

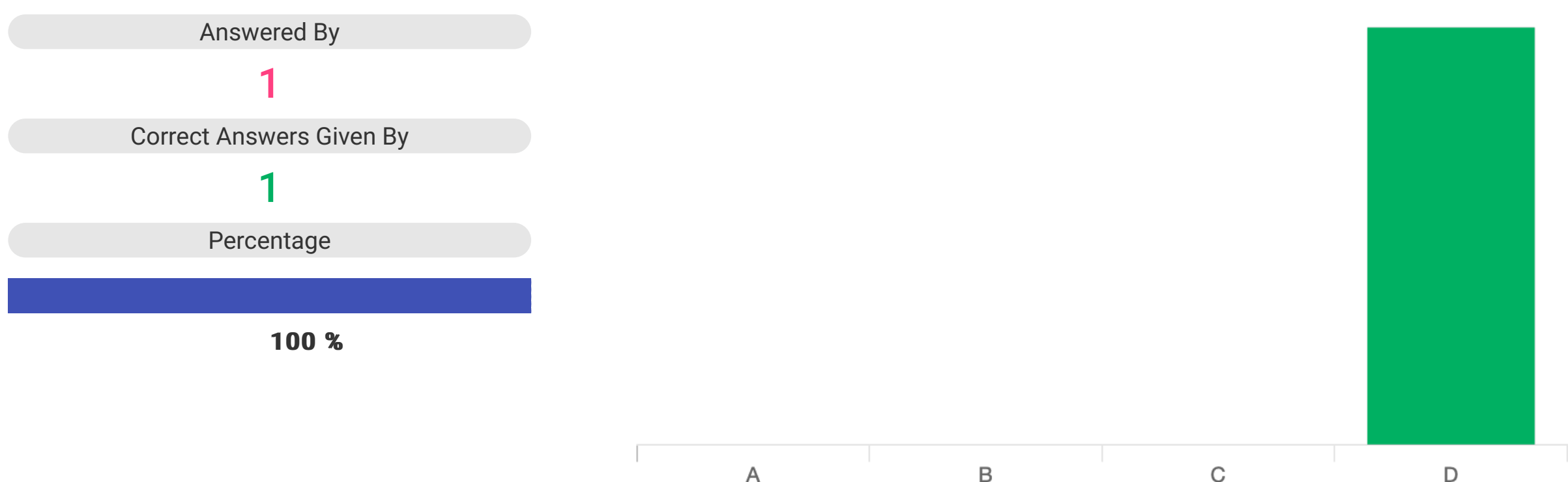
# Summary

Exit

Question 1:  
Your company has an application running on a deployment in a GKE cluster. You have a separate cluster for development, staging and production. You have discovered that the team is able to deploy a Docker image to the production cluster without first testing the deployment in development and then staging. You want to allow the team to have autonomy but want to prevent this from happening. You want a Google Cloud solution that can be implemented quickly with minimal effort. What should you do?

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

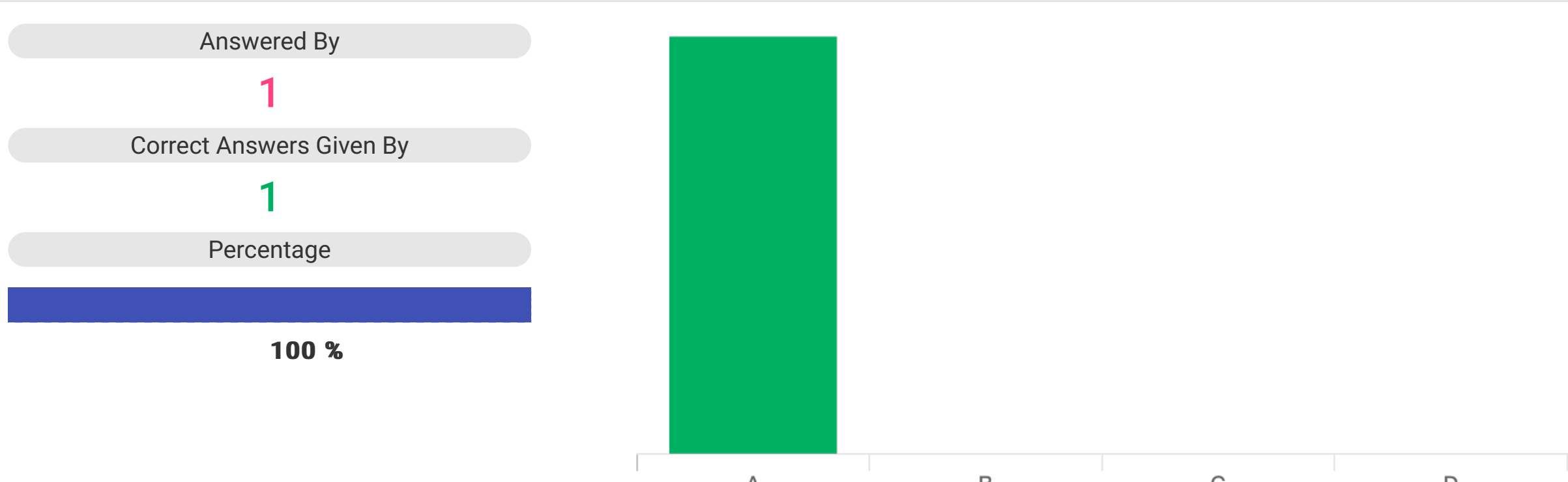
Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 2:  
You are managing an application deployed on Cloud Run for Anthos, and you need to define a strategy for deploying new versions of the application. You want to evaluate the new code with a subset of production traffic to decide whether to proceed with the rollout. What should you do?

