Network load balancer in front of the application servers.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

cell phones are sending UDP packets and the only that can receive that type of traffic is a External Network TCP/UDP <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network>  
<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer#lb-decision-tree>

#### NEW QUESTION 18

You are using Data Studio to visualize a table from your data warehouse that is built on top of BigQuery. Data is appended to the data warehouse during the day. At night, the daily summary is recalculated by overwriting the table. You just noticed that the charts in Data Studio are broken, and you want to analyze the problem. What should you do?

- A. Use the BigQuery interface to review the nightly Job and look for any errors
- B. Review the Error Reporting page in the Cloud Console to find any errors.
- C. In Cloud Logging create a filter for your Data Studio report
- D. Use the open source CLI too
- E. Snapshot Debugger, to find out why the data was not refreshed correctly.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Cloud Debugger helps inspect the state of an application, at any code location, without stopping or slowing down the running app // <https://cloud.google.com/debugger/docs>

#### NEW QUESTION 21

Your projects incurred more costs than you expected last month. Your research reveals that a development GKE container emitted a huge number of logs, which resulted in higher costs. You want to disable the logs quickly using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

- A. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE container resource.
- B. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE Cluster Operations resource.
- C. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Logging.
- D. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Monitoring.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/api/v2/resource-list> GKE Containers have more log than GKE Cluster Operations:

-GKE Containe:

cluster\_name: An immutable name for the cluster the container is running in. namespace\_id: Immutable ID of the cluster namespace the container is running in.

instance\_id: Immutable ID of the GCE instance the container is running in. pod\_id: Immutable ID of the pod the container is running in.

container\_name: Immutable name of the container. zone: The GCE zone in which the instance is running. VS -GKE Cluster Operations

project\_id: The identifier of the GCP project associated with this resource, such as "my-project". cluster\_name: The name of the GKE Cluster.

location: The location in which the GKE Cluster is running.

#### NEW QUESTION 26

You are creating a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster with a cluster autoscaler feature enabled. You need to make sure that each node of the cluster will run a monitoring pod that sends container metrics to a third-party monitoring solution. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the monitoring pod in a StatefulSet object.
- B. Deploy the monitoring pod in a DaemonSet object.
- C. Reference the monitoring pod in a Deployment object.
- D. Reference the monitoring pod in a cluster initializer at the GKE cluster creation time.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset> [https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset#usage\\_patterns](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset#usage_patterns)  
 DaemonSets attempt to adhere to a one-Pod-per-node model, either across the entire cluster or a subset of nodes. As you add nodes to a node pool, DaemonSets automatically add Pods to the new nodes as needed.

In GKE, DaemonSets manage groups of replicated Pods and adhere to a one-Pod-per-node model, either across the entire cluster or a subset of nodes. As you add nodes to a node pool, DaemonSets automatically add Pods to the new nodes as needed. So, this is a perfect fit for our monitoring pod.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset>

DaemonSets are useful for deploying ongoing background tasks that you need to run on all or certain nodes, and which do not require user intervention. Examples of such tasks include storage daemons like ceph, log collection daemons like fluentd, and node monitoring daemons like collectd. For example, you could have DaemonSets for each type of daemon run on all of your nodes. Alternatively, you could run multiple DaemonSets for a single type of daemon, but have them use different configurations for different hardware types and resource needs.

