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## Topic 1 - Single Topic

Question #1 Topic 1

Every employee of your company has a Google account. Your operational team needs to manage a large number of instances on Compute Engine.

Each member of this team needs only administrative access to the servers. Your security team wants to ensure that the deployment of credentials is operationally efficient and must be able to determine who accessed a given instance. What should you do?

A.

Generate a new SSH key pair. Give the private key to each member of your team. Configure the public key in the metadata of each instance.

B.

Ask each member of the team to generate a new SSH key pair and to send you their public key. Use a configuration management tool to deploy those keys on each instance.

C.

Ask each member of the team to generate a new SSH key pair and to add the public key to their Google account. Grant the `compute.osAdminLogin` role to the Google group corresponding to this team.

D.

Generate a new SSH key pair. Give the private key to each member of your team. Configure the public key as a project-wide public SSH key in your Cloud Platform project and allow project-wide public SSH keys on each instance.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/adding-removing-ssh-keys>

..

**dan80**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct - <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/managing-instance-access>  
upvoted 42 times

..

**adedj99**

1 year, 7 months ago

We recommend collecting users with the same responsibilities into groups and assigning IAM roles to the groups rather than to individual users. For example, you can create a "data scientist" group and assign appropriate roles to enable interaction with BigQuery and Cloud Storage.

When a new data scientist joins your team, you can simply add them to the group and they will inherit the defined permissions. You can create and manage groups through the Admin Console.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**zakhili**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 12 months ago

Send private key to users is not safe, i think it's C  
upvoted 14 times

..

**Ra11**

Most Recent .

2 days, 18 hours ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

1 week ago

go for C.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced>  
upvoted 2 times

..

**janukaz**

2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer  
upvoted 2 times

..

**pfabio**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct based on this site: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced>

(Recommended) Enable OS Login. OS Login uses IAM roles to provide your public SSH key to the instance through your Google Account or a managed user account.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ebrulato**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct  
upvoted 2 times

..

**erreis**

3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**tigerbaer**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

c is correct

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**ebrulato**

3 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**sarav182000**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**pranavdhopey**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**JaboSpaceship**

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is the best anwer

upvoted 1 times

..

**kakankit27**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**ahsangh**

4 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C. Ask each member of the team to generate a new SSH key pair and to add the public key to their Google account. Grant the

.compute.osAdminLogin role to the Google group corresponding to this team.

upvoted 1 times

..

**NC4F**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C. is correct 21/12/2021

upvoted 2 times

Question #2 Topic 1

You need to create a custom VPC with a single subnet. The subnet's range must be as large as possible. Which range should you use?

A.

0.0.0.0/0

B.

10.0.0.0/8

C.

172.16.0.0/12

D.

192.168.0.0/16

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**CarlS**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

I got this question in one the trainings I did in udemy: [https://www.udemy.com/course/google-cloud-associate-engineer-exam-practice-tests/?](https://www.udemy.com/course/google-cloud-associate-engineer-exam-practice-tests/?referralCode=810D02D4A159FC3E36CC)

referralCode=810D02D4A159FC3E36CC

B is correct. Pay attention to the question, is talking about custom VPC subnet and is not mentioning you will use automatic subnet mode creation.

If you set subnet to custom, the minimum size is /8.

upvoted 44 times

..

**passnow**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

B is legit as fuck!  
upvoted 21 times

..

### **hems4all**

1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct

Use 10.0.0.0/8 CIDR range. is the right answer.

The private network range is defined by IETF (Ref: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1918>) and adhered to by all cloud providers. The supported internal IP Address ranges are

1. 24-bit block 10.0.0.0/8 (16777216 IP Addresses)
2. 20-bit block 172.16.0.0/12 (1048576 IP Addresses)
3. 16-bit block 192.168.0.0/16 (65536 IP Addresses)

10.0.0.0/8 gives you the most extensive range - 16777216 IP Addresses.

upvoted 6 times

..

### **Shanu1520**

Most Recent .

17 hours, 6 minutes ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### **ravenor**

4 days, 18 hours ago

Although B provides a maximum number of hosts, I see two issues

- 1) A 10.0.0.0/8 Network is not really a "Sub"Net. It is largest Network u can get
- 2) As per [https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually\\_created\\_subnet\\_ip\\_ranges](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually_created_subnet_ip_ranges).  
"all subnet ranges fit inside the 10.128.0.0/9 CIDR block."

Based on that, I vote for C.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **haroldbenites**

1 week ago

go for B.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **kiemkhach**

1 month ago

B is correct. A is generic network. B provide largest number of subnet.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **vini26**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

10.0.0.0/8 is the most large private range

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

B (96%) 4%

..

**[Removed]**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

0.0.0.0/0 is among the ip subnets restricted as per:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/subnets#restricted-ranges>

upvoted 2 times

..

**Tx4free**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Its the right choice

upvoted 2 times

..

**Tx4free**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

/8 is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**ebrulato**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B estas bona

upvoted 1 times

..

**sarav182000**

4 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**pranavdhopey**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Beitran**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Definitely B

upvoted 1 times

..

**jainparveen**

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

10.0.0.0/8 is the largest address space in Private Class IP ranges.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Sekierer**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

Question #3 Topic 1

You want to select and configure a cost-effective solution for relational data on Google Cloud Platform. You are working with a small set of operational data in one geographic location. You need to support point-in-time recovery. What should you do?

A.

Select Cloud SQL (MySQL). Verify that the enable binary logging option is selected.

B.

Select Cloud SQL (MySQL). Select the create failover replicas option.

C.

Select Cloud Spanner. Set up your instance with 2 nodes.

D.

Select Cloud Spanner. Set up your instance as multi-regional.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/restore>

..

**YashBindlish**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

A is Correct. You must enable binary logging to use point-in-time recovery. Enabling binary logging causes a slight reduction in write performance.

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups>

upvoted 34 times

..

## **Bharathy**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

A is correct, as Binary Logging enables Point in Recovery in Cloud SQL

upvoted 10 times

..

## **haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

1 week ago

go for A.

upvoted 1 times

..

## **ebrulato**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A gustas

upvoted 1 times

..

## **harishbohra089**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## **pranavdhopey**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## **SleepyHitman**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

[https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/pitr#perform\\_the\\_point-in-time\\_recovery\\_using\\_binary\\_log\\_positions](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/pitr#perform_the_point-in-time_recovery_using_binary_log_positions)

upvoted 1 times

..

## **koxow74213**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

One location - MySQL no doubt.

Between A & B, Point in time recovery needs binary logs. So A

upvoted 3 times

..

## **shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago



A is correct,  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Ans - A

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Select Cloud SQL (MySQL). Verify that the enable binary logging option is selected.

upvoted 2 times

..

**wress**

9 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**Israel**

10 months ago

Before you begin

Before completing this task, you must have:

Binary logging and backups enabled for the instance, with continuous binary logs since the last backup before the event you want to recover from.

For more information, see Enabling binary logging.

upvoted 1 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months, 1 week ago

A is correct :

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/pitr>

upvoted 1 times

..

**curious\_kitty9**

1 year ago

Your Company is planning to migrate all Java web applications to Google App Engine. However, you still want to continue using your on-premise database. How can you set up the app engine to communicate with your on-premise database while minimizing effort?

A. Setup the application using App Engine Flexible environment with Cloud Router to connect to an on-premise database.

B. Setup the application using App Engine Standard environment with Cloud VPN to connect to an on-premise database.

C. Setup the application using App Engine Standard environment with Cloud Router to connect to an on-premise database.

D. Setup the application using App Engine Flexible environment with Cloud VPN to connect to an on-premise database.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ridhanya**

6 months ago

I think it is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**nicodishanth**

1 year ago

D Is the right one

upvoted 3 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months ago

totally wrong !!!!!

upvoted 1 times

..

**Finger41**

1 year ago

A is correct. need to enable binary logging.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #4 Topic 1

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. Set the Autohealing health check to healthy (HTTP)

D.

Create a managed instance group. Verify that the autoscaling setting is on.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**ReyBan**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

C, Agreed

reference : <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/tutorials/high-availability-autohealing>

Pro Tip: Use separate health checks for load balancing and for autohealing. Health checks for load balancing detect unresponsive instances and

direct traffic away from them. Health checks for autohealing detect and recreate failed instances, so they should be less aggressive than load

balancing health checks. Using the same health check for these services would remove the distinction between unresponsive instances and failed

instances, causing unnecessary latency and unavailability for your users.

upvoted 48 times

..

**ashrafh**

9 months, 1 week ago

I also vote for C

go to gcp console create a httpa load balancer and in the health check settings take your mouse to question mark it says

""Ensures that requests are sent only to instances that are up and running""

so its not recreating, if the vm not working it redirect to one which work.

go to gpc console create MIG and check the questions mark of Autohealing health check settings it says

""Autohealing allows recreating VM instances when needed. You can use a health check to recreate a VM instance if the health check finds it

unresponsive. If you don't select a health check, Compute Engine will recreate VM instances only when they're not running.""

hope this help :)

upvoted 6 times

..

**bryanchew**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

A. Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group. Set the health check to healthy(HTTP)

This is a possible answer. This answer assumes that the existing backend is configured correctly.

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.

This is a possible answer. This answer assumes that the existing backend is configured correctly.

This answer adds an additional step over answer A.

C. Create a managed instance group. Set the Autohealing health check to healthy(HTTP)

This is only a partial solution. The default configuration is auto scaling enabled. You still need to create the HTTP Load Balancer.

D. Create a managed instance group. Verify that the auto scaling setting is on.

This is only a partial solution. Creating a Managed Instance Group with Auto Scaling is required, but you still need to create the HTTP Load

Balancer.

Therefore the best answer is A in my opinion.

upvoted 17 times

..

**Ridhanya**

6 months ago

it cannot be option A because as you said, load balancer with the health check is already present and now the problem is simply auto healing.

so we need to focus only on recreation which can happen only if option C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**pYWORLD**

10 months ago

I hope you saw that in the questions is stated: "network load balancing"

upvoted 1 times

..

**DickDastardly**

1 year, 2 months ago

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

It can't be A as a load balancer does not re-create unhealthy instances, as per the requirement.

Has to be C

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

upvoted 6 times

..

**koniec**

1 year, 6 months ago

It's A.

Managed group already exists so create a LB with health checks.

If you go for C, you will have to create a LB anyway so it's more steps to achieve the goal

upvoted 1 times

..

### **tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dT7xDEtALPQ&list=PLlivdWyY5sqlij\\_cgINUHZDMnGjVx3rxi&index=36](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dT7xDEtALPQ&list=PLlivdWyY5sqlij_cgINUHZDMnGjVx3rxi&index=36)

step-1: go to the instance group

step-2: click edit

step-3: scroll down you will see auto-healing off by default change to ON

step-4: create a health check saying 10 seconds as CHECK INTERVAL and UNHEALTHY

THRESHOLD=3

upvoted 5 times

..

### **Himadhar1997**

Most Recent .

3 days, 16 hours ago

[Awaiting moderator approval](#)

C is correct option

upvoted 1 times

..

### **haroldbenites**

1 week ago

go for C.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/tutorials/high-availability-autohealing>

upvoted 2 times

..

### **kiemkhach**

1 month ago

C is correct. Autohealing is not from Load Balancer. D is for autoscaling which when memory, cpu, etc get to a certain level and create new or drop instances.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Tx4free**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Is the correct option

upvoted 1 times

..

### **JohnPi**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

it should be C

upvoted 1 times

..

**Eminenza22**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Eminenza22**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Create a health check for autohealing that is more conservative than a load balancing health check.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Williehk**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

A, not C

Question stats "for network load balancing for a group of Compute Engine instances"

upvoted 1 times

..

**pranavdhokey**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C, Agreed

reference : <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/tutorials/high-availability-autohealing>

upvoted 2 times

..

**uganeshku**

5 months ago

C is correct because an auto-healing health check with a managed instance group is required to perform auto-healing.

D is incorrect enabling auto-scaling on a managed instance group does not enable auto-healing.

Links:

Auto-healing: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/tutorials/high-availability-autohealing>

Unmanaged instance group: [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups#unmanaged\\_instance\\_groups](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups#unmanaged_instance_groups)

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is the right option.

upvoted 1 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

It must be C. Answer A indeed does a health check, but a failing LB health check only results in the unhealthy machine not getting any traffic. We

want it to be auto-healed (restarted), so we must use a MIG + health check --> C

upvoted 2 times

..

**koxow74213**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

for re creation of vms

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

C is correct,

upvoted 1 times

Question #5 Topic 1

You are using multiple configurations for gcloud. You want to review the configured Kubernetes Engine cluster of an inactive configuration using the fewest possible steps. What should you do?

A.

Use gcloud config configurations describe to review the output.

B.

Use gcloud config configurations activate and gcloud config list to review the output.

C.

Use kubectl config get-contexts to review the output.

D.

Use kubectl config use-context and kubectl config view to review the output.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/kubernetes-engine-kubectl-config-b6270d2b656c>

..

**zukko78**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

D is correct

upvoted 30 times

..

**nhusain**

1 year ago

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/kubernetes-engine-kubectl-config-b6270d2b656c>

explains it well

upvoted 5 times

..

**poogcp**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct , Use kubectl config get-contexts to review the output : shows the clusters and the configurations and based on the output we can

identify the inactive configurations

upvoted 19 times

..

**Gurnoor**

1 year, 11 months ago

This is wrong get-contexts does not show clusters it only shows contexts.

upvoted 7 times

..

**jilly**

1 year, 11 months ago

True .

Will give only below results

kubectl config get-contexts

CURRENT NAME CLUSTER AUTHINFO NAMESPACE

\* white white dazwilkin

black black dazwilkin

upvoted 1 times

..

**kiemkhach**

Most Recent .

1 month ago

D is correct. A lot details mentioned in this group. Here I only say about eliminating answers. As we go down to between C and D. The question is

want to review a inactive configure. So, to me, C is viewing info about all configure while D is apply a specific config and viewing it. So I eliminate C



to go with D.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**janukaz**

2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer bouncing among the C and D. Here I explain original results from C code,

If we executed "kubectl config get-contexts" code, Output will be,

CURRENT NAME | NAMESPACE | CLUSTER | AUTHINFO

upvoted 1 times

..

**pranavdhokey**

4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**NYF**

4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

kubectl config view -o jsonpath='{.users[].name}' # display the first user

kubectl config view -o jsonpath='{.users[\*].name}' # get a list of users

kubectl config get-contexts # display list of contexts

kubectl config current-context # display the current-context

kubectl config use-context my-cluster-name # set the default context to my-cluster-name

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet/>

upvoted 1 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

"get-contexts" shows us our Kubernetes cluster contexts, that's right. But the question says that you want to review the cluster itself, so you need to

use-context to get into the cluster.

upvoted 3 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

D is correct,

upvoted 3 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Use kubectl config use-context and kubectl config view to review the output.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

And -D

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bukowski**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

why not A?

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/configurations/describe>

SYNOPSIS

gcloud config configurations describe CONFIGURATION\_NAME [--all] [GLOUD\_WIDE\_FLAG ...]

DESCRIPTION

Describes a named configuration by listing its properties.

upvoted 4 times

..

**Pravallika123**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**JustJack21**

9 months ago

The question says "multiple gcloud configurations" . That has nothing to do with Kubernetes.

This question could have been for ANYTHING. The

answer is "B" to activate the correct configuration in gcloud SDK.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Shruti\_Pal**

9 months, 1 week ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**sidharthwader**

11 months ago

kubectl config get-contexts is used to view the clusters which we have access. Here we can see name of the cluster and permission lev we have in the cluster.

Kubectl config view will list the configs of all clusters you have access.

So its D

upvoted 3 times

..

**Ashii**

1 year ago

D is the correct answers, single command will not fetch the full answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #6 Topic 1

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

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

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

..

**poogcp**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Best Answer is " Archive Storage "

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

But as per the given option next best solution is " Coldline Storage"

upvoted 30 times

..

**Mutune**

1 year, 3 months ago

Perfectly stated

upvoted 4 times

..

**zukko78**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

D is correct,  
Coldline Storage COLDLINE 90 days  
99.95% in multi-regions and dual-regions  
99.9% in regions  
upvoted 8 times

..

**huwaku**

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Ery**

1 month, 1 week ago

why u chose a?

upvoted 1 times

..

**Tx4free**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Coldline is the best option  
upvoted 1 times

..

**PLUTONIUM54**

3 months, 4 weeks ago

D is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**pranavdhopey**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

D: coldline  
upvoted 1 times

..

**FernandoJ**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

The recommended option is Archive, but the next best option in this list is Coldline  
<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storageclasses#:~:>

text=Archive%20Storage%20is%20the%20lowest%20cost%2C%20highly%20durable%20storage  
%20service%20for%20data%20archivin  
g%2C%20online%20backup%2C%20and%20disaster%20recovery  
upvoted 2 times  
Community vote distribution  
D (80%) A (20%)

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Coldline Storage

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Coldline Storage

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - D

upvoted 1 times

..

**Pravallika123**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer D

upvoted 2 times

..

**beginnercloud**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Coldline Storage

upvoted 1 times

..

**Finger41**

1 year ago

Unless a withdraw frequency is mentioned, the recommended practice by google is to use "Archive Storage". However as this is not an available option, then "Coldline Storage" is the next best solution.

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

Archive Storage, under uncertainty all people hopes to never use DR site so assuming that Archive is the cheapest but it can be restored in a fast

way so DR with great RTO

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

I meant ColdLine, D

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Coldline Storage

upvoted 1 times

Question #7 Topic 1

Several employees at your company have been creating projects with Cloud Platform and paying for it with their personal credit cards, which the company reimburses. The company wants to centralize all these projects under a single, new billing account. What should you do?

A.

Contact cloud-billing@google.com with your bank account details and request a corporate billing account for your company.

B.

Create a ticket with Google Support and wait for their call to share your credit card details over the phone.

C.

In the Google Platform Console, go to the Resource Manager and move all projects to the root Organization.

D.

In the Google Cloud Platform Console, create a new billing account and set up a payment method.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/google-cloud-interview-questions/>

..

**samcat84**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

C is incomplete. Moving projects under an organisation doesn't change their linked billing project.

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/migrating-projects-billing>

----

Note: The link between projects and billing accounts is preserved, irrespective of the hierarchy. When you move your existing projects into the organization they will continue to work and be billed as they used to before the migration, even if the corresponding billing account has not been migrated yet.

----

D is incomplete as well, after setting the billing account in the organisation you need to link the projects to the new billing account.  
upvoted 32 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months ago

The given answers make D the only possible solution. C can not be right, you all need to look it up here: [https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change\\_billing\\_account](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change_billing_account)  
upvoted 2 times

..

**sarahf**

1 year, 5 months ago

I agree that neither C or D is correct. I did the cert a month ago and this question was not on it. Although a similar question about how to change the payment method from your own card in your project to to the company's "card". So they might have removed this one.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**ehizren**

1 year, 3 months ago

What's was the answer your chose for your particular exam question?  
upvoted 4 times

..

**poogcp**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct Answer. there will be 1 billing account for the organization and all projects under that organization are linked to single billing account.  
upvoted 12 times

..

**arathefu**

2 months, 1 week ago

[https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change\\_billing\\_account](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change_billing_account)  
"Moving a project from one organization to another won't impact billing, and charges will continue against the old billing account. "  
upvoted 2 times

..

**dinesh198728**

Most Recent

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Catch the word : new billing account  
upvoted 1 times

..

**janukaz**

2 months, 1 week ago

The answer is D.

Carefully read this sentence "Several employees at your company have been creating projects with Cloud Platform and paying for it with their personal credit cards". all projects are already in the root org. no need to move especially. but the thing is they are paying individually. So need to solve this should create a new account and move it to all projects.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**tigerbaer**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration>  
upvoted 1 times

..

**tigerbaer**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration>

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

D (71%) C (29%)

..

**Chris\_zhang**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D is closet one.

"Cloud Billing accounts can be used across organizations. Moving a project from one organization to another won't impact billing, and charges will continue against the old billing account. However, organization moves often also include a requirement to move to a new billing account."

[https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change\\_billing\\_account](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change_billing_account)  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**



It just can be D! Because C is wrong, read it here from Google's documentation itself:  
<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/projectmigration#:~:text=another%20project%20migration.-,Change%20the%20billing%20account%20for%20a%20project,include%20a%20requirement%20to%20move%20to%20a%20new%20billing%20account.,-To%20change%20the>  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **Hatchi**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Cleared my Google-ACE exam today. This question was there and I can say around 45 questions were there from this collection of 180 questions.  
upvoted 4 times

..

### **Priyankahere**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

What is the answer?

upvoted 2 times

..

### **ahsangh**

4 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C. In the Google Platform Console, go to the Resource Manager and move all projects to the root Organization.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **9ankit00**

5 months ago

D is correct because moving project in an organization node is time consuming  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

C and D should be one whole answer

I go with D because it is the only one that mentions 'new billing account'  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

..

### **shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. In the Google Platform Console, go to the Resource Manager and move all projects to the root Organization.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. In the Google Platform Console, go to the Resource Manager and move all projects to the root Organization.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - D

upvoted 2 times

..

**Shruti\_Pal**

9 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #8 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**zukko78**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

it's obvious, A

upvoted 21 times

..

**Khaled\_Rashwan**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

A

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.

upvoted 15 times

..

**akshaychavan7**

Most Recent .

6 days, 15 hours ago

If they haven't mentioned that the application has been deployed internally(inside GCP) or externally then how can we determine if the server IP address should be internal or external? -\_-

upvoted 1 times

..

**knsujith**

6 days, 20 hours ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A, is correct option

upvoted 1 times

..

**Alejondri**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A, obvio

upvoted 1 times

..

**pranavdhopey**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**pranavdhopey**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Abdul88**

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A 100%

upvoted 1 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

A is correct. By RFC 1918, IP range 10.0.0.0/8 is reserved for internal usage.

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Reserve the IP 10.0.3.21 as a static internal IP address using gcloud and assign it to the licensing server.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Reserve the IP 10.0.3.21 as a static internal IP address using gcloud and assign it to the licensing server.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - A

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**Ajay\_Katkade**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

A IS RIGHT

upvoted 1 times

..

**Finger41**

1 year ago

Its A, if its in the same subnet you can use the internal IP, which you would want as a static IP. There is no point of connecting to the server via the internet.

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago  
A is the only one  
upvoted 1 times

..

### [Removed]

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Reserve the IP 10.0.3.21 as a static internal IP address using gcloud and assign it to the licensing server.

upvoted 1 times

### Question #9 Topic 1

You are deploying an application to App Engine. You want the number of instances to scale based on request rate. You need at least 3 unoccupied instances at all times. Which scaling type should you use?

- A.  
Manual Scaling with 3 instances.
- B.  
Basic Scaling with min\_instances set to 3.
- C.  
Basic Scaling with max\_instances set to 3.
- D.  
Automatic Scaling with min\_idle\_instances set to 3.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/how-instances-are-managed>

..

### zukko78

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

D is correct.

App Engine supports the following scaling types, which controls how and when instances are created:

Automatic

Basic

Manual

You specify the scaling type in your app's app.yaml.

Automatic scaling

Automatic scaling creates instances based on request rate, response latencies, and other application metrics. You can specify thresholds for each of these metrics, as well as a minimum number instances to keep running at all times.

upvoted 37 times

..

### Finger41

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

D is correct : <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/go/config/appref>

"App Engine calculates the number of instances necessary to serve your current application traffic based on scaling settings such as

target\_cpu\_utilization and target\_throughput\_utilization. Setting min\_idle\_instances specifies the number of instances to run in addition to this

calculated number. For example, if App Engine calculates that 5 instances are necessary to serve traffic, and min\_idle\_instances is set to 2, App

Engine will run 7 instances (5, calculated based on traffic, plus 2 additional per

min\_idle\_instances)."

upvoted 10 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for D

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Automatic Scaling with min\_idle\_instances set to 3.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Automatic Scaling with min\_idle\_instances set to 3.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Ans - D

upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**pacman\_user**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct.

upvoted 2 times

..

**sidharthwader**

11 months ago

Obviously Auto-scaling with min no of instances as 3

upvoted 3 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Automatic Scaling with min\_idle\_instances set to 3.

upvoted 2 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is right

B is wrong <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/create-snapshots?hl=zh-tw>

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is the Answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 3 months ago

D is right: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/go/config/appref>.

App Engine calculates the number of instances necessary to serve your current application traffic based on scaling settings such as

target\_cpu\_utilization and target\_throughput\_utilization. Setting min\_idle\_instances specifies the number of instances to run in addition to this

calculated number. For example, if App Engine calculates that 5 instances are necessary to serve traffic, and min\_idle\_instances is set to 2, App

Engine will run 7 instances (5, calculated based on traffic, plus 2 additional per min\_idle\_instances).

upvoted 3 times

..

**Vinod87**

1 year, 3 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Automatic Scaling with min\_idle\_instances set to 3.

upvoted 3 times

Question #10 Topic 1

You have a development project with appropriate IAM roles defined. You are creating a production project and want to have the same IAM roles on the new project, using the fewest possible steps. What should you do?

A.

Use gcloud iam roles copy and specify the production project as the destination project.

B.

Use gcloud iam roles copy and specify your organization as the destination organization.

C.

In the Google Cloud Platform Console, use the 'create role from role' functionality.

D.

In the Google Cloud Platform Console, use the 'create role' functionality and select all applicable permissions.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/iam/roles/copy>

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is A not B

upvoted 33 times

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

Correct answer is A

upvoted 18 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .



4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for A

upvoted 1 times

..

**vini26**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

option A is specifying deployment for deployment "project"

upvoted 1 times

..

**jainparveen**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

answer should be A

upvoted 2 times

..

**DiegoCG**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Es A! B no es porque no se pide copiar roles a toda la organización, sino al proyecto.

upvoted 4 times

..

**uganeshku**

5 months ago

A is correct because the gcloud iam roles copy command is used to copy IAM roles from one project to another.

B is incorrect because the requirement here is to copy roles to another project and not the whole organization.

upvoted 3 times

..

**uganeshku**

5 months ago

A is correct because the gcloud iam roles copy command is used to copy IAM roles from one project to another.

upvoted 3 times

..

**[Removed]**

5 months, 1 week ago

Both A and B has correct command, option A is specifying deployment for deployment "project" (and this satisfy the deployment requirement

targeting project level ) but B is on organizational level so A is correct

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/iam/roles/copy>

upvoted 1 times

..

..

**Sekierer**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**ACEngineer**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Both A and B are possible, but since the requirement is project level, A is the correct option.

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Neto11111**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**KickTrachea**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**ignogueira**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct because on the question, don't mention an organization change, then I understand the second project stay below the same

organization

upvoted 4 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Use gcloud iam roles copy and specify the production project as the destination project.

upvoted 1 times

Question #11 Topic 1

You need a dynamic way of provisioning VMs on Compute Engine. The exact specifications will be in a dedicated configuration file. You want to follow Google's recommended practices. Which method should you use?

A.

Deployment Manager

B.

Cloud Composer

C.

Managed Instance Group

D.

Unmanaged Instance Group

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

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

..

**haroldbenites**

4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Krmnpi**

2 weeks, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

It should be A

upvoted 1 times

..

**rsuresh27**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Managed instance groups use instance templates. C is not correct. The correct answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Chile**

1 month ago

The answer should be A

upvoted 1 times

..

**DesmoMike74**

1 month ago

pls see in this article <https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration>  
upvoted 2 times

..

**DesmoMike74**

1 month ago

It should be A it's mentioned a configuration file

upvoted 1 times

..

**DanielB96**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Configuration File is the key.

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs>

upvoted 1 times

..

**mshenoyb**

1 month ago

I agree, it should be A - Deployment Manager -

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Karim\_2454**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

I think it's 1 bcs of Configuration file.

upvoted 1 times

..

**RishiRawal**

1 month ago

It should be A Deployment Manager, Since Question is talking about Configuration File

upvoted 2 times

..

**Nihaaa**

1 month ago

Shouldn't it be A, since there is the mention of the config file?

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Question #12 Topic 1

You have a Dockerfile that you need to deploy on Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

A.

Use kubectl app deploy <dockerfilename>.

B.

Use gcloud app deploy <dockerfilename>.

C.

Create a docker image from the Dockerfile and upload it to Container Registry. Create a Deployment YAML file to point to that image. Use kubectl to create the deployment with that file.

D.

Create a docker image from the Dockerfile and upload it to Cloud Storage. Create a Deployment YAML file to point to that image. Use kubectl to create the deployment with that file.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference -

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/hello-app>

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

C is correct

upvoted 33 times

..

**NC4F**

Highly Voted .

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct (21/12/2021 in my exam)

upvoted 5 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for C

upvoted 1 times

..

**Prassanth**

5 days, 18 hours ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chile**

1 month ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**pgb54**

3 months ago  
**Selected Answer: C**  
C is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **HansKloss611**

4 months ago  
**Selected Answer: C**  
Answer: C  
We cannot deploy directly dockerfile on k8s. We need create docker image first  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: A**  
Answer: A  
A. Use kubectl app deploy <dockerfilename>.  
Deploying on K8's Engine we use Kubectl command  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago  
Create the image prior to deployment:  
<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/hello-app>  
You cant deploy a docker file  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **shawnnkk**

6 months, 1 week ago  
C. Create a docker image from the Dockerfile and upload it to Container Registry. Create a Deployment YAML file to point to that image. Use kubectl to create the deployment with that file.  
upvoted 3 times  
Community vote distribution  
C (91%) 9%

..

### **vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago  
C. Create a docker image from the Dockerfile and upload it to Container Registry. Create a Deployment YAML file to point to that image. Use kubectl to create the deployment with that file.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - C  
upvoted 2 times

..

**AshisKumar**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

C is the correct ans

upvoted 2 times

..

**aldrinpogi**

8 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**beginnercloud**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Finger41**

1 year ago

A and B are App Engine which doesn't satisfy the use of GKE. You use Container Registry in the end-to-end process of deploying Docker on GKE.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #13 Topic 1

Your development team needs a new Jenkins server for their project. You need to deploy the server using the fewest steps possible. What should you do?

A.

Download and deploy the Jenkins Java WAR to App Engine Standard.

B.

Create a new Compute Engine instance and install Jenkins through the command line interface.

C.

Create a Kubernetes cluster on Compute Engine and create a deployment with the Jenkins Docker image.

D.

Use GCP Marketplace to launch the Jenkins solution.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine>

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

D is correct

upvoted 28 times

..

**ybaqqioui**

Most Recent .

3 days, 23 hours ago

D is correct the Market Place is the quicker

upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for D

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chile**

1 month ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**dapdommaG**

1 month ago

D is Correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**kchandank**

2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

5 months, 1 week ago



Market Place is the place to be (just click and go)  
upvoted 3 times

..

**AugustoKras011111**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

YES, I thing Qwiklabs have a lab about this, Easypeasy  
upvoted 1 times

..

**onyb**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

MarketPlace is the place to be  
upvoted 4 times

..

**Skyone**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct  
upvoted 3 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Use GCP Marketplace to launch the Jenkins solution.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Use GCP Marketplace to launch the Jenkins solution.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

And - D  
upvoted 2 times  
Community vote distribution  
D (100%)

..

**AshisKumar**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct.

You can use jenkins through cloud marketplace  
upvoted 1 times

..

**KunK**

8 months ago  
D is the answer  
upvoted 1 times

..

**rodzzyx**

8 months, 1 week ago  
D is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Swapsss**

9 months ago  
D is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

9 months, 2 weeks ago  
D is correctly  
upvoted 1 times

Question #14 Topic 1

You need to update a deployment in Deployment Manager without any resource downtime in the deployment. Which command should you use?

- A.  
gcloud deployment-manager deployments create --config <deployment-config-path>
- B.  
gcloud deployment-manager deployments update --config <deployment-config-path>
- C.  
gcloud deployment-manager resources create --config <deployment-config-path>
- D.  
gcloud deployment-manager resources update --config <deployment-config-path>

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/deployment-manager/deployments/update>

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago  
B is correct  
upvoted 33 times

..

**[Removed]**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 8 months ago

B is correct Additional tip, update and create resource is not even a command under deployment management service.  
upvoted 29 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**OlayemiO**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**kchandank**

2 months ago

B is correct one

upvoted 1 times

..

**nooneknows**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct!

upvoted 1 times

..

**Zufair**

4 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. gcloud deployment-manager deployments update --config <deployment-config-path>

upvoted 3 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. gcloud deployment-manager deployments update --config <deployment-config-path>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - B  
upvoted 1 times

..

**rratefiarivony**

7 months, 1 week ago

B or D is for update but B is correct as it will update deployment as stated  
upvoted 1 times

..

**KunK**

8 months ago

B, the command is pretty straight forward  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vikram\_\_\_\_\_**

9 months ago

B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

.

Community vote distribution  
B (100%)

.

**beginnercloud**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

b is the right choice  
upvoted 1 times

Question #15 Topic 1

You need to run an important query in BigQuery but expect it to return a lot of records.  
You want to find out how much it will cost to run the query.  
You are using on-demand pricing. What should you do?

- A.  
Arrange to switch to Flat-Rate pricing for this query, then move back to on-demand.
- B.  
Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes read.  
Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.
- C.  
Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes returned.  
Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.
- D.  
Run a select count (\*) to get an idea of how many records your query will look through.  
Then convert that number of rows to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/estimate-costs>

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

B is Correct

upvoted 31 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answers is (B):

On-demand pricing

Under on-demand pricing, BigQuery charges for queries by using one metric: the number of bytes processed (also referred to as bytes read). You

are charged for the number of bytes processed whether the data is stored in BigQuery or in an external data source such as Cloud Storage, Drive,

or Cloud Bigtable. On-demand pricing is based solely on usage.

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing#on\\_demand\\_pricing](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing#on_demand_pricing)

upvoted 16 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**Alejondri**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**DanielB96**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct :)

upvoted 1 times

..

**naresh136**

3 months, 1 week ago

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Durgesh1997**

4 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**CK389**

6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes read. Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing

Calculator.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes read. Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing

Calculator.

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**KunK**

8 months ago

B, it's read instead of return  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vikram\_\_\_\_**

9 months ago

Correct answer is B !  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Chotebhaisahab**

9 months, 1 week ago

agree B is the Correct option.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answers is B  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ashrafh**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Issuing a query dry run

When you run a query in the bq command-line tool, you can use the --dry\_run flag to estimate the number of bytes \*\*\*\*\*read\*\*\*\*\* by the query.

You can also use the dryRun parameter when submitting a query job using the API or client libraries.

I copied from google documentation notice its read\*

upvoted 2 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct answer  
upvoted 1 times

Question #16 Topic 1

You have a single binary application that you want to run on Google Cloud Platform.

You decided to automatically scale the application based on

underlying infrastructure CPU usage. Your organizational policies require you to use virtual machines directly. You need to ensure that the

application scaling is operationally efficient and completed as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A.  
Create a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster, and use horizontal pod autoscaling to scale the application.
- B.  
Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group with autoscaling configured.
- C.  
Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group that scales up and down based on the time of day.
- D.  
Use a set of third-party tools to build automation around scaling the application up and down, based on Stackdriver CPU usage monitoring.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

correct is B as you have to use VM instances directly.

upvoted 45 times

..

**mohdafiuddin**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 5 months ago

I'll take a simple and logical approach for answering this.

Let's first break down the question into key requirements -

1. automatically scale the application based on underlying infrastructure CPU usage.

2. use virtual machines directly.

A. Not feasible because VMs are not used directly here.

B. This is the correct answer.

C. Time of Day... Easy elimination because this does not scale on CPU usage and time of day is mentioned NOWHERE.

D. Third Party Tools.... Nobody would use GCP if they needed third party tools to do something as simple as scaling based on CPU usage. all

popular cloud providers have native solutions for this including GCP.

upvoted 26 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

and also D is out because why would I use a third party tool when is a GCP exam

upvoted 8 times

..

**RMO000**

7 months, 2 weeks ago



If the resource/solution is not available. It's a possibility.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**jagan\_cloud**

Most Recent .

3 days, 14 hours ago

option B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

correct is B

upvoted 3 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group with autoscaling configured.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group with autoscaling configured.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**KunK**

8 months ago

B, since managed instance groups involve the use of VM and can enable autoscale

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

8 months ago

B is correct. The Key word is 'to use virtual machines directly'.

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**AdarshTrivedi**

8 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct answers

upvoted 1 times

..

**AB15**

11 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shankyomre01**

1 year ago

yes B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ashii**

1 year ago

Asked to use VM's directly, otherwise kubernetes would be the choice

upvoted 1 times

..