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

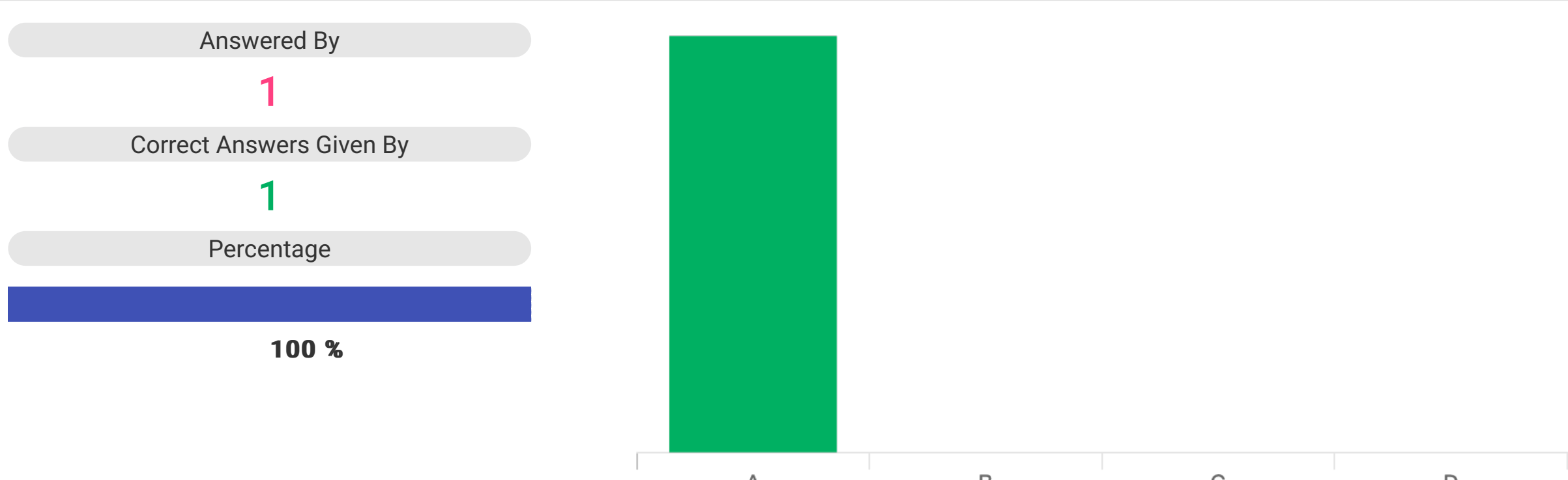
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Question 3:  
Your company has an application deployed on Anthos clusters (formerly Anthos GKE) that is running multiple microservices. The cluster has both Anthos Service Mesh and Anthos Config Management configured. End users inform you that the application is responding very slowly. You want to identify the microservice that is causing the delay. What should you do?

A. Use the Service Mesh visualization in the Cloud Console to inspect the telemetry between the microservices.  
B. Use Anthos Config Management to create a ClusterSelector selecting the relevant cluster. On the Google Cloud Console page for Google Kubernetes Engine, view the Workloads and filter on the cluster. Inspect the configurations of the filtered workloads.  
C. Use Anthos Config Management to create a namespaceSelector selecting the relevant cluster namespace. On the Google Cloud Console page for Google Kubernetes Engine, visit the workloads and filter on the namespace. Inspect the configurations of the filtered workloads.  
D. Reinstall Istio using the default istio profile in order to collect request latency. Evaluate the telemetry between the microservices in the Cloud Console.