#### NEW QUESTION 29

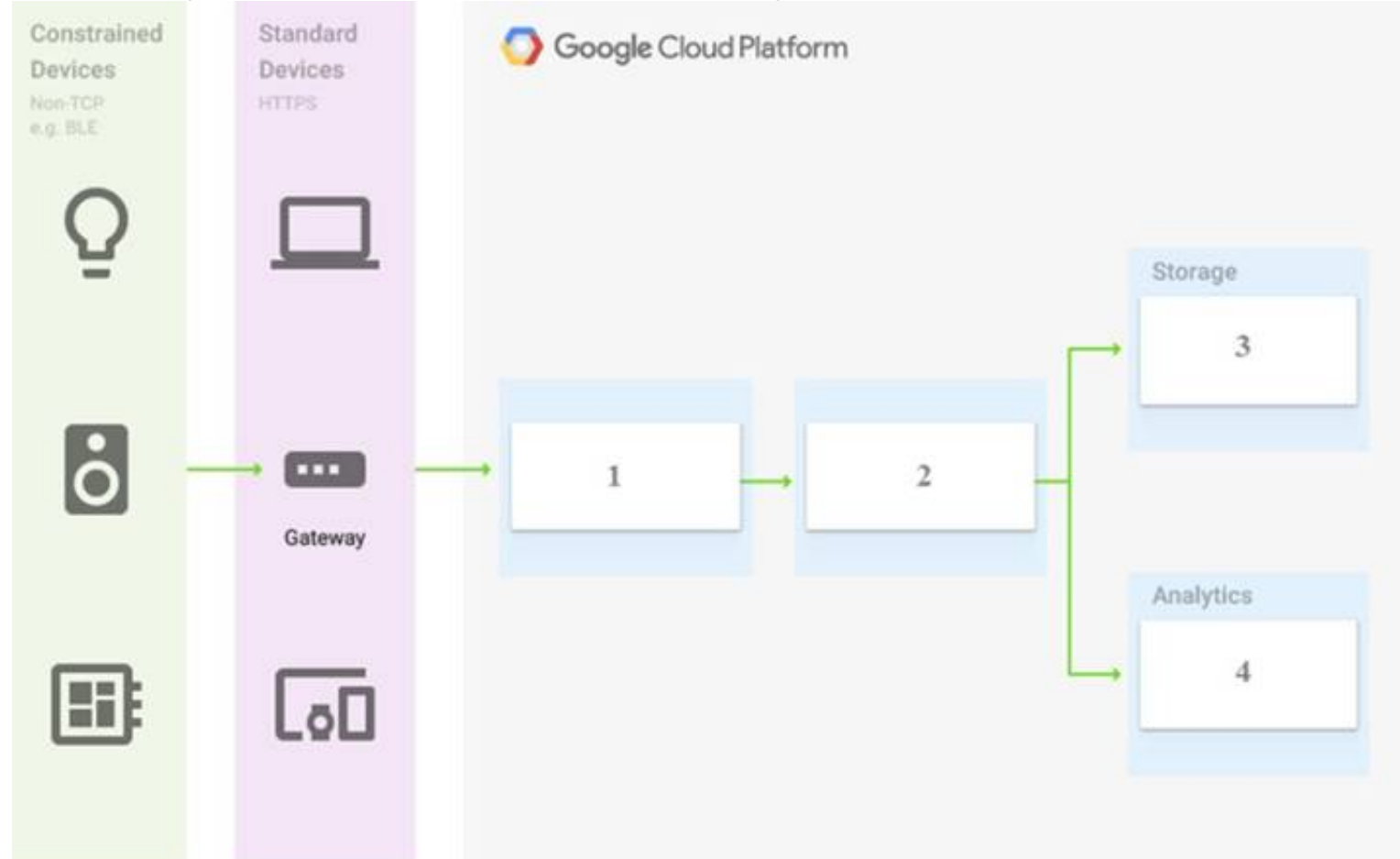
Your company uses Cloud Storage to store application backup files for disaster recovery purposes. You want to follow Google's recommended practices. Which storage option should you use?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 34

You are building a pipeline to process time-series data. Which Google Cloud Platform services should you put in boxes 1,2,3, and 4?



- A. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Datastore, BigQuery
- B. Firebase Messages, Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Spanner, BigQuery
- C. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Storage, BigQuery, Cloud Bigtable
- D. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Bigtable, BigQuery

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 36

You are in charge of provisioning access for all Google Cloud users in your organization. Your company recently acquired a startup company that has their own Google Cloud organization. You need to ensure that your Site Reliability Engineers (SREs) have the same project permissions in the startup company's organization as in your own organization. What should you do?



- A. In the Google Cloud console for your organization, select Create role from selection, and choose destination as the startup company's organization
- B. In the Google Cloud console for the startup company, select Create role from selection and choose source as the startup company's Google Cloud organization.
- C. Use the gcloud iam roles copy command, and provide the Organization ID of the startup company's Google Cloud Organization as the destination.
- D. Use the gcloud iam roles copy command, and provide the project IDs of all projects in the startup company's organization as the destination.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/best-practices-vpc-design#shared-service> Cloud VPN is another alternative. Because Cloud VPN establishes reachability through managed IPsec tunnels, it doesn't have the aggregate limits of VPC Network Peering. Cloud VPN uses a VPN Gateway for connectivity and doesn't consider the aggregate resource use of the IPsec peer. The drawbacks of Cloud VPN include increased costs (VPN tunnels and traffic egress), management overhead required to maintain tunnels, and the performance overhead of IPsec.