**Hasaaaan**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

Kubernetes with Vertical Pod Autoscaling will be right choice as HPA scales pods only.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Finger41**

1 year ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

### Question #17 Topic 1

You are analyzing Google Cloud Platform service costs from three separate projects. You want to use this information to create service cost estimates by service type, daily and monthly, for the next six months using standard query syntax. What should you do?

A.

Export your bill to a Cloud Storage bucket, and then import into Cloud Bigtable for analysis.

B.

Export your bill to a Cloud Storage bucket, and then import into Google Sheets for analysis.

C.

Export your transactions to a local file, and perform analysis with a desktop tool.

D.

Export your bill to a BigQuery dataset, and then write time window-based SQL queries for analysis.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**mohdafiuddin**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 5 months ago

Solving this by first eliminating the options that don't suit us. By breaking down the question into the key requirements-

1. Analyzing Google Cloud Platform service costs from three separate projects.

2. Using standard query syntax. -> (Relational data and SQL)

A. 'Cloud Storage bucket'.....'Cloud Bigtable'. Not feasible, mainly because cloud BigTable is not good for Structured Data (or Relational Data on which we can run SQL queries as per the question's requirements). BigTable is better suited for Semi Structured data and NoSQL data.

B. 'Cloud Storage bucket'.....'Google Sheets'. Not Feasible because there is no use of SQL in this option, which is one of the requirements.

C. Local file, external tools... this is automatically eliminated because the operation we need is simple, and there has to be a GCP native solution for this. We shouldn't need to rely on going out of the cloud for such a simple thing.

D. 'BigQuery'.....'SQL queries' -> This is the right answer.

upvoted 43 times

..

**cesar7816**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

Agreed, BigQuery

upvoted 15 times

..

**yurstev**

1 year, 5 months ago

the key is standard query syntax

upvoted 3 times

..

**jagan\_cloud**

Most Recent .

3 days, 14 hours ago

answer is Option D

upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for D

upvoted 1 times

..

**LaxmanTiwari**

1 week, 4 days ago

Agreed , answer is D

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Export your bill to a BigQuery dataset, and then write time window-based SQL queries for analysis.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Export your bill to a BigQuery dataset, and then write time window-based SQL queries for analysis.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Chotebhaisahab**

9 months, 1 week ago

agree D is the right choice.

upvoted 1 times

..

## **YAS007**

10 months ago

D is correct : "...we recommend that you enable Cloud Billing data export to BigQuery at the same time that you create a Cloud Billing account. "

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

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/analyzing-google-cloud-billing-data-with-big-query-30bae1c2aae4>

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

..

## **HogwartsTrue**

1 year ago

Ans:D BigQuery is for Analytical Purpose

upvoted 1 times

..

## **Finger41**

1 year ago

D as its talking about analysis, which can be performed by BigQuery.

upvoted 2 times

..

## **mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## **yvinisiupacuando**

1 year ago

"D" is the right answer. Talking about analysis and SQL queries it clearly points to D.

upvoted 1 times

..

## **[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Export your bill to a BigQuery dataset, and then write time window-based SQL queries for analysis.

upvoted 1 times

..

## **EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

D.Export your bill to a BigQuery dataset, and then write time window-based SQL queries for analysis

upvoted 1 times

..

## **Hi2ALL**

1 year, 2 months ago

The given answer is acceptable

upvoted 1 times

Question #18 Topic 1

You need to set up a policy so that videos stored in a specific Cloud Storage Regional bucket are moved to Coldline after 90 days, and then deleted after one year from their creation. How should you set up the policy?

A.

Use Cloud Storage Object Lifecycle Management using Age conditions with SetStorageClass and Delete actions. Set the SetStorageClass action to 90 days and the Delete action to 275 days (365-90).

B.

Use Cloud Storage Object Lifecycle Management using Age conditions with SetStorageClass and Delete actions. Set the SetStorageClass action to 90 days and the Delete action to 365 days.

C.

Use gsutil rewrite and set the Delete action to 275 days (365-90).

D.

Use gsutil rewrite and set the Delete action to 365 days.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**Sammigbo**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 12 months ago

Answer is B. There should be no reason to recalculate the time needed to delete after a year.

upvoted 38 times

..

**JKRowlings**

1 year, 5 months ago

The correct ans is A.

upvoted 2 times

..

**yvinisiupacuando**

1 year ago

Right answer is clearly B, "A" does not make any sense.

upvoted 8 times

..

**cloudenth01**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Correct is B.

You only re-calculate expiry date when objects are re-written using re-write option to another storage class in which case creation date is reset.

But in this case objects is moved to Coldline class after 90 days and then we want to delete the object after 365 days.  
upvoted 25 times

..

**T\_T\_M**

1 year, 9 months ago

You can change the storage class of an existing object either by rewriting the object or by using Object Lifecycle Management...Since Object Life cycle management was used there was no need to recalculate the expiration date and delete action still remains 365 days.

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

upvoted 8 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

4 days, 18 hours ago

Go for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**Pawan\_Reddy**

1 week, 1 day ago

Answer is B :- Since Coldline Storage has a 90-day minimum storage duration, and the object existed for a total of 80 days.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Izjh2000**

3 weeks, 1 day ago

Obviously B is the correct answer. Unlike changing an object's storage class manually, using SetStorageClass does not rewrite an object. Check below doc for reference.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#setstorageclass-cost>

upvoted 1 times

..

**VivekSolutionArchitect**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The answer is clearly B. If you go to the option "Select an action" for a specific cloud storage bucket and hover on the question mark for age. It clearly says "Counted from the

object's creation date(when the object was added to the current bucket)

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ram\_krishna**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

I checked all over the sites, but all shows answer is A.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ryzior**

2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Community vote distribution

B (95%) 5%

there are 2 rules in result , one for coldline with its own timing and the other for deletion with its own timing , both cont the age of the object ,  
since changing the class of the storage has nothing to do with rewriting the object itself -just metadata, the age of the object is counted from the  
time it's been uploaded (if no other modification to the object itself in the meantime)  
so answered B  
upvoted 2 times

..

**ryzior**

2 months, 2 weeks ago

when you upload the same file again then the creation time is changed to current, so the policy timer is reset ( for both rules/lifecycle policies of  
course)  
upvoted 1 times

..

**BAPII**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**anusha\_ASD**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

are you kidding me? 275 days doesn't make a year. a year have 365 days  
upvoted 2 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the right one, look it up.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Rakesh\_SAP**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer B.



The catch is "then deleted after one year from their creation."

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#age>

Age

The Age condition is satisfied when an object reaches the specified age (in days). Age is measured from the object's creation time. For example, if an object's creation time is 2019/01/10 10:00 UTC and the Age condition is 10 days, then the condition is satisfied for the object on and after 2019/01/20 10:00 UTC. This is true even if the object becomes noncurrent through Object Versioning sometime after its creation.

upvoted 5 times

..

**Akash7**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B.

Check the Age section here:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#age>

upvoted 1 times

..

**uganeshku**

5 months ago

B is correct because lifecycle management is used to change storage class or delete objects after specified days from creation.

A is incorrect because the videos will get deleted after 275 days instead of a year.

upvoted 1 times

..

**AltHexMax**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I was very confused at first (thought it was A) but then I saw this example on Google's Documentation:

[https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/managing-lifecycles#change\\_an\\_objects\\_storage\\_class](https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/managing-lifecycles#change_an_objects_storage_class)

For the second condition it changes the storage class after 1095 days the object was created. If you see the instructions it does not recalculate the days, it takes the whole 1095 days.

upvoted 3 times

..

**srj86**

5 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer seem to be A. Delete time calculated from time of creation but not from the change of storage Class.

See below from GCP Docs.

For example, say you upload an object as Nearline Storage, and 20 days later your lifecycle configuration changes the storage class of the object to

Coldline Storage. This change incurs no retrieval or early deletion fees. If you then delete the object 60 days after the storage class change, there is only a 10-day early deletion charge, since Coldline Storage has a 90-day minimum storage duration, and the object existed for a total of 80 days.

In comparison, say you upload an object as Nearline Storage, and 20 days later change the storage class using a rewrite (again to Coldline Storage).

This change incurs both a retrieval fee and a 10-day early deletion charge. If you then delete the object 60 days after the rewrite, there is a 30-day early deletion charge.

upvoted 1 times

..

**onyb**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A - The object's time spent set at the original storage class counts towards any minimum storage duration that applies for the new storage class (<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle>)

upvoted 1 times

Question #19 Topic 1

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. On the Project Metadata, add that JSON as the value for the key compute-engineservice-account.

C.

Download a JSON Private Key for the service account. On the Custom Metadata of the VM, add that JSON as the value for the key computeengine-service-account.

D.

Download a JSON Private Key for the service account. After creating the VM, ssh into the VM and save the JSON under ~/.gcloud/computeengine-service-account.json.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances>

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago  
A is correct  
upvoted 34 times

..

**ashrafh**

9 months, 1 week ago

I vote A

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances>

Changing the service account and access scopes for an instance

If you want to run the VM as a different identity, or you determine that the instance needs a different set of scopes to call the required APIs, you

can change the service account and the access scopes of an existing instance. For example, you can change access scopes to grant access to a

new API, or change an instance so that it runs as a service account that you created, instead of the Compute Engine default service account.

However, Google recommends that you use the fine-grained IAM policies instead of relying on access scopes to control resource access for the service account.

To change an instance's service account and access scopes, the instance must be temporarily stopped. To stop your instance, read the

documentation for Stopping an instance. After changing the service account or access scopes, remember to restart the instance. Use one of the

following methods to the change service account or access scopes of the stopped instance.

Hope this helps :)

upvoted 11 times

..

**boof**

8 months ago

A seems legit, the answer is worded poorly but is the most correct.

---

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#changeserviceaccountandscopes>

---

"To change an instance's service account and access scopes, the instance must be temporarily stopped ... After changing the service account or

access scopes, remember to restart the instance." So we can stop the instance, change the service account, then start it up again.

upvoted 2 times

..

**ready2rock**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

How can this be? It says you HAVE a VM, meaning it's already created. A cannot be the solution.

upvoted 6 times

..

**jiniguez**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

As the comment says:

"To change an instance's service account and access scopes, the instance must be temporarily stopped ... After changing the service account or access scopes, remember to restart the instance." So we can stop the instance, change the service account, then start it up again.

upvoted 1 times

..

**amindbesideitself**

Most Recent .

2 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct here

upvoted 1 times

..

**DanielB96**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A.

All seems wrong for some reasons but A is the most applicable here.

Community vote distribution

A (67%) C (33%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**jjweckl**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

aprender a interpretar un texto indios de mierda

upvoted 1 times

..

**gielda211**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

You have a Linux VM that must connect to Cloud SQL.

upvoted 1 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Either the question or the answers are wrong. The question says that we HAVE a Linux VM, so we should strike all the answers that include "when creating the VM.." - on the other hand, adding JSON Tokens to VM metadata is terrible because it's readable in clear-text for everyone. So, what do we need to do here?

upvoted 4 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

My insights on this:

A: It's wrong, but it is the most applicable here. Here is why:

B: Talks about project wide, it's too broad and should be ruled out.

C: I did vote for this one at first, but after some research, I've found this:

The json file downloaded is a private key, and as per documentation, the service-account metadata of a VM should be used for tokens, unique to the VMs, not the service account:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/metadata/default-metadata-values>

Now, even considering this to be a key scenario, wouldn't the SQL need to be configured with the private key of the service account for this to

work? And adding this private key alone to the VMs does not guarantee that the default service account won't be used (which is stated by the question)

D: this is for gcloud tool/SDK, not VMs.

Conclusion: All these are wrong lol, but A is the "less wrong"

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. When creating the VM via the web console, specify the service account under the "Identity and API Access" section.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. When creating the VM via the web console, specify the service account under the "Identity and API Access" section.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. When creating the VM via the web console, specify the service account under the "Identity and API Access" section.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**peter77**

8 months, 1 week ago

It has to be A - You just don't put a private key in the metadata for everybody to see!  
upvoted 2 times

..

**praesne**

9 months ago

I believe the answer is "c" as the VM is already created, just downloaded the json key and associated the value in custom metadata without restarting the VM and D is incorrect as we need to edit the custom metadata not project metadata.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**jackdbd**

10 months, 1 week ago

I think it's C.

Not A: the question says "You have", so we cannot create a new VM and specify a service account.

Not B: it says "project metadata". I don't think there is such a thing

C: we can specify a directory of service accounts associated with the VM. We need to stop and restart the VM for the service accounts to take effect

though. [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/metadata/default-metadata-values#vm\\_instance\\_metadata](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/metadata/default-metadata-values#vm_instance_metadata)

Not D: we can SSH into the VM and store the service account JSON key in ~/.gcloud/compute-engine-service-account.json, but I doubt it would take effect without calling gcloud compute instances set-service-account [INSTANCE\_NAME] (and stop and restart the VM)

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#changeserviceaccountandscopes>

upvoted 2 times

..

**FernandoJ**

6 months ago

We actually can assign a service account during the creation

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accountsfor-instances#changeserviceaccountandscopes>

upvoted 1 times

..

**sidharthwader**

11 months ago

A is the answer. If you have doubt create an instance then u can see a box where we can select the service account it comes under IAM and API

access

upvoted 1 times

..

**lomari**

11 months ago

you can't change the service account of a running instance, it has to be stopped first, so A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Larysmith**

11 months, 1 week ago

You have a Linux VM that must connect to Cloud SQL.

i guess the above statment is telling us the vm has been created already. so c should work.

upvoted 1 times

**Question #20 Topic 1**

You created an instance of SQL Server 2017 on Compute Engine to test features in the new version. You want to connect to this instance using the fewest number of steps. What should you do?

A.

Install a RDP client on your desktop. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exists.

B.

Install a RDP client in your desktop. Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Console. Use the credentials to log in to the instance.

C.

Set a Windows password in the GCP Console. Verify that a firewall rule for port 22 exists. Click the RDP button in the GCP Console and supply the credentials to log in.

D.

Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Console. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exists. Click the RDP button in the GCP Console, and supply the credentials to log in.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://medium.com/falafel-software/sql-server-in-the-google-cloud-a17e8a1f11ce>

..

**vnxt**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

I would say B is correct. RDP is enabled by default when you crate a Windows instance (no need to chek on it). Just make sure you install an RDP

client ( chrome ext or RDP) and set windows password.

upvoted 31 times

..

**pas77**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

Obviously, B is not the answer because you have to install an RDP client which is an extra step. D is the answer because you can connect directly using the RDP button in the GCP console.  
upvoted 4 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

Tested it myself. At least on my Machines, I was asked to First install a RDP Client.  
upvoted 3 times

..

**UtsavDM**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

No, we can't connect using RDP directly in the GCP console. When we click on it, it asks us to install RDP client. So ultimately, B is more accurate.  
upvoted 5 times

..

**ankit89**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

D seems more correct  
upvoted 26 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

I tested this on on Compute Engine today by deploying a new instance. D is not correct. When you click the RDP button, you are asked to install a client or use the Windows RDP client if you are running Windows. There is no option to enter credentials or get an RDP session through the web interface.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**LaxmanTiwari**

Most Recent .

1 week, 4 days ago

B is the correct answer  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Namenick10**

2 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B seems correct  
upvoted 1 times



..

**yashSai**

2 weeks, 2 days ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**svsilence**

2 weeks, 5 days ago

ok RDP default open on VPC but D just "verify" not say "go add rule". so i think answer D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**BenKenGo6**

2 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

It's B Connect to the VM instance by using RDP:

1. In the Cloud console, go to the VM instances page.

Community vote distribution

D (50%) B (50%)

2. Make sure a green check mark check is displayed next to the name of your crdhost instance, indicating that the instance is ready.

3. Click the instance name crdhost to open the VM instance details page.

4. Under Remote access, click Set Windows password, and then click Set to create your account on the remote machine.

This step generates a password for you. Make a note of the password or copy it to a secure temporary file.

5. To connect to the remote instance, click the arrow arrow\_drop\_down next to the RDP button, and then select Download the RDP file. You can open the RDP file by using your preferred RDP client.

6. When your RDP client prompts for a password, enter the password that you generated earlier.

[https://cloud.google.com/architecture/chrome-desktop-remote-windows-compute-engine#interactive\\_installation\\_using\\_rdp](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/chrome-desktop-remote-windows-compute-engine#interactive_installation_using_rdp)

upvoted 1 times

..

**jgnogueira**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: D**

These steps are necessary, to connect on windows instances

1 Set Password

2 Firewall rule 3389

3 And connect on RDP button or client

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ery**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

U CANT CONNECT DIRECTLY TO RDP USING GCP CONSOLE

upvoted 2 times

..

**rsuresh27**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

This is correct. The answer is B. There is no RDP button on the console to connect to a VM, you can only SSH from the console.

upvoted 1 times

..

**nick68**

1 month, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-to-windows#remote-desktop-connection-app>

Generating credentials for Windows VMs : Be sure the VM allows access through RDP. By default, Compute Engine creates firewall rules that allow RDP access on TCP port 3389. Verify that these firewall rules exist by visiting the firewall rules page in the Cloud Console and looking for firewall rules that allow tcp:3389 connections.

So no need to be concerned with firewall rules.

To connect with Microsoft Windows Remote Desktop, do the following: Create a Windows account and password if you do not have one yet.

Instructions here

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/windows/generating-credentials>

Generating credentials for Windows VMs : Generate credentials for Windows Server VMs by using the Google Cloud Console or the Google Cloud CLI.

upvoted 2 times

..

**gielida211**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Console. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exists. Click the RDP button in the GCP Console, and supply the credentials to log in

upvoted 1 times

..

**nshah68**

2 months, 2 weeks ago

I just tried it on the console. You have to install an RDP client! There is no way to RDP into the server from the console. I did not have to create any firewall rules since there is a default rule to allow ingress connections on 3389. So B is the right answer in my opinion

upvoted 1 times

..

### **nshah68**

2 months, 2 weeks ago

One more thing - if the instance is launched using the default network then port 3389 is open for ingress. If using a custom network then a

firewall rule needs to be created to allow connections on 3389

upvoted 1 times

..

### **BAPII**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Bis the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **POOJA3808**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is D,

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-to-windows>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Keeerthi**

3 months ago

Anyone confirm me which answers are correct.?. I'm confused with given answers and discussion answers...pls anyone give clarity

upvoted 1 times

..

### **obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

A. (Wrong). Install RDP and verify port 3389. Why wrong? You must also set a password in the VM before you can connect.

B. (Correct). Everything in this response is what you must do to connect. There is some confusion about "installing an RDP client". Yes, Windows has one already, but other OS clients don't. When you click the RDP button in the Compute Engine console, it tells you to install RDP. By default in a new project, when you stand up a new instance, the firewall rule for 3389 is there.

C. (Wrong). Make sure port 22 is in the firewall? Wrong! Port 22 is for SSH, not RDP. Thanks for the comedy answer, Google!

D. (Wrong). Windows user name and password is needed. You don't need to check port 3389, it's open by default in a new environment (but a useful step). Where this is wrong is that clicking the RDP button does not take you to a remote desktop, it pops up a message telling you to install an RDP client then connect to the public IP for the instance.

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

B

You need to install rdp client.

"Connect to the VM

Now we can remotely connect to the VM. Click the RDP button on the instance page. If you haven't already, this is a good time to install the

Chrome RDP Extension! You can also download the RDP file to connect using the Windows client."

upvoted 2 times

..

**hellof20**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

I think D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Question #21 Topic 1

You have one GCP account running in your default region and zone and another account running in a non-default region and zone. You want to start a new

Compute Engine instance in these two Google Cloud Platform accounts using the command line interface. What should you do?

A.

Create two configurations using gcloud config configurations create [NAME]. Run gcloud config configurations activate [NAME] to switch between accounts when running the commands to start the Compute Engine instances.

B.

Create two configurations using gcloud config configurations create [NAME]. Run gcloud configurations list to start the Compute Engine instances.

C.

Activate two configurations using gcloud configurations activate [NAME]. Run gcloud config list to start the Compute Engine instances.

D.

Activate two configurations using gcloud configurations activate [NAME]. Run gcloud configurations list to start the Compute Engine instances.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

A is the correct option

upvoted 27 times

..

**leba**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

Correct answer is A as you can create different configurations for each account and create compute instances in each account by activating the respective account. Refer GCP documentation - Configurations Create & Activate Options B, C & D are wrong as gcloud config configurations list does not help create instances. It would only lists existing named configurations.

upvoted 21 times

..

**ybaqqioui**

Most Recent .

3 days, 22 hours ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

4 days, 9 hours ago

Go for A

upvoted 1 times

..

**theBestStudent**

1 month ago

Obviously A is correct. All the other options don't make any sense when day say "Run gcloud configurations list to start the Compute Engine

instances". How the heck are you expecting to "start" GCE instances doing "configuration list".

Obviously B,C,D don't make any sense.

upvoted 2 times

..

**jmugambi**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the only option.

By elimination: B/C/D have "gcloud config" or 'gcloud configurations' as a way to create compute instances which is wrong. Right command begins with 'gcloud compute'

Correct method: create configurations -> create instances in active config -> switch configuration -> create instances in newly active config

upvoted 1 times

..

**pranavdhokey**

4 months ago  
**Selected Answer: A**  
A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**blackthorn\_01**

5 months, 2 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: C**  
<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/configurations/activate>  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Skyone**

5 months, 3 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: A**  
A is correct  
upvoted 2 times

..

**test157**

6 months, 1 week ago  
**Selected Answer: A**  
Community vote distribution  
A (86%) 14%  
A is the correct answer!  
upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago  
A. Create two configurations using gcloud config configurations create [NAME]. Run gcloud config configurations activate [NAME] to switch between accounts when running the commands to start the Compute Engine instances.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago  
A. Create two configurations using gcloud config configurations create [NAME]. Run gcloud config configurations activate [NAME] to switch between accounts when running the commands to start the Compute Engine instances.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago  
A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

8 months, 3 weeks ago  
Correctly answer is A  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **YAS007**

10 months, 1 week ago  
A is correct  
<https://medium.com/google-cloud/how-to-use-multiple-accounts-with-gcloud-848fdb53a39a>  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **yvinisiupacuando**

1 year ago  
I vote for A  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **gspb**

1 year, 1 month ago  
Obviously A is the correct option here.  
Even if u dont know this, u can eliminate the remaining options since by common sense u can say that the "list" command doesnt start but list the required things.  
upvoted 3 times

### **Question #22 Topic 1**

You significantly changed a complex Deployment Manager template and want to confirm that the dependencies of all defined resources are properly met before committing it to the project. You want the most rapid feedback on your changes. What should you do?

A.

Use granular logging statements within a Deployment Manager template authored in Python.

B.

Monitor activity of the Deployment Manager execution on the Stackdriver Logging page of the GCP Console.

C.

Execute the Deployment Manager template against a separate project with the same configuration, and monitor for failures.

D.

Execute the Deployment Manager template using the `--preview` option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.

### **Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/deployments/updating-deployments>

..

**YashBindlish**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

Correct answer is D as Deployment Manager provides the preview feature to check on what resources would be created

upvoted 33 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

4 days, 9 hours ago

Go for D

upvoted 1 times

..

**tigerbaer**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Preview feature is available

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Execute the Deployment Manager template using the .€"-preview option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**blan\_ak**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vmart**



11 months, 2 weeks ago  
yes D is the correct answer  
upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago  
D correct option  
upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago  
D is correct. Execute the Deployment Manager template using the .€"-preview option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago  
D is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago  
D. Execute the Deployment Manager template using the ""-preview option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago  
Community vote distribution  
D (100%)  
ANSWER IS D  
upvoted 1 times

..

**INASR**

1 year, 4 months ago  
D  
(Optional) Preview an updated configuration  
You can preview the update you want to make before committing any changes, with the gcloud command-line tool or the API. The Deployment Manager service previews the configuration by expanding the full configuration and creating "shell" resources.  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **victory108**

1 year, 4 months ago

D - Execute the Deployment Manager template using the ""-preview option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- D. Execute the Deployment Manager template using the ""-preview option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **glam**

1 year, 7 months ago

D. Execute the Deployment Manager template using the ""-preview option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.

upvoted 3 times

#### Question #23 Topic 1

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

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/correlating-time-series-dataflow>

..

### **cloudenth01**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Without a doubt D.

Whenever we want to process timeseries data look for BigTable.

Also you want to perform analytics in Box 4 ..look for BigQuery

Only D provides this option.

upvoted 46 times

..

**adedj99**

1 year, 5 months ago

are we considering bigtable as storage in here , since they expecting some storage  
upvoted 2 times

..

**vlodia**

1 year, 10 months ago

Speaker also looks like an IoT device so D not A  
upvoted 2 times

..

**shuvo\_123**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Option D:

See this reference : <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/databases/getting-started-with-time-series-trend-predictions-using-gcp>  
upvoted 7 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

4 days, 9 hours ago

Go for D

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Bigtable, BigQuery  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

why is it dataflow and not cloud storage  
upvoted 2 times

..

**Vishal\_b**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

dataflow need to push message from pub/sub to any storage using pipeline  
upvoted 1 times

..

**theBestStudent**

1 month ago

one detail Vishal\_b, pull (and not push) messages from a pub/sub subscription in this case. The ones pushing messages (to a pub/sub topic) are the ones in the "standard devices" layer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

In this case...D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**akshay\_jadhav**

9 months ago

D ..is the ans

upvoted 1 times

..

**Agraved**

1 year ago

awesome question with graphical representation, clearing a lot concepts in one Diagram.

Answer has to be D

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D looks most apt among the given options & considering streaming data

upvoted 1 times

..

**yvinisiupacuando**

1 year ago

D is the right choice here.

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

just by process of elimination #3 can only be something that ingest data like DynamoDB/BigTable, that way I did the association since I know AWS, so D

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Bigtable, BigQuery  
upvoted 1 times

..

**sesteban**

1 year, 2 months ago

Option A: <https://thecloudgirl.dev/images/analytics.png>

upvoted 3 times

..

**theBestStudent**

1 month ago

Good point. Then it should be A. I trust in the the cloud girl 10000%

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**cloud\_hunk**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct:

Based on the link provided and question ask: we are dealing with time series data,  
"You can store the values by branching with Dataflow pushing the computed values into  
storage, for example BigQuery or Cloud Bigtable,  
whenever you need a complete set of values based on the perfect rectangles" - from GCP  
documentation

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Bigtable, BigQuery

upvoted 1 times

Question #24 Topic 1

You have a project for your App Engine application that serves a development  
environment. The required testing has succeeded and you want to  
create a new project to serve as your production environment. What should you do?

A.

Use gcloud to create the new project, and then deploy your application to the new  
project.

B.

Use gcloud to create the new project and to copy the deployed application to the new  
project.

C.

Create a Deployment Manager configuration file that copies the current App Engine deployment into a new project.

D.

Deploy your application again using gcloud and specify the project parameter with the new project name to create the new project.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

Correct is A.

Option B is wrong as the option to use gcloud app cp does not exist.

Option C is wrong as Deployment Manager does not copy the application, but allows you to specify all the resources needed for your application

in a declarative format using yaml

Option D is wrong as gcloud app deploy would not create a new project. The project should be created before usage

upvoted 44 times

..

**manu202020**

1 year, 10 months ago

you're missing one thing. D isn't about using deployment manager to copy the configuration, instead, using the configuration file to copy the configuration from test project.

upvoted 4 times

..

**leba**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

Correct answer is A as gcloud can be used to create a new project and the gcloud app deploy can point to the new project. Refer GCP

documentation - GCloud App Deploy.

Option B is wrong as the option to use gcloud app cp does not exist

.Option C is wrong as Deployment Manager does not copy the application, but allows you to specify all the resources needed for your application

in a declarative format using yaml

Option D is wrong as gcloud app deploy would not create a new project. The project should be created before usage.

upvoted 8 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

4 days, 6 hours ago

go for A  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Think A also.

upvoted 1 times

..

**onyb**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Although the answer is not worded correctly, I think C is the right answer . Command is

gcloud app deploy ~/my\_app/app.yaml --project=PROJECT

(<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/app/deploy>)

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Use gcloud to create the new project, and then deploy your application to the new project.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Use gcloud to create the new project, and then deploy your application to the new project.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Correct is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**Umesh09**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

I would have gone with D if the project was an existing project then option D is the best choice since it would have been one step process. Now

since the new project has to be created Option A seems to be better choice with the two step process. First create a new project and then deploy

your application hence my choice Option A

upvoted 3 times

## Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

### **didilmfs**

8 months, 1 week ago

1 project only have 1 app engine. 1 app engine/project. the rule. cmiiw  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct option  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Use gcloud to create the new project, and then deploy your application to the new project.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Use gcloud to create the new project, and then deploy your application to the new project.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Use gcloud to create the new project, and then deploy your application to the new project.  
The only option that meet the requirements of the questions.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

Correct is A.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **INASR**

1 year, 4 months ago

I will go with A  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **EABDAJA**

1 year, 4 months ago

A is Correct  
upvoted 2 times



### Question #25 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

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

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

Correct is A.

As per google best practices it is recommended to use predefined roles and create groups to control access to multiple users with same responsibility

upvoted 52 times

..

**droogie**

1 year, 10 months ago

You assume Auditors Group = External Auditors only. Auditors Group may contain both Internal and External Auditors.

upvoted 4 times

..

**adeice**

1 year, 2 months ago

I can create External group and Internal group Auditors

upvoted 2 times

..

**robor97**

1 year, 5 months ago

The question literally says - External Auditors

upvoted 8 times

..

## JavierCorrea

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

Correct answer is A as per:

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

upvoted 22 times

..

## haroldbenites

Most Recent .

4 days, 6 hours ago

Go for A

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing>

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing>

upvoted 1 times

..

## haroldbenites

4 days, 6 hours ago

Scenario: External auditors

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.

upvoted 1 times

..

## YaaElon

2 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Best practice is to add to groups

upvoted 1 times

..

## jgnogueira

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The main best practice in any attribution of permission is to create a group

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**theBestStudent**

1 month ago

Answer is A. Google recommended practices is to use PREDEFINED roles (As in this case we need granularity to give specific roles to the group).

And also use groups

upvoted 1 times

..

**Echo89**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

A for sure

upvoted 1 times

..

**kchandank**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is right

upvoted 1 times

..

**BAPII**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Google recommends to create a group.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is right no cap

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Thinking A also.

upvoted 3 times

..

**sasonian**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**Sekierer**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**rafsrod**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A. Add the auditors group to the `logging.viewer` and `bigQuery.dataViewer` predefined IAM roles.

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

upvoted 3 times

..

**onyb**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer is A, for the simple reason that controlling access via Groups is easier than managing them individually

upvoted 1 times

..

**AndresBayona**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**AndresBayona**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

I gess the correct answer is A beacuse of this link

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

upvoted 1 times

Question #26 Topic 1

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 scope. Use the access scope `'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/devstorage.write_only'`.

B.

Create a service account with an access scope. Use the access scope `'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform'`.

C.

Create a service account and add it to the IAM role `'storage.objectCreator'` for that bucket.

D.

Create a service account and add it to the IAM role 'storage.objectAdmin' for that bucket.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

As per as the least privilege recommended by google, C is the correct Option, A is incorrect because the scope doesnt exist. B incorrect because it

will give him full of control

upvoted 37 times

..

**robor97**

1 year, 5 months ago

The scope does exist -

<https://download.huihoo.com/google/gdgdevkit/DVD1/developers.google.com/compute/docs/api/howtos/>

authorization.html

upvoted 1 times

..

**gielda211**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

it doesn't exist. show us this on official google website

upvoted 2 times

..

**peter77**

8 months, 1 week ago

No it doesn't. You have read-only, read-write, full-control and others... but "write-only" is not a thing.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/authentication>

upvoted 3 times

..

**XRiddlerX**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

In reviewing this, it looks to be a multiple answer question. According to Best Practices in this Google Doc

([https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best\\_practices](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best_practices)) you grant the instance the scope

and the permissions are determined by the IAM roles of the service account. In this case, you would grant the instance the scope and the role

(storage.objectCreator) to the service account.

Ans B and C

Role from GCP Console:

ID = roles/storage.objectCreator

Role launch stage = General Availability

Description = Access to create objects in GCS.

3 assigned permissions

resourceManager.projects.get

resourceManager.projects.list

storage.objects.create

upvoted 12 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

4 days, 5 hours ago

Go for C

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**Akash7**

1 month ago

Answer is C, access scope are a legacy way....

upvoted 1 times

..

**gielida211**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**Nlmupdy01**

3 months, 1 week ago

I think correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

..

**Raz0r**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

..

**gcpAllCerts**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Question is about permissions and specifically IAM roles

Ans: C

upvoted 1 times

..

**gs23mi**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

following least privilege :

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

while

Storage Object Admin (roles/storage.objectAdmin) Grants full control over objects, including listing, creating, viewing, and deleting objects.

upvoted 5 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct is C. Why not use access scopes:

"Access scopes are coarse-grained. For example, by using the

[https://www.googleapis.com/auth/devstorage.read\\_only](https://www.googleapis.com/auth/devstorage.read_only) scope, you can restrict

access to Cloud Storage read-only operations, but you can't restrict access to specific buckets.

Therefore, access scopes aren't a suitable

replacement for fine-grained IAM policies."

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-securing-service-accounts#access-scopes>

Since the question asks for a specific bucket write access (Fine-grained) the access scope does not apply.

upvoted 3 times

..

**AndresBayona**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam>, the admin role can delete objects and that is not specify on the requirements

upvoted 2 times

..

**Jfrei**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

answer is c

upvoted 2 times

..

**itznotme**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**koxow74213**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

I know you can add roles to a service account. But can you add service account to a role??

upvoted 1 times

..

**STomar**

6 months ago

Answer should be C.

Refer: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam>

For example, the storage.objects.create permission allows you to create objects. This permission is found in roles such as Storage Object Creator,

where it is the only permission, and Storage Object Admin, where many permissions are bundled together. If you grant the Storage Object Creator

role to a principal for a specific bucket, they can only create objects in that bucket. If you grant another principal the Storage Object Admin role for

the bucket, they can do additional tasks, such as deleting objects, but still only within that bucket.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans: C

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Create a service account and add it to the IAM role `storage.objectCreator` for that bucket.

upvoted 1 times

Question #27 Topic 1

You have sensitive data stored in three Cloud Storage buckets and have enabled data access logging. You want to verify activities for a particular user for these buckets, using the fewest possible steps. You need to verify the addition of metadata labels and which files have been viewed from those buckets. What should you do?

A.

Using the GCP Console, filter the Activity log to view the information.

B.

Using the GCP Console, filter the Stackdriver log to view the information.

C.

View the bucket in the Storage section of the GCP Console.

D.

Create a trace in Stackdriver to view the information.



## Correct Answer:

A

..

### iamgcp

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

A is correct. As mentioned in the question, data access logging is enabled. I tried to download a file from a bucket and was able to view this information in Activity tab in console  
upvoted 25 times

..

### RegisFTM

5 months, 1 week ago

I did all the configuration enabling data access logging but I still not able to see the logs when uploading or downloading a file. Does someone here has done it with a different result?  
upvoted 1 times

..

### vito9630

1 year, 12 months ago

data access logging don't provide information about addition of metadata, so B is correct  
upvoted 15 times

..

### eliteone11

Highly Voted .

1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is A. Activity log does indeed show information about metadata.  
I agree with Eshkrkrkr based on <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs> Admin Activity logs: Entries for operations that modify the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object.  
upvoted 10 times

..

### injarapu

2 months, 3 weeks ago

'Admin activity logs' capture metadata modification, but its different from 'Data Access logging', right ?  
upvoted 1 times

..

### haroldbenites

Most Recent .

3 days, 20 hours ago

Go for A

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

Note: Cloud Audit Logs is separate from Cloud Storage usage logs. Both features provide information about who accesses your Cloud Storage resources, but Cloud Audit Logs is the recommended method for doing so.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **zjitz**

1 month, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Audit logs meet the requirement

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.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **ErenYeager**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Compute Engine activity logs are deprecated. Which is now audit logs is more suitable for verifying the addition of metadata labels as described here:

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/audit-logging#audited\\_operations](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/audit-logging#audited_operations)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **somenick**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine/docs/4.8/how-to/monitoring/viewing-stackdriver-logs>

<https://cloud.google.com/products/operations>

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit/configure-data-access>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **tigerbaer**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Community vote distribution

A (80%) B (20%)

B is incorrect, in the activity log, user information is redacted , so you can not verify activities for a particular user

upvoted 1 times

..

