

Summary

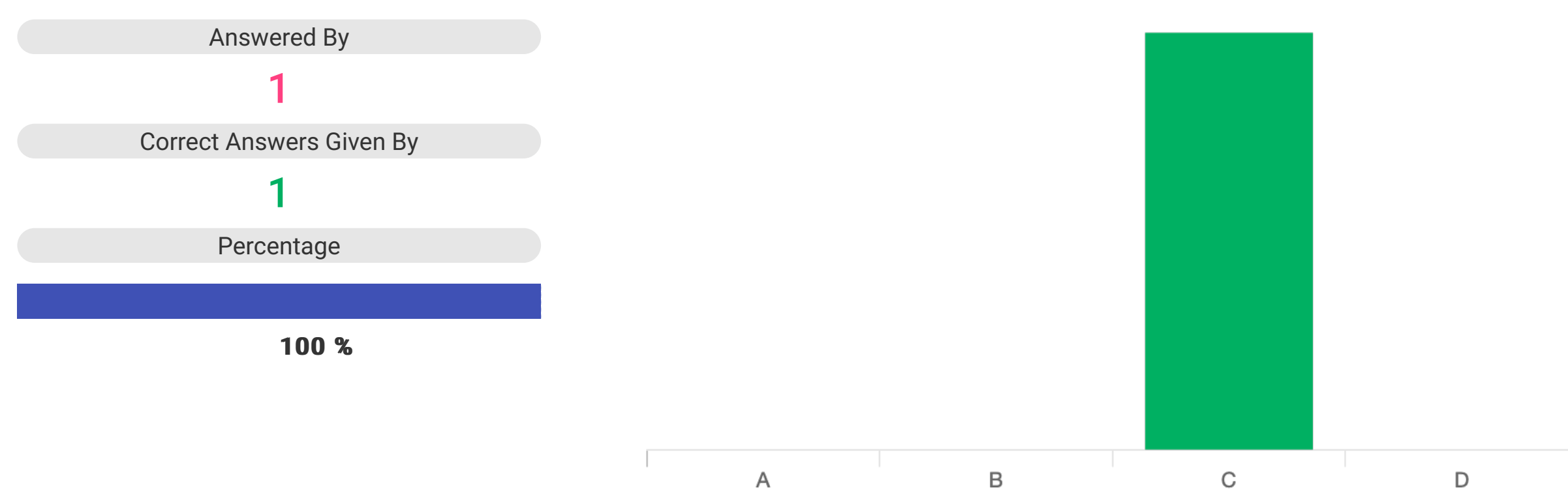
Exit

Question 1:

Question 1: Your company acquired a healthcare startup and must retain its customers' medical information for up to 4 more years, depending on when it was created. Your corporate policy is to securely retain this data, and then delete it as soon as regulations allow.

- A. Store the data in Google Drive and manually delete records as they expire.
- B. Anonymize the data using the Cloud Data Loss Prevention API and store it indefinitely.
- C. Store the data in Cloud Storage and use lifecycle management to delete files when they expire.
- D. Store the data in Cloud Storage and run a nightly batch script that deletes all expired data.