**NEW QUESTION 40**

You need to configure IAM access audit logging in BigQuery for external auditors. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the auditors group to the 'logging.viewer' and 'bigQuery.dataViewer' predefined IAM roles.
- B. Add the auditors group to two new custom IAM roles.
- C. Add the auditor user accounts to the 'logging.viewer' and 'bigQuery.dataViewer' predefined IAM roles.
- D. Add the auditor user accounts to two new custom IAM roles.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario\\_external\\_auditors](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario_external_auditors)

Because if you directly add users to the IAM roles, then if any users left the organization then you have to remove the users from multiple places and need to revoke his/her access from multiple places. But, if you put a user into a group then it's very easy to manage these type of situations. Now, if any user left then you just need to remove the user from the group and all the access got revoked.

The organization creates a Google group for these external auditors and adds the current auditor to the group. This group is monitored and is typically granted access to the dashboard application. During normal access, the auditors' Google group is only granted access to view the historic logs stored in BigQuery. If any anomalies are discovered, the group is granted permission to view the actual Cloud Logging Admin Activity logs via the dashboard's elevated access mode. At the end of each audit period, the group's access is then revoked. Data is redacted using Cloud DLP before being made accessible for viewing via the dashboard application. The table below explains IAM logging roles that an Organization Administrator can grant to the service account used by the dashboard, as well as the resource level at which the role is granted.

**NEW QUESTION 43**

You need to create a custom IAM role for use with a GCP service. All permissions in the role must be suitable for production use. You also want to clearly share with your organization the status of the custom role. This will be the first version of the custom role. What should you do?

- A. Use permissions in your role that use the 'supported' support level for role permission
- B. Set the rolestage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.
- C. Use permissions in your role that use the 'supported' support level for role permission
- D. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.
- E. Use permissions in your role that use the 'testing' support level for role permission
- F. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.
- G. Use permissions in your role that use the 'testing' support level for role permission
- H. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When setting support levels for permissions in custom roles, you can set to one of SUPPORTED, TESTING or NOT\_SUPPORTED.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/custom-roles-permissions-support>

**NEW QUESTION 44**

You have an application that looks for its licensing server on the IP 10.0.3.21. You need to deploy the licensing server on Compute Engine. You do not want to change the configuration of the application and want the application to be able to reach the licensing server. What should you do?

- A. Reserve the IP 10.0.3.21 as a static internal IP address using gcloud and assign it to the licensing server.
- B. Reserve the IP 10.0.3.21 as a static public IP address using gcloud and assign it to the licensing server.
- C. Use the IP 10.0.3.21 as a custom ephemeral IP address and assign it to the licensing server.
- D. Start the licensing server with an automatic ephemeral IP address, and then promote it to a static internal IP address.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

IP 10.0.3.21 is internal by default, and to ensure that it will be static non-changing it should be selected as static internal IP address.

**NEW QUESTION 47**

You want to configure an SSH connection to a single Compute Engine instance for users in the dev1 group. This instance is the only resource in this particular Google Cloud Platform project that the dev1 users should be able to connect to. What should you do?

- A. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance
- B. Grant the dev1 group the compute.osLogin role. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.
- C. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance
- D. Set the service account to no service account for that instance
- E. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.
- F. Enable block project wide keys for the instance
- G. Generate an SSH key for each user in the dev1 group. Distribute the keys to dev1 users and direct them to use their third-party tools to connect.

- H. Enable block project wide keys for the instance
- I. Generate an SSH key and associate the key with that instance
- J. Distribute the key to dev1 users and direct them to use their third-party tools to connect.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 50

You are building an archival solution for your data warehouse and have selected Cloud Storage to archive your data. Your users need to be able to access this archived data once a quarter for some regulatory requirements. You want to select a cost-efficient option. Which storage option should you use?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Since we have a requirement to access data once a quarter and want to go with the most cost-efficient option, we should select Coldline Storage.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline>



This slide represents the different types of storage classes such as multi-regional, regional, storage nearline, and storage cold line of the Google Cloud.

Storage Class	Characteristics	Use Cases	Price (Per Gb Per Month)*
Multi-Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99.95% availability</li> <li>Geo-redundant</li> </ul>	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.026 per GB/Month
Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99.9% availability</li> <li>Low cost per GB stored</li> <li>Data storage in a small region</li> </ul>	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.02 per GB/Month
Storage Nearline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99.0% availability</li> <li>Very low cost per GB</li> <li>Data fetching costs</li> <li>Higher per-task costs</li> <li>30-day minimum storage duration</li> </ul>	Keeps data that is not accessed is often ideal for data backups	\$0.01 per GB/Month
Storage Cold line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99.0% availability</li> <li>Lowest cost per GB</li> <li>Data fetching costs</li> <li>Higher per-task costs</li> <li>90-day minimum storage duration</li> </ul>	Keeps information that is infrequently ideal for disaster recovery or archived data	\$0.007 per GB/Month

This slide is 100% editable. Adapt it to your needs and capture your audience's attention.