### **likki8798**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Its A sure

upvoted 1 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Many people are saying B. I would not go for that for 2 reasons:

1. Questions says you have data access enabled. Stackdriver (Google Cloud's operations suite) is not enabled by default, so to use B, you need to enable it first. No mention of that

2. Stackdriver is more like a powerful performance monitoring tool for the whole environment.

You need to verify user access to data from 3

buckets... Use stackdriver for that is like using a tank to kill a fly.

References:

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine/docs/4.8/how-to/monitoring/viewing-stackdriver-logs>

<https://cloud.google.com/products/operations>

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit/configure-data-access>

Again, its all about what is in the question: data access is enabled, not stackdriver

upvoted 4 times

..

**Pret**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct.

Viewing audit logs via the Stackdriver Logs viewer

You can view detailed log entries from the audit logs in the Stackdriver Logs Viewer. With Logs Viewer, you can filter or perform free text search on

the logs, as well as select logs by resource type and log name ("activity" for the admin activity logs and "data\_access" for the data access logs).

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/it-ops/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging>

upvoted 3 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is Correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Using the GCP Console, filter the Stackdriver log to view the information.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

5 months, 1 week ago

Sorry A is the right answer, By filtering admin activity log to view the information

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**liyux21**

7 months, 1 week ago

B is correct!

A is incorrect, in the activity log, user information is redacted , so you can not verify activities for a particular user

[https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#viewing\\_audit\\_logs](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#viewing_audit_logs)

upvoted 1 times

..

**bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

A is the answer

From documentation---Admin Activity audit logs contain log entries for API calls or other actions that modify the configuration or metadata of resources. For example, these logs record when users create VM instances or change Identity and Access Management permissions.

upvoted 1 times

..

**sudav**

9 months ago

B - Data access logs is already enabled, so we already record all API calls that read the configuration or metadata of resources, as well as userdriven

API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided resource data. Data Access audit logs do not record the data-access operations on

resources that are publicly shared (available to All Users or All Authenticated Users) or that can be accessed without logging into Google Cloud.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chotebhaisahab**

9 months, 1 week ago

A is the right option.

upvoted 1 times

Question #28 Topic 1

You are the project owner of a GCP project and want to delegate control to colleagues to manage buckets and files in Cloud Storage. You want to follow Google- recommended practices. Which IAM roles should you grant your colleagues?

A.

Project Editor

- B.  
Storage Admin
- C.  
Storage Object Admin
- D.  
Storage Object Creator

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

Storage Admin (roles/storage.admin) Grants full control of buckets and objects.

When applied to an individual bucket, control applies only to the specified bucket and objects within the bucket.

firebase.projects.get

resourcemanager.projects.get

resourcemanager.projects.list

storage.buckets.\*

storage.objects.\*

upvoted 33 times

..

**iambatmanadarkknight**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

why not storage object admin?

upvoted 3 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Because the object admin don't have control over buckets and you need it

upvoted 7 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Exactly, you want to give someone right to edit storages not just objects. Google does this kind of answers to confuse us.

upvoted 1 times

..

**dang1986**

3 months ago

Question states "Buckets and Objects"

upvoted 1 times

..

## **Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 13 times

..

## **haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

3 days, 20 hours ago

Go for B

upvoted 1 times

..

## **haroldbenites**

3 days, 20 hours ago

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

upvoted 1 times

..

## **gielida211**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

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

upvoted 1 times

..

## **gielida211**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. Storage Admin

upvoted 2 times

..

## **likki8798**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B for sure

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

## **shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Storage Admin

upvoted 1 times

..

## **vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago  
B. Storage Admin  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago  
B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Student7**

10 months, 2 weeks ago  
B. Storage Admin  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Furqon**

11 months, 3 weeks ago  
B is the correct one  
upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago  
B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago  
B is correct. Storage Admin  
upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago  
Ans is B  
upvoted 1 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 2 months ago  
B: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles#standard-roles>  
upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago  
B. Storage Admin  
upvoted 1 times

..

**neerajgoyal**

1 year, 3 months ago

B should be promising

upvoted 1 times

Question #29 Topic 1

You have an object in a Cloud Storage bucket that you want to share with an external company. The object contains sensitive data. You want access to the content to be removed after four hours. The external company does not have a Google account to which you can grant specific userbased access privileges. You want to use the most secure method that requires the fewest steps. What should you do?

A.

Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.

B.

Set object access to 'public' and use object lifecycle management to remove the object after four hours.

C.

Configure the storage bucket as a static website and furnish the object's URL to the company. Delete the object from the storage bucket after four hours.

D.

Create a new Cloud Storage bucket specifically for the external company to access. Copy the object to that bucket. Delete the bucket after four hours have passed.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**JJ\_ME**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 7 months ago

A.

Signed URLs are used to give time-limited resource access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls>

upvoted 26 times

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

A is correct

upvoted 9 times

..

**haroldbenites**



Most Recent .

2 days, 2 hours ago

go for A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Himadhar1997**

2 days, 12 hours ago

[Awaiting moderator approval](#)

A IS CORRECT. signed URLs give time-limited access to a specific Cloud Storage resource.

upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

3 days, 20 hours ago

Go for A

upvoted 1 times

..

**gielda211**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A IS CORRECT. signed URLs give time-limited access to a specific Cloud Storage resource.

Anyone in possession of the signed URL can use it while

it's active, regardless of whether they have a Google account

upvoted 1 times

..

**PawanS**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Signed URLs are very effective to give a time limited access to anyone

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**gspb**

1 year, 1 month ago

option A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.

upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Is the correct answer:

Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company

upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Is the correct answer:

Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.

upvoted 1 times

Question #30 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 24 times

..

**JackGlemins**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

B is right: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/daemonset/>

Some typical uses of a DaemonSet are:

running a cluster storage daemon on every node

running a logs collection daemon on every node

running a node monitoring daemon on every node

upvoted 20 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

2 days, 2 hours ago

go for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

3 days, 19 hours ago

Go for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**adityachowta**

3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

"Every Node" is the keyword here, which is what DaemonSet is used for

upvoted 1 times

..

**ionutr**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B 2000%

upvoted 1 times

..

**Skyerh**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I will vote B

upvoted 3 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Deploy the monitoring pod in a DaemonSet object.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Deploy the monitoring pod in a DaemonSet object.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**vikram\_\_\_\_\_**

9 months ago

B is right <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset>

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**max94**

1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct [https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset#usage\\_patterns](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset#usage_patterns)  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Deploy the monitoring pod in a DaemonSet object.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

B is the correct answer:

Deploy the monitoring pod in a DaemonSet object.  
upvoted 1 times

Question #31 Topic 1

You want to send and consume Cloud Pub/Sub messages from your App Engine application. The Cloud Pub/Sub API is currently disabled. You will use a service account to authenticate your application to the API. You want to make sure your application can use Cloud Pub/Sub. What should you do?

A.

Enable the Cloud Pub/Sub API in the API Library on the GCP Console.

B.

Rely on the automatic enablement of the Cloud Pub/Sub API when the Service Account accesses it.

C.

Use Deployment Manager to deploy your application. Rely on the automatic enablement of all APIs used by the application being deployed.

D.

Grant the App Engine Default service account the role of Cloud Pub/Sub Admin. Have your application enable the API on the first connection to Cloud Pub/ Sub.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A)

Quickstart: using the Google Cloud Console

This page shows you how to perform basic tasks in Pub/Sub using the Google Cloud Console.

Note: If you are new to Pub/Sub, we recommend that you start with the interactive tutorial.

Before you begin

Set up a Cloud Console project.

Set up a project

Click to:

Create or select a project.

Enable the Pub/Sub API for that project.

You can view and manage these resources at any time in the Cloud Console.

Install and initialize the Cloud SDK.

Note: You can run the gcloud tool in the Cloud Console without installing the Cloud SDK. To run the gcloud tool in the Cloud Console, use Cloud

Shell .

<https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/quickstart-console>

upvoted 20 times

..

**Bharathy**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

We need to enable the pub/sub API, if we are going to use it in your project... then APP engine can able to access it with required ServiceAccount

upvoted 18 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

2 days, 2 hours ago

go for A

upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

3 days, 19 hours ago

Go for A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Schladde**

1 week, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct, although there are options to activate APIs programmatically (gcloud, curl)

<https://cloud.google.com/service-usage/docs/enabledisable>

B and C are incorrect because "rely on ..." is never a good option

D could be possible, but too much permissions are given to the app  
upvoted 1 times

..

**gielada211**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**flashlight01**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Enable the Cloud Pub/Sub API in the API Library on the GCP Console.

upvoted 1 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

This question seems to be asking "Can you automatically enable the API or do you have to do it manually?" and I think the answer is that there's no

automatic enablement of the API.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Enable the Cloud Pub/Sub API in the API Library on the GCP Console.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Enable the Cloud Pub/Sub API in the API Library on the GCP Console.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**vikram\_\_\_\_**

9 months ago

Enabling API is the first step before using it, Ans A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Kaushik\_Mallick**

10 months, 1 week ago

Does anyone has latest questions & answers. Also if you guide me the reading material/blog/portal to pass this exam.

upvoted 4 times

..

**BAGCP**

9 months, 3 weeks ago

Even i also want this information

upvoted 1 times

..

**Nick334**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

I am also looking for it.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm also friends...your help will be much appreciable (vishnutr98@gmail.com)

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

As a first step A is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**gspb**

1 year, 1 month ago

In the question - "You want to make sure your application can use Cloud Pub/Sub"

Since we want to make sure that our application uses pub/sub, enabling it manually is the best option.

Hence, option A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**ggalvez**

1 year, 1 month ago

Es A. Nunca esta habilitada la API PUB/SUB

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Enable the Cloud Pub/Sub API in the API Library on the GCP Console.

upvoted 1 times

Question #32 Topic 1



You need to monitor resources that are distributed over different projects in Google Cloud Platform. You want to consolidate reporting under the same Stackdriver

Monitoring dashboard. What should you do?

A.

Use Shared VPC to connect all projects, and link Stackdriver to one of the projects.

B.

For each project, create a Stackdriver account. In each project, create a service account for that project and grant it the role of Stackdriver

Account Editor in all other projects.

C.

Configure a single Stackdriver account, and link all projects to the same account.

D.

Configure a single Stackdriver account for one of the projects. In Stackdriver, create a Group and add the other project names as criteria for that Group.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**sahedge**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 5 months ago

First of all D is incorrect, Groups are used to define alerts on set of resources(such as VM instances, databases, and load balancers). FYI tried adding

Two projects into a group it did not allowed me as the "AND"/"OR" criteria for the group failed with this combination of resources.

C is correct because,

When you initially click on Monitoring(Stackdriver Monitoring) it creates a workspace(a stackdriver account) linked to the ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project from which it was clicked.

Now if you change the project and again click onto Monitoring it would create an another workspace(a stackdriver account) linked to the changed

ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project, we don't want this as this would not consolidate our result into a single dashboard(workspace/stackdriver account).

If you have accidentally created two diff workspaces merge them under Monitoring > Settings > Merge Workspaces > MERGE.

If we have only one workspace and two projects we can simply add other GCP Project under Monitoring > Settings > GCP Projects > Add GCP Projects.

In both of these cases we did not create a GROUP, we just linked GCP Project to the workspace(stackdriver account).

upvoted 49 times

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago  
C is correct not D  
upvoted 32 times

..

### haroldbenites

Most Recent .

2 days, 2 hours ago  
Go for C  
upvoted 1 times

..

### haroldbenites

3 days, 19 hours ago  
Go for C.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### HansKloss611

4 months ago  
**Selected Answer: C**  
C is correct  
upvoted 2 times

..

### alshad

4 months, 4 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: C**  
C is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

### rafsrod

5 months, 1 week ago  
**Selected Answer: C**  
C is correct, not D  
upvoted 1 times

..

### arapin

5 months, 1 week ago  
**Selected Answer: C**

The correct answer is C.

Workspaces can track your existing GCP projects, which form the basis for managing permissions and resources within GCP, as well as any Amazon Web Services (AWS) accounts that you want to monitor.

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/using-stackdriver-workspaces-help-manage-your-hybrid-and-multicloudenvironment>

Community vote distribution

C (70%) D (30%)

D is incorrect because:

Groups provide a mechanism for alerting on the behavior of a set of resources, rather than on individual resources.

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/groups/>

A and B are not even worth mentioning.

upvoted 1 times

..

**karim\_chaara**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer is C, because on stackdriver we can use one account that use a workspace then add our GCP projects

upvoted 1 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

It clearly is C. You create a Stackdriver account and then link your projects to it.

upvoted 1 times

..

**FernandoJ**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/groups>

upvoted 2 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

c is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Configure a single Stackdriver account, and link all projects to the same account.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Configure a single Stackdriver account, and link all projects to the same account.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### **entrhopy**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct, doesn't make sense to create one account for one project when you need to monitor all of them, just create one account and link them all!

upvoted 2 times

..

### **beginnercloud**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is not correct answer. C is correct

upvoted 2 times

#### Question #33 Topic 1

You are deploying an application to a Compute Engine VM in a managed instance group. The application must be running at all times, but only a single instance of the VM should run per GCP project. How should you configure the instance group?

A.

Set autoscaling to On, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 1.

B.

Set autoscaling to Off, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 1.

C.

Set autoscaling to On, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 2.

D.

Set autoscaling to Off, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 2.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

### **XRiddlerX**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

In my GCP console, I created a managed instance group for each answer. For each answer I deleted the instance that was created as a simple test to prove or disprove each answer.

In answer A, another instance was created after I deleted the instance

In answer B, no other instance was created after I deleted the instance

In answer C, another instance was created after I deleted the instance

In answer D, no other instance was created after I deleted the instance

My observation is A is the correct Answer.

A - Correct - It correctly solves the problem with only a single instance at one time

B - Incorrect - Does not fit the requirement because AFTER the deletion of the instance, no other instance was created

C - Incorrect - It creates another instance after the delete HOWEVER it 2 VM's could be created even if the target is exceeded

D - Incorrect - Does not fit the requirement because AFTER the deletion of the instance, no other instance was created  
upvoted 90 times

..

### **Eshkrkrkr**

1 year, 6 months ago

Wrong! <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups> MIGs offer the following advantages:

High availability.

Keeping VM instances running. If a VM in the group stops, crashes, or is deleted by an action other than an instance group management

command (for example, an intentional scale in), the MIG automatically recreates that VM in accordance with the original instance's specification

(same VM name, same template) so that the VM can resume its work.

upvoted 4 times

..

### **here2help**

1 year ago

Good point but this questions says nothing about auto-healing so we need to treat this question within context. The reason that autohealing

is not the correct way to implement this is because you can fall under your min instance number with auto-healing and not with

auto-scaling. See below:

Autoscaling works independently from autohealing. If you configure autohealing for your group and an instance fails the health check, the

autohealer attempts to recreate the instance. Recreating an instance can cause the number of instances in the group to fall below the

autoscaling threshold (minNumReplicas) that you specify.

If you autoscale a regional MIG, an instance can be added then immediately deleted from one of the zones. This happens when the

utilization in the zone triggers a scale out but the overall utilization in the regional MIG does not require the additional instance or the

additional instance is required in a different zone.

Source: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/autoscaler>

In conclusion, the answer is A.

upvoted 6 times

..

### **alpharomeo9**

1 year, 5 months ago

Why are you talking about MIG when the options are about AutoScaling on or off?

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Ozymandiox**

1 year, 5 months ago

Because the question states MIG: "you are deploying an application to a Compute Engine VM in a managed instance group "

I am wondering if XRiddlerX got a MIG with the autohealing configured.

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

Autoscaling works independently from autohealing.

"If you configure autohealing for your group and an instance fails the health check, the autohealer attempts to recreate the instance. Recreating an instance can cause the number of instances in the group to fall

below the autoscaling threshold (minNumReplicas) that you specify."

upvoted 3 times

..

### **alpharomeo9**

1 year, 5 months ago

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

I mean why don't you elaborate on Autoscaling part. If it is set to off will the MIG keep instance health?

upvoted 1 times

..

### **soukumar369**

1 year, 6 months ago

Thank you very much for this detail testing and explanation.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **prasanu**

1 year, 7 months ago

thanks for confirming

upvoted 1 times

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

1 year, 9 months ago

thanks so much for your time to test every option.

This kind of collaboration really clarify the doubts!

upvoted 8 times

..

### **khaliqn**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

We want the application running at all times. If the VM crashes due to any underlying hardware failure, we want another instance to be added so

we need autoscaling ON  
Correct answer is A  
upvoted 23 times

..

### **[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

Read this warning message: "The minimum number of instances is equal to maximum number of instances. This means the autoscaler cannot add or remove instances from the instance group. Make sure this is the correct setting." So when minimum is equal to maximum, it does not matter whether autoscaling is on or off. So now the question is who takes care of running the MINIMUM instances: MIG itself.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **Ozymandiox**

1 year, 5 months ago

As said in other coment, you can fix this with Autohealing, autoscaling means more machines, autohealing means re creating of VM's  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

Even if I agree with your response, it still does not meet the requirements asked in the question, which is "the application should be running all the time", because in your case when the VM instance for whatever reason stops, that mean the application will experience a downtime.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **Gurnoor**

1 year, 11 months ago

A is wrong - What you are talking about is Autohealing. Autoscale will not rebuild the VM on the crash.  
upvoted 4 times

..

### **Dips\_**

1 year, 5 months ago

won't auto healing take time to recreate that VM? and there should be one VM running all time  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

2 days, 2 hours ago

Go for A

upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

3 days, 17 hours ago

Go for A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Teraflow**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

its obvioussss

upvoted 1 times

..

**zjit**

1 month, 4 weeks ago

Autoscaling setting is required to make sure MIG is able to create a new instance.

With Autoscaling off it doesn't create/delete instances. so Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**sai1621**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B

B worked for me. I was able to recreate the scenario.

ASG - ON is required only if we want to scale up / down based on any instance metric. Hence the decision.

upvoted 1 times

..

**arapin**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

If I assume that there is a mistake in the answers, and it is supposed to be AUTOHEALING

instead of AUTOSCALING, then the answer under A

makes sense. Otherwise autoscaling makes no difference when there must be only a single instance at all times.

So... I'll pick A as an answer with the assumption from above.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Set autoscaling to On, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 1.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago



A. Set autoscaling to On, set the minimum number of instances to 1, and then set the maximum number of instances to 1.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

..

### **BobLoblawsLawBlog**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Going with B here after reviewing this for a long time.

I've seen questions regarding B such as 'What happens if the instance stops for some reason?'.  
First: "Autoscaling works independently from autohealing. If you configure autohealing for your group and an instance fails the health check, the

autohealer attempts to recreate the instance." - see

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

Second: "If you configure an application-based health check and the autohealer determines that your application isn't responding, the MIG

automatically recreates that VM. For a preemptible VM, the group recreates the VM when the necessary resources become available again." - see

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs>  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **BinaryBatman**

7 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer should be B, high availability is feature of MIGs that says "If a VM in the group stops, crashes, or is deleted by an action other than an instance group management command (for example, an intentional scale in), the MIG automatically recreates that VM".

upvoted 1 times

..

### **vikram\_\_\_\_**

9 months ago

A ( is correct ) B is not because if we delete with autoscaling off the instance is not recreated  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **lomari**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct, autoscaling must be on. then observe the clause that ONLY one instance must be running.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct . I just tried it with Autoscalling OFF and checked the activity logs here's the proof :

Instance Group Manager 'projects/388783089867/zones/us-east1-

b/instanceGroupManagers/instance-group-1' initiated recreateInstance on

instance 'projects/388783089867/zones/us-east1-b/instances/instance-group-1-3lrj'.

==>>>Reason: expected instance status RUNNING but STOPPING found.

upvoted 5 times

Question #34 Topic 1

You want to verify the IAM users and roles assigned within a GCP project named my-project. What should you do?

A.

Run gcloud iam roles list. Review the output section.

B.

Run gcloud iam service-accounts list. Review the output section.

C.

Navigate to the project and then to the IAM section in the GCP Console. Review the members and roles.

D.

Navigate to the project and then to the Roles section in the GCP Console. Review the roles and status.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer is C as IAM section provides the list of both Members and Roles.Option A is wrong as it would provide information about the roles

only.Option B is wrong as it would provide only the service accounts.Option D is wrong as it would provide information about the roles only.

upvoted 52 times

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 10 times

..

## Himadhar1997

Most Recent .

1 day, 16 hours ago

Correct answer is C as IAM section provides the list of both Members and Roles. Option A is wrong as it would provide information about the roles only. Option B is wrong as it would provide only the service accounts. Option D is wrong  
upvoted 1 times

..

## haroldbenites

2 days, 2 hours ago

go for C

upvoted 1 times

..

## haroldbenites

3 days, 17 hours ago

Go for C

upvoted 1 times

..

## HarshaKumar

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## obeythefist

2 months, 3 weeks ago

I chose C after experimenting in the console.

A. Wrong, this just shows you all the roles, not users etc. It's not useful.

B. Wrong, This will just show service accounts, not users and roles like the question asks

C. Correct. I logged onto console and followed the steps and was able to see all the assigned users and roles.

D. Wrong. We need to see how the roles are used. I couldn't even see a "Roles" option directly, you need to browse to IAM then to the Roles subsection, which is not useful anyway.

upvoted 2 times

..

## shawnnkkk

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Navigate to the project and then to the IAM section in the GCP Console. Review the members and roles.

upvoted 2 times

..

## vishnukumartr

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Navigate to the project and then to the IAM section in the GCP Console. Review the members and roles.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**sidharthwader**

10 months, 4 weeks ago

A lists all the roles in gcp

B lists all the service account

C is right answer

upvoted 3 times

..

**HogwartsTrue**

1 year ago

Ans is C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**passnow**

1 year, 1 month ago

guys running A in gcloud terminal gave a list of each person with their roles for all available

upvoted 1 times

..

**lxgywil**

1 year ago

That's impossible - `gcloud iam roles list` only lists the roles defined at a parent organization / a project. In particular, it displays DESCRIPTION,

ETAG, NAME, STAGE, and TITLE. You wouldn't see the actual members with this command. The

correct answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Navigate to the project and then to the IAM section in the GCP Console. Review the members and roles.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Navigate to the project and then to the IAM section in the GCP Console. Review the members and roles

upvoted 1 times

Question #35 Topic 1

You need to create a new billing account and then link it with an existing Google Cloud Platform project. What should you do?

A.

Verify that you are Project Billing Manager for the GCP project. Update the existing project to link it to the existing billing account.

B.

Verify that you are Project Billing Manager for the GCP project. Create a new billing account and link the new billing account to the existing project.

C.

Verify that you are Billing Administrator for the billing account. Create a new project and link the new project to the existing billing account.

D.

Verify that you are Billing Administrator for the billing account. Update the existing project to link it to the existing billing account.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

D is correct as the project is already created

upvoted 37 times

..

**lxgywil**

1 year ago

How come? Option D says "update the existing project to link it to the EXISTING billing account", whereas the task is clearly saying "you need to create a NEW billing account".

Only B meets that criteria.  
upvoted 25 times

..

### **Leo\_li\_leo**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

I JUST TESTED TO SEE IF THE ROLE OF PROJECT BILLING MANAGER CAN CREATE A NEW BILLING ACCOUNT, I GOT THIS ERROR `You do not have sufficient permissions to view this page`  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **Agraved**

1 year ago

check all options have mentioned is as "EXISTING billing account", because they are creating it and so it will exist.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Shubham0072**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

The Question clearly says "Create a new Billing account" and a Bill Administrator cannot create A billing account so according to the question the clear Answer is B.  
upvoted 6 times

..

### **afooh**

4 months, 1 week ago

B is the correct answer. Existing project with new billing account.  
upvoted 5 times

..

### **bhavik7899**

11 months ago

billing administration can not create billing account  
so A  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

Project Billing Manager cannot create a billing account, there is nothing like Billing Administrator it is Billing Account Administrator. Both Project Billing Manager and Billing Account Administrator cannot create a billing account. A is the only answer that make sense. We have to assume the the billing account is already created  
upvoted 23 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

8 months ago

Project Billing Manager can't create a billing account, still, A is the only feasible answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Wrong because "You need to create a new billing account". You can't assume the billing account is already created.

upvoted 6 times

..

**nightflyer**

1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is A, yes

upvoted 5 times

..

**spudleymcdudley**

1 year, 10 months ago

'Verify that you are Billing Administrator for the billing account' - aka Billing Account

Administrator. A and B do not have privilege to make a

new billing account (<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access>). C is correct,

this has been incorrectly up voted

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

A (53%) B (40%) 7%

..

**nazee**

Most Recent .

19 hours, 34 minutes ago

**Selected Answer: B**

you need to create new billing account and link with the existing project.

upvoted 1 times

..

**haroldbenites**

2 days, 2 hours ago

gor for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**Alejondri**

3 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B Is correct, you need to CREATE a new billing account, not existing billing account as A

upvoted 1 times

..

**kinoko1330**

3 weeks ago

Project Billing Manager role can not CREATE a new billing account. So B is not correct.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Alejondri**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Is the unique answer that says " CREATE A NEW BILLING ACCOUNT" that is u need

upvoted 1 times

..

**HinataHyuga**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

Project Billing Manager

(roles/billing.projectManager)

Provides access to assign a project's billing account or disable its billing.

Lowest-level resources where you can grant this role:

Project

resourceManager.projects.createBillingAssignment

resourceManager.projects.deleteBillingAssignment

According to permissions of Project Billing Manager, the user with this role should be able to create billing .account. so Answer should be B.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Nilya08**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access>

Project Billing Manager:- This role allows a user to attach the project to the billing account, but does not grant any rights over resources. Project

Owners can use this role to allow someone else to manage the billing for the project without granting them resource access.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Roka3301**

2 months ago

By default, the person who creates the Cloud Billing account is a Billing Account Administrator for the Cloud Billing account. REF:

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/manage-billing-account> Answer is D. And to the one saying this is more of an IQ test, well, the irony!

upvoted 1 times

..



**Roka3301**

2 months ago

<https://support.google.com/cloud/answer/7283646?hl=en>

upvoted 1 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

This is more a basic reading/IQ test than a serious question about GCP.

The question says you must create a new billing account. Only one of the three answers mentions a new billing account, the others all say "existing billing account" which is wrong.

It must be "B".

upvoted 3 times

..

**Chris\_zhang**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Strictly there has no correct answer.

Because "Project Billing Manager" & "Billing Admin" have no creation permission of billing account. But according to the question that "You need to create a new billing account and then link it with an existing Google Cloud Platform project", it should be create an account at first then link it to project.

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access>

But based on the following description, we can ignore the "billing creator" issue.

"If you are not a member of a Google Cloud Organization but instead are managing your Google Cloud resources or Google Maps Platform APIs using projects, you do not need any specific role or permission to create a Cloud Billing account."

[https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/manage-billing-account#create\\_a\\_new\\_billing\\_account](https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/manage-billing-account#create_a_new_billing_account)

And based on the rule of least permission, it should be "Project Billing Manager" instead of "Billing account Admin", so only B should be correct.

upvoted 5 times

..

**Chris\_zhang**

3 months ago

Append description to support Option B.

When an Organization is created, all users in your domain are granted the Billing Account Creator and Project Creator roles by default.

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/default-access-control>

So the CREATE permission is default you had in the organization.

upvoted 1 times

..

**atic**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**anabu87**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Question states to create a new billing account, only B mentions the creation of it.

upvoted 3 times

..

**pranavdhokey**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify-project>

upvoted 1 times

..

**RegisFTM**

5 months, 1 week ago

There is no right answer in the options. Only Billing Account Creator can create a new account. If the account was created already, in between

Billing Account Administrator and Project Billing Manager roles, the Project Billing Manager would be the best option as it has the minimum

permissions needed to link the project to a billing account. Using the Billing Account

Administrator would go against the least privileges best

practices.

upvoted 5 times

..

**RishaSaxena**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://support.google.com/cloud/answer/7283646?hl=en>

correct ans is

upvoted 2 times

..

**RishaSaxena**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://support.google.com/cloud/answer/7283646?hl=en>

correct ans is C

upvoted 1 times

..

**GreenTick**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Indeed all the answers are wrong... or the question is wrong ?

Either it missed the new account creation step or Create new account task without correct role.

upvoted 2 times

### Question #36 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**kishoredeena**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Option C is the right one

upvoted 22 times

..

**jackdbd**

Highly Voted .

10 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer.

It took me a while to figure it out because I didn't understand how service accounts work across project. This article made it clear for me.

<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.

upvoted 18 times

..

**JelloMan**

2 months ago

As of now, service accounts may be impersonated (new-term). AKA, you can create a service account in one project and then impersonate it in

others. Essentially, it involves the same steps as what the medium article suggests (create a service account in the principal (main) project and

then add the email of the main project to the project you want to impersonate)  
<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/impersonating-serviceaccounts#impersonate-sa-level>  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

2 days, 2 hours ago  
go for C  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **somenick**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/iam#compute.storageAdmin>  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **RealEL40**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

When a service account is in one project, and it accesses a resource in another project, you usually must enable the API for that resource in both projects. For example, if you have a service account in the project my-service-accounts and a Cloud SQL instance in the project my-application, you must enable the Cloud SQL API in both my-service-accounts and my-application.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

C is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **cuongnd**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Compute Storage Admin role has this: compute.snapshots.\*  
upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is the most apt from the given options, though the question is unclear  
upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm.

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

This quest has problem

upvoted 1 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 1 month ago

I'll take it back. I try this solution. It success. C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

How Compute Storage Admin role can take a snapshot of VM ? To take a snapshot - it needs atleast READ access for the Data resides in VM

upvoted 3 times

..

**pas77**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

If you take a look at the Compute Storage Admin, you will see that one of the permissions is compute.snapshots.\*

upvoted 2 times

..

**lxgywil**

1 year ago

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm

upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. is the correct answer:

Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm.

upvoted 2 times

Question #37 Topic 1

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 project. Specify asia-northeast1 as the region to serve your application.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**Bharathy**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

Option D is correct, as there can be only one App Engine application inside a project . C is incorrect, as GCP can't have two app engine applications..

upvoted 58 times

..

**jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, and you can't change an App Engine application region once created

upvoted 8 times

..

**saaurabh1805**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Each Cloud project can contain only a single App Engine application, and once created you cannot change the location of your App Engine application.

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/nodejs/managing-projects-apps-billing#create>

upvoted 24 times

..

**lodusa**

Most Recent .

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Option D is correct, as there can be only one App Engine application inside a project.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Madj**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Important: Each Cloud project can contain only a single App Engine application, and once created you cannot change the location of your App Engine application.

Option D is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**sharmaishu**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/console>

Important: Each Cloud project can contain only a single App Engine application, and once created you cannot change the location of your App Engine application.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Charlie7569**

3 months, 1 week ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**shanx910**

4 months, 1 week ago

D . you cannot create the location of app once created

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/console#:~:text=Important%3A%20Each%20Cloud%20project%20can,of%20your%20>

[App%20Engine%20application.](https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/console#:~:text=Important%3A%20Each%20Cloud%20project%20can,of%20your%20)

upvoted 1 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

You can't change the region once set, so "D" is right. You have to create a new project.

upvoted 1 times

..

**thuvh**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Important: Each Cloud project can contain only a single App Engine application, and once created you cannot change the location of your App Engine application.

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/console>

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

..

**kbhxyfner**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/nodejs/managing-projects-apps-billing>

Each Cloud project can contain only a single App Engine application, and once created you cannot change the location of your App Engine application.

upvoted 2 times

..

**itznotme**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**



Each Cloud project can contain only a single App Engine application, and once created you cannot change the location of your App Engine application  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **look1**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Only one app per project.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **karim\_chaara**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

since, we cant change the location f appEngine after creation and we can have only one appengine per project.

Important: Each Cloud project can contain only a single App Engine application, and once created you cannot change the location of your App Engine application.

Wiki: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/console#server-location>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **rachee**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

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

upvoted 1 times

..

### **adgro**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

there can be only one App Engine application inside a project

upvoted 1 times

..

### **FernandoJ**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Each Cloud project can contain only a single App Engine application, and once created you cannot change the location of your App Engine application.

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/console#server-location>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans : D

upvoted 1 times

### Question #38 Topic 1

You need to grant access for three users so that they can view and edit table data on a Cloud Spanner instance. What should you do?

A.

Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser`. Add the users to the role.

B.

Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser`. Add the users to a new group. Add the group to the role.

C.

Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer - -project my-project`. Add the users to the role.

D.

Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer - -project my-project`. Add the users to a new group. Add the group to the role.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**yasu**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

I think it should be B, setup a group first are suggested way from Google.

upvoted 59 times

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

B is the correct option

upvoted 23 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

2 days, 1 hour ago

go for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**rfmartinezv**

3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**gielida211**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct.

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/iam>

upvoted 1 times

..

**test1234ff**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

b IS CORRECT

upvoted 7 times

..

**ACEngineer**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

As recommended practice, for 3 users creating a group and assigning role to that is the correct method. Hence B is right option.

upvoted 5 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

B is the correct option

upvoted 4 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

B is the correct Option

upvoted 3 times

..

**shawnnkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser`. Add the users to a new group.

Add the group to the role.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser`. Add the users to a new group.

Add the group to the role.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**akshay\_jadhav**

9 months ago

B is correct as per google recommendation practise...

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

**Shruti\_Pal**

9 months, 1 week ago

I vote B

upvoted 1 times

..

**dc2016bte0006**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Option B is correct since we need to apply common roles for each user, so creating a group and assigning role to that group is the best practice.

upvoted 2 times

..

**tanito83**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is B. Please, modify it.

upvoted 1 times

..

**AD\_0525**

1 year ago

Creating a group is the google suggested best practice, it should be B

upvoted 1 times

Question #39 Topic 1

You create a new Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster and want to make sure that it always runs a supported and stable version of Kubernetes. What should you do?

A.

Enable the Node Auto-Repair feature for your GKE cluster.

B.

Enable the Node Auto-Upgrades feature for your GKE cluster.

C.

Select the latest available cluster version for your GKE cluster.

D.

Select .€Container-Optimized OS (cos) .€ as a node image for your GKE cluster.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**Lush**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

The answer is B

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/versioning-and-upgrades>  
upvoted 30 times

..

#### **4bsolut**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

"Creating or upgrading a cluster by specifying the version as <latest> does not provide automatic upgrades. Enable automatic node upgrades to ensure that the nodes in your cluster up to date with the latest stable version." --source: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/versioning-and-upgrades>

-Correct answer: B  
upvoted 23 times

..

#### **Harbeeb**

Most Recent .

2 weeks, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/versioning-and-upgrades>  
upvoted 1 times

..

#### **shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Enable the Node Auto-Upgrades feature for your GKE cluster.  
upvoted 4 times

..

#### **vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Enable the Node Auto-Upgrades feature for your GKE cluster.  
upvoted 1 times

..

#### **Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans is B  
upvoted 1 times

..

#### **Rameshmfm**

7 months ago

Ans B- With auto-upgrades, GKE automatically ensures that security updates are applied and kept up to date. Ease of use: Provides a simple way to keep your nodes up to date with the latest Kubernetes features.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**viswanand**

1 year ago

I was trying to create GKE but I dont see that option in Console

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Enable the Node Auto-Upgrades feature for your GKE cluster.

upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

answer is B . <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/versioning> in 'specifying cluster version' section

upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

Vote for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is right: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-upgrades>

upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. is the correct answer:

Enable the Node Auto-Upgrades feature for your GKE cluster.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Enable the Node Auto-Upgrades feature for your GKE cluster.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 3 months ago

B is Correct. You want to have a stable version and not a latest version. This can be achieved by enabling Auto-upgrade which matches the Master

cluster version configuration.

upvoted 1 times

#### **Question #40 Topic 1**

You have an instance group that you want to load balance. You want the load balancer to terminate the client SSL session. The instance group is used to serve a public web application over HTTPS. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A.

Configure an HTTP(S) load balancer.

B.

Configure an internal TCP load balancer.

C.

Configure an external SSL proxy load balancer.

D.

Configure an external TCP proxy load balancer.

#### **Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https/>

..

### **Gini**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

According to the documentation of SSL Proxy Load Balancing on Google, "SSL Proxy Load Balancing is intended for non-HTTP(S) traffic. For HTTP(S)

traffic, we recommend that you use HTTP(S) Load Balancing." in my opinion A should be the most suitable choice.

upvoted 41 times

..

### **yvinisiupacuando**

1 year ago

Agree with you but, A is not the most suitable choice, it is the only choice, as the other Load Balancers cannot route HTTP(S) traffic.

upvoted 7 times

..