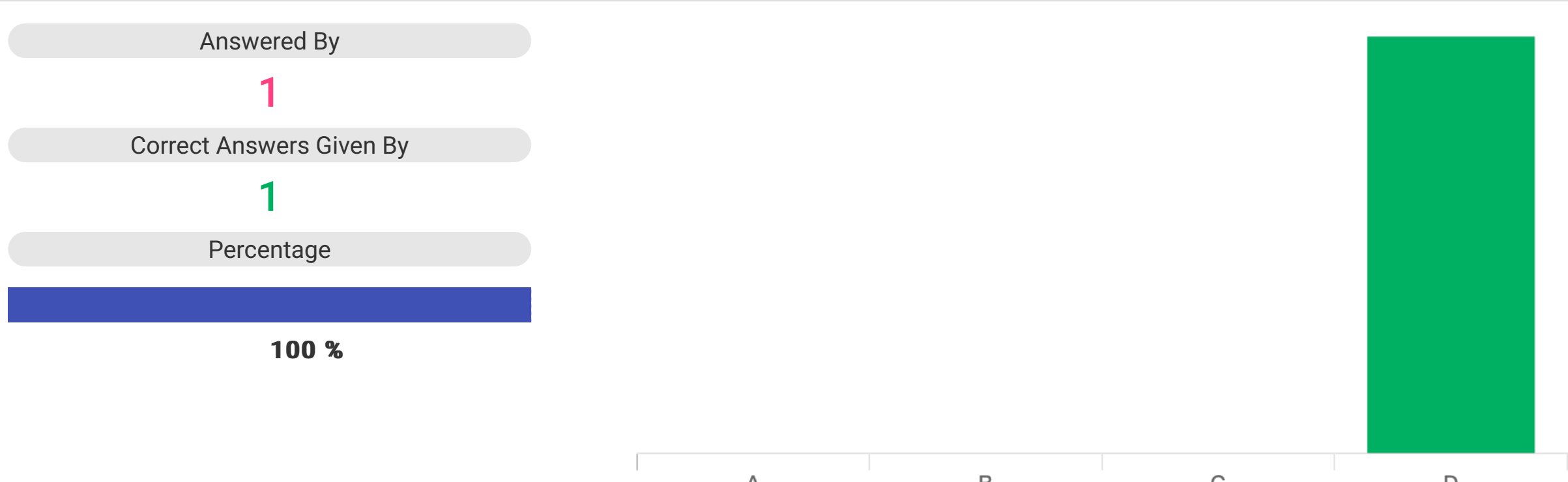
Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 4:  
You have deployed an application on Anthos clusters (formerly Anthos GKE). According to the SRE practices at your company you need to be alerted if the request latency is above a certain threshold for a specified amount of time. What should you do?

A. Enable the Cloud Trace API on your project and use Cloud Monitoring Alerts to send an alert based on the Cloud Trace metrics  
B. Configure Anthos Config Management on your cluster and create a yaml file that defines the SLO and alerting policy you want to deploy in your cluster  
C. Use Cloud Profiler to follow up the request latency. Create a custom metric in Cloud Monitoring based on the results of Cloud Profiler, and create an Alerting Policy in case this metric exceeds the threshold  
D. Install Anthos Service Mesh on your cluster. Use the Google Cloud Console to define a Service Level Objective (SLO)