#### NEW QUESTION 55

You created a Kubernetes deployment by running `kubectl run nginx image=nginx labels=app=prod`. Your Kubernetes cluster is also used by a number of other deployments. How can you find the identifier of the pods for this nginx deployment?

- A. `kubectl get deployments --output=pods`
- B. `gcloud get pods --selector="app=prod"`
- C. `kubectl get pods -l "app=prod"`
- D. `gcloud list gke-deployments -filter={pod }`

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

This command correctly lists pods that have the label `app=prod`. When creating the deployment, we used the label `app=prod` so listing pods that have this label retrieve the pods belonging to nginx deployments. You can list pods by using Kubernetes CLI `kubectl get pods`.

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/>

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/#list-containe>

#### NEW QUESTION 57

You created a Kubernetes deployment by running `kubectl run nginx image=nginx replicas=1`. After a few days, you decided you no longer want this deployment. You identified the pod and deleted it by running `kubectl delete pod`. You noticed the pod got recreated.

```
> $ kubectl get pods
> NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
> nginx-84748895c4-nqqmt 1/1 Running 0 9m41s
> $ kubectl delete pod nginx-84748895c4-nqqmt
> pod nginx-84748895c4-nqqmt deleted
> $ kubectl get pods
> NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
> nginx-84748895c4-k6bzl 1/1 Running 0 25s
```

What should you do to delete the deployment and avoid pod getting recreated?

- A. `kubectl delete deployment nginx`
- B. `kubectl delete --deployment=nginx`
- C. `kubectl delete pod nginx-84748895c4-k6bzl --no-restart 2`
- D. `kubectl delete inginx`

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

This command correctly deletes the deployment. Pods are managed by kubernetes workloads (deployments). When a pod is deleted, the deployment detects the pod is unavailable and brings up another pod to maintain the replica count. The only way to delete the workload is by deleting the deployment itself using the `kubectl delete deployment` command.

```
> $ kubectl delete deployment nginx
> deployment.apps/nginx deleted
```

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet/#deleting-resources>

**NEW QUESTION 61**

You have two subnets (subnet-a and subnet-b) in the default VPC. Your database servers are running in subnet-a. Your application servers and web servers are running in subnet-b. You want to configure a firewall rule that only allows database traffic from the application servers to the database servers. What should you do?

- A. \* Create service accounts sa-app and sa-db. • Associate service account: sa-app with the application servers and the service account sa-db with the database servers. • Create an ingress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source service account sa-app to target service account sa-db.
- B. • Create network tags app-server and db-server. • Add the app-server tag to the application servers and the db-server tag to the database servers. • Create an egress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source network tag app-server to target network tag db-server.
- C. \* Create a service account sa-app and a network tag db-server. \* Associate the service account sa-app with the application servers and the network tag db-server with the database servers. • Create an ingress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source VPC IP addresses and target the subnet-a IP addresses.
- D. • Create a network tag app-server and service account sa-db. • Add the tag to the application servers and associate the service account with the database servers. • Create an egress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source network tag app-server to target service account sa-db.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 62**

You are developing a financial trading application that will be used globally. Data is stored and queried using a relational structure, and clients from all over the world should get the exact identical state of the data. The application will be deployed in multiple regions to provide the lowest latency to end users. You need to select a storage option for the application data while minimizing latency. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Bigtable for data storage.
- B. Use Cloud SQL for data storage.
- C. Use Cloud Spanner for data storage.
- D. Use Firestore for data storage.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Keywords, Financial data (large data) used globally, data stored and queried using relational structure (SQL), clients should get exact identical copies (Strong Consistency), Multiple region, low latency to end user, select storage option to minimize latency.

**NEW QUESTION 67**

Your company has an internal application for managing transactional orders. The application is used exclusively by employees in a single physical location. The application requires strong consistency, fast queries, and ACID guarantees for multi-table transactional updates. The first version of the application is implemented in PostgreSQL, and you want to deploy it to the cloud with minimal code changes. Which database is most appropriate for this application?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres>

**NEW QUESTION 69**



You are performing a monthly security check of your Google Cloud environment and want to know who has access to view data stored in your Google Cloud Project. What should you do?