## Agents89

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

For HTTP(s) Load balancer, the client SSL session terminates at the load balancer. A is the correct option.

upvoted 20 times

..

## haroldbenites

Most Recent .

2 days, 1 hour ago

Go for C.

It dont say Global balancer.

upvoted 1 times

..

## Imttt

3 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct A

upvoted 1 times

..

## karim\_chaara

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is A - HTTP LB

for SSL proxy, its doest support HTTP traffic

"SSL Proxy Load Balancing is intended for non-HTTP(S) traffic. For HTTP(S) traffic, we recommend that you use HTTP(S) Load Balancing.

"

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl>

upvoted 4 times

..

## shawnnkkk

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Configure an HTTP(S) load balancer.

upvoted 1 times

..

## vishnukumartr

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Configure an HTTP(S) load balancer.

upvoted 1 times

..

## Jaira1256

6 months, 1 week ago



Ans is A  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Rameshmfm**

7 months ago

A- please refer the this link - <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer>

upvoted 1 times

..

**sidharthwader**

10 months, 4 weeks ago

No doubt its answer is (A) in Azure its application gateway. These both are layer 7 traffic load balancer

upvoted 2 times

..

**contaexamtopics**

1 year ago

A or c?

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is the correct option. The lb can have target-http-proxy in the forwarding-rule

upvoted 1 times

..

**meh009**

1 year, 1 month ago

GCP Best practices

"SSL Proxy Load Balancing is intended for non-HTTP(S) traffic. For HTTP(S) traffic, we recommend that you use HTTP(S) Load Balancing."

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl>

Answer is A in my opinion

upvoted 3 times

..

**phony2**

1 year, 1 month ago

The answer should be A

SSL Proxy Load Balancing is intended for non-HTTP(S) traffic. For HTTP(S) traffic, we recommend that you use HTTP(S) Load Balancing.

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl>

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Configure an HTTP(S) load balancer.

upvoted 4 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

SSL proxy load balancer cannot be used for http traffic . so answer is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

Vote for A

upvoted 1 times

Question #41 Topic 1

You have 32 GB of data in a single file that you need to upload to a Nearline Storage bucket. The WAN connection you are using is rated at 1 Gbps, and you are the only one on the connection. You want to use as much of the rated 1 Gbps as possible to transfer the file rapidly. How should you upload the file?

A.

Use the GCP Console to transfer the file instead of gsutil.

B.

Enable parallel composite uploads using gsutil on the file transfer.

C.

Decrease the TCP window size on the machine initiating the transfer.

D.

Change the storage class of the bucket from Nearline to Multi-Regional.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**leba**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

Correct answer is B as the bandwidth is good and its a single file, gsutil parallel composite uploads can be used to split the large file and upload in

parallel.Refer GCP documentation - Transferring Data to GCP & amp

upvoted 32 times

..

**berezinsn**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

Truly B is absolutely correct

upvoted 15 times

..

**Imttt**

Most Recent .

3 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

b is right

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ery**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

youtube.com/watch?v=NlevtGlo-E0 slice upload elephant file

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans : B

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

. Enable parallel composite uploads using gsutil on the file transfer.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Enable parallel composite uploads using gsutil on the file transfer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**NizarIrfani**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

Play online games on <http://159.89.187.75/link-alternatif-m88/>

upvoted 2 times

..

**NamiKaze**

10 months, 1 week ago

Yess You Smart

upvoted 3 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct :

i.e :

gsutil -o

GSUtil:parallel\_composite\_upload\_threshold=200M,parallel\_composite\_upload\_component\_size=100M cp ./localbigfile gs://your-bucket

upvoted 4 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is the obvious choice

upvoted 1 times

..

**ApaMokus**

1 year, 1 month ago

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Although parallel composite transfer is not optimal for Nearline storage, option B is correct as the question focuses on quicker upload and not costs.

upvoted 2 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

it's similar to AWS in order to upload faster using a parallel way so B

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Enable parallel composite uploads using gsutil on the file transfer.

upvoted 2 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

answer is B.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/uploads-downloads#parallel-composite-uploads>

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is corect

upvoted 1 times

Question #42 Topic 1

You've deployed a microservice called myapp1 to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below:

You need to refactor this configuration so that the database password is not stored in plain text. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A.

Store the database password inside the Docker image of the container, not in the YAML file.

B.

Store the database password inside a Secret object. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the Secret.

C.

Store the database password inside a ConfigMap object. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the ConfigMap.

D.

Store the database password in a file inside a Kubernetes persistent volume, and use a persistent volume claim to mount the volume to the container.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**rramani7**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 12 months ago

it is good practice to use Secrets for confidential data (like API keys) and ConfigMaps for non-confidential data (like port numbers). B is correct.

upvoted 54 times

..

**saurabh1805**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

B is correct answer

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

upvoted 30 times

..

**hjihf**

10 months ago

"Storing sensitive data in Secrets is more secure than in plaintext ConfigMaps or in Pod specifications"

upvoted 4 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

1 day, 3 hours ago

Go for B

upvoted 1 times

..

**badrik**

2 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

"B" 100%

upvoted 1 times

..

**pulse008**

1 month, 4 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Durgesh1997**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct answer as secrets are confidential data

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rakesh\_SAP**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://cloud.google.com/config-connector/docs/how-to/secrets#gcloud>

upvoted 2 times

..

**wHencut**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B IS CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

..

**karim\_chaara**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

ref:<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/secret>

upvoted 4 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Correct Ans: B

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. Store the database password inside a Secret object. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the Secret

upvoted 3 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Store the database password inside a Secret object. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB\_PASSWORD environment variable from the Secret.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

B i ans

upvoted 1 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

You have to use Secret for confidential data

upvoted 1 times

..

**qafro**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is the Answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

In this case - B - is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months ago

B is correct

<https://cloud.google.com/config-connector/docs/how-to/secrets>

upvoted 2 times

### Question #43 Topic 1

You are running an application on multiple virtual machines within a managed instance group and have autoscaling enabled. The autoscaling policy is configured so that additional instances are added to the group if the CPU utilization of instances goes above 80%. VMs are added until the instance group reaches its maximum limit of five VMs or until CPU utilization of instances lowers to 80%. The initial delay for HTTP health checks against the instances is set to 30 seconds.

The virtual machine instances take around three minutes to become available for users. You observe that when the instance group autoscales, it adds more instances than necessary to support the levels of end-user traffic. You want to properly maintain instance group sizes when autoscaling. What should you do?

A.

Set the maximum number of instances to 1.

B.

Decrease the maximum number of instances to 3.

C.

Use a TCP health check instead of an HTTP health check.

D.

Increase the initial delay of the HTTP health check to 200 seconds.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**berezinsn**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

D is correct answer.

upvoted 19 times

..

**professor**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Ans is D

The virtual machine instances take around three minutes to become available for users.

upvoted 13 times

..

**Abalagu**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct. The reason is that when you do health check, you want the VM to be working. Do the first check after initial setup time of 3 mins =

180 s < 200 s is reasonable.

upvoted 10 times



..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent

18 hours, 15 minutes ago

Go for D

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ram\_krishna**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

logically first 3 options are out of context, so d is right

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Increase the initial delay of the HTTP health check to 200 seconds.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans is D

upvoted 1 times

..

**vikram\_\_\_\_**

9 months ago

Ans D so that it waits for the instance to be booted n available

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Increase the initial delay of the HTTP health check to 200 seconds.

upvoted 2 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is Correct.

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. is the correct answer:

Increase the initial delay of the HTTP health check to 200 seconds

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Increase the initial delay of the HTTP health check to 200 seconds.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Gohs**

1 year, 3 months ago

By increasing the initial delay to 200s, VMs will boot properly before being checked; instead of judging them "unhealthy" after only 20s

upvoted 5 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Increase the initial delay of the HTTP health check to 200 seconds.

upvoted 1 times

..

**INASR**

1 year, 4 months ago

D for sure. you need to increase the cool down time.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Dineshvon**

1 year, 5 months ago

D is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #44 Topic 1

You need to select and configure compute resources for a set of batch processing jobs.

These jobs take around 2 hours to complete and are run

nightly. You want to minimize service costs. What should you do?

A.

Select Google Kubernetes Engine. Use a single-node cluster with a small instance type.

B.

Select Google Kubernetes Engine. Use a three-node cluster with micro instance types.

C.

Select Compute Engine. Use preemptible VM instances of the appropriate standard machine type.

D.

Select Compute Engine. Use VM instance types that support micro bursting.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**gcper**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 7 months ago

As everyone has said the answer is C but here is the source for the information. "For example, batch processing jobs can run on preemptible instances. If some of those instances stop during processing, the job slows but does not completely stop. Preemptible instances complete your batch processing tasks without placing additional workload on your existing instances and without requiring you to pay full price for additional normal instances."

source: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>  
upvoted 31 times

..

**vnxt**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

I would say C is the correct answer  
upvoted 28 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

18 hours, 13 minutes ago

Go for C  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ruben82**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

I read that C is the right answer, but the question doesn't say that batch can be stopped and restarted.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**VijaySrinivasan**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Batch will not be stopped and load will be shifted to another instances.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Select Compute Engine. Use preemptible VM instances of the appropriate standard machine type.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans is C

upvoted 3 times

..

**beginnercloud**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

C - corectly

upvoted 2 times

..

**dc2016bte0006**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Option C is the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct...For cost-saving & not immediate fault-tolerant workloads like batch jobs use Preemptible VM instances

upvoted 1 times

..

**Faizan2991**

1 year ago

Might be D , because preemptible VM can be terminate at any time with short notice

upvoted 1 times

..

**VijaySrinivasan**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Even if the VM terminates, load will be shifted to another VM since the batch required resources

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Select Compute Engine. Use preemptible VM instances of the appropriate standard machine type.

upvoted 2 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

option C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**chithra1990**

1 year, 2 months ago

Yes C is the right answer. When you see compute engine->cost-effective-> you can strongly go ahead with preemptible

upvoted 2 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. is the correct answer:

Select Compute Engine. Use preemptible VM instances of the appropriate standard machine type.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. Select Compute Engine. Use preemptible VM instances of the appropriate standard machine type.

upvoted 1 times

..

**nitinz**

1 year, 3 months ago

Reduce cost is the keyword so pre-emptible is the best option... C

upvoted 1 times

Question #45 Topic 1

You recently deployed a new version of an application to App Engine and then discovered a bug in the release. You need to immediately revert to the prior version of the application. What should you do?

A.

Run gcloud app restore.

B.

On the App Engine page of the GCP Console, select the application that needs to be reverted and click Revert.

C.

On the App Engine Versions page of the GCP Console, route 100% of the traffic to the previous version.

D.

Deploy the original version as a separate application. Then go to App Engine settings and split traffic between applications so that the original version serves 100% of the requests.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/app-engine-project-cleanup-9647296e796a>

..

**coldpar**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

correct is C NOT D.

Option A is wrong as gcloud app restore was used for backup and restore and has been deprecated. Option B is wrong as there is no application

revert functionality available. Option D is wrong as App Engine maintains version and need not be redeployed.

upvoted 55 times

..

**Bharathy**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

App engine maintains versions and to revert back to previous version, traffic can be set to 100% for the prior version.. hence correct answer is C

upvoted 24 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

18 hours, 11 minutes ago

Go for C

upvoted 1 times

..

**Charlie7569**

3 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer, D might be correct but that's kinda old and C is better than that

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

App Engine supports versioning for this exact same reason

upvoted 3 times

..

**ravan281099**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

C is the correct NOT D

upvoted 2 times

..

**pratheek**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is legit

upvoted 2 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

..

**test1234ff**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

CORRECT ANSWER IS C

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans: C

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. On the App Engine Versions page of the GCP Console, route 100% of the traffic to the previous version.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. On the App Engine Versions page of the GCP Console, route 100% of the traffic to the previous version.

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

C is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **NonstopJo**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **beginnercloud**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct.

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

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/python/migratingtraffic>

upvoted 3 times

..

### **vikram\_\_\_\_\_**

9 months ago

C is correct , gcloud app services set-traffic servicename --splits=versionnumber=1  
upvoted 1 times

Question #46 Topic 1

You deployed an App Engine application using gcloud app deploy, but it did not deploy to the intended project. You want to find out why this happened and where the application deployed. What should you do?

A.

Check the app.yaml file for your application and check project settings.

B.

Check the web-application.xml file for your application and check project settings.

C.

Go to Deployment Manager and review settings for deployment of applications.

D.

Go to Cloud Shell and run gcloud config list to review the Google Cloud configuration used for deployment.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/troubleshoot-aeflex-deployment>

..

### **Bharathy**

Highly Voted .



2 years, 2 months ago

I would opt option D : as it would help to check the config details and Option A is not correct, as app.yaml would have only the runtime and script

to run parameters and not the Project details

upvoted 44 times

..

**alejandrombc**

8 months ago

Why would you choose Cloud Shell if its not even mention on the question? (what if the person did the command on its own computer?, this

would not work)

upvoted 1 times

..

**zaxxon**

7 months, 1 week ago

gcloud app deploy means sdk

upvoted 7 times

..

**ahmed812**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

Option D - The config list will give the name of the project

C:\GCP\appeng>gcloud config list

[core]

account = xxx@gmail.com

disable\_usage\_reporting = False

project = my-first-demo-xxxx

upvoted 31 times

..

**haroldbenites**

Most Recent .

18 hours, 9 minutes ago

Go for D

upvoted 1 times

..

**BAPII**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer will be D. app.yaml doesn't content the projects information.

upvoted 2 times

..

**SleepyHitman**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

[https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/troubleshoot-aeflex-deployment#error\\_messages\\_about\\_rollout\\_strategy](https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/troubleshoot-aeflex-deployment#error_messages_about_rollout_strategy)  
upvoted 2 times

..

**svsilence**

2 weeks, 5 days ago

app.yaml not include project information. correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

..

**rafsrod**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**hellof20**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Community vote distribution

D (78%) A (22%)

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**Ridhanya**

6 months ago

The recommended approach is to remove the application element from your app.yaml file and instead, use a command-line flag to specify your

application ID (which is the project id). So A is possible too. although D seems more right

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Go to Cloud Shell and run gcloud config list to review the Google Cloud configuration used for deployment.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - D

upvoted 2 times

..

**Rameshmfm**

7 months ago

Ans D - gcloud config list project

upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

In this case, D is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**vikram\_\_\_\_**

9 months ago

D, in app.yaml we would just provide the runtime and not the project configurations. In configuration you can see which is the active configuration/

project set in the configuration

upvoted 2 times

..

**Shruti\_Pal**

9 months, 1 week ago

option D seems right

upvoted 1 times

..

**AD\_0525**

1 year ago

In the app.yaml file we just need to provide the runtime, not sure of project name. So option D seems to be the correct one.

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #47 Topic 1

You want to configure 10 Compute Engine instances for availability when maintenance occurs. Your requirements state that these instances should attempt to automatically restart if they crash. Also, the instances should be highly available including during system maintenance. What should you do?

A.

Create an instance template for the instances. Set the 'Automatic Restart' to on. Set the 'On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instance. Add the instance template to an instance group.

B.

Create an instance template for the instances. Set 'Automatic Restart' to off. Set 'On-host maintenance' to Terminate VM instances. Add the instance template to an instance group.

C.

Create an instance group for the instances. Set the 'Autohealing' health check to healthy (HTTP).

D.

Create an instance group for the instance. Verify that the 'Advanced creation options' setting for 'do not retry machine creation' is set to off.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**lio123**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

A

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options>  
onHostMaintenance: Determines the behavior when a maintenance event occurs that might cause your instance to reboot.

[Default] MIGRATE, which causes Compute Engine to live migrate an instance when there is a maintenance event.

TERMINATE, which stops an instance instead of migrating it.

automaticRestart: Determines the behavior when an instance crashes or is stopped by the system.

[Default] true, so Compute Engine restarts an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.

false, so Compute Engine does not restart an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.

upvoted 26 times

..

**Imdeepak12**

Highly Voted .

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Seems like it was a very obvious option i.e. A...Who selected B, I want to know his/her location?

upvoted 10 times

..

**Kickbuttowski\_**

6 months, 1 week ago

Nikki singh.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Schladde**

Most Recent .

1 week, 1 day ago

I would rank D before A then C ..

A: Why need to set 'Automatic Restart' and 'On-host maintenance'? It's set by default  
B: obviously false  
C: Also not wrong but for the question unnecessary  
D: Except there is maybe an 's' missing for instances also not wrong. 'do not retry machine creation' 'off' is also default, but action is verify only  
upvoted 1 times

..

**kmkavitha**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**ArunTaneja**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A. Create an instance template for the instances. Set the "Automatic Restart" to on. Set the "On-host maintenance" to Migrate VM instance. Add the instance template to an instance group.

upvoted 3 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

D

app.yaml doesn't have info about gcp project

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Ans: A

upvoted 3 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

A. Create an instance template for the instances. Set the "Automatic Restart" to on. Set the "On-host maintenance" to Migrate VM instance. Add the instance template to an instance group.

upvoted 4 times

..

**DoctorSly**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct  
upvoted 3 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - A

upvoted 3 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**vijai\_nimmala**

9 months, 1 week ago

Many of the answers are wrong. Why it has not been corrected

upvoted 2 times

..

**kashi123**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**ranjith3105**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

A is the correct answer...

upvoted 2 times

..

**sunilw**

11 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

I vouch for A

upvoted 2 times

..

**pb11236**

1 year ago

why there is lot of incorrect answers in this??

upvoted 3 times

..

**AD\_0525**

1 year ago

They want us to explore discussion forum for each questions. :D

upvoted 6 times

Question #48 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**berezinsn**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

C is correct

upvoted 22 times

..

**yas\_cloud**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

C is correct here. tested

upvoted 11 times

..

**PLUTONIUM54**

Most Recent .

3 months, 3 weeks ago

C IS CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - C

upvoted 1 times

..

**sunilw**

11 months, 1 week ago

C is correct.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/metadata#content-type>

upvoted 5 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.

upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

correct option is C

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.

upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. is the correct answer:

Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.

upvoted 1 times



..

**victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago

C - Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.

upvoted 1 times

..

**d18mph23**

1 year, 3 months ago

C is correct.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/metadata#content-type>

upvoted 1 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.

upvoted 2 times

..

**INASR**

1 year, 4 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Question #49 Topic 1

You have a virtual machine that is currently configured with 2 vCPUs and 4 GB of memory. It is running out of memory. You want to upgrade the virtual machine to have 8 GB of memory. What should you do?

A.

Rely on live migration to move the workload to a machine with more memory.

B.

Use gcloud to add metadata to the VM. Set the key to required-memory-size and the value to 8 GB.

C.

Stop the VM, change the machine type to n1-standard-8, and start the VM.

D.

Stop the VM, increase the memory to 8 GB, and start the VM.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**cesar7816**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

coldpar, why are you getting the people confused? you need to stop the VM and modify the RAM, that's all

upvoted 54 times

..

**iambatmanadarkknight**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

who is coldpar

upvoted 3 times

..

**CarlS**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

D is correct. If you pay attention to the question, option C mentions n1-standard-8. That instance type has 8vCPUs and 30 GB RAM, and we only need 8GB. On top of that, it is possible to use custom machine type to adjust current VM RAM to the value we need. Got the answer from this

course I did to prepare the exam: <https://www.udemy.com/course/google-cloud-associate-engineer-exam-practice-tests/>

couponCode=21CDE6A4C2B95F79BD97

good luck!

upvoted 33 times

..

**ChiefArch**

Most Recent .

1 month, 3 weeks ago

The reason A is not correct is because live migration simply moves an existing VM between hosts, no attributes or properties are changed

otherwise. Hence, you cannot live migrate from 1 VM type to another.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/live-migration>

upvoted 1 times

..

**mchaconr**

5 months, 1 week ago

To be exact... There is no "n1" option that has 2vCPU and 4GB. The closest would be n1-standard-2 with 2vCPU and 7.50GB RAM. This machine is

already custom. So, option D.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Stop the VM, increase the memory to 8 GB, and start the VM.

upvoted 4 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - D

upvoted 1 times

..

**Gpjha**

9 months, 3 weeks ago

We do not have the option to increase memory in GCP VM directly. Instead, machine type needs to be changed. However, given the choices, D is the best answer here.

upvoted 1 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months ago

D is correct

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/creating-instance-with-custom-machinetype#](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/creating-instance-with-custom-machinetype#add_extended_memory_to_an_existing_vm_instance)

add\_extended\_memory\_to\_an\_existing\_vm\_instance

upvoted 2 times

..

**Umesh09**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

why do we want to stop the VM when live migration is an option I would go for Option A

upvoted 3 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months ago

I don't find how to manually initiate a live migration, its apparently a google managed process

upvoted 1 times

..

**Umesh09**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

Why not A GCP does give a live migration option.

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**ri\_unhou119**

1 year ago

Option A [Live migration] Why is it not applicable?  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Stop the VM, increase the memory to 8 GB, and start the VM.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

correct option is D  
upvoted 2 times

..

**cloud\_hunk**

1 year, 2 months ago

ques is tricky , it did not provided enough information of VM type.

if it is a custom VM then yes, you can stop and just update the memory to 8 GB. If it is standard VM then you need to change the config to n1-standard-8 which I believe is not the case here.

upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

n1-standard-8 is not 8GB, its 32GB and 8 CPU

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types>

upvoted 2 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. is the correct answer:

Stop the VM, increase the memory to 8 GB, and start the VM.

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Stop the VM, increase the memory to 8 GB, and start the VM.

upvoted 1 times

Question #50 Topic 1

You have production and test workloads that you want to deploy on Compute Engine.

Production VMs need to be in a different subnet than the

test VMs. All the

VMs must be able to reach each other over Internal IP without creating additional

routes. You need to set up VPC and the 2 subnets. Which

configuration meets these requirements?

A.

Create a single custom VPC with 2 subnets. Create each subnet in a different region and with a different CIDR range.

B.

Create a single custom VPC with 2 subnets. Create each subnet in the same region and with the same CIDR range.

C.

Create 2 custom VPCs, each with a single subnet. Create each subnet in a different region and with a different CIDR range.

D.

Create 2 custom VPCs, each with a single subnet. Create each subnet in the same region and with the same CIDR range.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**JamesBond**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 33 times

..

**nwk**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 7 months ago

Vote A

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/using-vpc#subnet-rules>

Primary and secondary ranges for subnets cannot overlap with any allocated range, any primary or secondary range of another subnet in the same network, or any IP ranges of subnets in peered networks.

upvoted 17 times

..

**Schladde**

Most Recent .

1 week, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Two subnets with same CIDR are not possible

upvoted 1 times

..

**PAUGURU**

3 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

B is wrong, try it yourself, create a new VPN and create 2 subnets in the same region. It won't let you use the same parameters(IP class,netmask) for

the 2 subnets. The error was "Operation type [insert] failed with message "Invalid IPCidrRange:

10.10.10.0/24 conflicts with existing subnetwork

'net1-2' in region 'us-central1'.'" It is obvious anyway, using the same CIDR on two subnets would require bridging capabilities that are not implemented on GCP. Networks are routed at layer 3 not bridged at layer 2 on GCP. Answer is A.  
upvoted 4 times

..

**mrmccoy007**

2 weeks, 2 days ago

Agreed. Just tried this and got the same error. A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**PAUGURU**

3 weeks, 2 days ago

VPC of course not VPN

upvoted 1 times

..

**VivekSolutionArchitect**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

I would say both A and B are correct. One VPC can span across the regions and we can have subnets segregated between 2 regions. It is best practice (suggested by all Cloud providers) to keep workloads separate, hence A could be the answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**DanielB96**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Voting for B.

No additional routing is key.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bableves**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

It is fascinating how you convince each other for A, it is B for sure, the link provided for subnet rules have nothing to do with the question, there is nothing about primary and secondary subnets, peering is outer domain routing connecting different VPCs and why should you deploy in different region? Makes no sense at all. Polatk is right, and, if you have different subnets you NEED TO CONFIGURE routing! Moreover:

[https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#intra\\_vpc\\_reqs](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#intra_vpc_reqs)

upvoted 2 times

..

**badrik**

2 weeks, 6 days ago

You ll have to understand the question properly. There is a requirement to let the environments communicate internally using the Private IP.

Given this consideration it is impossible to have this requirement met when two subnets has same CIDR ranges and the answer narrows down

Community vote distribution

A (73%) B (27%)

to A.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bableves**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

CIDR - classless inter domain routing, how can you have two domains and communicate between if you dont have additional routing set up?

upvoted 1 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is perfect

upvoted 3 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Create a single custom VPC with 2 subnets. Create each subnet in a different region and with a different CIDR range.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is Ans

upvoted 1 times

..

**polatk**

7 months, 1 week ago

I want to use 10.0.0.0/8 CIDR Range.Is it not possible to use 10.0.1.0/24 for production and 10.0.2.0/24 for demo in same region?

B may be correct answer

upvoted 7 times

..

**sunilw**

11 months, 1 week ago

Vote A

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/using-vpc#subnet-rules>

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct...no additional routing needed as same VPC  
upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Create a single custom VPC with 2 subnets. Create each subnet in a different region and with a different CIDR range.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

correct option is A  
upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**cloud\_hunk**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is the correct as que it self answer many silos like "Production VMs need to be in a different subnet than the test VMs"  
upvoted 2 times

Question #51 Topic 1

You need to create an autoscaling managed instance group for an HTTPS web application. You want to make sure that unhealthy VMs are recreated. What should you do?

A.

Create a health check on port 443 and use that when creating the Managed Instance Group.

B.

Select Multi-Zone instead of Single-Zone when creating the Managed Instance Group.

C.

In the Instance Template, add the label 'health-check'.

D.

In the Instance Template, add a startup script that sends a heartbeat to the metadata server.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:



<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/creating-groups-of-managed-instances>

..

**cesar7816**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

I'll go with A, MIGs support autohealing, load balancing, autoscaling, and auto-updating. no the Images templates, this is set up in the MIG

upvoted 48 times

..

**tanito83**

Highly Voted .

11 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is A. Please, modify it.

upvoted 9 times

..

**feg2421**

Most Recent .

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

If the health check's protocol is SSL, HTTPS, or HTTP2, it uses --port=443.

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A

C is absurd. what will adding a label do?

upvoted 3 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

A perfect

upvoted 3 times

..

**itznotme**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Create a health check on port 443 and use that when creating the Managed Instance Group.

upvoted 5 times

..

**PradeepPen**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer is A.  
upvoted 3 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Create a health check on port 443 and use that when creating the Managed Instance Group.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - A

upvoted 2 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 4 times

..

**certificationjjmmm**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Sometimes it seems to me that the official answer is wrong purposefully.

The correct answer is "A".

upvoted 2 times

..

**NonstopJo**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Community vote distribution

A (88%) 12%

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**beginnercloud**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

In this case - A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Rocket\_science**

12 months ago

Why not c?

upvoted 1 times

..

**Finger41**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

You are just adding a label, ie Key value pair for description purposes, wont do anything from a healthcheck perspective eg Environment =  
Development. Answer is A, as this gives you loadbalancing, and autohealing on the HTTPS port.  
upvoted 6 times

..

### **AD\_0525**

1 year ago

It should be A, adding a label will not recreate the VM.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **r1ck**

1 year, 1 month ago

Isn't health check done in port 80 - Http?!  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **Amara\_Michy**

1 year, 1 month ago

If the health check's protocol is TCP or HTTP , it uses --port=80 . If the health check's protocol is SSL , HTTPS , or HTTP2 , it uses --port=443  
upvoted 10 times

#### **Question #52 Topic 1**

Your company has a Google Cloud Platform project that uses BigQuery for data warehousing. Your data science team changes frequently and has few members.

You need to allow members of this team to perform queries. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A.

1. Create an IAM entry for each data scientist's user account. 2. Assign the BigQuery jobUser role to the group.

B.

1. Create an IAM entry for each data scientist's user account. 2. Assign the BigQuery dataViewer user role to the group.

C.

1. Create a dedicated Google group in Cloud Identity. 2. Add each data scientist's user account to the group. 3. Assign the BigQuery jobUser role to the group.

D.

1. Create a dedicated Google group in Cloud Identity. 2. Add each data scientist's user account to the group. 3. Assign the BigQuery dataViewer user role to the group.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/cloud-sql-federated-queries>

..

**Gini**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

C is correct because dataViewer does not allow user to perform queries. jobUser can.  
upvoted 70 times

..

**rbrto**

2 years ago

dataviewer can perform queries as well. D is correct  
upvoted 4 times

..

**FunkyTechnician**

1 year ago

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control-roles/bigquery.jobUser>

BigQuery Job User

Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project.  
upvoted 3 times

..

**Rajesh\_Arya**

4 months, 1 week ago

it can not. go through the below documentation:

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#predefined\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#predefined_roles)

upvoted 3 times

..

**kabu\_shawarib**

2 years ago

I just checked IAM roles, it doesn't have job.create like jobUser.  
upvoted 5 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months ago

How about this?

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/accesscontrol#:~:](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/accesscontrol#:~:text=Provides%20permissions%20to%20run%20jobs%2C%20including%20queries%2C%20withi)

text=Provides%20permissions%20to%20run%20jobs%2C%20including%20queries%2C%20withi  
n%20the%20project.

upvoted 1 times

..

## **zukko78**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

C is correct, doc's said: When applied to a dataset, dataViewer provides permissions to:

Read the dataset's metadata and to list tables in the dataset.

Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.

When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

upvoted 36 times

..

## **spudleymcdudley**

1 year, 10 months ago

listen to this guy, he's right

upvoted 2 times

..

## **spudleymcdudley**

1 year, 10 months ago

Ref 'D' data viewer = When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

upvoted 3 times

..

## **yash412000**

Most Recent .

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Community vote distribution

C (65%) D (35%)

DATA VIEWER HAS NO PERMISSIONS TO RUN JOBS

WHERE AS JOB USER HAS PERMISSIONS TO RUN QUERIES

upvoted 3 times

..

## **rachelsona**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## **Pryse\_\_**

1 month, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is the correct answer, jobUser gives access to view and perform queries. Plus it is best practice to make a group per google and giving that group said permissions.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Nilya08**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Ans is C

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

BigQuery Job User

(roles/bigquery.jobUser)

Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project.

BigQuery Metadata Viewer

(roles/bigquery.metadataViewer)

When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to:

Read metadata from the table or view.

When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to:

List tables and views in the dataset.

Read metadata from the dataset's tables and views.

When applied at the project or organization level, this role provides permissions to:

List all datasets and read metadata for all datasets in the project.

List all tables and views and read metadata for all tables and views in the project.

upvoted 1 times

..

**MysteriumR**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct:

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/running-queries#required\\_permissions](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/running-queries#required_permissions)

upvoted 1 times

..

**arathefu**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

They only need viewer, since they are NOT running jobs:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/running-queries>

upvoted 1 times

..

**jimt9999**

1 month, 4 weeks ago

Correct answer is C, BigQuery JobUser has the following permissions: Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project.

DataViewer does not allow you to query, just read data and metadata in table sets.

upvoted 2 times

..

**oracle111**

3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Others were saying this before me. But just needed to vote :)

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/running-queries>

"Each of the following predefined IAM roles includes the permissions that you need to query a table:

roles/bigquery.dataEditor

roles/bigquery.dataOwner

roles/bigquery.dataViewer

"

upvoted 3 times

..

### **Prithivi274**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

performing queries is a "job", dataViewer can view the table and data but cant run jobs, so its option C

upvoted 3 times

..

### **Deax**

3 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

I think D is correct based on this from the docs:

"When you assign access to a dataset, there are 3 options:

Can view maps to the bigquery.dataViewer role for that dataset.

Can edit maps to the bigquery.dataEditor role for that dataset.

Is owner maps to the bigquery.dataOwner role for that dataset.

The minimum access required for a user to run a query is Can view."

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/bi-engine-data-studio#required\\_permissions](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/bi-engine-data-studio#required_permissions)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **ArunTaneja**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is the correct one.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#bigquery>

upvoted 2 times

..

### **afooh**

4 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer.

Can BigQuery dataViewer run queries? NO

The dataViewer, dataEditor, and dataOwner roles are essentially the same as the primitive roles except for two things: First, you can assign these

roles to users for individual datasets, and second, they don't give users permission to run jobs or queries.

upvoted 1 times

..

**arathefu**

2 months, 1 week ago

Yes they can: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/running-queries>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rakesh\_SAP**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

I think D is correct, because jobuser role is intended to create the jobs. In the question "Job" is not referred.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

D is correct because of this --> [https://cloud.google.com/bi-engine/docs/getting-started-data-studio#required\\_permissions](https://cloud.google.com/bi-engine/docs/getting-started-data-studio#required_permissions)

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

C

BigQuery Job User

(roles/bigquery.jobUser)

Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project.

Lowest-level resources where you can grant this role:

Project

upvoted 1 times

..

**shinqw**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

D

From question:

"\* You need to allow members of this team to perform queries\* "

To run queries in table it's enough to have roles/bigquery.dataViewer

-----

Source:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/running-queries>

upvoted 1 times

..

**alshad**

4 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #53 Topic 1

Your company has a 3-tier solution running on Compute Engine. The configuration of the current infrastructure is shown below.



Each tier has a service account that is associated with all instances within it. You need to enable communication on TCP port 8080 between tiers as follows:

• Instances in tier #1 must communicate with tier #2.

• Instances in tier #2 must communicate with tier #3.

What should you do?

A.

1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: • Targets: all instances

• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to

10.0.2.0/24) • Protocols: allow all 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: • Targets: all instances • Source filter:

IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24) • Protocols: allow all

B.

1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: • Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account • Source filter: all

instances with tier #1 service account • Protocols: allow TCP:8080 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: • Targets:

all instances with tier #3 service account • Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account • Protocols: allow TCP: 8080

C.

1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: • Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account • Source filter: all

instances with tier #1 service account • Protocols: allow all 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: • Targets: all

instances with tier #3 service account • Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account • Protocols: allow all

D.

1. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings: • Targets: all instances • Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to

10.0.2.0/24) • Protocols: allow TCP: 8080 2. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings: • Targets: all instances • Source

filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24) • Protocols: allow TCP: 8080

**Correct Answer:**

B

...

**kopper2019**

Highly Voted

1 year, 1 month ago

if you see closely, port 8080 and service account is required so B is the answer without reading all answers

upvoted 13 times

...

**GCPjunkie**

4 months ago

Love they way you think, drill down to the important details.

upvoted 1 times

## Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

### **sunilw**

Highly Voted .

11 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 10 times

..

### **obeythefist**

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

This question is designed to waste your time during the exam by making you read all those long answers. Remember that part of exam technique

is not about knowing the product at all, but understanding multiple choice questions.

For example when two answers are very similar to each other, this can increase the likelihood that the correct answer is one of those two.

In this case it's an easy process of elimination as all answers are similar, we just need to filter out the wrong ones (and whacking the wrong answer in an exam is sometimes the best way to find the right one).

Two answers mention port 8080, and two mention all ports. Obviously we just need port 8080, so we can immediately eliminate those two

questions that want all ports open. That gives us a 50/50 chance of getting this question right.

Of the remaining answers, one says "ingress" and the other "egress". We know that by default egress is permitted and ingress is not, so that makes

"b" the only surviving choice.

upvoted 5 times

..

### **Jerickson**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### **[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### **vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: .€¢ Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account .€¢ Source filter: all instances

with tier #1 service account .€¢ Protocols: allow TCP:8080 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: .€¢ Targets: all instances  
with tier #3 service account .€¢ Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account .€¢  
Protocols: allow TCP: 8080  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - B

upvoted 1 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**shankyomre01**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 4 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: .€¢ Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account .€¢ Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account .€¢ Protocols: allow TCP:8080 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: .€¢ Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account .€¢ Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account .€¢ Protocols: allow TCP: 8080  
upvoted 2 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

Vote for 'B'  
upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

Option D is egress - So eliminated

upvoted 1 times

..

**The\_Bro**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 4 times

Question #54 Topic 1

You are given a project with a single Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and a single subnetwork in the us-central1 region. There is a Compute Engine instance hosting an application in this subnetwork. You need to deploy a new instance in the same project in the europe-west1 region. This new instance needs access to the application. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A.

1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in europe-west1. 2. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.

B.

1. Create a VPC and a subnetwork in europe-west1. 2. Expose the application with an internal load balancer. 3. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the load balancer's address as the endpoint.

C.

1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in europe-west1. 2. Use Cloud VPN to connect the two subnetworks. 3. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.

D.