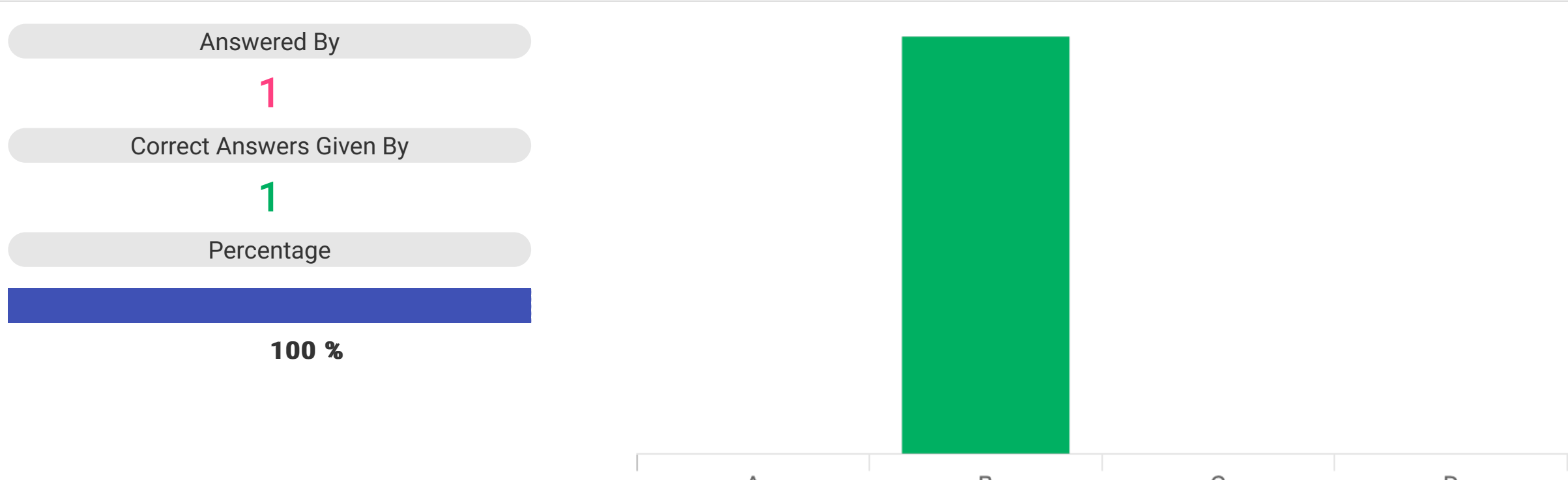
Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 5:  
You are developing your microservices application on Google Kubernetes Engine. During testing, you want to validate the behavior of your application in case a specific microservice should suddenly crash. What should you do?

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

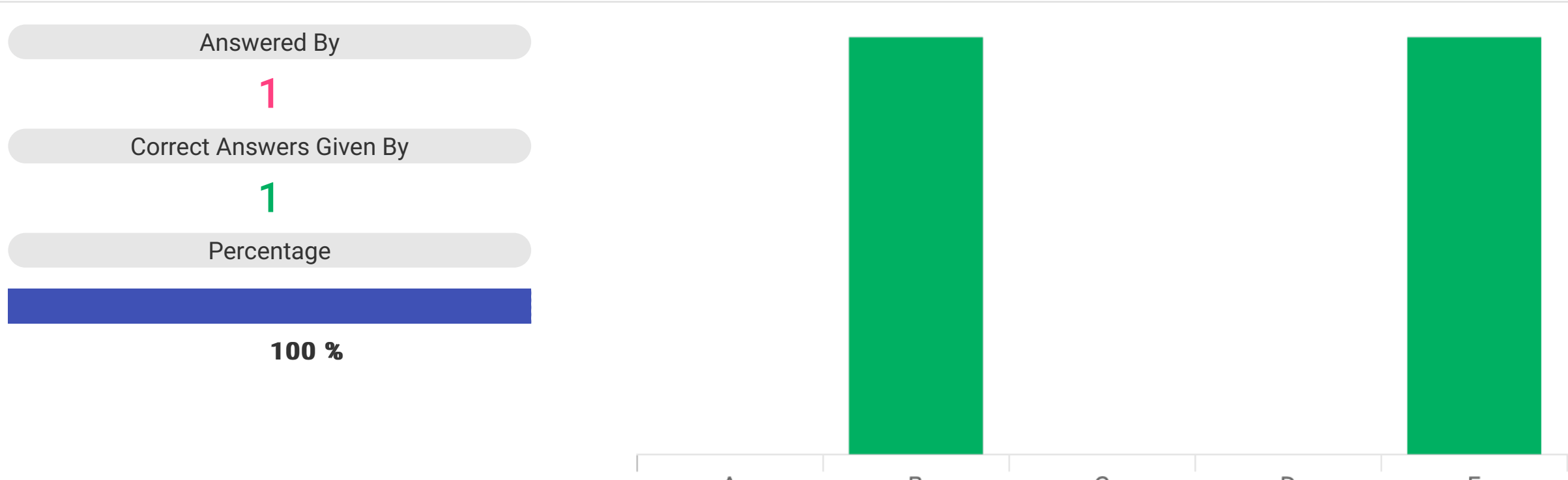
Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 6:  
Your company places a high value on being responsive and meeting customer needs quickly. Their primary business objectives are release speed and agility. You want to reduce the chance of security errors being accidentally introduced. Which two actions can you take? Choose 2 answers.