- A. Enable Audit Logs for all APIs that are related to data storage.
- B. Review the IAM permissions for any role that allows for data access.
- C. Review the Identity-Aware Proxy settings for each resource.
- D. Create a Data Loss Prevention job.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 70**

You are managing several Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects and need access to all logs for the past 60 days. You want to be able to explore and quickly analyze the log contents. You want to follow Google- recommended practices to obtain the combined logs for all projects. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project\_id="\*\*"
- B. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset
- C. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.
- D. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage
- E. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days.
- F. Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery
- G. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

➤ Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project\_id=\*. is not right.

Log entries are held in Stackdriver Logging for a limited time known as the retention period which is 30 days (default configuration). After that, the entries are deleted. To keep log entries longer, you need to export them outside of Stackdriver Logging by configuring log sinks.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging> ➤ Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from

Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is not right.

While this works, it makes no sense to use Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery when Google provides a feature (export sinks) that does exactly the same thing and works out of the box. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure\\_export\\_v2](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2)

➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days. is not right.

You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and

Pub/Sub. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure\\_export\\_v2](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2)

Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud

organization. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated\\_sinks](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks)

Either way, we now have the data in Cloud Storage, but querying logs information from Cloud Storage is harder than Querying information from BigQuery dataset. For this reason, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is the right answer.

You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and

Pub/Sub. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure\\_export\\_v2](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2)

Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud

organization. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated\\_sinks](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks)

Either way, we now have the data in a BigQuery Dataset. Querying information from a Big Query dataset is easier and quicker than analyzing contents in Cloud Storage bucket. As our requirement is to Quickly analyze the log contents, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

Also, You can control storage costs and optimize storage usage by setting the default table expiration for newly created tables in a dataset. If you set the property when the dataset is created, any table created in the dataset is deleted after the expiration period. If you set the property after the dataset is created, only new tables are deleted after the expiration period. For example, if you set the default table expiration to 7 days, older data is automatically deleted after 1 week. Ref:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-storage>

**NEW QUESTION 74**

You are designing an application that uses WebSockets and HTTP sessions that are not distributed across the web servers. You want to ensure the application runs properly on Google Cloud Platform. What should you do?

- A. Meet with the cloud enablement team to discuss load balancer options.
- B. Redesign the application to use a distributed user session service that does not rely on WebSockets and HTTP sessions.
- C. Review the encryption requirements for WebSocket connections with the security team.
- D. Convert the WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

➤ Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing has native support for the WebSocket protocol when you use HTTP or HTTPS, not HTTP/2, as the protocol to the backend. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https#websocket\\_proxy\\_support](https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https#websocket_proxy_support)

➤ We dont need to convert WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming or Redesign the application, as

WebSocket support is offered by Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing. Reviewing the encryption requirements is a good idea but it has nothing to do with WebSockets.

**NEW QUESTION 78**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Logged information Within Cloud Audit Logs, there are two types of logs: Admin Activity logs: Entries for operations that modify the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object. Data Access logs: Entries for operations that modify objects or read a project, bucket, or object. There are several sub-types of data access logs: ADMIN\_READ: Entries for operations that read the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object. DATA\_READ: Entries for operations that read an object. DATA\_WRITE: Entries for operations that create or modify an object. <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs#types>

**NEW QUESTION 82**

You are deploying a production application on Compute Engine. You want to prevent anyone from accidentally destroying the instance by clicking the wrong button. What should you do?

- A. Disable the flag "Delete boot disk when instance is deleted."
- B. Enable delete protection on the instance.
- C. Disable Automatic restart on the instance.
- D. Enable Preemptibility on the instance.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Preventing Accidental VM Deletion This document describes how to protect specific VM instances from deletion by setting the deletionProtection property on an Instance resource. To learn more about VM instances, read the Instances documentation. As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the deletionProtection flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the deletionProtection flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with compute.instances.create permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

**NEW QUESTION 83**

You have a Linux VM that must connect to Cloud SQL. You created a service account with the appropriate access rights. You want to make sure that the VM uses this service account instead of the default Compute Engine service account. What should you do?

- A. When creating the VM via the web console, specify the service account under the 'Identity and API Access' section.
- B. Download a JSON Private Key for the service account
- C. On the Project Metadata, add that JSON as the value for the key compute-engine-service-account.
- D. Download a JSON Private Key for the service account
- E. On the Custom Metadata of the VM, add that JSON as the value for the key compute-engine-service-account.
- F. Download a JSON Private Key for the service account
- G. After creating the VM, ssh into the VM and save the JSON under ~/.gcloud/compute-engine-service-account.json.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 87**

You need to host an application on a Compute Engine instance in a project shared with other teams. You want to prevent the other teams from accidentally causing downtime on that application. Which feature should you use?