1. Create a VPC and a subnetwork in europe-west1. 2. Peer the 2 VPCs. 3. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**Agents89**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

A is correct

upvoted 33 times

..

## Bableves

Most Recent .

1 month, 2 weeks ago

A cannot be good, I mean guys you are not good at networking, if you have two different subnets, you cannot use an IP from the other subnet, just randomly, you have to "give access" which means you have to connect to the two subnets somehow, it would be better with routing, but VPN does the job...

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/concepts/overview>

Cloud VPN securely connects your peer network to your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network through an IPsec VPN connection. Traffic traveling between the two networks is encrypted by one VPN gateway and then decrypted by the other VPN gateway. This action protects your data as it travels over the internet. You can also connect two instances of Cloud VPN to each other.  
upvoted 1 times

..

## JelloMan

1 month ago

In GCP, VPC's are global - and subnets across different regions can be accessed using private IP's (no VPN setup required).  
upvoted 6 times

..

## Vidyaji

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is perfect  
upvoted 2 times

..

## vishnukumartr

6 months, 1 week ago

A. 1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in europe-west1. 2. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.  
upvoted 1 times

..

## Jaira1256

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - A  
upvoted 2 times

..

## Deeska

7 months, 1 week ago

Subnets are global. A is correct  
upvoted 3 times

..

**piyu1515**

3 days, 20 hours ago

VPC ARE GLOBAL, SUBNETS ARE REGIONAL

upvoted 1 times

..

**akshaychavan7**

5 days, 14 hours ago

subnets are regional!

upvoted 1 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

A is the correct option

upvoted 3 times

..

**AD\_0525**

1 year ago

Could someone please explain if C can be an option as well.

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

**Finger41**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

Cloud VPN is used when connecting on-premise infrastructure to the cloud. In this case creating a new subnet in a new region, and using the

internal IP to communicate is sufficient enough to fulfill the requirements.

upvoted 7 times

..

**sanhoo**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

cloud VPN is not to connect two subnets in same VPC. It is usually to connect on-premises computer to cloud. we just need a separate subnet

because of a separate region. The subnet can stay in same VPC that way they can talk to each other with private IP. Hence A is correct.

upvoted 4 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is the correct option

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. 1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in europe-west1. 2. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**padma29**

1 year, 2 months ago

why not option D? Someone explain please

upvoted 2 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

no need to create another VPC, just another subnet in another region in the same VPC they will communicate transparently

upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

Why you want to create a separate NETWORK (VPC) , when we can do connection by creating a separate subnet inside the same VPC..And when

in same VPC, resources can access each other using internal IP adress

upvoted 2 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. is the correct answer:

1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in europe-west1. 2. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.

upvoted 1 times

..

## GCP\_Student1

1 year, 3 months ago

A. 1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in europe-west1. 2. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private

address as the endpoint.

upvoted 1 times

..

## Gohs

1 year, 3 months ago

Ans: A

Adding an internal load balancer will increase total cost which isn't even necessary at all.

upvoted 1 times

..

## DucSiu

1 year, 3 months ago

A. 1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in europe-west1. 2. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private

address as the endpoint.

upvoted 2 times

Question #55 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

## Gini

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

The question mentioned that "GKE container emitted a huge number of logs", in my opinion A is correct.



upvoted 43 times

..

**berezinsn**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

A correct

upvoted 11 times

..

**JelloMan**

Most Recent .

2 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct. Target GKE containers since that is what is emitting the most logs

upvoted 1 times

..

**POOJA3808**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE container resource.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Durgesh1997**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is right answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankit2021**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is ans

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE container resource.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

A is right

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE container resource.

upvoted 3 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

Vote for A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is the Answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is the Answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**kartikjena31**

1 year, 2 months ago

Ans is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. is the correct answer:

1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE container resource.

upvoted 1 times

Question #56 Topic 1

You have a website hosted on App Engine standard environment. You want 1% of your users to see a new test version of the website. You want to minimize complexity. What should you do?

A.

Deploy the new version in the same application and use the --migrate option.

B.

Deploy the new version in the same application and use the --splits option to give a weight of 99 to the current version and a weight of 1 to the new version.

C.

Create a new App Engine application in the same project. Deploy the new version in that application. Use the App Engine library to proxy 1% of the requests to the new version.

D.

Create a new App Engine application in the same project. Deploy the new version in that application. Configure your network load balancer to send 1% of the traffic to that new application.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**yasu**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

I will prefer B as the answer.. why we need create new application?

upvoted 45 times

..

**sanhoo**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

Agree B is correct. creating a new application in the same project for app engine is anyways not possible.

upvoted 5 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months ago

more over, in app engine we cannot create "new application", we have to create a new Project to do that, an app engine projet has 1 application

(which can have multiple versions and services)  
upvoted 9 times

..

### **Gini**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

I agree with yasu. And only one app engine can exist in one project. B is the best choice, simple and easy.

upvoted 15 times

..

### **Durgesh1997**

Most Recent .

3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is the correct answer as there is only one app engine can be created per project

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Priyankahere**

4 months, 1 week ago

This question was there , go with community answers.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

B,

--splits exists for such requirements

upvoted 1 times

..

### **vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Deploy the new version in the same application and use the --splits option to give a weight of 99 to the current version and a weight of 1 to the new version.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - B

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Rahul183**

9 months ago

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

Option-(B)

upvoted 2 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Agraved**

1 year ago

Answer is B, new application is not possible at all.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is the only correct option

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Deploy the new version in the same application and use the --splits option to give a weight of 99 to the current version and a weight of 1 to the new version.

upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. is the correct answer:

Deploy the new version in the same application and use the --splits option to give a weight of 99 to the current version and a weight of 1 to the new version.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Deploy the new version in the same application and use the --splits option to give a weight of 99 to the current version and a weight of 1 to the new version.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **iPablo26**

1 year, 3 months ago

I think B is the answer

upvoted 1 times

### Question #57 Topic 1

You have a web application deployed as a managed instance group. You have a new version of the application to gradually deploy. Your web application is currently receiving live web traffic. You want to ensure that the available capacity does not decrease during the deployment. What should you do?

A.

Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 0 and maxUnavailable set to 1.

B.

Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 1 and maxUnavailable set to 0.

C.

Create a new managed instance group with an updated instance template. Add the group to the backend service for the load balancer.

When all instances in the new managed instance group are healthy, delete the old managed instance group.

D.

Create a new instance template with the new application version. Update the existing managed instance group with the new instance template. Delete the instances in the managed instance group to allow the managed instance group to recreate the instance using the new instance template.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

### **Carls**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

Correct option is B. We need to ensure the global capacity remains intact, for that reason we need to establish maxUnavailable to 0. On the other hand, we need to ensure new instances can be created. We do that by establishing the maxSurge to 1. Option C is more expensive and more difficult to set up and option D won't meet requirements since it won't keep global capacity intact.

upvoted 76 times

..

**JavierCorrea**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 8 months ago

I take my own previous comment back. It's definitely B.

upvoted 18 times

..

**Durgesh1997**

Most Recent .

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

max\_surge to 1 and max\_unavailable to 0

upvoted 1 times

..

**Priyankahere**

4 months, 1 week ago

This was there in exam, I went with B.

upvoted 4 times

..

**shputhan**

4 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is B

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#max\\_unavailable](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#max_unavailable)

upvoted 1 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is right, that's exactly what the option is for

upvoted 1 times

..

**rafsrod**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**hellof20**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Option B is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Option B is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is perfect

upvoted 1 times

..

**CK389**

6 months ago

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 1 and maxUnavailable set to 0.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - B

upvoted 2 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**NonstopJo**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**SANDEEP21M**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times



..

**Litan**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

B Correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #58 Topic 1

You are building an application that stores relational data from users. Users across the globe will use this application. Your CTO is concerned about the scaling requirements because the size of the user base is unknown. You need to implement a database solution that can scale with your user growth with minimum configuration changes. Which storage solution should you use?

A.

Cloud SQL

B.

Cloud Spanner

C.

Cloud Firestore

D.

Cloud Datastore

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**Fidget\_**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

B

Cloud SQL for small relational data, scaled manually

Cloud Spanner for relational data, scaled automatically

Cloud Firestore for app-based data(?)

Cloud Datastore for non-relational data

Correct me if i'm wrong

upvoted 72 times

..

**karol\_wu**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

in my opinion correct is B

upvoted 29 times

..

**TheScalator**

Most Recent .

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**k8sdr**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct Cloud spanner can scale across regions

upvoted 2 times

..

**look1**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B only

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Cloud Spanner

upvoted 1 times

..

**Jaira1256**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - B

upvoted 1 times

..

**player496**

7 months ago

its B. if there is a word 'global' or 'world', in the usecase then blindly go for spanner

upvoted 3 times

..

**Litan**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

B Correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bala13**

12 months ago

for globalization and relational data...Cloud spanner is correct Option B

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**jahnu**

1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Cloud Spanner

upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer is B. because cloud spanner is global

upvoted 1 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

When you see "relational data" ,"globe"the answer always cloud spanner

upvoted 3 times

..

**pas77**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

Not really. Cloud SQL is also relational. The answer is B, but not for that specific reason.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Devgela**

1 year, 2 months ago

Keywords global. Is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**chithra1990**

1 year, 2 months ago

When you see Global and Relational - and requires Scaling keywords - Option B is correct Cloud Spanner

upvoted 3 times

Question #59 Topic 1

You are the organization and billing administrator for your company. The engineering team has the Project Creator role on the organization. You do not want the engineering team to be able to link projects to the billing account. Only the finance team should be able to link a project to a billing

account, but they should not be able to make any other changes to projects. What should you do?

A.

Assign the finance team only the Billing Account User role on the billing account.

B.

Assign the engineering team only the Billing Account User role on the billing account.

C.

Assign the finance team the Billing Account User role on the billing account and the Project Billing Manager role on the organization.

D.

Assign the engineering team the Billing Account User role on the billing account and the Project Billing Manager role on the organization.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**Bharathy**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

Option A is correct, as we don't want the engineering team to link projects to billing account and want only the Finance team. Billing Account User role will help to link projects to the billing account...

upvoted 60 times

..

**BobbyFlash**

7 months, 1 week ago

I would also go with A. I would think they are trying to get a quick answer from you as "Billing Administrator": engineering team already has the project creator role; you just would want finance team to link (and only) link projects to billing accounts, nothing else. Maybe the key phrase here is "but they should not be able to make any other changes to projects" and that would include the action of unlinking projects.

upvoted 5 times

..

**naveedpk00**

1 year, 9 months ago

Option A is incorrect: Reason-

This role has very restricted permissions, so you can grant it broadly, typically in combination with Project Creator. These two roles allow a user to create new projects linked to the billing account on which the role is granted.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access>

I will go with option C.

upvoted 27 times

..

**willy\_p**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

The question states that the user should ONLY link projects to billing accounts and nothing more. This is why I think A would be the best answer for this scenario.

upvoted 4 times

..

**fishnoodlesoup**

5 months, 1 week ago

The question states that Finance department should ONLY be able to link projects to billing accounts.

If you look at the definition of Project Billing Creator:

Project Billing Manager

(roles/billing.projectManager) Link/unlink the project to/from a billing account.

It also gives permissions to unlink. Hence, A is correct.

upvoted 6 times

..

**Hasaaaaan**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

Billing Account User also enables the user to make changes in resources.

upvoted 1 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

wrong : you can't link project to billing accounts without Project billing manager.

C is Correct

upvoted 7 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

my bad , it seems A,C are both technically correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**measme**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 12 months ago

for me is C:

[https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify-project#permissions\\_required\\_for\\_this\\_task\\_2](https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify-project#permissions_required_for_this_task_2)

"Roles with adequate permissions to perform this task:

\* Project Owner or Project Billing Manager on the project, AND Billing Account Administrator or Billing Account User for the target Cloud Billing account."

upvoted 40 times

Community vote distribution

C (55%) A (45%)

..

### **obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

The question states that the finance group should not be able to make changes to existing projects. Granting the finance team organizational level Billing Account Administrator will allow them to make changes to other projects. C cannot be correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **JelloMan**

Most Recent .

2 days, 5 hours ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Project Billing Manager - Link/unlink the project to/from a billing account

Billing Account User - Link projects to billing accounts (CANNOT UNLINK!!!)

Therefore, A is my final answer b/c you want the finance team to only link (pay attention to question when it says "link billing acc but no other actions") <----X Other actions are unlinking!!! Obviously engineering team should not get applied any other permission.

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/59559885/project-billing-manager-vs-billing-account-user-gcp>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **nishant11**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

Ans is C

From official doc-This role has very restricted permissions, so you can grant it broadly. When granted in combination with Project Creator, the two roles allow a user to create new projects linked to the billing account on which the Billing Account User role is granted. Or, when granted in combination with the Project Billing Manager role, the two roles allow a user to link and unlink projects on the billing account on which the Billing Account User role is granted.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **wael\_tn**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

I was going for A. But after reading this documentation, I can confirm it's C.

"When granted in combination with the Billing Account User role, the Project Billing Manager role allows a user to attach the project to the billing account, but does not grant any rights over resources. Project Owners can use this role to allow someone else to manage the billing for the project

without granting them resource access."

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access#overview-of-cloud-billing-roles-in-cloud-iam>

upvoted 4 times

..

### **Harish\_AP**

1 month, 1 week ago

Option C is Correct.

When granted in combination with the Billing Account User role, the Project Billing Manager role allows a user to attach the project to the billing account, but does not grant any rights over resources. Project Owners can use this role to allow someone else to manage the billing for the project without granting them resource access.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **gp021**

1 month, 1 week ago

A is correct

[https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/onboarding-checklist#important\\_roles\\_3](https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/onboarding-checklist#important_roles_3)

Role: Billing User

Billing Users can:

- Link Projects to billing accounts, but cannot unlink them

- View costs

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Bableves**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A for sure

upvoted 1 times

..

### **zaxma**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct.

A needs another permission to do this work

This role has very restricted permissions, so you can grant it broadly. When granted in combination with Project Creator, the two roles allow a user to create new projects linked to the billing account on which the 'Billing Account User role' is granted. Or, when granted in combination with the 'Project Billing Manager' role, the two roles allow a user to link and unlink projects on the billing account on which the Billing Account User role is granted.

upvoted 1 times

..

**danyginj**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A we don't want the engineering team to link projects!

upvoted 1 times

..

**JelloMan**

2 months ago

Most definitely A. Heres why, look at this part of the question: Only the finance team should be able to **\*\*link a project\*\*** to a billing account, but

they should **\*\*not be able to make any other changes\*\*** to projects.

Now read the permissions for billing.user role: <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access#overview-of-cloud-billing-roles-incloud-iam>

upvoted 1 times

..

**BigQuery**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

OPTION C IS CORRECT.

If you look at the definition of Project Billing MANAGER:

Project Billing Manager

(roles/billing.projectManager) Link/unlink the project to/from a billing account.

It also gives permissions to unlink. Hence, C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Kevin\_29**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct.

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access>

upvoted 1 times

..

**pgb54**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Option A because the question does not say that team should be able to UNLINK billing accounts from projects.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Aleka\_T**

3 months ago

"You do not want the engineering team to be able to link projects to the billing account", So the correct answer to me is A



upvoted 1 times

..

**brvinod**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

While Billing Account User can connect billing account to project, the user also needs some permissions on the project, which in the case of A is not clear. Option C gives permissions to both the billing account and the project. Hence my vote is for C.

upvoted 2 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

The question specifically states that the financial group should not be able to change other projects, but billing account admin at the organizational level will allow that.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chris\_zhang**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer C is correct.

Link project to a Cloud Billing account need :

billing.resourceAssociations.create (Billing Account User)

AND

resourceManager.projects.createBillingAssignment (Project Billing Manager)

[https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify-](https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify-project#change_the_billing_account_for_a_project)

[project#change\\_the\\_billing\\_account\\_for\\_a\\_project](https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify-project#change_the_billing_account_for_a_project)

upvoted 2 times

**Question #60 Topic 1**

You have an application running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) with cluster autoscaling enabled. The application exposes a TCP endpoint.

There are several replicas of this application. You have a Compute Engine instance in the same region, but in another Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), called gce-network, that has no overlapping IP ranges with the first VPC. This instance needs to connect to the application on GKE. You want to minimize effort. What should you do?

A.

1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend. 2. Set the service's externalTrafficPolicy to Cluster. 3. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.

B.

1. In GKE, create a Service of type NodePort that uses the application's Pods as backend. 2. Create a Compute Engine instance called proxy

with 2 network interfaces, one in each VPC. 3. Use iptables on this instance to forward traffic from gce-network to the GKE nodes. 4. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of proxy in gce-network as endpoint. C.

1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend. 2. Add an annotation to this service: cloud.google.com/load-balancer-type: Internal 3. Peer the two VPCs together. 4. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.

D.

1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend. 2. Add a Cloud Armor Security Policy to the load balancer that whitelists the internal IPs of the MIG's instances. 3. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**someoneinthecloud**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I believe it's A. It's never mentioned in the question that traffic cannot go through the Internet but it's mentioned that effort should be minimized.

A requires a lot less effort than C to accomplish the same (no VPC peering, per example).

upvoted 34 times

..

**pgb54**

3 months ago

Totally agree. I had the same thought and looked through the question for any indication that the traffic must be private.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago

Ans: A . This sounds correct and avoids unnecessary steps in C. C is also correct but compared to it, A is much easier to achieve. Go over

Kubernetes Loadbalancer concepts to get more details. Initially i was thinking C is the Answer.

but after putting some time on K8's Network -

changed my mind to A.

upvoted 8 times

..

**AmitKM**

1 year, 9 months ago

Yeah, I feel the same. Nowhere does it say that the traffic has to be internal. But it does say "minimal effort" which I feel is option A.  
upvoted 7 times

..

**juancambb**

Highly Voted .

2 years ago

i think C is better solution, the solution A pass traffic through public internet, also C by internal network and the "no overlap ips" in the statement suggest that.  
upvoted 32 times

..

**pgb54**

Most Recent .

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

See someoneinthecloud's answer  
upvoted 2 times

..

**tigerbaer**

3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is less complex than C -> Go for A  
upvoted 2 times

..

**uganeshku**

5 months ago

C is correct because an internal load balancer will create a private IP address that the compute engine instance can connect to after configuring VPC peering.  
upvoted 4 times

..

**uganeshku**

5 months ago

A is incorrect because even though it works, the traffic between the GKE cluster and the Compute engine will need to go through the public Internet, which should be avoided if possible.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Community vote distribution

C (60%) A (40%)

The question doesn't state that's a problem, and the question requires least effort option.  
Peering two VPC's is a lot of effort.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**Gabocr2021**

5 months ago

ANS: C

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/internal-load-balancing>  
clients in a VPC network connected to the LoadBalancer network using VPC Network Peering  
can also access the Service

upvoted 3 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

A is technically correct, it is not mentioned that the traffic is not allowed to go through the internet. Therefore, A requires minimal effort in comparison to C.

upvoted 2 times

..

**kimharsh**

5 months, 1 week ago

But how the 2 VPC will talk to each other in A? if you think the externalTrafficPolicy please read the documentation

(<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/service-parameters>)

Ans should be C

upvoted 3 times

..

**bgallet**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Both A and C would work

But C is more secure

upvoted 3 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is perfect

upvoted 3 times

..

**kimharsh**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Why A? it should be C, how the 2 VPC reaches each other

If you think the externalTrafficPolicy will allow the GKE Nodes to reach the internet , then please read the documentation

(<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/service-parameters>)

the question said "with minimum effort " because it thought you will select B as it's also correct but it's very lengthy process comparing to C

upvoted 4 times

..

**Ridhanya**

6 months ago

The load balancer is accessible only in the chosen region of your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network on an internal IP address. so peering is needed. option c it is

upvoted 3 times

..

**Ridhanya**

6 months ago

I take my comment back, because when we define type:LoadBalancer in gke deployments, it creates an external load balancer so the service is accessible from the internet. so it should be accessible from the internet and different vpcs shouldnt matter. option a seems right (minimum effort)

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.  
2. Set the service's externalTrafficPolicy to Cluster. 3.

Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

C is right.

How are you going to establish connection between independent VPCs in A?

upvoted 4 times

..

**dttncl**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe the answer is C.

The question has given out hints that VPC peering should be used in this scenario such as the cluster wanting to communicate with an instance in another VPC, No overlapping IP addresses...

upvoted 4 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct. It's true Internal TCP/UDP Load Balancing is only for the same VPC network, but that's where VPC Network Peering comes in.

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/internal-load-balancing>

upvoted 1 times

..

**WindDriver**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

I go with A, because C is "wrong" :)

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/internal-load-balancing>

Using an internal TCP/UDP load balancer

This page explains how to create a Compute Engine internal TCP/UDP load balancer on Google Kubernetes Engine.

Internal TCP/UDP Load Balancing makes your cluster's services accessible to applications outside of your cluster that use the same VPC network and are located in the same Google Cloud region.

SAME VPC NETWORK IS NEEDED, and "another Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)" is mentioned.

upvoted 1 times

..

**tigerbaer**

3 months, 1 week ago

You are not correct. Read the full description: "In addition, clients in a VPC network connected to the LoadBalancer network using VPC Network

Peering can also access the Service."

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ridhanya**

6 months ago

isn't that why vpc peering is mentioned in option c?

upvoted 2 times

..

**contaexamtopics**

1 year ago

Very confusing - finally what to choose...

A or C ??

upvoted 2 times

Question #61 Topic 1

Your organization is a financial company that needs to store audit log files for 3 years.

Your organization has hundreds of Google Cloud projects.

You need to implement a cost-effective approach for log file retention. What should you do?

A.

Create an export to the sink that saves logs from Cloud Audit to BigQuery.

B.

Create an export to the sink that saves logs from Cloud Audit to a Coldline Storage bucket.

C.

Write a custom script that uses logging API to copy the logs from Stackdriver logs to BigQuery.

D.

Export these logs to Cloud Pub/Sub and write a Cloud Dataflow pipeline to store logs to Cloud SQL.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

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

..

**yasu**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 2 months ago

Why not B? cost effective

upvoted 45 times

..

**uganeshku**

5 months ago

B is correct because Coldline Storage is the perfect service to store audit logs from all the projects and is very cost-efficient as well. Coldline

Storage is a very low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data.

upvoted 2 times

..

**lxs**

7 months ago

BigQuery data after 90 days has the same cost for storage as Cloud Storage Nearline. Storing it in Cloud Storage adds more costs for data

retrival if the class is i.e archival

upvoted 1 times

..

**Gini**

Highly Voted .

2 years, 1 month ago

if it is all about cost, B is the best. However, speaking of "audit" you probably need to access the data once in a while, which Coldline storage might

not be ideal for this case I guess? I would go for A in the exam though.

upvoted 19 times

..

**boof**

8 months ago

I would play it safe and interpret the question literally, implying that they will only store the audit logs and not be accessing them a lot.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Ale1973**

1 year, 8 months ago

Be strong!!! If B is the best, go for B!!!

upvoted 9 times

..

**pas77**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

The question is clearly saying cost effect. BQ is one of the most expensive services in GCP.

upvoted 2 times

..

**akshaychavan7**

Most Recent

4 days, 23 hours ago

As per the Google recommended practice, audit logs are (by default) stored inside cloud storage. If cloud storage is a google recommended

solution then it must be cost effective.

upvoted 1 times

..

**rafsrod**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**maahibhai**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

b is the right option

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B would be the right choice. The requirement doesn't say about analysis. Hence Coldline bucket storage would be cost effective.

upvoted 1 times

..

**arapin**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**



## Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Logs are not structured data and relational databases are not a good fit. That excludes SQL. Besides that, the most cost effective solution of the 4 is under B, the Coldline storage bucket.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Create an export to the sink that saves logs from Cloud Audit to a Coldline Storage bucket.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **NonstopJo**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **dttncl**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B.

Question says audit log files will be stored for 3 years. Coldline storage is perfect for storing objects for years.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Litan**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

B seems correct to me  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **jay1992**

9 months ago

B is correct option... please refer <https://tutorialsdojo.com/google-cloud-logging/>  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **sudav**

9 months ago

B - Coldline Storage is the perfect service to store audit logs from all the projects and is very cost-efficient as well. Coldline Storage is a very-lowcost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is a better choice than Standard Storage or Nearline Storage in scenarios where slightly lower availability, a 90-day minimum storage duration, and higher costs for data access are acceptable tradeoffs for lowered at-rest storage costs. Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter.

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**Nelson2080**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

I Agree with B I found this snippet:

When you load data into BigQuery from Cloud Storage, you are not charged for the load operation, but you do incur charges for storing the data in Cloud Storage. After the data is loaded into BigQuery, the data is subject to BigQuery's storage pricing.

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**sunilw**

11 months, 1 week ago

Option B:

Supported destinations for logs exports: Cloud Storage, BigQuery and Pub/Sub out of which Cloud Storage more suitable.

Cloud Storage: JSON files stored in Cloud Storage buckets; provides inexpensive, long-term storage.

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export#supported-destinations>

upvoted 2 times

..

**Umesh09**

1 year ago

Option B: Coldline is the most cost effective option for data that is not required for analysis

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #62 Topic 1

You want to run a single caching HTTP reverse proxy on GCP for a latency-sensitive website. This specific reverse proxy consumes almost no CPU. You want to have a 30-GB in-memory cache, and need an additional 2 GB of memory for the rest of the processes. You want to minimize cost. How should you run this reverse proxy?

A.

Create a Cloud Memorystore for Redis instance with 32-GB capacity.

B.

Run it on Compute Engine, and choose a custom instance type with 6 vCPUs and 32 GB of memory.

C.

Package it in a container image, and run it on Kubernetes Engine, using n1-standard-32 instances as nodes.

D.

Run it on Compute Engine, choose the instance type n1-standard-1, and add an SSD persistent disk of 32 GB.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**jzh**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Go to cloud console and create instance

select Memorystore with Basic tier, select us-central1 and us-central1-a, and capacity 32GB, the cost estimate is \$0.023/GB/hr

select VM instance with custom machine type with 6 vCPUs and 32 GB memory, the same region and zone as Memorystore setting, the cost estimate is \$0.239/hr

Option B will definitely cost more as it adds on CPU usage cost even it uses little in this scenario, but still charge you. So answer is A from real

practice example.

upvoted 38 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

and what about HTTP, how are you supporting that with Redis?

upvoted 2 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

A quick Bing search shows a number of solutions for caching HTTP services with Redis.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mexblood1**

1 year, 8 months ago

Using pricing calculator matching 730 hrs per month for both.. Memorystore is 537.28 per month and vm (6 cpus 32 gb memory) is 174.41 per

month. So vm is still cheaper even with 6 cpus.

upvoted 5 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

I agree its cheaper, but 2 drawbacks, 1 hit latency, 2 you need to install cache plain won't help even if check. So still think A.

upvoted 3 times

..

## **[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

Typo correct my statements. There are 2 issues If you create a VM how every cheap there will be a hit with latency when communicating

with it. Second, you will need to install/implement a caching system on that.

Whereas cloud memorystore for redis is designed for the sole purpose of HTTP caching which has very low latency compared to any other solution we are thinking of doing.

upvoted 2 times

..

## **FenixRa73**

1 year, 4 months ago

$\$0.023 * 32 = \$0.736$

is it cheaper?

upvoted 3 times

..

## **SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

I agree with you

upvoted 1 times

..

## **ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer should be A:

The question mention "You want to have a 30-GB in-memory cache, and need an additional 2 GB of memory for the rest of the processes"

What is Google Cloud Memorystore?

Overview. Cloud Memorystore for Redis is a fully managed Redis service for Google Cloud Platform. Applications running on Google Cloud

Platform can achieve extreme performance by leveraging the highly scalable, highly available, and secure Redis service without the burden of

managing complex Redis deployments.

upvoted 30 times

..

## **ESP\_SAP**

1 year, 9 months ago

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Just to complement the answer:

We are looking for "latency-sensitive website"

What it's good for

Memorystore for Redis provides a fast, in-memory store for use cases that require fast, real-time processing of data. From simple caching use

cases to real time analytics, Memorystore for Redis provides the performance you need. Caching: Cache is an integral part of modern application architectures. Memorystore for Redis provides low latency access and high throughput for heavily accessed data, compared to accessing the data from a disk based backend store. Session management, frequently accessed queries, scripts, and pages are common examples of caching. [https://cloud.google.com/memorystore/docs/redis/redis-overview#what\\_its\\_good\\_for](https://cloud.google.com/memorystore/docs/redis/redis-overview#what_its_good_for) upvoted 14 times

..

### **[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

I agree with your reasoning. Given that the question stresses that this is for a 'latency sensitive website', that's a clue that Redis is part of the answer. Even if spinning up a similarly sized VM were more cost effective, I can't find any documentation that this would provide sufficiently low latency as a memory cache. Yes, you want to keep costs low, but not if it causes your latency-sensitive website problems. Thus I agree that option A is the answer. upvoted 2 times

..

### **magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

Agree, don't think anything you create with the Compute Engine will meet the "You want to have a 30-GB in-memory cache" requirement...that's a very different technology upvoted 2 times

..

### **browneyes1985**

Most Recent .

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Memorystore offers various sizes to fit any budget. Pricing varies with settings—including how much capacity, how many replicas and which region you provision. Memorystore also offers per-second billing and instances and is easy to start and stop. upvoted 1 times

..

### **luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Memory store is for chaching content upvoted 2 times

..

### **Raz0r**

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is right:

Is Redis a reverse proxy server?

nginx-redis-proxy is a reverse proxy based on nginx and redis to cache objects (web pages and more).

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

I would go with A

upvoted 1 times

..

**ahmadjw**

6 months, 1 week ago

Hello everybody, i purchased the exam from the certification-questions website ... 45% of questions are not the same as discussed in the comment.

Also the certification-question help says that their dump are pretty sure. Would plz any one help where to get the right answer, from here or any

other dump. And should I take the first comment as the right answer?

upvoted 4 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Create a Cloud Memorystore for Redis instance with 32-GB capacity.

upvoted 2 times

..

**AshisKumar**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**gerhardbl**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

My answer is B. You guys are all forgetting that you cannot run a proxy just on Redis. The question even says: "need an additional 2 GB of memory

for the rest of the processes". You cannot use Memorystore as memory for such other processes; you'll need a VM to run the proxy. 6 vCPUs says

nothing about the compute power, it could be 6 vCPUs of a very modest CPU type. Cost does not play a role here, you simply cannot get this done

with answer A.

upvoted 4 times

..

**peter77**

8 months, 1 week ago

Redis behaves like a reverse proxy. And the whole point here is to have content cached so you keep the latency low. Having a caching server in a VM is an aberration and a terrible architectural choice.

It's A 100%.

upvoted 2 times

..

**ready2rock**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm sorry - is Redis a reverse proxy server? I don't think it is so I go with B. If it is a reverse cache proxy then A, but I don't think it is

upvoted 3 times

..

**accuracy23**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct. Redis is an in memory key/value store. It won't proxy requests.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Umesh09**

1 year ago

Option B : Caching/latency is the key work

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct...microsecond latency

upvoted 1 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 2 months ago

Here we have 2 main points to think if price -> Vm is cheaper than memstore

but when it comes to latency-sensitive website -> memory store is the best.

No, what should i choose?

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

how to proxy HTTP requests with Redis?

upvoted 1 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

It's simple, even if you create a VM how cheap it is there will be a hit with latency when communicating with it. Second, you will need to

install/implement a caching system on that.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Create a Cloud Memorystore for Redis instance with 32-GB capacity.

upvoted 2 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

correct option is A

upvoted 2 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

vote for 'A'

upvoted 1 times

**Question #63 Topic 1**

You are hosting an application on bare-metal servers in your own data center. The application needs access to Cloud Storage. However, security policies prevent the servers hosting the application from having public IP addresses or access to the internet. You want to follow Google recommended practices to provide the application with access to Cloud Storage. What should you do?  
A.

1. Use nslookup to get the IP address for storage.googleapis.com. 2. Negotiate with the security team to be able to give a public IP address to the servers. 3. Only allow egress traffic from those servers to the IP addresses for storage.googleapis.com.

B.

1. Using Cloud VPN, create a VPN tunnel to a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud. 2. In this VPC, create a Compute Engine instance and install the Squid proxy server on this instance. 3. Configure your servers to use that instance as a proxy to access Cloud Storage.

C.

1. Use Migrate for Compute Engine (formerly known as Velostrata) to migrate those servers to Compute Engine. 2. Create an internal load balancer (ILB) that uses storage.googleapis.com as backend. 3. Configure your new instances to use this ILB as proxy.

D.

1. Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in Google Cloud. 2. Use Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel. 3. In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve \*.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com.



## Correct Answer:

C

..

### poogcp

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

D is the correct one as per Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access-hybrid>

upvoted 46 times

..

### sarva

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

D VPN/interconnect without exposing to public

upvoted 14 times

..

### obeythefist

Most Recent .

2 months, 3 weeks ago

What messy answers! I chose D and here is my reasoning per answer.

A. It's bad practice to use nslookup to try find a permanent IP address because IPs can change. That's what DNS is for! Also, the security team aren't going to budge... this is just a silly answer.

B. We're getting warmer. Any time a question mentions on-prem and cloud, Google wants you to think about Cloud VPN. This solution might even work, but installing Squid? This is a messy solution to a more simple problem.

C. Talk about using a sledge hammer to swat a mosquito. I think this could work, but migrating servers to cloud to solve a simple networking problem?

D. Once more Google's favorite Cloud VPN is in the answer. I'm not sure about the networking component of this question.

upvoted 4 times

..

### obeythefist

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Edit: Of course the reason D: is correct is because 199.36.153.4/30 is the network segment that you can direct traffic to if you want to use

Google services "internally". So your on prem servers will resolve storage.googleapis.com to something in this 199.36.153.4/30 range. Then they

will route using Cloud Router and your VPN tunnel into Google Cloud privately.

upvoted 1 times

..

### luciorifa

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**Durgesh1997**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is practically good to implement so D is the answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

D makes most sense

upvoted 3 times

..

**hellof20**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is Correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. 1. Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in Google Cloud. 2. Use Cloud

Router to create a custom route advertisement for

199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel.

3. In your on-premises network, configure your

DNS server to resolve \*.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com.

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 4 times

..

**jitu12113**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Can someone pls explain why D?

upvoted 4 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

D is Correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. 1. Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP. 2. Use Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel. 3. In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve \*.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com.

upvoted 5 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. 1. Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP. 2. Use Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel. 3. In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve \*.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com.

upvoted 3 times

..

**ACE\_ASPIRE**

1 year, 2 months ago

Option D

upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

correct option is D

upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

vote for D'

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #64 Topic 1

You want to deploy an application on Cloud Run that processes messages from a Cloud Pub/Sub topic. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A.

1. Create a Cloud Function that uses a Cloud Pub/Sub trigger on that topic. 2. Call your application on Cloud Run from the Cloud Function for every message.

B.

1. Grant the Pub/Sub Subscriber role to the service account used by Cloud Run. 2. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription for that topic. 3. Make your application pull messages from that subscription.

C.

1. Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.

D.

1. Deploy your application on Cloud Run on GKE with the connectivity set to Internal. 2. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription for that topic. 3. In the same Google Kubernetes Engine cluster as your application, deploy a container that takes the messages and sends them to your application.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**Meix**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C looks right for me as per <https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/pubsub#integrating-pubsub>

upvoted 41 times

..

**ChrisBelt5**

10 months ago

great doc, its' C

upvoted 6 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 5 months ago

why c ?

explained>>

You can use Pub/Sub to push messages to the endpoint of your Cloud Run service, where the messages are subsequently delivered to containers

as HTTP requests. You cannot use Pub/Sub pull subscriptions because Cloud Run only allocates CPU during the processing of a request.

upvoted 25 times

..

**gielda211**

Most Recent

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C. is the correct answer:

Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint

upvoted 1 times

..

**gielda211**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

C. is the correct answer:

Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint

upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is the correct answer since it follows Google recommended practices

upvoted 1 times

..

**HansKloss611**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**emv**

4 months, 1 week ago

it is C

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Cloud run invoker role for this mentioned in the official doc as well

upvoted 1 times

..

**sasonian**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

C it is

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**RealEL40**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer - C:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/pubsub#integrating-pubsub>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is perfect

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. 1. Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Rahul183**

9 months ago

You can use Pub/Sub to push messages to the endpoint of your Cloud Run service, where the messages are subsequently delivered to containers as HTTP requests. You cannot use Pub/Sub pull subscriptions because Cloud Run only allocates CPU during the processing of a request.

upvoted 1 times

..

**jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct

Using Pub/Sub with Cloud Run tutorial : <https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/pubsub>

upvoted 3 times

..

**sunilw**

11 months ago

D is correct

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access-hybrid>  
upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. 1. Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud

Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.

upvoted 2 times

Question #65 Topic 1

You need to deploy an application, which is packaged in a container image, in a new project. The application exposes an HTTP endpoint and receives very few requests per day. You want to minimize costs. What should you do?

A.

Deploy the container on Cloud Run.

B.

Deploy the container on Cloud Run on GKE.

C.

Deploy the container on App Engine Flexible.

D.

Deploy the container on GKE with cluster autoscaling and horizontal pod autoscaling enabled.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**Gurnoor**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

A should be cheapest as no infra needed.

upvoted 60 times

..

**spudleymcdudley**

1 year, 10 months ago

Listen to this guy. Google says "Cloud Run abstracts away all infrastructure management by automatically scaling up and down from zero

almost instantaneously—depending on traffic. Cloud Run only charges you for the exact resources you use."

upvoted 24 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer should be A:

Cloud Run takes any container images and pairs great with the container ecosystem: Cloud Build, Artifact Registry, Docker. ... No infrastructure to manage: once deployed, Cloud Run manages your services so you can sleep well. Fast autoscaling. Cloud Run automatically scales up or down from zero to N depending on traffic.

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

upvoted 21 times

..

## gitaexams

Most Recent .

1 week, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A, because Cloud Run has free tier option and the question said:"...receives very few request per day.."

upvoted 2 times

..

## rfmartinezv

2 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A, because Cloud Run has free tier option and the question said:"...receives very few request per day.."

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

upvoted 1 times

..

## subhas\_cme

3 weeks ago

why not app engine Flex , as It will have free quota

upvoted 1 times

..

## luciorifa

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

CloudRun is the best option for this scenario

upvoted 1 times

..

## Durgesh1997

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Cloud RUn as no infra needed to manage and autoscaling taken care by GCP

upvoted 1 times



..

**sasonian**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

it is

[https://www.splunk.com/en\\_us/blog/devops/gcp-serverless-comparison.html](https://www.splunk.com/en_us/blog/devops/gcp-serverless-comparison.html)

upvoted 1 times

..

**azure4life**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Cloud Run

upvoted 1 times

..

**maahibhai**

5 months, 1 week ago

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

**Selected Answer: A**

A is fine

upvoted 1 times

..

**look1**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A. Scales to 0.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alex90fin**

6 months ago

A is the cheapest cause cluoud Run automaticaly scale to zero when no requests

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Deploy the container on Cloud Run.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Deploy the container on Cloud Run.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rameshmfm**

7 months, 1 week ago

A&B can be used. I should go with option A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Giordano89**

8 months ago

Cloud Run is a fully-managed compute environment for deploying and scaling serverless HTTP containers without worrying about provisioning machines, configuring clusters, or autoscaling.

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #66 Topic 1

Your company has an existing GCP organization with hundreds of projects and a billing account. Your company recently acquired another company that also has hundreds of projects and its own billing account. You would like to consolidate all GCP costs of both GCP organizations onto a single invoice. You would like to consolidate all costs as of tomorrow. What should you do?

A.

Link the acquired company's projects to your company's billing account.

B.

Configure the acquired company's billing account and your company's billing account to export the billing data into the same BigQuery dataset.

C.

Migrate the acquired company's projects into your company's GCP organization. Link the migrated projects to your company's billing account.

D.

Create a new GCP organization and a new billing account. Migrate the acquired company's projects and your company's projects into the new GCP organization and link the projects to the new billing account.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/migrating-projects-billing>

..

**GunjGupta**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

To me, A looks correct. projects are linked to another organization as well in the acquired company so migrating would need google cloud support.

we can not do ourselves. however, we can link other company projects to an existing billing account to generate total cost.

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/google-cloud-platform-cross-org-billing-41c5db8fefa6>  
upvoted 41 times

..

**uganeshku**

5 months ago

A is correct because linking all projects of the acquired organization to the main organization's billing account will generate a single bill for all projects.

D is incorrect because there is no need to create a new organization for this.

upvoted 2 times

..

**spudleymcdudley**

1 year, 10 months ago

Listen to this guy. It's 'A' as moving projects can take some time from Google. There's no need to create a new organisation and other options

don't make any sense

upvoted 9 times

..

**lxgywil**

1 year ago

You're saying it as if "moving projects" was a viable option. What about B?

upvoted 2 times

..

**XRiddlerX**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I could be missing something but where does it say in the question that the two orgs want to migrate projects? I believe the question and key points are "consolidate all GCP costs" and "consolidate all costs as of tomorrow". With that said, C and D would not be a 24 hour task and seems a bit cumbersome to perform for something simple as "creating a single invoice" AND that's a migration and not a consolidation of cost. With A, I can't find anywhere in GCP docs that this is a best practice, only a medium.com blog. IMHO, I won't go down this route because "Just because you can do something, doesn't mean you should." and I would consult GCP support for best practices on A before I do something like that.

That leaves B which is to export both detailed billing to BigQuery and create a invoice/report. This would be a temporary solution until you migrate

Organizations. IMHO

I go with B.

upvoted 41 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 3 months ago

I am not sure that exporting some statistical data to BigQuery means anything for Google who creates the invoice.

With "A" you are right, that is not the best practice, but the key word "for tomorrow" allows this custom approach.

So the answer is "A"

upvoted 13 times

..

### **zaxma**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

I will go with A in the exam as well, but just wondering, they are two different organisations, how can you link all projects from org2 to org1's

billing account without the help of GCP support??

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Armne96X**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Are you sure you can do all steps by tomorrow?

(You would like to consolidate all costs as of tomorrow)

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

A (89%) 11%

..

### **myuniquename**

8 months ago

How can Bigquery consolidate into 1 invoice? It's for analytics, not invoicing. B is therefore incorrect, and A must be right.

upvoted 8 times

..

### **Raz0r**

4 months ago

You can by querying the data and create output that groups costs. BigQuery is not analytics, it can create the datasets you need from given data.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **obeythefist**

2 months, 1 week ago

That will show you the numbers, but that does not create an invoice.

upvoted 2 times

..

**ashrafh**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

I also vote B,

why?

agree with this technical explanation and my finance team not gonna pay some newly acquired company bill by tomorrow :)

upvoted 5 times

..

**Sukon\_Desknot**

Most Recent .

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The answer is most likely A, because you can move projects in 24 hours as stated here

[https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#oauth\\_consent\\_screen](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#oauth_consent_screen)

upvoted 2 times

..

**somenick**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The answer is definitely A. The keywords are "as of tomorrow" and "single invoice". The quickest(the only?) way of achieving this is by Linking. The

proper way would be under C, but that's not possible in 24h or less

upvoted 2 times

..

**pranavdhokey**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The important thing here is that whichever option you choose should be easily doable in 24 hrs

upvoted 2 times

..

**Naren080914**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration>

upvoted 2 times

..

**arapin**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is definitely A. The keywords are "as of tomorrow" and "single invoice". The quickest(the only?) way of achieving this is by Linking. The proper way would be under C, but that's not possible in 24h or less.

upvoted 4 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

The question does not state any information that we need to migrate the two orgs and their projects into one big orga. Exporting billing stuff to BigQuery indeed shows us the data consolidated, but we also need one single invoice. So I go with A. It's simple, does the job and I do not need to hassle around with moving projects / consult GCP support for a new orga.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Ridhanya**

6 months ago

option a seems right

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Link the acquired company .€™s projects to your company's billing account.

upvoted 1 times

..

**bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

Move a billing account between organizations

A billing account can be moved from one organization to another, although this isn't often a necessary step. Most existing organizations will

already have a billing account that should be used instead. If you need to migrate an existing billing account:

Get the roles/billing.admin role on the source and destination organizations.

Go to the Billing page in the Cloud Console.

Go to the Billing page

Click on the name of the billing account you want to move.

At the top of the Account Management page, click Change organization.

Select the destination organization, and then click Ok.

The billing account is now associated with the specified organization.

upvoted 1 times

..

**iPiz**

8 months, 2 weeks ago

C is slower than B because it includes creation and reorganization, migration, and linking project

B is slower than A because it includes the migration and link project

A link project performs only

for me A is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**Kali\_Prasad**

10 months ago

C is the correct answer.

[https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change\\_billing\\_account](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change_billing_account)

upvoted 2 times

..

**PriyaGCP**

11 months ago

Answer C

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/migrating-a-project-from-one-organization-to-another-gcp-4b37a86dd9e6>

upvoted 4 times

..

**JenishD**

11 months ago

This is absolutely correct. I have performed this in the past & did the same procedure mentioned in the blog.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Kaazim**

12 months ago

A Cloud Billing account:

Is a cloud-level resource managed in the Cloud Console.

Tracks all of the costs (charges and usage credits) incurred by your Google Cloud usage

A Cloud Billing account can be linked to one or more projects.

Project usage is charged to the linked Cloud Billing account.

Results in a single invoice per Cloud Billing account

Operates in a single currency

Defines who pays for a given set of resources

Is connected to a Google Payments Profile, which includes a payment instrument, defining how you pay for your charges

Has billing-specific roles and permissions to control accessing and modifying billing-related functions (established by IAM roles)

upvoted 1 times

..

### ArizonaClassics

1 year ago

C- i will go with C

upvoted 2 times

Question #67 Topic 1

You built an application on Google Cloud that uses Cloud Spanner. Your support team needs to monitor the environment but should not have access to table data.

You need a streamlined solution to grant the correct permissions to your support team, and you want to follow Google-recommended practices.

What should you do?

A.

Add the support team group to the roles/monitoring.viewer role

B.

Add the support team group to the roles/spanner.databaseUser role.

C.

Add the support team group to the roles/spanner.databaseReader role.

D.

Add the support team group to the roles/stackdriver.accounts.viewer role.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

### poogcp

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

its A, As you need to monitor only

upvoted 39 times

..

### WindDriver

10 months, 2 weeks ago

A, right, correct answer.

B and C are incorrect because allow to read data.

D also incorrect: Not for monitoring. roles/stackdriver.accounts.viewer Stackdriver Accounts Viewer:

Read-only access to get and list information about Stackdriver account structure (resourceanalyzer.projects.get, resourceanalyzer.projects.list and stackdriver.projects.get)

upvoted 7 times

..



### WindDriver

10 months, 2 weeks ago

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

upvoted 2 times

..

### Gurnoor

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

A is correct as user should not have any access to data, so B and C cant be used in this scenario.

upvoted 17 times

..

### Priyankahere

Most Recent .

4 months, 1 week ago

This was there in exam, go with community answers.

upvoted 5 times

..

### NoniGeorge

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

You only need to monitor so A is correct!

upvoted 1 times

..

### Behrin

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

It's A

upvoted 1 times

..

### jaffarali

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is right option as monitoring is the requirement and reading data should not be allowed.

upvoted 1 times

..

### jabrrJ68w02ond1

5 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

B/C are out, they enable you to read data. D allows you to do stuff in Stackdriver, but it is not mentioned that any data is even being exported to

that. So I go with A, which enables users to view monitoring of arbitrary resources (including Spanner-related Monitoring)

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Add the support team group to the roles/monitoring.viewer role

upvoted 1 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rameshmfm**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

All the options are given wrong. They should be roles/spanner.viewer. Since there is no option....I will go with Option B.

upvoted 1 times

..

**sunilw**

10 months, 4 weeks ago

A is correct

[https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/access-control#mon\\_roles\\_desc](https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/access-control#mon_roles_desc)

Predefined roles

The following IAM roles are predefined by Cloud Monitoring. They grant permissions only for Monitoring.

Monitoring

The following roles grant general permissions for Monitoring:

Name

Title Description

roles/monitoring.viewer

Monitoring Viewer Gives you read-only access to Monitoring in the Google Cloud Console and API.

roles/monitoring.editor

Monitoring Editor Gives you read-write access to Monitoring in the Google Cloud Console and API,

and lets you modify a metrics scope.

roles/monitoring.admin

Monitoring Admin Gives you full access to Monitoring in the Google Cloud Console and lets you modify a metrics scope.

The following role is used by service accounts for write-only access:

Name

Title Description

roles/monitoring.metricWriter

Monitoring Metric Writer Permits writing monitoring data to a metrics scope; doesn't permit access to Monitoring in the Google Cloud Console. For service accounts.  
upvoted 6 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Finger41**

1 year ago

A, as they need to monitor

upvoted 1 times

..

**passnow**

1 year, 1 month ago

roles/monitoring.viewer†

Monitoring Viewer† Gives you read-only access to Monitoring in the Google Cloud Console and API. A is super legít

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Add the support team group to the roles/monitoring.viewer role

upvoted 2 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

correct option is A , as we need to monitor environment like CPU usage etc.

upvoted 1 times

Question #68 Topic 1

For analysis purposes, you need to send all the logs from all of your Compute Engine instances to a BigQuery dataset called platform-logs. You

have already installed the Cloud Logging agent on all the instances. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

A.

1. Give the BigQuery Data Editor role on the platform-logs dataset to the service accounts used by your instances. 2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: logs-destination: bq://platform-logs.

B.

1. In Cloud Logging, create a logs export with a Cloud Pub/Sub topic called logs as a sink. 2. Create a Cloud Function that is triggered by messages in the logs topic. 3. Configure that Cloud Function to drop logs that are not from Compute Engine and to insert Compute Engine logs in the platform-logs dataset.

C.

1. In Cloud Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs. 2. Click Create Export. 3. Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.

D.

1. Create a Cloud Function that has the BigQuery User role on the platform-logs dataset. 2. Configure this Cloud Function to create a BigQuery Job that executes this query: INSERT INTO dataset.platform-logs (timestamp, log) SELECT timestamp, log FROM compute.logs WHERE timestamp > DATE\_SUB(CURRENT\_DATE(), INTERVAL 1 DAY) 3. Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger this Cloud Function once a day.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**sumanshu**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

vote for "C"

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

upvoted 14 times

..

**vmart**

Highly Voted .

11 months, 2 weeks ago

I vote for C

upvoted 7 times

..

**somenick**

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Outdated question. It's now about Cloud Sink, but C is the closest option

upvoted 1 times

..

**NoniGeorge**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

I think it's C as all the other ones seem to get logs from everywhere not just Compute Engine!

upvoted 3 times

..

**jaykumarjkd99**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

I vote for C

upvoted 4 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. 1. In Cloud Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs. 2. Click Create Export. 3.

Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the

platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Nivesh93**

8 months, 4 weeks ago

c is correct as it uses filter so it basically reduces the cost of operation .

upvoted 2 times

..

**Finger41**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

Its C.

upvoted 4 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

C should be correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct as it would restrict the volume of data to be scanned by bq, thus reducing cost

upvoted 4 times

..

### **[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. 1. In Cloud Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs. 2. Click Create Export. 3. Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

upvoted 5 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

C. 1. In Cloud Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs. 2. Click Create Export. 3. Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.

upvoted 4 times

..

### **Hi2ALL**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

### **drizzydroo**

1 year, 2 months ago

C right? No need to establish pub/sub topic?

upvoted 2 times

Question #69 Topic 1

You are using Deployment Manager to create a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster.

Using the same Deployment Manager deployment, you also want to create a

DaemonSet in the kube-system namespace of the cluster. You want a solution that uses the fewest possible services. What should you do?

A.

Add the cluster's API as a new Type Provider in Deployment Manager, and use the new type to create the DaemonSet.

B.

Use the Deployment Manager Runtime Configurator to create a new Config resource that contains the DaemonSet definition.

C.

With Deployment Manager, create a Compute Engine instance with a startup script that uses kubectl to create the DaemonSet.

D.

In the cluster's definition in Deployment Manager, add a metadata that has kube-system as key and the DaemonSet manifest as value.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/cluster-access-for-kubectl>

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A):

Adding an API as a type provider

This page describes how to add an API to Google Cloud Deployment Manager as a type provider. To learn more about types and type providers, read the Types overview documentation.

A type provider exposes all of the resources of a third-party API to Deployment Manager as base types that you can use in your configurations.

These types must be directly served by a RESTful API that supports Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD).

If you want to use an API that is not automatically provided by Google with Deployment Manager, you must add the API as a type provider.

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/type-providers/creating-type-provider>

upvoted 51 times

..

**magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

very good find, sounds like you hit the nail in the head

upvoted 5 times

..

**kishoredeena**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Option A is the right answer

upvoted 10 times

..

**luciorifa**

Most Recent .

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct answer, the API needs to be added as a type provider  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ArunTaneja**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A should be correct one  
upvoted 1 times

..

**thuvh**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/cloud-deployment-manager-kubernetes-2dd9b8124223>  
upvoted 1 times

..

**MCMS**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct Answer is (A)  
upvoted 2 times

..

**PR0704**

6 months ago

couldn't be more confusing  
upvoted 4 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Add the cluster .€™s API as a new Type Provider in Deployment Manager, and use the new type to create the DaemonSet.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Add the cluster .€™s API as a new Type Provider in Deployment Manager, and use the new type to create the DaemonSet.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago



A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Linus11**

1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**pca2b**

1 year, 2 months ago

A: in addition to ESP\_SAP's comment, the following link explains exactly how to...

<https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/deploymentmanager-samples/blob/master/examples/v2/gke/daemonsets/daemonset.jinja>

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Add the cluster's API as a new Type Provider in Deployment Manager, and use the new type to create the DaemonSet.

upvoted 3 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

vote for 'D'

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Add the cluster's API as a new Type Provider in Deployment Manager, and use the new type to create the DaemonSet.

upvoted 3 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 2 months ago

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/deployments/updating-deployments>

upvoted 1 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. is the correct answer:

Add the cluster's API as a new Type Provider in Deployment Manager, and use the new type to create the DaemonSet

upvoted 2 times

#### Question #70 Topic 1

You are building an application that will run in your data center. The application will use Google Cloud Platform (GCP) services like AutoML. You created a service account that has appropriate access to AutoML. You need to enable authentication to the APIs from your on-premises environment. What should you do?

A.

Use service account credentials in your on-premises application.

B.

Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.

C.

Set up direct interconnect between your data center and Google Cloud Platform to enable authentication for your on-premises applications.

D.

Go to the IAM & admin console, grant a user account permissions similar to the service account permissions, and use this user account for authentication from your data center.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/vision/automl/docs/before-you-begin>

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer should be (B):

To use a service account outside of Google Cloud, such as on other platforms or on-premises, you must first establish the identity of the service account. Public/private key pairs provide a secure way of accomplishing this goal.

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/creating-managing-service-account-keys>

upvoted 36 times

..

**NoniGeorge**

Most Recent .

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Even though A and B seem to be doing the same thing the best practice is to create a key so B is the right answer

!

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.

upvoted 3 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Vivekvkt123**

8 months ago

Why not A? Aren't A and B getting the same key file?

upvoted 2 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is not really telling you the steps to accomplish the task, it's only telling you the result of it (creating a SA with sufficient permissions and then use Console / gcloud to create a JSON token for it)

upvoted 1 times

..

**sunilw**

10 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct.

Creating service account keys

To use a service account from outside of Google Cloud, such as on other platforms or on-premises, you must first establish the identity of the service account. Public/private key pairs provide a secure way of accomplishing this goal. When you create a service account key, the public portion is stored on Google Cloud, while the private portion is available only to you. For more information about public/private key pairs, see Service account keys.

upvoted 3 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct as a 1st step...the key file is to be referenced in the env variable GOOGLE\_APPLICATION\_CREDENTIALS which would then provide access to on-prem application using ADC library  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

B is correct. Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 2 months ago

B. is the correct answer:

Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**lutoa**

1 year, 3 months ago

I think it is B. I have seen other variations on this question where the scenario specifies that the on-premise has no internet, in which case interconnect is required.

This question does NOT specify, and since it is using API connection (so HTTP) it must have internet so the JSON key should be fine in answer B.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. In the cluster's definition in Deployment Manager, add a metadata that has kube-system as key and the DaemonSet manifest as value.

upvoted 1 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 4 months ago

B - Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.

upvoted 1 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 4 months ago

B = 100%

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

B = 100%

upvoted 1 times

Question #71 Topic 1

You are using Container Registry to centrally store your company's container images in a separate project. In another project, you want to create a Google

Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. You want to ensure that Kubernetes can download images from Container Registry. What should you do?

A.

In the project where the images are stored, grant the Storage Object Viewer IAM role to the service account used by the Kubernetes nodes.

B.

When you create the GKE cluster, choose the Allow full access to all Cloud APIs option under 'Access scopes'.

C.

Create a service account, and give it access to Cloud Storage. Create a P12 key for this service account and use it as an imagePullSecrets in Kubernetes.

D.

Configure the ACLs on each image in Cloud Storage to give read-only access to the default Compute Engine service account.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer (A):

IAM permissions

IAM permissions determine who can access resources. All users, service accounts, and other identities that interact with Container Registry must have the appropriate Cloud Storage permissions.

By default, Google Cloud use default service accounts to interact with resources within the same project. For example, the Cloud Build service account can both push and pull images when Container Registry is in the same project.

You must configure or modify permissions yourself if:

You are using a service account in one project to access Container Registry in a different project

You are using a default service account with read-only access to storage, but you want to both pull and push images

You are using a custom service account to interact with Container Registry

<https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/access-control>

upvoted 48 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

A is correct, practical implementation in video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R16z7Sjrkxs>

upvoted 6 times

..

**XRiddlerX**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

A is correct...

Container Registry uses Cloud Storage buckets as the underlying storage for container images.

You control access to your images by granting

appropriate Cloud Storage permissions to a user, group, service account, or other identity.

If the service account needs to access Container Registry in another project, you must grant the required permissions in the project with Container Registry.

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/access-control#permissions>

upvoted 14 times

..

**somenick**

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/access-control>

upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct answer because it follows Google recommended practices to grant permissions to service accounts, also the object viewer is the appropriate role for the GKE to pull the image  
upvoted 1 times

..

**jdx000**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the most obvious  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ArunTaneja**

4 months ago

A should be correct

[https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/pushing-and-pulling#pulling\\_images\\_from\\_a\\_registry](https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/pushing-and-pulling#pulling_images_from_a_registry)

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

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

A (75%) R (25%)

..

**NoniGeorge**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

It's A as you need Storage Object Viewer IAM role in order to have access to the images!

upvoted 1 times

..

**DiegoCG**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: R**

ES A Y PUNTO

upvoted 1 times

..

**Pret**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option A:

Pulling images from a registry

Pulling an image requires the Storage Object Viewer for the registry storage bucket, or a role with the same permissions.

To pull from Container Registry, use the command:

docker pull HOSTNAME/PROJECT-ID/IMAGE:TAG  
<https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/pushing-and-pulling>  
upvoted 1 times

..

**PradeepPen**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct answer: imagePullSecrets is use for pulling images from the private registry.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. In the project where the images are stored, grant the Storage Object Viewer IAM role to the service account used by the Kubernetes nodes.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. In the project where the images are stored, grant the Storage Object Viewer IAM role to the service account used by the Kubernetes nodes.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Zesn**

7 months, 1 week ago

How A is correct??

Storage Object Viewer IAM role can only view or list the object. Here the ask is to pull the image.  
Must be C  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Zesn**

7 months, 1 week ago

sorry Ignore this comment.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**erikamrqz**

8 months ago

Answer is A: Pulling an image requires the Storage Object Viewer for the registry storage bucket, or a role with the same permissions.  
<https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/pushing-and-pulling>  
upvoted 1 times

..

**viswanand**

1 year ago



A looks more sensible option  
upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**ssgcp**

1 year ago

C should be the answer. It is the correct procedure to pull images from gcr in another project.

upvoted 1 times

Question #72 Topic 1

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

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

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-58ddb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.

D.

View logs of the container in myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m pod and check for warning messages.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/gke/troubleshooting>

..

**spudleymcdudley**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

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

upvoted 23 times

..

## **someoneinthecloud**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is C - You can't view logs of a pod that isn't deployed, so D is incorrect.

C allows you to check the pod deployment messages and look for errors

upvoted 18 times

..

## **sidharthwader**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

What u said is incorrect you can view pod's log even in pending state.

kubectl logs <pod-name> -n <namespace>

upvoted 2 times

..

## **sharmaishu**

Most Recent .

3 months ago

C is the correct answer: The first step in debugging a Pod is taking a look at it. Check the current state of the Pod and recent events with the

following command:

kubectl describe pods \${POD\_NAME}

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

upvoted 1 times

..

## **sharmaishu**

3 months ago

C is the correct answer.

If a Pod is stuck in Pending it means that it can not be scheduled onto a node. Generally this is because there are insufficient resources of one type

or another that prevent scheduling. Look at the output of the kubectl describe ... command

above. There should be messages from the scheduler

about why it can not schedule your Pod.

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

upvoted 1 times

..

## **vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.

upvoted 1 times

..

## **shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.

upvoted 2 times

..

**AshisKumar**

6 months, 1 week ago

C is correct . As the pod is not running it can't able to send logs .

so D is wrong

upvoted 2 times

..

**latislal**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

Why not D.

upvoted 1 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

You can't view logs of a pod that isn't deployed

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.

upvoted 2 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

vote for 'C'

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.

upvoted 3 times

..

**nliaustemac**

1 year, 2 months ago

C. is the correct answer:

Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.

upvoted 1 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. View logs of the container in myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m pod and check for warning messages.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

who is going with D ? and why ?

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

Because with the Pod in the Pending state there are no logs available yet most probably.

upvoted 1 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

• C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.

upvoted 1 times

..

**glam**

1 year, 7 months ago

C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.

upvoted 5 times

Question #73 Topic 1

You are setting up a Windows VM on Compute Engine and want to make sure you can log in to the VM via RDP. What should you do?

A.

After the VM has been created, use your Google Account credentials to log in into the VM.

B.

After the VM has been created, use `gcloud compute reset-windows-password` to retrieve the login credentials for the VM.

C.

When creating the VM, add metadata to the instance using 'windows-password' as the key and a password as the value.

D.

After the VM has been created, download the JSON private key for the default Compute Engine service account. Use the credentials in the JSON file to log in to the VM.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**John\_lam**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer is B.

B. After the VM has been created, use `gcloud compute reset-windows-password` to retrieve the login credentials for the VM.

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/beta/compute/reset-windows-password>

upvoted 49 times

..

**dan80**

1 year, 11 months ago

did you even look at the link you provide ? it clearly say `gcloud beta compute reset-windows-password my-instance` and not `gcloud compute reset-windows-password`.

D is correct - <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/creating-managing-service-account-keys>

upvoted 3 times

..

**lxgywil**

1 year ago

Oh yes? Then what about this link (for non-beta command)?

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/reset-windows-password>

"If the Windows account does not exist, this command will cause the account to be created and the password for that new account will be returned."

The answer is obviously B. Just test it and it'll become very clear

upvoted 3 times

..

**dan80**

1 year, 11 months ago

nobody talk on reset the password but how to access the Windows - best way - Service Account  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ragu123**

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer is B.

gcloud beta compute reset-windows-password allows a user to reset and retrieve a password for a Windows virtual machine instance. If the

Windows account does not exist, this command will cause the account to be created and the password for that new account will be returned.

upvoted 3 times

..

**voler**

1 year, 11 months ago

Yes! "If the Windows account does not exist, this command will cause the account to be created and the password for that new account will be returned."

upvoted 2 times

..

**Harbeeb**

Most Recent

2 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

After the VM has been created, use gcloud compute reset-windows-password to retrieve the login credentials for the VM

upvoted 1 times

..

**dinesh198728**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

b is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the correct answer, the command is the correct one

upvoted 1 times

..

**tttttttt**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Test. Yyyy

upvoted 1 times

..

**xianpxian**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Yes, It's B

upvoted 1 times

..

**Zufair**

4 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct Answer is B. Tested it.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Zufair**

4 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct Answer is B .

Tested it .

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. After the VM has been created, use gcloud compute reset-windows-password to retrieve the login credentials for the VM.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. After the VM has been created, use gcloud compute reset-windows-password to retrieve the login credentials for the VM.

upvoted 1 times

..

**dttncl**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B.

Steps are clearly stated here:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/windows/generating-credentials#gcloud>

upvoted 1 times

..

**PriyaGCP**

11 months ago

Answer B

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/quickstart-windows>

upvoted 3 times

..

**alperenhasan**

1 year ago

folks B is correct. you can try on console google cloud.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**jahnu**

1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct in GCP we use only login username and password

upvoted 2 times

..

**Linus11**

1 year, 1 month ago

B only.

upvoted 2 times

..

**j1c4b**

1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is B.

Windows Server instances use password authentication instead of SSH authentication. To prevent unauthorized access to new Windows instances,

Compute Engine requires that you generate a new Windows password for that instance before you connect to it.

upvoted 2 times

Question #74 Topic 1

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. Grant the dev1 group the compute.osLogin role. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to



ssh to that instance.

B.

Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance. Set the service account to no service account for that instance. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.

C.

Enable block project wide keys for the instance. 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.

D.

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

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/adding-removing-ssh-keys>

..

**poogcp**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

A correct one

upvoted 42 times

..

**spudleymcdudley**

1 year, 10 months ago

For further evidence... <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/managing-instance-access>

upvoted 5 times

..

**nithinpb180**

1 year, 11 months ago

Agree with that

upvoted 3 times

..

**student002**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 7 months ago

Pure from logic thinking: A can't be right. If the group get access to that instance with enable-oslogin=true, then they could have access to every instance that has enable-oslogin=true. Or do I miss something?

upvoted 9 times

..

**akshaychavan7**

4 days, 21 hours ago

Note the sentence "Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance." This means the metadata for oslogin has been set to that particular instance only, and not for all.

upvoted 1 times

..

**bgallet**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

clearly, question say "the only ressource they need to access in this project" as you said, all ressources will be available if we set the role

upvoted 2 times

..

**magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

I'm convinced with this logic

upvoted 1 times

..

**pfabio**

**Most Recent**

2 weeks, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct and recommended option.

D is incorrect because block project-wide restrict access to this instance, evidence:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/connect/restrict-sshkeys><https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/connect/restrict-ssh-keys>

upvoted 1 times

..

**juliusali**

4 weeks ago

D. Enable block project wide keys for the instance. Generate an SSH key and associate the key with that instance. Distribute the key to dev1 users

and direct them to use their third-party tools to connect.

upvoted 1 times

..

**somenick**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct answer. It is recommended by Google at here

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced#linux-andmacos>

## Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

### luciorifa

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

### ElenaL

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### vishnukumartr

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance. Grant the dev1 group the compute.osLogin role. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.

upvoted 3 times

..

### shawnnkkk

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance. Grant the dev1 group the compute.osLogin role. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.

upvoted 2 times

..

### lcemen

7 months, 2 weeks ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

### jxzhjq

9 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/managing-instance-access>

upvoted 1 times

..

### Ruyal

9 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct .

You can grant roles/compute.osLogin instance access roles at the instance level by using the gcloud compute instances add-iam-policy-binding command.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/managing-instance-access#grant-iam-roles>  
upvoted 2 times

..

**squishy\_fishy**

12 months ago

A is the correct answer. It is recommended by Google at here

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced#linux-andmacos>  
upvoted 4 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Linus11**

1 year, 1 month ago

A is the most apt one.

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance. Grant the dev1 group the compute.osLogin role. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.

upvoted 2 times

..

**drizzydroo**

1 year, 2 months ago

Has anyone actually tested A? I gave one of my test accounts the same role as in the answer and enabled oslogin. Yet when i try to access through cloud shell it doesnt let me ssh in. Error says I am missing 'compute.projects.get' even when i run the correct command with project id and compute zone  
upvoted 1 times

Question #75 Topic 1

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`.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**dan80**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

A is the correct answer, log to gcloud and run the commands, doesnt make sense to run cloud init and `gcloud services list --available` gives you the full services that are available.

upvoted 44 times

..

**raffiq**

1 year, 11 months ago

Yes, Answer A correct. it shows only enabled services of API

upvoted 4 times

..

**lxgywil**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

"A" is correct.

For those, who have doubts:

``gcloud services list --available`` returns not only the enabled services in the project but also services that CAN be enabled. Therefore, option B is incorrect.

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

upvoted 7 times

..

**squishy\_fishy**

11 months, 3 weeks ago  
Best answer!  
upvoted 1 times

..

### luciorifa

Most Recent .

3 months ago  
**Selected Answer: A**  
A is the correct answer  
upvoted 1 times

..

### sharmaishu

3 months ago  
A is the correct answer.  
<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  
upvoted 1 times

..

### [Removed]

4 months, 3 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: A**  
A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

### vishnukumartr

6 months, 1 week ago  
A. Run gcloud projects list to get the project ID, and then run gcloud services list --project <project ID>.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### shawnnkkk

6 months, 1 week ago  
A. Run gcloud projects list to get the project ID, and then run gcloud services list --project <project ID>.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Litan**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

A Correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Rabbitfur**

1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct answer --project option available in gcloud command

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Run gcloud projects list to get the project ID, and then run gcloud services list --project <project ID>.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Vic1043**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is the right answer

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/service-usage/docs/list-services#gcloud>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Abalagu**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

B is wrong here. The question asks about enabled APIs, not available APIs. The `gcloud list` command returns the enabled APIs by default.

upvoted 1 times

..

**sumanshu**

1 year, 2 months ago

B wrong as there is no need to run init command

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Run `gcloud projects list` to get the project ID, and then run `gcloud services list --project <project ID>`.

upvoted 2 times

..

**ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago

I would say both A and C will work. Ans : A and C . Any denial that C wont work ?

upvoted 1 times

..

**ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago

Sorry. Ans : A only. C will give the account details of the current configuration only. but if you want to check the services list of a different

project..it wont work unless you modify he configuration. So will go with Ans: A alone.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Run `gcloud projects list` to get the project ID, and then run `gcloud services list --project <project ID>`.

upvoted 1 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Run `gcloud projects list` to get the project ID, and then run `gcloud services list --project <project ID>`.

upvoted 1 times

Question #76 Topic 1

You are building a new version of an application hosted in an App Engine environment.

You want to test the new version with 1% of users before

you completely switch your application over to the new version. What should you do?

A.

Deploy a new version of your application in Google Kubernetes Engine instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.

B.



Deploy a new version of your application in a Compute Engine instance instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.

C.

Deploy a new version as a separate app in App Engine. Then configure App Engine using GCP Console to split traffic between the two apps.

D.

Deploy a new version of your application in App Engine. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**SIX**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 51 times

..

**mohdafiuddin**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 4 months ago

Splitting the question to the key requirements

1. new version of an application hosted in an App Engine environment.

2. test the new version with 1% of users

App engine supports versioning and traffic splitting so no need to involve anything else (source - <https://cloud.google.com/appengine#all-features>)

A. ....'Google Kubernetes Engine'.... - No need to involve GKE. Not the right option

B. ....'Compute Engine instance'.... - No need to involve Compute Engine.

C. ....'Separate app in App Engine'....- No need to deploy as a separate app. versioning is supported already. Not the right option.

D. This is the right answer.

upvoted 18 times

..

**akshaychavan7**

4 days, 21 hours ago

Just to add, for option C you cannot have two applications deployed inside an app engine project. In order to do so, you need to create the application inside a new project.

So, we just eliminate option C.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

Most Recent .

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engine. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

upvoted 3 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months, 1 week ago

D is correct. Practical tip: When deploying your service with gcloud, you can also choose to split traffic without visiting the Console via setting some flags.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

Ans: D

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is the only correct option

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engine. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

upvoted 3 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engine. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Iutoa**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Remember, you can only have a single App Engine app per project.

And the question has nothing to do with GKE. Traffic splitting over versions is the obvious answer (D)

upvoted 4 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engine. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

upvoted 2 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 4 months ago

D - Deploy a new version of your application in App Engine. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

upvoted 1 times

..

**nightflyer**

1 year, 5 months ago

Who posts these answers? this is very misleading, they have the guts to choose A. The answer is 100% D

upvoted 3 times

..

**alpharomeo9**

1 year, 5 months ago

Correct Answer is D. The question is about App Engine. In the App Engine splitting the traffic will do the job. Why would someone go to Kubernetes in this scenario?

upvoted 2 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

not sure - how it can be A ?

Is it not D ?

upvoted 1 times

..

## luerangel

1 year, 5 months ago

D because you can use split by cookie to do this. With cookie you have more control about user traffic.

upvoted 1 times

..

## swatititame

1 year, 6 months ago

- D. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engine. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

upvoted 3 times

Question #77 Topic 1

You need to provide a cost estimate for a Kubernetes cluster using the GCP pricing calculator for Kubernetes. Your workload requires high IOPs, and you will also be using disk snapshots. You start by entering the number of nodes, average hours, and average days. What should you do next?