Type : SINGLE SELECTION



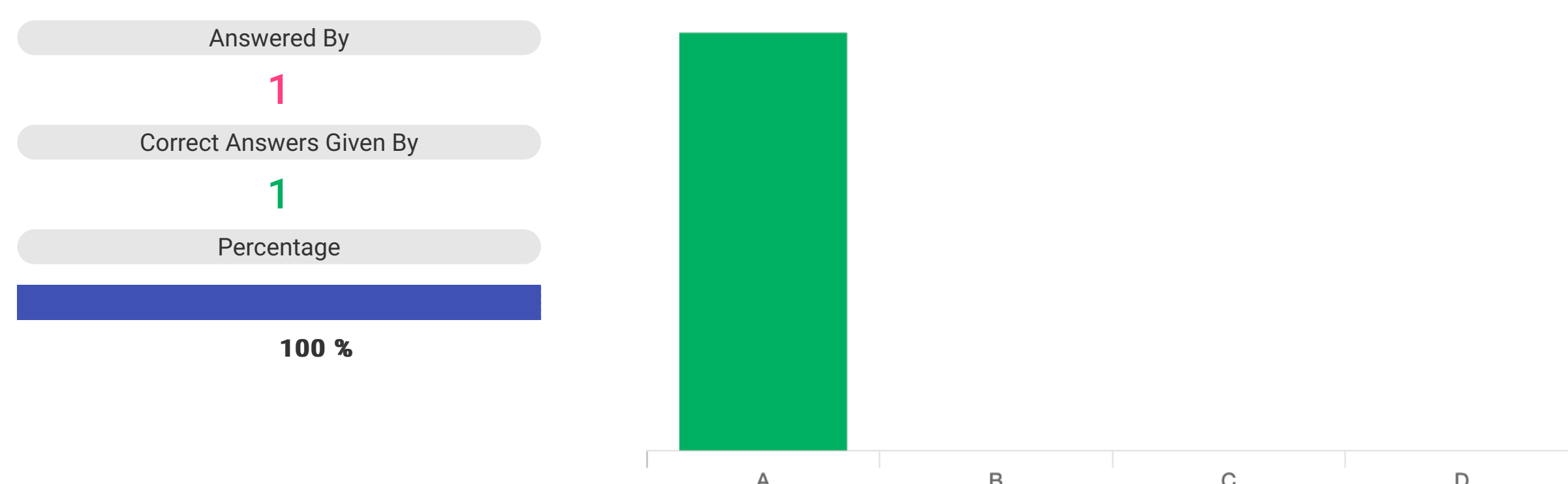
Question 2:

Question 2:

Your company is moving 75 TB of data into Google Cloud. You want to use Cloud Storage and follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- Move your data onto a Transfer Appliance. Use a Transfer Appliance Rehydrator to decrypt the data into Cloud Storage.
- Move your data onto a Transfer Appliance. Use Cloud Dataprep to decrypt the data into Cloud Storage.
- Install gsutil on each server that contains data. Use resumable transfers to upload the data into Cloud Storage.
- Install gsutil on each server containing data. Use streaming transfers to upload the data into Cloud Storage.

Type : SINGLE SELECTION



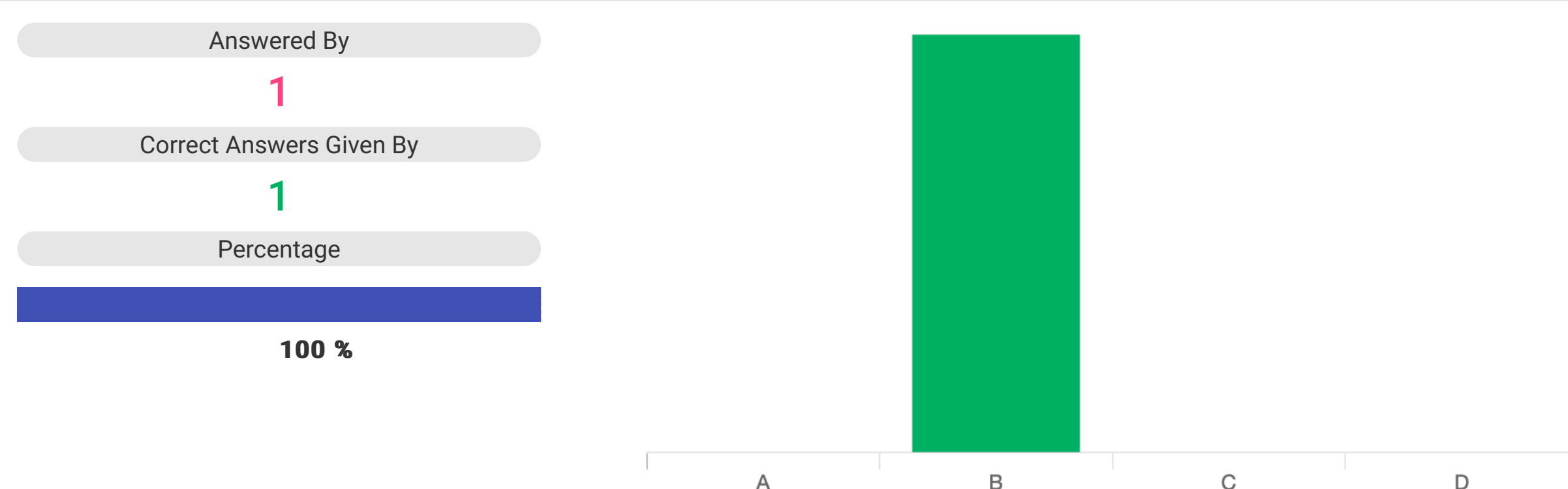
Question 3:

Question 3:

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

- A. Local SSD for customer session state data. Lifecycle-managed Cloud Storage for log archives, thumbnails, and VM boot/data volumes.
- B. Memcache backed by Cloud Storage for the customer session state data. Lifecycle- managed Cloud Storage for log archives, thumbnails, and VM boot/data volumes.
- C. Memcache backed by Cloud SQL for customer session state data. Assorted local SSD-backed instances for VM boot/data volumes. Cloud Storage for log archives and thumbnails.
- D. Memcache backed by Persistent Disk SSD storage for customer session state data. Assorted local SSD-backed instances for VM boot/data volumes. Cloud Storage for log archives and thumbnails.

Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 4:

Question 4:

You are working at a financial institution that stores mortgage loan approval documents on Cloud Storage. Any change to these approval documents must be uploaded as a separate approval file, so you want to ensure that these documents cannot be deleted or overwritten for the next 5 years. What should you do?

- Create a retention policy on the bucket for the duration of 5 years. Create a lock on the retention policy.
- Create the bucket with uniform bucket-level access, and grant a service account the role of Object Writer. Use the service account to upload new files.
- Use a customer-managed key for the encryption of the bucket. Rotate the key after 5 years.
- Create the bucket with fine-grained access control, and grant a service account the role of Object Writer. Use the service account to upload new files.

Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 5:

Question 5:

You need to deploy a stateful workload on Google Cloud. The workload can scale horizontally, but each instance needs to read and write to the same POSIX filesystem. At high load, the stateful workload needs to support up to 100 MB/s of writes. What should you do?

- A. Use a persistent disk for each instance.
- B. Use a regional persistent disk for each instance.
- C. Create a Cloud Filestore instance and mount it in each instance.
- D. Create a Cloud Storage bucket and mount it in each instance using `qcsfuse`.

Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 6:

Question 6:

Your company creates rendering software which users can download from the company website. Your company has customers all over the world. You want to minimize latency for all your customers. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you store the files?

- A. Save the files in a Multi-Regional Cloud Storage bucket.
- B. Save the files in a Regional Cloud Storage bucket, one bucket per zone of the region.
- C. Save the files in multiple Regional Cloud Storage buckets, one bucket per zone per region.
- D. Save the files in multiple Multi-Regional Cloud Storage buckets, one bucket per multi-region.

Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 7:

Question 7:

Your customer wants to do resilience testing of their authentication layer. This consists of a regional managed instance group serving a public REST API that reads from and writes to a Cloud SQL instance. What should you do?

- Engage with a security company to run web scrapers that look your users' authentication data on malicious websites and notify you if any if found.
- Deploy intrusion detection software to your virtual machines to detect and log unauthorized access.
- Schedule a disaster simulation exercise during which you can shut off all VMs in a zone to see how your application behaves.
- Configure a read replica for your Cloud SQL instance in a different zone than the master, and then manually trigger a failover while monitoring KPIs for our REST API.

Type : SINGLE SELECTION



Question 8:

Question 8:

Your company processes high volumes of IoT data that are time-stamped. The total data volume can be several petabytes. The data needs to be written and changed at a high speed. You want to use the most performant storage option for your data. Which product should you use?

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