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

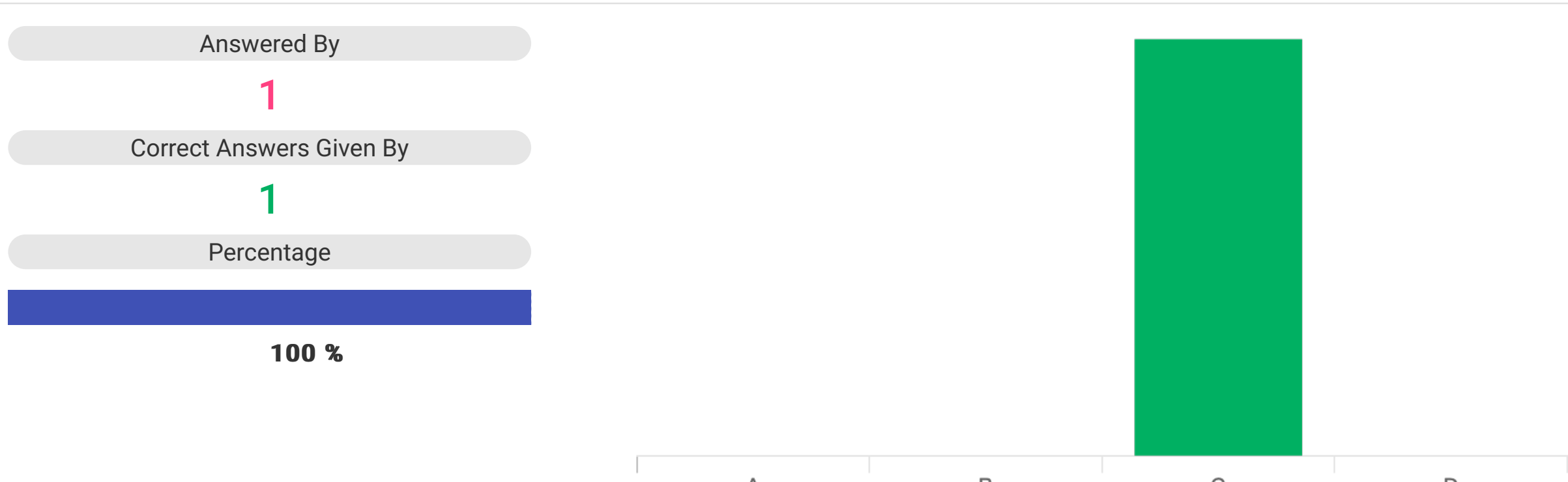
Type : MULTI SELECTION



Question 7:  
Your company has developed a monolithic, 3-tier application to allow external users to upload and share files. The solution cannot be easily enhanced and lacks reliability. The development team would like to re- architect the application to adopt microservices and a fully managed service approach, but they need to convince their leadership that the effort is worthwhile. Which advantage(s) should they highlight to leadership?

A. The new approach will be significantly less costly, make it easier to manage the underlying infrastructure, and automatically manage the CI/CD pipelines.  
B. The monolithic solution can be converted to a container with Docker. The generated container can then be deployed into a Kubernetes cluster.  
C. The new approach will make it easier to decouple infrastructure from application, develop and release new features, manage the underlying infrastructure, manage CI/CD pipelines and perform A/B testing, and scale the solution if necessary.  
D. The process can be automated with Migrate for Compute Engine.

Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 8:  
Your company is planning to perform a lift and shift migration of their Linux RHEL 6.5+ virtual machines. The virtual machines are running in an on-premises VMware environment. You want to migrate them to Compute Engine following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. 1. Define a migration plan based on the list of the applications and their dependencies. 2. Migrate all virtual machines into Compute Engine individually with Migrate for Compute Engine.  
B. 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment. 2. Create images of all disks. Import disks on Compute Engine. 3. Create standard virtual machines where the boot disks are the ones you have imported.  
C. 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment. 2. Define a migration plan, prepare a Migrate for Compute Engine migration RunBook, and execute the migration.  
D. 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment. 2. Install a third-party agent on all selected virtual machines. 3. Migrate all virtual machines into Compute Engine.

Type : SINGLE SELECTION