A.

Fill in local SSD. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.

B.

Fill in local SSD. Add estimated cost for cluster management.

C.

Select Add GPUs. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.

D.

Select Add GPUs. Add estimated cost for cluster management.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/products/calculator#tab=container>

..

## dan80

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

This one is Tricky, local SSD is require for High IOPS -

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/local-ssd> , but it say using disk snapshots. A is correct.

upvoted 48 times

..

## poogcp

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

A is correct .  
upvoted 15 times

..

**gitaexams**

Most Recent .

1 week, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct answer since Local SSD provide best IOPS performance

upvoted 1 times

..

**rsuresh27**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct. For high IOPS use SSD. And there is no need to include cluster management fees as stated in B because it is already included in the cost.

upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct answer since Local SSD provide best IOPS performance

upvoted 1 times

..

**ArunTaneja**

3 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A should be correct one

upvoted 2 times

..

**NoniGeorge**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Not sure what the question is implying like are we making the cluster now or do we just want an estimate for a new cluster! If new yes A is correct as we do not need a gpu for this kind of job but if the cluster already exist we need to input all the data from that cluster hence if the cluster has gpu you would have to add that too so in that kind of scenario C would be more suited. I'm gonna assumed that we need an estimate for a cluster that we are going to create now so I'll go with A.

upvoted 2 times

..

**rafsrod**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**maahibhai**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct .

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Local SSD is sufficient for high IOPS. Hence A is right choice.

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Fill in local SSD. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Fill in local SSD. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**AshisKumar**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is Correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**UtsavDM**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

LOL...why do we need GPUs for high IOPs? Definitely 'A' is the answer.

upvoted 4 times

..

**PB101**

10 months ago

Option A is the correct ans. 100% sure.

Try below steps to understand why-

1) Click - <https://cloud.google.com/products/calculator/>

2) Select GKE Standard

3) Check the help '?' icon for "Local SSD" field- "Local solid state disks, providing very high IOPS and very low latency block storage."

upvoted 4 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

only correct option is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**FunkyTechnician**

1 year ago

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/products/calculator/>

High IOP's = needing local SSD.

"you will also be using disk snapshots" = PDS + Snapshot Storage

upvoted 2 times

Question #78 Topic 1

You are using Google Kubernetes Engine with autoscaling enabled to host a new application. You want to expose this new application to the public, using HTTPS on a public IP address. What should you do?

A.

Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.

B.

Create a Kubernetes Service of type ClusterIP for your application. Configure the public DNS name of your application using the IP of this Service.

C.

Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort to expose the application on port 443 of each node of the Kubernetes cluster. Configure the public DNS name of your application with the IP of every node of the cluster to achieve load-balancing.

D.

Create a HAProxy pod in the cluster to load-balance the traffic to all the pods of the application. Forward the public traffic to HAProxy with an iptable rule. Configure the DNS name of your application using the public IP of the node HAProxy is running on.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/http-balancer>

..

**dan80**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 30 times

..

**magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

Saw this which provides good context [https://medium.com/google-cloud/kubernetes-nodeport-vs-loadbalancer-vs-ingress-when-should-i-usewhat-](https://medium.com/google-cloud/kubernetes-nodeport-vs-loadbalancer-vs-ingress-when-should-i-usewhat-922f010849e0)

922f010849e0

upvoted 13 times

..

**nitinz**

1 year, 3 months ago

you nailed it.

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsav**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 3 months ago

HAProxy is HTTP only, doesnt support HTTPS, so you can reject option D

<https://www.haproxy.org/#desc>

Cluster IP - is an internal IP, you cannot expose public externally. reject option B out of option A and C

C, port 443 is https but public DNS is not going to give you a load balancing

A is the right choice,

kubernetes ingress exposes HTTPS

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

and cloud load balancer is the right choice which will help to expose the app to public

upvoted 25 times

..

**NoniGeorge**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Pretty sure that option D works more from on premise then cloud because with cloud you pretty much don't have to configure your ip tables !

upvoted 1 times

..

**BalajiMBala**



Most Recent .

1 month ago

option A is an correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**cysteine**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct. Because, you want to access Global HTTP(s) Load Balancing with GKE services, you must use Ingress Object.

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**dev\_sami**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

option B - WRONG --> cluster IP is an internal IP, so we cannt expose publically.

option C - WRONG-->port 443 is HTTPS but public DNS is not provide load balancing.

option D - WRONG -->HAProxy is HTTP only not HTTPS

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

so

A is right option.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.

upvoted 5 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

correct option is A.

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is right: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#publishing-services-service-types>

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.

upvoted 2 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.

upvoted 2 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 4 months ago

A - Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.

upvoted 2 times

..

**guid1984**

1 year, 4 months ago

Both A and D can be solutions but A is preferred as setting up an ingress object which will work with single Cloud Load Balancer will be much simpler. CORRECT CHOICE IS A  
upvoted 1 times

..

**T\_K**

1 year, 4 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #79 Topic 1

You need to enable traffic between multiple groups of Compute Engine instances that are currently running two different GCP projects. Each group of Compute

Engine instances is running in its own VPC. What should you do?

A.

Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Create a new VPC and add all instances.

B.

Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.

C.

Verify that you are the Project Administrator of both projects. Create two new VPCs and add all instances.

D.

Verify that you are the Project Administrator of both projects. Create a new VPC and add all instances.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**dan80**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

B - <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc>

upvoted 29 times

..

**glam**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 7 months ago

B. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other

project use this shared VPC.  
upvoted 9 times

..

## JohnnyStudy

Most Recent

1 month, 2 weeks ago

B. You use "Shared VPC Network" to share a network across several projects in your GCP organization. You designate a project as a host project, and attach one or more other service projects to it. Only works within the same organization. Only works across projects.

upvoted 1 times

..

## vishnukumartr

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.

upvoted 1 times

..

## shawnnkkk

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.

upvoted 1 times

..

## Litan

7 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## esandips

8 months, 2 weeks ago

B looks incorrect

"For example, an existing instance in a service project cannot be reconfigured to use a Shared VPC network, but a new instance can be created to use available subnets in a Shared VPC network."

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

upvoted 1 times

..

## Swapsss

9 months ago

answer is B  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vmart**

11 months, 2 weeks ago  
b is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago  
B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago  
B is correct. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.  
upvoted 4 times

..

**chithra1990**

1 year, 2 months ago  
So when the question talks about communication between 2 VPC's in same organization - go for Shared VPC If diff organization, we can consider VPC Peering  
upvoted 7 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago  
B. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.  
upvoted 3 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago  
B. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 4 months ago

B - Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.

upvoted 1 times

..

**don\_v**

1 year, 5 months ago

I think the authors of this question meant B as the correct answer, - Shared VPC.

However, it says "Each group of Compute Engine instances is running in its own VPC", so there are multiple VPCs. Shared VPC is just a single VPC

created in the host project and shared with all service projects. RTFM

upvoted 5 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- B. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organization. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.

upvoted 1 times

Question #80 Topic 1

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 permissions. Add the user's account to the custom role.

B.

Create a custom role with view-only service permissions. Add the user's account to the custom role.

C.

Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role. Add the user's account to this role.

D.

Select the built-in IAM service Viewer role. Add the user's account to this role.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/access-control-proj>

..

**cloudenth01**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct

roles/Viewer role provides access to all resources under the projects but do not alter the state of these resources

upvoted 35 times

..

**glam**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 7 months ago

C. Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role. Add the user's account to this role.

upvoted 13 times

..

**POOJA3808**

Most Recent .

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Project Viewer provides read-only access to all services and resources in a project. Project viewer roles are good for security auditors who need to see everything but build nothing. so, c is correct.

[https://ondemand.roitraining.com/members/course\\_play/4246/preview\\_course\\_lesson/26798](https://ondemand.roitraining.com/members/course_play/4246/preview_course_lesson/26798)

upvoted 2 times

..

**kvkarthikeyan**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

A is Right Answer.

Caution: Basic roles include thousands of permissions across all Google Cloud services. In production environments, do not grant basic roles unless there is no alternative. Instead, grant the most limited predefined roles or custom roles that meet your needs.

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

upvoted 3 times

..

**MariGK**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

IAM role is not a basic role.

upvoted 4 times

..

**kvkarthikeyan**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Caution: Basic roles include thousands of permissions across all Google Cloud services. In production environments, do not grant basic roles unless there is no alternative. Instead, grant the most limited predefined roles or custom roles that meet your needs.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

I think Answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role. Add the user's account to this role.

upvoted 1 times

..

**zaxxon**

7 months, 1 week ago

it should be A: Caution: Basic roles include thousands of permissions across all Google Cloud services. In production environments, do not grant

basic roles unless there is no alternative. Instead, grant the most limited predefined roles or custom roles that meet your needs.

upvoted 3 times

..

**A\_ksh\_a\_Y**

1 year ago

there is nothing like a project Viewer role ? its only a projectBrowser role.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role. Add the user's account to this role.

upvoted 3 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**



1 year, 3 months ago

C. Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role. Add the user's account to this role.

upvoted 3 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role. Add the user's account to this role.

upvoted 2 times

..

**wanmad**

1 year, 4 months ago

C - for sure

upvoted 3 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

• C. Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role. Add the user's account to this role.

upvoted 4 times

..

**nmohapatra87**

1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct

Select the built-in IAM project Viewer role. Add the user's account to this role.

upvoted 3 times

Question #81 Topic 1

You are operating a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster for your company where different teams can run non-production workloads. Your

Machine Learning

(ML) team needs access to Nvidia Tesla P100 GPUs to train their models. You want to minimize effort and cost. What should you do?

A.

Ask your ML team to add the `accelerator: gpu` annotation to their pod specification.

B.

Recreate all the nodes of the GKE cluster to enable GPUs on all of them.

C.

Create your own Kubernetes cluster on top of Compute Engine with nodes that have GPUs. Dedicate this cluster to your ML team.

D.

Add a new, GPU-enabled, node pool to the GKE cluster. Ask your ML team to add the `cloud.google.com/gke-accelerator: nvidia-tesla-p100` nodeSelector to their pod specification.

## Correct Answer:

B

..

**John\_lam**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

D is the correct answer.

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpus>

upvoted 44 times

..

**tablet444**

1 year, 9 months ago

the documentation states "Limitations

Before using GPUs on GKE, keep in mind the following limitations:

You cannot add GPUs to existing node pools.

GPU nodes cannot be live migrated during maintenance events."

upvoted 8 times

..

**nightflyer**

1 year, 5 months ago

In this case it is about adding a GPU enabled node pool not a GPU to an existing node-pool

upvoted 10 times

..

**glam**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 7 months ago

D. Add a new, GPU-enabled, node pool to the GKE cluster. Ask your ML team to add the

[cloud.google.com/gke](https://cloud.google.com/gke) -accelerator: nvidia-tesla-p100

nodeSelector to their pod specification.

upvoted 14 times

..

**luciorifa**

Most Recent .

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D would be the right option when there is possibility to add GPUs without recreating the nodes.

upvoted 3 times

..

**ME\_MYSELF**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

I have a doubt. Will these questions repeat in ace exam or not??Please answer if u have written the exam...it will be very helpful

upvoted 4 times

..

**ahsangh**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

from past experience yes, haven't written this one yet, will revert after writing in a few days.

upvoted 3 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

ANSWER D

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Add a new, GPU-enabled, node pool to the GKE cluster. Ask your ML team to add the cloud.google.com/gke -accelerator: nvidia-tesla-p100 nodeSelector to their pod specification.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Litan**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

yes D right

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**shankyomre01**

1 year ago

D is a very wrong candidate but I would say B. because we also need to care take of cost .

if we create a new node pool with GPU and don't delete exiting node pool it's increase pricing.

i would go with B to recreate node pool with GPU as it's test env so I don't need to care about downtime.

upvoted 3 times

..

**boof**

8 months ago

You are operating a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster for your company where DIFFERENT TEAMS can run non-production workloads.

---

Note the different teams part. Recreating the entire GKE cluster when only the ML team needs access to the nvidia-tesla GPUs would be very disruptive and waste a lot of resources as it's redundant for the other teams. D would be the best pick in this case since it only marginally adds to the cluster instead of recreating the whole thing.

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Add a new, GPU-enabled, node pool to the GKE cluster. Ask your ML team to add the [cloud.google.com/gke](https://cloud.google.com/gke) -accelerator: nvidia-tesla-p100

nodeSelector to their pod specification.

upvoted 2 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

D & B can add gpu to this cluster ,but "minimize effort" so I pick D

upvoted 1 times

..

**ARDY**

1 year, 3 months ago

D for sure

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

D - Add a new, GPU-enabled node pool to the GKE cluster. Ask your ML team to add the [cloud.google.com/gke](https://cloud.google.com/gke) -accelerator: nvidia-tesla-p100

nodeSelector to their pod specification.

upvoted 2 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

Add a new, GPU-enabled, node pool to the GKE cluster. Ask your ML team to add the `cloud.google.com/gke -accelerator: nvidia-tesla-p100` nodeSelector to their pod specification.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**rvgcp**

1 year, 3 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 4 months ago

D is Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #82 Topic 1

Your VMs are running in a subnet that has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.240. The current subnet has no more free IP addresses and you require an additional

10 IP addresses for new VMs. The existing and new VMs should all be able to reach each other without additional routes. What should you do?

A.

Use gcloud to expand the IP range of the current subnet.

B.

Delete the subnet, and recreate it using a wider range of IP addresses.

C.

Create a new project. Use Shared VPC to share the current network with the new project.

D.

Create a new subnet with the same starting IP but a wider range to overwrite the current subnet.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**JustLearning**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

A: Expand the existing subnet.

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/networks/subnets/expand-ip-range>

upvoted 46 times

..

**glam**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 7 months ago

A. Use gcloud to expand the IP range of the current subnet.

upvoted 11 times

..

**Harish\_AP**

Most Recent .

1 month, 1 week ago

255.255.255.240 = /28 which has 8 Ips , if expand it will go to /29 which has 4 Ips so A is wrong and C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ery**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/networks/subnets/expand-ip-range>

upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct, it's better and easier if you expand the IP range

upvoted 2 times

..

**ayushrockzzz**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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AAAAAAAAAA

upvoted 7 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the right option

upvoted 1 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

..

**look1**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Expand

upvoted 1 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A. According to the subnet mask, there's still some bits left for sizing it up.

upvoted 2 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Use gcloud to expand the IP range of the current subnet.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Litan**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

A seems correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**ahnaa**

8 months, 1 week ago

Option C is irrelevant as i know

we can simply expand the subnet ip range so Option A suites better

upvoted 1 times

..

**kashi123**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct , expand the existing subnet .

subnets cat expand but can not shrink .

upvoted 1 times

Question #83 Topic 1

Your organization uses G Suite for communication and collaboration. All users in your organization have a G Suite account. You want to grant some G Suite users access to your Cloud Platform project. What should you do?

A.

Enable Cloud Identity in the GCP Console for your domain.

B.

Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.

C.

Create a CSV sheet with all users' email addresses. Use the gcloud command line tool to convert them into Google Cloud Platform accounts.

D.

In the G Suite console, add the users to a special group called cloud-console-users@yourdomain.com. Rely on the default behavior of the Cloud Platform to grant users access if they are members of this group.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

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

..

**austini**

Highly Voted .



1 year, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 27 times

..

**Ciumela**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

B is correct: To actively adopt the Organization resource, the G Suite or Cloud Identity super admins need to assign the Organization Administrator

Cloud IAM role to a user or group

upvoted 17 times

..

**Majkl93**

Most Recent .

3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B as per the comments

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Christiank**

1 year, 2 months ago

B. Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **victory108**

1 year, 4 months ago

B - Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- A. Use gcloud to expand the IP range of the current subnet.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 3 months ago

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

this is for previous question :)

upvoted 4 times

..

### **nwk**

1 year, 7 months ago

Should be B

Default behavior does not grant access to the "your GCP Project"

Default behavior allow only create billing account and project - When the organization is

created, all users in your domain are automatically

granted Project Creator and Billing Account Creator IAM roles at the organization level. This

enables users in your domain to continue creating

projects with no disruption.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **glam**

1 year, 7 months ago

B. Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.  
upvoted 6 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago  
D is better with best practice.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago  
Take back B is correct. There are a lot of uncertain words in the option.  
upvoted 1 times

Question #84 Topic 1

You have a Google Cloud Platform account with access to both production and development projects. You need to create an automated process to list all compute instances in development and production projects on a daily basis. What should you do?

- A.  
Create two configurations using gcloud config. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.
- B.  
Create two configurations using gsutil config. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually. For each configuration, use gsutil compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.
- C.  
Go to Cloud Shell and export this information to Cloud Storage on a daily basis.
- D.  
Go to GCP Console and export this information to Cloud SQL on a daily basis.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**cloudeithu01**

Highly Voted .  
1 year, 11 months ago  
A is correct  
upvoted 32 times

..

**glam**

Highly Voted .  
1 year, 7 months ago

A. Create two configurations using gcloud config. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.  
upvoted 13 times

..

### **cysteine**

Most Recent .

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Obviously A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### **RegisFTM**

5 months ago

This looks to be a multiple-choice question. The answer A is correct, and the C completes the task... Does it make sense?

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Zufair**

4 months, 4 weeks ago

C is not automated task

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

### **vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Create two configurations using gcloud config. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

A is Correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### **shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Create two configurations using gcloud config. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Create two configurations using gcloud config. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.

upvoted 4 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Create two configurations using gcloud config. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.

upvoted 4 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

A is the correct answer

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Create two configurations using gcloud config. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 4 months ago

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

200% A.

upvoted 5 times

..

### **swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- A. Create two configurations using gcloud config. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

since gsutil is for storage, B is definitely wrong.

upvoted 7 times

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A):

gcloud compute instances list - list Google Compute Engine instances

gcloud compute instances list displays all Google Compute Engine instances in a project.

By default, instances from all zones are listed. The results can be narrowed down using a filter: --filter="zone:( ZONE ... )".

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/list>

upvoted 11 times

Question #85 Topic 1

You have a large 5-TB AVRO file stored in a Cloud Storage bucket. Your analysts are proficient only in SQL and need access to the data stored in this file. You want to find a cost-effective way to complete their request as soon as possible. What should you do?

A.

Load data in Cloud Datastore and run a SQL query against it.

B.

Create a BigQuery table and load data in BigQuery. Run a SQL query on this table and drop this table after you complete your request.

C.

Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.

D.

Create a Hadoop cluster and copy the AVRO file to NDfs by compressing it. Load the file in a hive table and provide access to your analysts so that they can run SQL queries.

## Correct Answer:

C

..

**mohdafiuddin**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 4 months ago

Breaking down the question into key points -

1. 5-TB AVRO file stored in a Cloud Storage bucket.

2. Analysts are proficient only in SQL

3. cost-effective way to complete their request as soon as possible

A. ....Load data in Cloud Datastore... (Not Correct because Cloud Datastore is not a good option to run SQL Queries)

B. ....Load data in BigQuery.... (Not Cost Effective because loading the data which is already present in the bucket into BigQuery again is expensive)

C. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.

(This is the right answer as it meets all the requirements from the question)

D. Create a Hadoop cluster and copy the AVRO file to NDFS by compressing it. Load the file in a hive table and provide access to your analysts so that they can run SQL queries.

(Too roundabout and indirect. Not the right option)

upvoted 86 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

listem this guy

upvoted 9 times

..

**Ciumela**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

upvoted 20 times

..

**JelloMan**

Most Recent .

1 month, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

@mohdafiuddin covered it exactly but heres more info:

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**ericyev**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

C is good. <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-cloud-storage>

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The Correct Ans: C

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

C. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is the most cost effective option

upvoted 3 times

..

**mistryminded**

1 year ago

C seems to be correct [https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/loading-data-cloud-storage-avro#avro\\_schemas](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/loading-data-cloud-storage-avro#avro_schemas)

upvoted 2 times

..



**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.

upvoted 2 times

..

**drizzydroo**

1 year, 2 months ago

has anyone actually tried this? I don't know how to have a table point to a bucket without actually loading the data into the table.

upvoted 3 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.

upvoted 2 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- C. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.

upvoted 3 times

..

**nwk**

1 year, 7 months ago

(C) - An external data source (also known as a federated data source) is a data source that you can query directly even though the data is not stored in BigQuery. Instead of loading or streaming the data, you create a table that references the external data source.

upvoted 4 times

..

**glam**

1 year, 7 months ago

C. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.

upvoted 6 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

B will be too expensive to load all the 5 TB data to BigQuery, and then dropping it again directly.

upvoted 3 times

Question #86 Topic 1

You need to verify that a Google Cloud Platform service account was created at a particular time. What should you do?

A.

Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration category. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.

B.

Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration category. Filter the Resource type to Google Project.

C.

Filter the Activity log to view the Data Access category. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.

D.

Filter the Activity log to view the Data Access category. Filter the Resource type to Google Project.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**John\_lam**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer is A.

Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration category. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.

upvoted 63 times

..

**mlantonis**

1 year, 11 months ago

I agree A

upvoted 8 times

..

**shafiqeee1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

A - I reproduced in my project.

upvoted 21 times

..

**Sac3433**

Most Recent .

2 weeks, 6 days ago

I think now C seems more probably, as activity logs are deprecated. There are 4 types of audit logs - System, data access, System, and Policy denial.

So need to select and check SYSTEM LOGS to view service account creation.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Sac3433**

2 weeks, 6 days ago

sorry for the errors...The 4 types of logs are: Admin Activity audit logs, Data Access audit logs, System Event audit logs, and Policy Denied audit

logs. <https://developers.google.com/cloud-search/docs/guides/audit-logging-manual>

upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer is A because you don't need data access logs and configuration counts as creation

upvoted 2 times

..

**NoniGeorge**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A and I love how the solution provided by the site is literally the worst one of the bunch :))))

upvoted 5 times

..

**maahibhai**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the right option

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the right option

upvoted 1 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is perfect

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration category. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Correct Ans : A

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration category. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.

upvoted 1 times

..

**AD\_0525**

12 months ago

Data access category will only have the details of the service accounts which and when access the data, so option should be A

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**viswanand**

1 year, 1 month ago

Tried and tested A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration category. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

Vote for A

upvoted 2 times

Question #87 Topic 1

You deployed an LDAP server on Compute Engine that is reachable via TLS through port 636 using UDP. You want to make sure it is reachable by clients over that port. What should you do?

A.

Add the network tag allow-udp-636 to the VM instance running the LDAP server.

B.

Create a route called allow-udp-636 and set the next hop to be the VM instance running the LDAP server.

C.

Add a network tag of your choice to the instance. Create a firewall rule to allow ingress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

D.

Add a network tag of your choice to the instance running the LDAP server. Create a firewall rule to allow egress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

### **kishoredeena**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Option C is the right one

upvoted 31 times

..

### **cloudenth01**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct

You tag the instances ,then create ingress firewall rules to allow udp on desired port for target-tags name applied to instances

upvoted 18 times

..

**Fayi**

Most Recent

3 months, 3 weeks ago

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.
- upvoted 2 times

..

**akshaychavan7**

4 days, 15 hours ago

A without any doubt.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shanx910**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

A create new version

upvoted 1 times

..

**Teyo**

3 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct as you can use tags and then set firewall rules for instances with such tag.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

C IS PERFECT

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance. Create a firewall rule to allow ingress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

C is Correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**devopsbatch**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

C A tag is simply a character string added to a tags field in a resource, such as Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) instances or instance

templates. A tag is not a separate resource, so you cannot create it separately. All resources with that string are considered to have that tag. Tags

enable you to make firewall rules and routes applicable to specific VM instances.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

C, D is for egress so for outgoing traffic

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance. Create a firewall rule to allow ingress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

upvoted 2 times

..

**bart54**

1 year, 2 months ago

Defo C as the LDAP server will sit internally in the network protected by a Firewall, so an ingress rule will allow traffic to be routed internally to the LDAP Server.

upvoted 1 times

..

**pentium2000**

1 year, 2 months ago

C, LDAP can be reached by customers means ingress traffic.

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 2 months ago

C - Add a network tag of your choice to the instance. Create a firewall rule to allow ingress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance. Create a firewall rule to allow ingress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Aravind8898**

1 year, 3 months ago

it should be D. because it has to be reachable to clients with egress

upvoted 2 times

..

**nitinz**

1 year, 3 months ago

its C, ingress is incoming, egress is outgoing. for ldap servers its ingress rule.

upvoted 1 times

Question #88 Topic 1

You need to set a budget alert for use of Compute Engine services on one of the three Google Cloud Platform projects that you manage. All

three projects are linked to a single billing account. What should you do?

A.



Verify that you are the project billing administrator. Select the associated billing account and create a budget and alert for the appropriate project.

B.

Verify that you are the project billing administrator. Select the associated billing account and create a budget and a custom alert.

C.

Verify that you are the project administrator. Select the associated billing account and create a budget for the appropriate project.

D.

Verify that you are project administrator. Select the associated billing account and create a budget and a custom alert.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**kishoredeena**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

I think the answer is A, You can rely on default alert. No need for custom alert  
upvoted 39 times

..

**BobbyFlash**

7 months, 1 week ago

I agree. If I'm not wrong, project admin doesn't have billing permissions so C and D discarded.  
Between A and B, option B looks like it works but  
we would be creating a budget and alert receiving info about billing as a whole; so A delimits  
billing for the project you want to get info from.  
upvoted 4 times

..

**Eshkrkrkr**

1 year, 6 months ago

One point - there is no such role as Project Billing Administrator - it should be Project Billing Manager but he can't create budgets, the only one  
who can - Billing Account Administrator. Nor Project Administrator exists. Very tricky question,  
maybe the option a wrong, hope smb will catch it  
on exam and pass some light on real variants.  
<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#billing-roles>  
upvoted 4 times

..

**Wachy**

1 year, 5 months ago

Eshkrkrkr read the question calmly. The role there is Billing Administrator. Not Project Billing Administrator.

It's more like: "Verify you are the project; billing administrator"

upvoted 9 times

..

**alan9999**

1 year, 8 months ago

Right its not asking to set custom alert

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ciumela**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

A is correct, as you can set a default alert also on a single project:

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets>

upvoted 14 times

..

**mwwoodm**

1 year, 8 months ago

Agreed. Per the link included: "To create a budget for your Cloud Billing account, you must be a Billing Account Administrator on the Cloud

Billing account." So that eliminates C & D. Then no need for custom alert, eliminating B. The answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

..

**oaP12**

Most Recent .

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**browneyes1985**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer A

upvoted 2 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

A is perfect

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Verify that you are the project billing administrator. Select the associated billing account and create a budget and alert for the appropriate project.

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

The Correct Ans : A

upvoted 1 times

..

**dhr21**

8 months ago

It must be A, because when you are going to create alert under billing -> budget and alert then there will be one option to select project. You can

select any project or all, depending on your needs. So, I think A is justifiable because it's telling to select appropriate project.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Swapsss**

9 months ago

option A.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chotebhaisahab**

9 months ago

A is the correct option

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bha9886**

1 year ago

Why admin is not correcting the wrong ones

upvoted 5 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Verify that you are the project billing administrator. Select the associated billing account and create a budget and alert for the appropriate project.

upvoted 2 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

correct option is A. because default alert or custom alert only deals with percentages of amount spent. they has nothing to do with notifications

upvoted 1 times

..

**ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago

Ans: A . Tried it in GCP console. You can selecte the required project and also select the services that you need for alert.

upvoted 2 times

Question #89 Topic 1

You are migrating a production-critical on-premises application that requires 96 vCPUs to perform its task. You want to make sure the application runs in a similar environment on GCP. What should you do?

A.

When creating the VM, use machine type n1-standard-96.

B.

When creating the VM, use Intel Skylake as the CPU platform.

C.

Create the VM using Compute Engine default settings. Use gcloud to modify the running instance to have 96 vCPUs.

D.

Start the VM using Compute Engine default settings, and adjust as you go based on Rightsizing Recommendations.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**dan80**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

A is correct - <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types>

upvoted 36 times

..

**glam**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 7 months ago

A. When creating the VM, use machine type n1-standard-96.

upvoted 11 times

..

**Lowballed**

Most Recent .

4 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 2 times

..

**DhrubaD**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

The question says 96vCPU required, it never said 360GB (or nearest) memory is required. n1-standard-96 comes with 96vCPU and 360GB mem, but

Skylake comes with n1-standard-96, n1-highmem-96 and n1-highcpu-96, all three are for 96vCPU but different memory. So I believe Correct

answer should be: B

upvoted 1 times

..

**pgb54**

3 months ago

I think the reason A is better is that the question specifically calls out 96 cores as a requirement, so picking Skylake by itself (option B) doesn't necessarily meet that requirement.

upvoted 2 times

..

**andresbp**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

N1 offer up to 96 CPU's, then A is correct  
upvoted 2 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

ANSWER A

upvoted 2 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A perfect

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. When creating the VM, use machine type n1-standard-96.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is Correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Litan**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**dhr21**

8 months ago

It's combination of both A and B. You have to select intel skylake then only you will get option to select N1-standard-96.

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**BobbyFlash**

7 months, 1 week ago

In fact, selecting n1-standard-96, you already get both options: n1(Skylake)-standard-96(96 vCPU). Option B is incomplete.

upvoted 4 times

..

**RajKollu**

8 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chotebhaisahab**

9 months ago

Agree A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. When creating the VM, use machine type n1-standard-96.

upvoted 2 times

..

**emerp**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Hi2ALL**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #90 Topic 1

You want to configure a solution for archiving data in a Cloud Storage bucket. The solution must be cost-effective. Data with multiple versions should be archived after 30 days. Previous versions are accessed once a month for reporting. This archive data is also occasionally updated at month-end. What should you do?

A.

Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

B.

Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

C.

Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data from regional storage after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

D.

Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data from regional storage after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/managing-lifecycles>

..

**neelesh88**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 31 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer (B):

NumberOfNewerVersions

The NumberOfNewerVersions condition is typically only used in conjunction with Object Versioning. If the value of this condition is set to N, an object version satisfies the condition when there are at least N versions (including the live version) newer than it. For a live object version, the number of newer versions is considered to be 0. For the most recent noncurrent version, the number of newer versions is 1 (or 0 if there is no live object version), and so on.

Important: When specifying this condition in a .json configuration file, you must use numNewerVersions instead of NumberOfNewerVersions.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#numberofnewerversions>

upvoted 20 times

..

**Rukman**

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times



..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

B is perfect

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chotebhaisahab**

9 months ago

Agree B is the correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Rahul183**

9 months ago

B- <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes>

upvoted 1 times

..

**jcols**

1 year ago

B is correct. C and D don't mention newer object versions. Then, it's Coldline vs. Nearline, the best option is Nearline because:

\* "Previous versions are accessed once a month for reporting"

\* "Nearline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify on average once per month or less. For example, if you want to continuously add

files to Cloud Storage and plan to access those files once a month for analysis, Nearline Storage is a great choice." --

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsav**

1 year, 3 months ago

"Previous versions are accessed once a month for reporting"

only option C and D says, that you are storing the data in "regional" storage and then trying to move from either "coldline" or "nearline"

so, i will go with option D. to hold the data which is accessed once a month in "regional" storage and then after 30 days i archive it and move to

"nearline"

also note, question says you occasionally update the archive data. so near-line would be right choice.

upvoted 3 times

..

**nitinz**

1 year, 3 months ago

I disagree with all of you, correct answer is D. The key line in question is " The solution must be cost-effective." When you are doing multi-region

bucket then you pay for data at rest per location. It will be nearline storage but single region.

upvoted 2 times

..

**user843983409**

1 year, 2 months ago

D doesn't refer to the "data with versions" hence it applies to all data which is not what is asked in the question. My vote for B

upvoted 3 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mohdafiuddin**

1 year, 4 months ago

Key Requirements -

1. Data with \*\*\*multiple versions\*\*\* should be archived after 30 days.

2. Previous versions are accessed once a month for reporting. This archive data is also occasionally updated at month-end.

A. ...Coldline Storage... Not suitable because data is accessed once a month

B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

This is the right option

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

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

C. ...Coldline Storage....Not suitable because data is accessed once a month

D. ...regional storage after 30 days to Nearline Storage... Nothing is mentioned about regional storage in the question. where did we get this from

in the options? Not suitable

upvoted 5 times

..

**nitinz**

1 year, 3 months ago

D, question says cost effective solution.... you are paying for data at rest per location.

upvoted 2 times

Question #91 Topic 1

Your company's infrastructure is on-premises, but all machines are running at maximum capacity. You want to burst to Google Cloud. The workloads on Google

Cloud must be able to directly communicate to the workloads on-premises using a private IP range. What should you do?

A.

In Google Cloud, configure the VPC as a host for Shared VPC.

B.

In Google Cloud, configure the VPC for VPC Network Peering.

C.

Create bastion hosts both in your on-premises environment and on Google Cloud.

Configure both as proxy servers using their public IP addresses.

D.

Set up Cloud VPN between the infrastructure on-premises and Google Cloud.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**SIX**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

I believe D is the right answer

upvoted 53 times

..

**dan80**

1 year, 11 months ago

B is correct - <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/best-practices-vpc-design> . this answer also on all machines are running at maximum capacity.

upvoted 1 times

..

**JustLearning**

1 year, 11 months ago

vpc network peering does not connect to on-prem. Cloud VPN is the correct solution.

<https://cloud.google.com/vpn/docs/concepts/overview>

upvoted 21 times

..

**mlantonis**

1 year, 11 months ago

You need VPN, so D is the correct. VPC network peering is between VPCs.

upvoted 14 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

Access internal IPs directly

Your VPC network's internal (RFC 1918) IP addresses are directly accessible from your on-premises network with peering, no NAT device or VPN tunnel required.

Hybrid made easy

Today's business climate demands flexibility. Connecting your on-premises resources to your cloud resources seamlessly, with minimum latency or interruption, is a business-critical requirement. The speed and reliability of Cloud Interconnect lets you extend your organization's data center network into Google Cloud, simply and easily, while options such as Cloud VPN provide flexibility for all your workloads. This unlocks the potential of hybrid app development and all the benefits the cloud has to offer.

In the graphic below: What GCP Connection is right for you? shows clearly what is the method for extend your on premise network (IP Private communication).

What GCP Connection is right for you?

<https://cloud.google.com/hybrid-connectivity>

upvoted 25 times

..

**Uqqasha**

Most Recent

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is the right answer.

upvoted 2 times

..

**ARVII**

5 months, 1 week ago

On-premise -> GCP

There are 2 ways

1. Cloud VPN

2. Interconnect

Since we have VPN as an option, others is not recommended

upvoted 2 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

D is perfect

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Set up Cloud VPN between the infrastructure on-premises and Google Cloud.

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans : D

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chotebhaisahab**

9 months ago

yes VPN is needed. D is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**nenoz**

9 months ago

D is correct. 100%.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 1 month ago

Not A and B, because for network peering, shared VPC you need to either be in the same project or same organization. Here we are in on-premise and cloud.

Maybe C, but why do you need an extra server on both GCP and On-premise for a proxy?. We already have solutions for proxy inside GCP.

D is correct because, we generally connect GCP to on-premise using VPN

upvoted 4 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Set up Cloud VPN between the infrastructure on-premises and Google Cloud.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Hi2ALL**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct since VPC peering only works on GCP cloud network

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Set up Cloud VPN between the infrastructure on-premises and Google Cloud.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

D. Set up Cloud VPN between the infrastructure on-premises and Google Cloud.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**rvgcp**

1 year, 3 months ago

D is the right answer  
upvoted 1 times

..

**LearningGCP**

1 year, 3 months ago

D correct Answer  
upvoted 1 times

Question #92 Topic 1

You want to select and configure a solution for storing and archiving data on Google Cloud Platform. You need to support compliance objectives for data from one geographic location. This data is archived after 30 days and needs to be accessed annually. What should you do?

A.

Select Multi-Regional Storage. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

B.

Select Multi-Regional Storage. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

C.

Select Regional Storage. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

D.

Select Regional Storage. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**SIX**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

D

Google Cloud Coldline is a new cold-tier storage for archival data with access frequency of less than once per year. Unlike other cold storage options, Nearline has no delays prior to data access, so now it is the leading solution among competitors.

upvoted 41 times

..

### **JustLearning**

1 year, 11 months ago

D is correct. Coldline is a better choice.

upvoted 9 times

..

### **dan80**

1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct - This data is archived after 30 days - Nearline Storage 30 days , Coldline Storage 90 days

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

upvoted 9 times

..