- A. Use a Shielded VM.
- B. Use a Preemptible VM.
- C. Use a sole-tenant node.
- D. Enable deletion protection on the instance.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the deletionProtection flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the deletionProtection flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with compute.instances.create permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

**NEW QUESTION 92**

You need to add a group of new users to Cloud Identity. Some of the users already have existing Google accounts. You want to follow one of Google's recommended practices and avoid conflicting accounts. What should you do?

- A. Invite the user to transfer their existing account
- B. Invite the user to use an email alias to resolve the conflict
- C. Tell the user that they must delete their existing account
- D. Tell the user to remove all personal email from the existing account

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/migrating-consumer-accounts>

**NEW QUESTION 97**

You deployed a new application inside your Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1          apiVersion: v1
kind: Deployment             kind: Service
metadata:                    metadata:
  name: myapp-deployment      name: myapp-service
spec:                         spec:
  selector:                   ports:
    matchLabels:              - port: 8000
      app: myapp              targetPort: 80
  replicas: 2                 protocol: TCP
  template:                   selector:
    metadata:                  app: myapp
    labels:
      app: myapp
  spec:
    containers:
      - name: myapp
        image: myapp:1.1
        ports:
          - containerPort: 80

```

You check the status of the deployed pods and notice that one of them is still in PENDING status:

```

kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTART   AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m   0/1     Pending   0         9m
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-qjpkg   1/1     Running   0         9m

```

You want to find out why the pod is stuck in pending status. What should you do?

- A. Review details of the myapp-service Service object and check for error messages.
- B. Review details of the myapp-deployment Deployment object and check for error messages.
- C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.
- D. View logs of the container in myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m pod and check for warning messages.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-application/#debugging-pods>

**NEW QUESTION 98**

You create a Deployment with 2 replicas in a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster that has a single preemptible node pool. After a few minutes, you use kubectl to examine the status of your Pod and observe that one of them is still in Pending status:

```

$ kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTART   AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m   0/1     Pending   0         9m
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-qjpkg   1/1     Running   0         9m

```

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The pending Pod's resource requests are too large to fit on a single node of the cluster.
- B. Too many Pods are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod.
- C. The node pool is configured with a service account that does not have permission to pull the container image used by the pending Pod.
- D. The pending Pod was originally scheduled on a node that has been preempted between the creation of the Deployment and your verification of the Pods' status.
- E. It is currently being rescheduled on a new node.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

➤ The pending Pods resource requests are too large to fit on a single node of the cluster. Too many Pods are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod. is the right answer.

➤ When you have a deployment with some pods in running and other pods in the pending state, more often than not it is a problem with resources on the nodes. Heres a sample output of this use case. We see that the problem is with insufficient CPU on the Kubernetes nodes so we have to either enable auto-scaling or manually scale up the nodes.



#### NEW QUESTION 99

You have an application that receives SSL-encrypted TCP traffic on port 443. Clients for this application are located all over the world. You want to minimize latency for the clients. Which load balancing option should you use?

- A. HTTPS Load Balancer
- B. Network Load Balancer
- C. SSL Proxy Load Balancer
- D. Internal TCP/UDP Load Balance
- E. Add a firewall rule allowing ingress traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 on the target instances.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 103

You created a Google Cloud Platform project with an App Engine application inside the project. You initially configured the application to be served from the us-central region. Now you want the application to be served from the asia-northeast1 region. What should you do?

- A. Change the default region property setting in the existing GCP project to asia-northeast1.
- B. Change the region property setting in the existing App Engine application from us-central to asia-northeast1.
- C. Create a second App Engine application in the existing GCP project and specify asia-northeast1 as the region to serve your application.
- D. Create a new GCP project and create an App Engine application inside this new projec
- E. Specify asia-northeast1 as the region to serve your application.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/managing-projects-apps-billing#:~:text=Each%20Cloud%20p> Two App engine can't be running on the same project: you can check this easy diagram for more info:

[https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/an-overview-of-app-engine#components\\_of\\_an\\_application](https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/an-overview-of-app-engine#components_of_an_application)

And you can't change location after setting it for your app Engine. <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/locations>

App Engine is regional and you cannot change an apps region after you set it. Therefore, the only way to have an app run in another region is by creating a new project and targeting the app engine to run in the required region (asia-northeast1 in our case).

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/locations>

#### NEW QUESTION 108

You are developing a new web application that will be deployed on Google Cloud Platform. As part of your release cycle, you want to test updates to your application on a small portion of real user traffic. The majority of the users should still be directed towards a stable version of your application. What should you do?

- A. Deploy me application on App Engine For each update, create a new version of the same service Configure traffic splitting to send a small percentage of traffic to the new version
- B. Deploy the application on App Engine For each update, create a new service Configure traffic splitting to send a small percentage of traffic to the new service.
- C. Deploy the application on Kubernetes Engine For a new release, update the deployment to use the new version
- D. Deploy the application on Kubernetes Engine For a now release, create a new deployment for the new version Update the service e to use the now deployment.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Keyword, Version, traffic splitting, App Engine supports traffic splitting for versions before releasing.

#### NEW QUESTION 109

You created several resources in multiple Google Cloud projects. All projects are linked to different billing accounts. To better estimate future charges, you want to have a single visual representation of all costs incurred. You want to include new cost data as soon as possible. What should you do?

- A. Configure Billing Data Export to BigQuery and visualize the data in Data Studio.
- B. Visit the Cost Table page to get a CSV export and visualize it using Data Studio.
- C. Fill all resources in the Pricing Calculator to get an estimate of the monthly cost.
- D. Use the Reports view in the Cloud Billing Console to view the desired cost information.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery> "Cloud Billing export to BigQuery enables you to export detailed Google Cloud billing data (such as usage, cost estimates, and pricing data) automatically throughout the day to a BigQuery dataset that you specify."

#### NEW QUESTION 112

You need to track and verity modifications to a set of Google Compute Engine instances in your Google Cloud project. In particular, you want to verify OS system patching events on your virtual machines (VMs). What should you do?

- A. Review the Compute Engine activity logs Select and review the Admin Event logs
- B. Review the Compute Engine activity logs Select and review the System Event logs
- C. Install the Cloud Logging Agent In Cloud Logging review the Compute Engine syslog logs
- D. Install the Cloud Logging Agent In Cloud Logging, review the Compute Engine operation logs

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 114



An application generates daily reports in a Compute Engine virtual machine (VM). The VM is in the project corp-iot-insights. Your team operates only in the project corp-aggregate-reports and needs a copy of the daily exports in the bucket corp-aggregate-reports-storage. You want to configure access so that the daily reports from the VM are available in the bucket corp-aggregate-reports-storage and use as few steps as possible while following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Move both projects under the same folder.
- B. Grant the VM Service Account the role Storage Object Creator on corp-aggregate-reports-storage.
- C. Create a Shared VPC network between both project
- D. Grant the VM Service Account the role Storage Object Creator on corp-iot-insights.
- E. Make corp-aggregate-reports-storage public and create a folder with a pseudo-randomized suffix name. Share the folder with the IoT team.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Predefined roles

The following table describes Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with Cloud Storage and lists the permissions that are contained in each role. Unless otherwise noted, these roles can be applied either to entire projects or specific buckets.

Storage Object Creator (roles/storage.objectCreator) Allows users to create objects. Does not give permission to view, delete, or overwrite objects.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles#standard-roles>

**NEW QUESTION 119**

You need to assign a Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) role to an external auditor. The auditor needs to have permissions to review your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) Audit Logs and also to review your Data Access logs. What should you do?

- A. Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogViewe
- B. Perform the export of logs to Cloud Storage.
- C. Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogViewe
- D. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.
- E. Assign the auditor's IAM user to a custom role that has logging.privateLogEntries.list permissio
- F. Perform the export of logs to Cloud Storage.
- G. Assign the auditor's IAM user to a custom role that has logging.privateLogEntries.list permissio
- H. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Google Cloud provides Cloud Audit Logs, which is an integral part of Cloud Logging. It consists of two log streams for each project: Admin Activity and Data Access, which are generated by Google Cloud services to help you answer the question of who did what, where, and when? within your Google Cloud projects.

Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario\\_external\\_auditors](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario_external_auditors)

**NEW QUESTION 121**

Your organization has strict requirements to control access to Google Cloud projects. You need to enable your Site Reliability Engineers (SREs) to approve requests from the Google Cloud support team when an SRE opens a support case. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add your SREs to roles/iam.roleAdmin role.
- B. Add your SREs to roles/accessapproval approver role.
- C. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/iam roleAdmin role.
- D. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/accessapproval approver role.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 122**

You need to produce a list of the enabled Google Cloud Platform APIs for a GCP project using the gcloud command line in the Cloud Shell. The project name is my-project. What should you do?

- A. Run gcloud projects list to get the project ID, and then run gcloud services list --project <project ID>.
- B. Run gcloud init to set the current project to my-project, and then run gcloud services list --available.
- C. Run gcloud info to view the account value, and then run gcloud services list --account <Account>.
- D. Run gcloud projects describe <project ID> to verify the project value, and then run gcloud services list--available.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

`gcloud services list --available` returns not only the enabled services in the project but also services that CAN be enabled.

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/services/list#--available>

Run the following command to list the enabled APIs and services in your current project: gcloud services list

whereas, Run the following command to list the APIs and services available to you in your current project: gcloud services list --available

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/services/list#--available>

--available

Return the services available to the project to enable. This list will include any services that the project has already enabled.

To list the services the current project has enabled for consumption, run: gcloud services list --enabled

To list the services the current project can enable for consumption, run: gcloud services list --available

**NEW QUESTION 126**

You are assisting a new Google Cloud user who just installed the Google Cloud SDK on their VM. The server needs access to Cloud Storage. The user wants your help to create a new storage bucket. You need to make this change in multiple environments. What should you do?

- A. Use a Deployment Manager script to automate creating storage buckets in an appropriate region
- B. Use a local SSD to improve performance of the VM for the targeted workload

- C. Use the gsutil command to create a storage bucket in the same region as the VM
- D. Use a Persistent Disk SSD in the same zone as the VM to improve performance of the VM

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 128

You host a static website on Cloud Storage. Recently, you began to include links to PDF files on this site. Currently, when users click on the links to these PDF files, their browsers prompt them to save the file onto their local system. Instead, you want the clicked PDF files to be displayed within the browser window directly, without prompting the user to save the file locally. What should you do?

- A. Enable Cloud CDN on the website frontend.
- B. Enable 'Share publicly' on the PDF file objects.
- C. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.
- D. Add a label to the storage bucket with a key of Content-Type and value of application/pdf.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics\\_of\\_HTTP/MIME\\_Types#importance\\_of\\_setting\\_t](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/MIME_Types#importance_of_setting_t)

#### NEW QUESTION 129

You want to configure autohealing for network load balancing for a group of Compute Engine instances that run in multiple zones, using the fewest possible steps. You need to configure re-creation of VMs if they are unresponsive after 3 attempts of 10 seconds each. What should you do?

- A. Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group. Set the health check to healthy (HTTP).
- B. Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group. Define a balancing mode and set the maximum RPS to 10.
- C. Create a managed instance group.
- D. Set the Autohealing health check to healthy (HTTP).
- E. Create a managed instance group.
- F. Verify that the autoscaling setting is on.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network/transition-to-backend-services#console>

➤ In order to enable auto-healing, you need to group the instances into a managed instance group.

Managed instance groups (MIGs) maintain the high availability of your applications by proactively keeping your virtual machine (VM) instances available. An auto-healing policy on the MIG relies on an application-based health check to verify that an application is responding as expected. If the auto-healer determines that an application isn't responding, the managed instance group automatically recreates that instance.

It is important to use separate health checks for load balancing and for auto-healing. Health checks for load balancing can and should be more aggressive because these health checks determine whether an instance receives user traffic. You want to catch non-responsive instances quickly, so you can redirect traffic if necessary. In contrast, health checking for auto-healing causes Compute Engine to proactively replace failing instances, so this health check should be more conservative than a load balancing health check.

#### NEW QUESTION 134

Your company set up a complex organizational structure on Google Cloud Platform. The structure includes hundreds of folders and projects. Only a few team members should be able to view the hierarchical structure. You need to assign minimum permissions to these team members and you want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the users to roles/browser role.
- B. Add the users to roles/iam.roleViewer role.
- C. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/browser role.
- D. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/iam.roleViewer role.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

We need to apply the GCP Best practices. roles/browser Browser Read access to browse the hierarchy for a project, including the folder, organization, and IAM policy. This role doesn't include permission to view resources in the project. <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles>

#### NEW QUESTION 137

All development (dev) teams in your organization are located in the United States. Each dev team has its own Google Cloud project. You want to restrict access so that each dev team can only create cloud resources in the United States (US). What should you do?

- A. Create a folder to contain all the dev projects. Create an organization policy to limit resources in US locations.
- B. Create an organization to contain all the dev project
- C. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to limit the resources in US regions.
- D. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to restrict the resources locations in the U
- E. Apply the policy to all dev projects.
- F. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to restrict the resources locations in all dev project
- G. Apply the policy to all dev roles.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 140

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