### **lxgywil**

1 year ago

The answer is D.

The main thing here is how often the data is retrieved. The question is saying that data needs to be accessed annually - i.e. once a year.

Therefore, you should choose Coldline Storage, as it implies less frequent access than Nearline.

(Archival Storage would fit even better but

there's no such option)

From the link you provided:

"Nearline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify on average once per month or less."

and

"Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. "

upvoted 7 times

..

### **UtsavDM**

8 months, 3 weeks ago

I get what you are trying to say but treat coldline storage as archival storage in this case. Option

D is correct.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **gh999l**

1 year, 6 months ago



you have misunderstood minimum storage period here, nearline storage class minimum you have to plan for 30 days  
upvoted 4 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

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

Nearline Storage

Nearline Storage is a low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Nearline Storage is a better choice than

Standard Storage in scenarios where slightly lower availability, a 30-day minimum storage duration, and costs for data access are acceptable tradeoffs

for lowered at-rest storage costs.

Nearline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify on average once per month or less.

For example, if you want to continuously add files

to Cloud Storage and plan to access those files once a month for analysis, Nearline Storage is a great choice.

Nearline Storage is also appropriate for data backup, long-tail multimedia content, and data archiving. Note, however, that for data accessed less

frequently than once a quarter, Coldline Storage or Archive Storage are more cost-effective, as they offer lower storage costs.

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

upvoted 12 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

1 year, 9 months ago

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

CORRECTION.

Correct Answer is (D):

The Real description is about Coldline storage Class:

Coldline Storage

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is a better choice

than Standard Storage or Nearline Storage in scenarios where slightly lower availability, a 90-day minimum storage duration, and higher costs

for data access are acceptable trade-offs for lowered at-rest storage costs.

Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Note, however, that for data being kept entirely for backup

or archiving purposes, Archive Storage is more cost-effective, as it offers the lowest storage costs.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline>  
upvoted 10 times

..

**Rukman**

Most Recent

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Uqqasha**

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

D is perfect

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Select Regional Storage. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans: D

upvoted 1 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Select Regional Storage. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

"One geographic location" and "needs to be accessed annually"

-> "Archive Storage" class is most appropriate, but in this question, "D" is the best choice.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vikram\_\_\_\_\_**

9 months ago

Ans D , even though coldline storage is for data being accessed in a quarter. As archive storage is not mentioned the next feasible option is

coldline hence , option D

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chotebhaisahab**

9 months ago

Needed regional storage for one geographic location cold line for annual access of data. D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Israel**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

D is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**bunnyabi**

11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Select Regional Storage. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Devgela**

1 year, 2 months ago

D for sure.

upvoted 1 times

..

**drizzydroo**

1 year, 2 months ago

Can someone verify that Coldline storage is now archive? I beleive the storage classes have chnages to

- 1.standard
- 2.nearline 30 days
- 3.coldline 90 days
- 4.archive 365 days.

Ans for this is D but think this might be an outdated one. Please correct me if im wrong.

upvoted 1 times

Question #93 Topic 1

Your company uses BigQuery for data warehousing. Over time, many different business units in your company have created 1000+ datasets across hundreds of projects. Your CIO wants you to examine all datasets to find tables that contain an employee\_ssn column. You want to minimize effort in performing this task.

What should you do?

A.

Go to Data Catalog and search for employee\_ssn in the search box.

B.

Write a shell script that uses the bq command line tool to loop through all the projects in your organization.

C.

Write a script that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view to find the employee\_ssn column.

D.

Write a Cloud Dataflow job that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view to find employee\_ssn column.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**poogcp**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Its A.

upvoted 31 times

..

**filco72**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

Correct is A.

I tested on my account following this procedure:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/quickstarts/quickstart-web-ui?authuser=4>

I created a data set and through Data Catalog I easily and effortlessly searched for the column name "gender"

upvoted 19 times

..

**hiranfilho**

Most Recent .

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

use data Calog fos search the collunne

upvoted 1 times

..

**Mr\_Tiwariji**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

IT IS THE SIMPLEST WAY

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://cloud.google.com/data-catalog/docs/how-to/search>

upvoted 1 times

..

**icecoolcat**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Its A.

upvoted 1 times

..

**uur**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is Correct.

From documentation:

The Data Catalog API can be used to:

- Search for data assets across different projects and GCP resources
- Create tags and tag templates to add structured business metadata unique to your organization
- Automate the tagging process of data assets as part of a data ingestion pipeline

So, you can search for different projects that you have access to.  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **dishum**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Its D

Read the question carefully, there is a word called 'examine' means after searching there will be some operation on the datasets. The dataset

number is huge, there could be complex to complicated datasets. The catalog may return the detail, but it won't help in examining the datasets in

the second part.

D is the most suitable answer.

upvoted 5 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

### **ChiefArch**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

Correct, it's D. CIO wants you to find TABLES that contain SSN, we are not searching for SSNs plainly here.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **RakeshShekhda**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

\* 1000+ datasets across hundreds of projects. Your CIO wants you to examine all datasets to find tables that contain an employee\_ssn column. You want to minimize effort in performing this task.

I believe if we are looking for single project then Option A is correct.

But when we consider "1000+ datasets across hundreds of projects" Option D is correct.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **munabbhai**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

I have finally decided not to click on "Reveal Answer"

upvoted 7 times

..

### **pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

ANSWER A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is perfect

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

A. Go to Data Catalog and search for employee\_ssn in the search box.

upvoted 2 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**dc2016bte0006**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

IDK why the admin has set all the wrong answers..Like really?

upvoted 11 times

..

**MEHULSP**

10 months, 1 week ago

To increase the discussion maybe (to show users more traffic on site)

upvoted 6 times

..

**kimharsh**

6 months ago

yes i am sure this is the reason

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Go to Data Catalog and search for employee\_ssn in the search box.

upvoted 2 times

Question #94 Topic 1

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:

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. It is currently being rescheduled on a new node.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

Reasons for a Pod Status Pending:

Troubleshooting Reason #1: Not enough CPU

Troubleshooting Reason #2: Not enough memory

Troubleshooting Reason #3: Not enough CPU and memory

<https://managedk8s.com/kubernetes/k8sbot/troubleshooting/pending/pod/2019/02/22/pending-pod.html>

upvoted 38 times

..

## Linus11

1 year, 1 month ago

The real crux of this question is the mention about "Pre-emptible Node pool". That needs to be taken into consideration while determining the answer. If

we choose B, then the importance of "Pre-emptible node pool" is not there. Whether the node pool is pre-emptible or not, resource scarcity can lead to pending pods.

When we consider the mention of "Pre-emptible Node Pool", then the answer is obviously D. If a pre-emptible Node gets pre-empted there will



be a delay in cluster to sync it.

Answer is D.

upvoted 10 times

..

**brvinod**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Pre-emptible would have been an issue if the cluster had more than one node. The question clearly states that it is a single node cluster. That means if that single VM was pre-empted, neither of the pods should have been running. Since one pod is running, that means that (the only) VM is running. So, the reason the second pod is still pending because the VM is not having enough resources to run both the pods. Hence B.

upvoted 5 times

..

**Finger41**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

This is to throw you off, when there is insufficient resources for a Pod to stand up, then the status will equal pending :

[https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-application/#:~:](https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-application/#:~:text=If%20a%20Pod%20is%20stuck,be%20scheduled%20onto%20a%20node.&text=You%20don't%20have%20enough,new%20nodes%20to%20your%20cluster.)

text=If%20a%20Pod%20is%20stuck,be%20scheduled%20onto%20a%20node.&text=You%20don't%20have%20enough,new%20nodes%20to%20your%20cluster.

upvoted 2 times

..

**alexgrig**

8 months ago

Questions says "Single Node" at that case the second pod can't be in running state.

upvoted 3 times

..

**MidhunJose**

4 months ago

It says a single node pool, not a single node. Meaning there can be multiple nodes, right?

upvoted 6 times

..

**brvinod**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

A node can have multiple pods. So that is not a problem.

upvoted 1 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

I agree with you. The correct answer is B

upvoted 5 times

..

### [Removed]

1 year, 8 months ago

Community vote distribution

B (67%) D (33%)

D gives you the reason why the resource could not be available as it was preempted

upvoted 3 times

..

### Finger41

11 months, 4 weeks ago

It's in a deployment, the pod will be recreated. There are insufficient resources in the node, not because it's preemptible but because there is

no memory/cpu.....

upvoted 1 times

..

### tavva\_prudhvi

1 year, 1 month ago

If it was preempted, then it has to be restarted right? then it will show it's failing not pending, check the articles mentioned by ESP\_SAP

upvoted 3 times

..

### cloudenth01

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

D is correct as the node on which pod was scheduled to run was preempted & now this pod is scheduled to run on different preemptible node from

the node-pool

upvoted 15 times

..

### myuniquename

8 months ago

Incorrect. There is a single preemptible instance, if it was preempted then both pods would show as 'Pending'. B is correct.

upvoted 4 times

..

### obeythefist

2 months, 1 week ago

> There is a single preemptible instance

Where does it say that? It doesn't. Don't make things up. There's a single pre-emptible node pool. A single pool is not the same as a single node.

upvoted 4 times

..

### salehm

Most Recent .

3 weeks, 1 day ago

Correct Answer is (D):

B options is not correct because if the node resources are not enough kubernetes scheduler will reschedule the pod deployment to an another cluster node and pod would not enter pending status except if all cluster nodes resources are fully consumed.

Option D makes more since

upvoted 1 times

..

### hiranfilho

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://managedkube.com/kubernetes/k8sbot/troubleshooting/pending/pod/2019/02/22/pending-pod.html>

upvoted 1 times

..

### zaxma

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

I vote 'D'

B says: Too many 'Pods' are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod.

There are only 2 pods and setup as 2 pods, where is the 'too many' coming from??

upvoted 1 times

..

### Mr\_Tiwariji

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct as the node on which pod was scheduled to run was preempted & now this pod is scheduled to run on different preemptible node from the node-pool

upvoted 1 times

..

### ryzior

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

age is important

both pods have been scheduled the same time (so if the pending one got pending due to restart of a preempted one it should be rescheduled to

another node and the age would be shorter right?)  
in this case it is pending because there is no such node which fits the pod capacity requirement  
so either the pod (assuming there are only 2  
nodes) is being restarted/preempted and the other running node is unable to host the pod due  
to low capacity  
to be honest this is again both options are correct but I'm rather with option B looking at the  
result not the cause of the issue (pending because  
unable to schedule not because anything got restarted)  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **special1**

2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct Answer is (B)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **luciorifa**

3 months ago

B is the correct answer, any just because the node is preemptible doesn't mean that it was  
removed while there's a pod already running.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **raimangsxr**

3 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Chris\_zhang**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

If a Pod is stuck in Pending it means that it can not be scheduled onto a node. Generally this is  
because there are insufficient resources of one type  
or another that prevent scheduling.

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

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Durgesh1997**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Lowballed**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is right

upvoted 1 times

..

**MidhunJose**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

We have a single "node pool", meaning there would have been multiple nodes.

- The pods would have been scheduled in two different nodes.
- One of them went down and then we checked the "kubectl get pods".
- At that time kubernetes is scheduling the pod in a new node, and hence the pending status.

B is also correct, but when we put in the "preemptible node pool" scenario, D would be a better assumption

upvoted 2 times

..

**dishum**

4 months, 1 week ago

Right answer is B

Option D get eliminated becoz, in question the preemptible vms don't get turned off within few minutes of starting (very very less chance) only once in 24 hrs.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Greg\_Exam**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

C is incorrect because another pod already pulled the image.

D is incorrect because Age of the pending pod is 9 minutes (if it is being rescheduled age should be less then running pod).

A is probably incorrect because resource request of the running pod fits on a single node.

So B is the correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

..

**jx2019**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

I vote for B. If preempted, pods should be rescheduled with status either success or failed but not pending.

upvoted 1 times

Question #95 Topic 1

You want to find out when users were added to Cloud Spanner Identity Access Management (IAM) roles on your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project. What should you do in the GCP Console?

- A.  
Open the Cloud Spanner console to review configurations.
- B.  
Open the IAM & admin console to review IAM policies for Cloud Spanner roles.
- C.  
Go to the Stackdriver Monitoring console and review information for Cloud Spanner.
- D.  
Go to the Stackdriver Logging console, review admin activity logs, and filter them for Cloud Spanner IAM roles.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**samvegas**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

Answer = D, I have simple rule; if metrics then Monitoring, if Auditing then Logging.

upvoted 47 times

..

**Meix**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

I think the answer is D

upvoted 44 times

..

**Anand2608**

1 year, 6 months ago

As per the Cloud Audit logs documentation.

upvoted 3 times

..

**hiranfilho**

Most Recent .

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

We use Logging to know who when where what

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/audit-logging>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Priyankahere**

4 months, 1 week ago

This was there in exam, go with community answers.

upvoted 4 times

..

**dishum**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B B B B B

The question is "What should you do" ? i think it is about the responsibility of checking security, policies and best practices, whether rightly assigned the roles.

The question is not about the timestamp, my view.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rakesh\_SAP**

4 months, 1 week ago

The question is - "When users were added" - to check "When" need to check logs

upvoted 1 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

..

**S1990**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

we need to review so answer should be D

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Go to the Stackdriver Logging console, review admin activity logs, and filter them for Cloud Spanner IAM roles.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Ans : D

upvoted 3 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Go to the Stackdriver Logging console, review admin activity logs, and filter them for Cloud Spanner IAM roles.

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

**sham21**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

It seems, almost all questions' answers are wrong and upon discussion, we correct the answers.

Why not site admin correct all these answers based on discussion?

upvoted 4 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct. Go to "IAM & admin console" and use "Policy Analyzer".

upvoted 1 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months ago

D is correct

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/58936403/way-to-see-when-a-user-was-added-to-a-gcp-project>

upvoted 2 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months ago

also

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit/#admin-activity>

upvoted 1 times

..

**janman4pl**

11 months, 1 week ago

why B and how? The answer should be D..

upvoted 1 times

..

**gcpengineer**

10 months ago

because in iam console we can view any roles, so B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**pas77**



9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is NOT B. In the IAM console you cannot see when the roles were added or removed. It does not provide timestamps.

upvoted 2 times

..

**gcpengineer**

10 months ago

ok, its clear now the question asked 'when', so D

upvoted 1 times

..

**learnazureportal**

1 year ago

The key puzzle refers to "when users were added to Cloud Spanner ". therefore, Answer D is correct.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Agraved**

1 year ago

D, as the ask is about "When"

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #96 Topic 1

Your company implemented BigQuery as an enterprise data warehouse. Users from multiple business units run queries on this data warehouse.

However, you notice that query costs for BigQuery are very high, and you need to control costs. Which two methods should you use? (Choose two.)

A.

Split the users from business units to multiple projects.

B.

Apply a user- or project-level custom query quota for BigQuery data warehouse.

C.

Create separate copies of your BigQuery data warehouse for each business unit.

D.

Split your BigQuery data warehouse into multiple data warehouses for each business unit.

E.

Change your BigQuery query model from on-demand to flat rate. Apply the appropriate number of slots to each Project.

**Correct Answer:**

BE

..

**CPBach**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

I'd say B and E. So either you do B or E to reduce costs.

upvoted 38 times

..

**Jignesh\_Gamdha**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 6 months ago

B & E

Refer below link - first of all you can define quotas on project or user level and 2nd one is you can change from on demand to flat rate model

and define the parameters based on your requirement ---

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/custom-quotas>

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing#flat\\_rate\\_pricing](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing#flat_rate_pricing)

upvoted 16 times

..

**nhadi82**

Most Recent .

5 days, 9 hours ago

I would go for B & E

upvoted 1 times

..

**siddique12345**

1 month ago

as per google cloud pricing calculator, if i change to flat rate, then it does not have query field to calculate. So B & E combination does not make

sense. why setup query quota and then change to flat rate. If B is to be considered then we should consider D, as 1 TB of data processed per month

is free of charge.

If not B & D, then D & E makes more sense.

upvoted 1 times

..

**siddique12345**

1 month ago

my bad, i thought the question is about 2 combinations but no its two different methods. B & E it is

upvoted 1 times

..

**dev\_sami**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: BE**

B&E is right options

upvoted 1 times

..

**POOJA3808**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: BE**

B & E are correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**dinesh198728**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: BE**

B and E are right

upvoted 1 times

..

**Mixxer5**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: BE**

B and E are correct, no other option(s) influence pricing.

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

BE

None of the other options are doing anything to limit costs

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

BE (56%) D (44%)

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D and E are the right options.

upvoted 4 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

BE are perfect

upvoted 3 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

B & E are correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans: BE

upvoted 1 times

..

**gerhardbl**

9 months, 1 week ago

I am going to be rebellious and say A and E. E is pretty much a certainty here, but B does not go together nicely with E. If you have flat-rate pricing and assign slots to Projects, that already puts a cap on spending, because any queries above your capacity are going to be queued. Hence you don't need B any more. The question says "2 methods you should use" so it's a combination of both that is implied, not "2 options". In that case I'd say you should just make sure your different users/business units use different Projects according to how much capacity they need: A and E. This is a very ambiguous one.

upvoted 3 times

..

**kyo**

10 months, 1 week ago

Is there a User who is thinking of answering A and B like me? B is currently unable to function on its own. So why not choose with A? E is certainly a cost-cutting measure, but I think there is insufficient evidence that this option will cost less than on-demand in this pattern.

upvoted 1 times

..

**BalSan**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

Those who suggest option D, while splitting into multiple DW might reduce query costs, we don't know how many job(s) are populating the BigQuery DW and the impact the split will have on all those source jobs... Hence D is not the best option.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B & E are correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #97 Topic 1

You are building a product on top of Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You have a single GKE cluster. For each of your customers, a Pod is running in that cluster, and your customers can run arbitrary code inside their Pod. You want to maximize the isolation between your customers' Pods.

What should you do?

A.

Use Binary Authorization and whitelist only the container images used by your customers' Pods.

B.

Use the Container Analysis API to detect vulnerabilities in the containers used by your customers' Pods.

C.

Create a GKE node pool with a sandbox type configured to gvisor. Add the parameter `runtimeClassName: gvisor` to the specification of your customers' Pods.

D.

Use the `cos_containerd` image for your GKE nodes. Add a `nodeSelector` with the value `cloud.google.com/gke-os-distribution:`

`cos_containerd` to the specification of your customers' Pods.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/sandbox/>

..

**akshaychavan7**

4 days, 15 hours ago

Let me be honest, I did not have any clue to answer this question. However, I spotted the keyword, 'isolation', from the question and a keyword, 'sandbox' from the answers and guessed the answer which turned out to be correct.

So, yes it is C!

upvoted 1 times

..

**Sac3433**

2 weeks, 6 days ago

Correct answer is C: You can enable GKE Sandbox on your cluster to isolate untrusted workloads in sandboxes on the node. GKE Sandbox is built

using gVisor, an open source project: [https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/security-overview?hl=en#protecting\\_nodes\\_from\\_untrusted\\_workloads](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/security-overview?hl=en#protecting_nodes_from_untrusted_workloads)  
upvoted 1 times

..

### PAUGURU

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/security-overview?hl=en#protecting\\_nodes\\_from\\_untrusted\\_workloads](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/security-overview?hl=en#protecting_nodes_from_untrusted_workloads)  
upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Question #98 Topic 1

Your customer has implemented a solution that uses Cloud Spanner and notices some read latency-related performance issues on one table. This table is accessed only by their users using a primary key. The table schema is shown below.

You want to resolve the issue. What should you do?

A.

Remove the profile\_picture field from the table.

B.

Add a secondary index on the person\_id column.

C.

Change the primary key to not have monotonically increasing values.

D.

Create a secondary index using the following Data Definition Language (DDL):

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

### akshaychavan7

4 days, 14 hours ago

I had selected D as my answer. However, after going through this link -

[https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/whitepapers/optimizing-schemadesign#anti-pattern\\_sequences](https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/whitepapers/optimizing-schemadesign#anti-pattern_sequences)

I feel option C makes sense.

It should be C.

upvoted 1 times

..

### nhadi82

5 days, 9 hours ago

I would go for C which seems very logic

upvoted 1 times

..

**hiranfilho**

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct is D

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/secondary-indexes>

upvoted 3 times

..

**gluix20**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Table is accessed only by its PK.

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/schema-design#creating-indexes>

upvoted 2 times

..

**rsuresh27**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

More documentation as to why the answer is C:

[https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/whitepapers/optimizing-schema-design#anti-pattern\\_sequences](https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/whitepapers/optimizing-schema-design#anti-pattern_sequences)

upvoted 2 times

..

**rsuresh27**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The correct answer is C.

[https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/schema-design#fix\\_swap\\_key\\_order](https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/schema-design#fix_swap_key_order)

upvoted 1 times

..

**sdfikds**

2 weeks, 6 days ago

Community vote distribution

C (50%) D (50%)

A primary key using monotonically increasing values has a negative impact on the insertion of the row, not the reading.

I would say D, since having the picture retrieved directly from the index is faster. The question states that the "table is accessed only by their users using a primary key". Emphasys on "a", so that key could be(come) composite.

upvoted 1 times

Question #99 Topic 1

Your finance team wants to view the billing report for your projects. You want to make sure that the finance team does not get additional

permissions to the project. What should you do?

A.

Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing user role.

B.

Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing admin role.

C.

Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing viewer role.

D.

Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing project/Manager role.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**miniso8153**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C

"Billing Account Viewer access would usually be granted to finance teams, it provides access to spend information, but does not confer the right to

link or unlink projects or otherwise manage the properties of the billing account."

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access>

upvoted 46 times

..

**dan80**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is C - Billing Account Viewer access would usually be granted to finance teams, it

provides access to spend information, but does not

confer the right to link or unlink projects or otherwise manage the properties of the billing account.

upvoted 20 times

..

**krsourav**

1 year, 3 months ago

Hey, look at this .....:)

upvoted 3 times

..

**ElenaL**

Most Recent .

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C - the only role appropriate answer to view and not change anything in the project is the billing viewer role.



upvoted 2 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

C is perfect

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing viewer role.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chotebhaisahab**

8 months, 4 weeks ago

agree c is the correct option. needs only billing viewer role.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Katheri7689**

1 year ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing viewer role.

upvoted 1 times

..

**cloud\_\_guru**

1 year, 2 months ago

Obvious choice here is C-- viewer to make sure they dont have additional access.

Source: this is my job

upvoted 1 times

..

**Vic1043**

1 year, 2 months ago

ANS - C

upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

C. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing viewer role.

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

### **swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- C. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing viewer role.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **glam**

1 year, 7 months ago

C. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing viewer role.

upvoted 4 times

..

### **GopinathM**

1 year, 8 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

### **[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

C is correct.

B also qualifies to view report but gives additional privileges

[https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/reports#required\\_permissions\\_to\\_access\\_reports](https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/reports#required_permissions_to_access_reports)

upvoted 2 times

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (C):

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access>

Billing Account Viewer

(roles/billing.viewer) View billing account cost information and transactions. Organization or billing account. Billing Account Viewer access would

usually be granted to finance teams, it provides access to spend information, but does not

confer the right to link or unlink projects or otherwise

manage the properties of the billing account.

upvoted 13 times

..

**Kaazim**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

Please tell me your answer for question 98

upvoted 2 times

Question #100 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**reinocd21**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

D. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/accessapproval approver role.

-Google recommendation.

upvoted 47 times

..

**Priyankahere**

Highly Voted .

4 months, 1 week ago

This was there in exam, go with community answers.

upvoted 10 times

..

**Stella\_1999**

4 months ago

how was your exam? is this website qts useful?

upvoted 2 times

..

### **hiranfilho**

Most Recent

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Answers C and D are correct, but it doesn't say if the SRE already has a group and as it is Google's recommendation to make a group to add users and privileges to the group, the right one is D  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **WTY**

1 month ago

It mentioned more than one SRE, so adding the user to group is most suitable approach, Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **ErenYeager**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

Passed my exams today. Not because just because of the questions I practiced here, but because of you guys, your knowledge and experience and breakdown of questions. Too bad this site can't go legit. It such an wholesome resource. Some final words... KEEP MOVING FORWARD UNTIL ALL THE QUESTIONS ARE DESTROYED TATAKAE!!!!!!

upvoted 7 times

..

### **obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

I've seen about 5 questions which are like this, always asking how to grant access and "follow Google best practice", and every time it's just making sure you know to use a group to control access to resources for users, and not adding users directly to objects.

Remember that keyword, "Google best practice" means "make sure you use a group"

upvoted 7 times

..

### **Mhkgupta**

3 months, 1 week ago

D. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/accessapproval approver role.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is Correct  
upvoted 3 times

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

D is perfect

upvoted 3 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D Correct

upvoted 4 times

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

D. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/accessapproval.approver role.

upvoted 2 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**Litan**

7 months, 3 weeks ago

D correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**shrutisri**

7 months, 4 weeks ago

Option D

upvoted 3 times

..

**akshay\_jadhav**

8 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct option as per google recommended practice

upvoted 3 times

..

## BAGCP

9 months, 2 weeks ago

D , google recommends assigning roles to groups than assigning to individual users  
upvoted 1 times

..

## sidharthwader

10 months, 3 weeks ago

B AND D are right but i think GCP recommends to use groups all the time  
upvoted 3 times

Question #101 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

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>  
upvoted 37 times

..

### **professor**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Agree with D

You can enable Termination protection

upvoted 13 times

..

### **nhadi82**

Most Recent .

5 days, 9 hours ago

I would go for D as it prevents users from deleting instances and make the downtime

upvoted 1 times

..

### **hiranfilho**

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Bableves**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

I mean read the question, how could be D the correct answer? The solution is even in the link you provided... What causes downtime? VM deletion

only? Gosh what going on here...

Specifications

Deletion prevention does not prevent the following actions:

Terminating an instance from within the VM (such as running the shutdown command)

Stopping an instance

Resetting an instance

Suspending an instance

Instances being removed due to fraud and abuse after being detected by Google

Instances being removed due to project termination

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Priyankahere**

4 months, 1 week ago

This was there in exam, go with community answers.

upvoted 3 times

..

**sqwert**

4 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is D!

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

D (67%) C (33%)

..

**Vidyaji**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is perfect

upvoted 2 times

..

**FernandoJ**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

If we are talking about downtimes, there are multiple ways to cause downtime in an instance not just deleting it. That option in this list that can

protect from most of them is: isolation, answer C.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ridhanya**

6 months ago

Ans is D because C is applicable project wise while in this case everyone are using the same project. so it doesn't sense.

Sole-tenancy lets you have exclusive access to a sole-tenant node, which is a physical Compute Engine server that is dedicated to hosting only your

project's VMs. Use sole-tenant nodes to keep your VMs physically separated from VMs in other projects, or to group your VMs together on the

same host hardware

option A is not applicable too: Shielded VMs are virtual machines (VMs) on Google Cloud

hardened by a set of security controls that help defend

against rootkits and bootkits. Using Shielded VMs helps protect enterprise workloads from threats like remote attacks, privilege escalation, and

malicious insiders.

option B is not at all an option. so left with D

upvoted 6 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months ago

Although I could tell countless ways to cause downtime even if all four were right, D is the most reasonable answer.



upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct\_Ans: D

upvoted 1 times

..

**mostafa\_bepari**

6 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

..

**Q\_Review**

7 months, 4 weeks ago

I agree that none of the answers directly line up with the question being asked. However, I can't go with D: Deletion Protection because the

question specifically that we need to prevent "downtime," not deletion.

Deletion protections, as documented @

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

does not prevent the following actions:

Terminating an instance from within the VM (such as running the shutdown command)

Stopping an instance

Resetting an instance

Suspending an instance

Instances being removed due to fraud and abuse after being detected by Google

Instances being removed due to project termination

A shielded VM is a security item like a Trusted Platform Module. I would look for a security based question for this.

A Preemptible machine is about cost control.

For this question, the workload isolation offered by C, A Sole-Tenant VM seems like the best way to "prevent accidental downtime."

upvoted 3 times

..

**kimharsh**

6 months ago

I would agree with you but C have nothing to do with downtime , Sole-Tenant VM means you have all your VM's in one GCP physical server ,

that's all, you can't control who access your VM or who shutdown , so we left with the answer D as it's the most relevant ,

upvoted 1 times

..

**pas77**

9 months, 1 week ago

None of the answers make sense, but D is the less worse.

upvoted 3 times

..

**sunilw**

11 months, 1 week ago

D: Correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #102 Topic 1

Your organization needs to grant users access to query datasets in BigQuery but prevent them from accidentally deleting the datasets. You want a solution that follows Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A.

Add users to roles/bigquery user role only, instead of roles/bigquery dataOwner.

B.

Add users to roles/bigquery dataEditor role only, instead of roles/bigquery dataOwner.

C.

Create a custom role by removing delete permissions, and add users to that role only.

D.

Create a custom role by removing delete permissions. Add users to the group, and then add the group to the custom role.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**someoneinthecloud**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

I believe the key part is the "following Google Best Practices" phrase.

A - Works, but doesn't follow GCP best practices

B - Doesn't work as the role grants permission to delete datasets

C - Works, but is more complicated than A and doesn't follow Google best practices

D - Correct, more complicated than A, but it follows Google Best Practices.

upvoted 54 times

..

**kyo**

10 months ago

I don't think A works properly.

roles/bigquery.user has bigquery.datasets.create. And the documentation states:

> Additional, allows the creation of new datasets within the project; the creator is granted the BigQuery Data Owner role

(roles/bigquery.dataOwner) on these new datasets.

If bigquery.user creates a new dataset, it's likely that bigquery.user will get permission to delete that dataset. This means that bigquery.user may have permission to delete data.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

upvoted 6 times

..

### **brvinod**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

A bigquery.user will get a "data owner" role on the datasets he creates. That means he can delete those data sets he created. In that sense A

fails to that extent.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

Read description carefully "prevent from accidentally deleting the datasets". Not tables, datasets! option B does not allow to delete datasets either.

Check dataset permissions in the roles/bigquery.dataEditor:

bigquery.datasets.create

bigquery.datasets.get

bigquery.datasets.getIamPolicy

bigquery.datasets.updateTag

You CANNOT delete dataset with option "B"

upvoted 10 times

..

### **Bableves**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

Neither with A.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **YuvarajK**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

I think A is the Answer and it follows GCP best practices.

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#bigquery-roles>

We do have the role - BigQuery User which does the below permissions

When applied to a project, this role also provides the ability to run jobs, including queries, within the project.

bigquery.datasets.create  
bigquery.datasets.get  
bigquery.datasets.getIamPolicy  
upvoted 6 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

The proper answer regarding to bigquery roles is the listed in the options, the proper role that resolve this requirement is: roles/bigquery.dataViewer

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#custom\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#custom_roles)

on the other hand, the question explicitly is asking to use the GCP best practices on IAM :  
GCP Best Practices explain clearly these rules:

Policy management

Community vote distribution

D (62%) A (38%)

. Set organization-level IAM policies to grant access to all projects in your organization.

. Grant roles to a Google group instead of individual users when possible. It is easier to add members to and remove members from a Google group instead of updating an IAM policy to add or remove users.

. If you need to grant multiple roles to allow a particular task, create a Google group, grant the roles to that group, and then add users to that group.

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/using-iam-securely#policy\\_management](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/using-iam-securely#policy_management)

upvoted 40 times

..

## prashuG

1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is A: roles/bigquery.user is a BigQuery User role which when applied to a project provides the ability to run jobs, including queries, within the project. A member with this role can enumerate their own jobs, cancel their own jobs, and enumerate datasets within a project.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#bigquery-roles>

upvoted 5 times

..

## j1c4b

1 year, 1 month ago

you can create data set with bigquery.user role because it has bigquery.datasets.create permissions. And if a user has

bigquery.datasets.create permissions, when that user creates a dataset, they are granted bigquery.dataOwner access to it. So A is NOT a

choice  
upvoted 4 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 3 months ago

Other best practice is use predefine roles over custom roles. Maybe A is correct

upvoted 7 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 3 months ago

I correct myself: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles>

Key Point: Custom roles enable you to enforce the principle of least privilege, ensuring that the user and service accounts in your

organization have only the permissions essential to performing their intended functions.

upvoted 3 times

..

**rsuresh27**

**Most Recent**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

Correct answer is D. Best practice is to use Google groups to manage multiple people and organizations. A does not do this, so A cannot be

correct. Thus, D is the best option out of the remaining choices.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rukman**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Ans: D

Google Best Practices = Users -> Group -> IAM Role

upvoted 1 times

..

**dinesh198728**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

cutome role

upvoted 1 times

..

**Akash7**

2 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct. Best practice is to use groups rather then assigning the role directly.

upvoted 1 times

..

## BAPII

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

## sharmaishu

3 months ago

D is the correct answer. A does not work because BigQuery Data Editor (roles/bigquery.dataEditor) When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to: Read and update data and metadata for the table or view.

Delete the table or view.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#bigquery.dataEditor>

upvoted 1 times

..

## sharmaishu

3 months ago

C is the correct answer. A is incorrect because BigQuery Data Editor (roles/bigquery.dataEditor) When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to: Read and update data and metadata for the table or view.

Delete the table or view.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#bigquery.dataEditor>

upvoted 1 times

..

## [Removed]

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

A - allows to view metadata, but won't allow to run queries

B - allows to run queries, but also to delete

C - doesn't follow GCP best practices since Google recommends assigning roles to groups, and groups to users

D - correct combination of permissions and Google's best practices

upvoted 4 times

..

## b\_\_script

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Question is "...access to query datasets in BigQuery but prevent them from accidentally deleting the DATASETS..." roles/bigquery.user DON'T HAVE

permission: bigquery.datasets.delete

A - Correct

upvoted 3 times

..

**STomar**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

A is the answer.

Refer: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

upvoted 1 times

..

**kp21**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans: B, says not roles/bigquery.dataOwner so that removes the option of deleting datasets.

upvoted 1 times

..

**jx2019**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

two tasks here: 1. query - bigquery.tables.get; 2. delete - bigquery.datasets.delete; so B suits it well. while A cannot query data, and D is too

complicated, if the roles provided suits then we don't create custom.

upvoted 1 times

..

**pnVino27**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

ANSWER IS D as Google best practice

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Create a custom role by removing delete permissions. Add users to the group, and then add the group to the custom role

upvoted 1 times

..

**tvinaay**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

How is A or B are the answers?

User and DataEditor both have bigquery.datasets.create permission. And in docs it says that "the creator is granted the BigQuery Data Owner role (roles/bigquery.dataOwner) on these new datasets."

Google recommends to use groups so, I'll go with D.

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#permissions\\_and\\_predefined\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#permissions_and_predefined_roles)

upvoted 1 times

Question #103 Topic 1

You have a developer laptop with the Cloud SDK installed on Ubuntu. The Cloud SDK was installed from the Google Cloud Ubuntu package

repository. You want to test your application locally on your laptop with Cloud Datastore. What should you do?

A.

Export Cloud Datastore data using `gcloud datastore export`.

B.

Create a Cloud Datastore index using `gcloud datastore indexes create`.

C.

Install the `google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator` component using the `apt get install` command.

D.

Install the `cloud-datastore-emulator` component using the `gcloud components install` command.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**someoneinthecloud**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

I believe answer is C

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/downloads-apt-get>

The question is not about the datastore command itself but from where we should run the update command on the Ubuntu to install the component.

upvoted 28 times

..

**XRiddlerX**

1 year, 10 months ago

I agree with this comment. The answer is C.

If you installed the SDK from the Ubuntu repo and try to do the following:

```
$ gcloud components install cloud-datastore-emulator
```

You will receive this message:

```
ERROR: (gcloud.components.install)
```

You cannot perform this action because the Cloud SDK component manager is disabled for this installation. You can run the following command to achieve the same result for this installation:

```
sudo apt-get install google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator
```

upvoted 31 times

..

**myuniquename**

8 months ago

absolutely insane if that question comes up during the associate exam, who on earth would know that off the top of their heads?



upvoted 10 times

..

**Ale1973**

1 year, 8 months ago

WOW!!! Today I have learned a new and interesting thing thanks to you...

upvoted 5 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

it says that in your Ubuntu, you have Cloud SDK installed already. So it should be able to run the command in D

upvoted 3 times

..

**Ale1973**

1 year, 8 months ago

Yes, but it says that "The Cloud SDK was installed from the Google Cloud Ubuntu package repository", then to install datastore emulator you should use the command in Option C.

upvoted 9 times

..

**professor**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Ans is D

<https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

upvoted 17 times

..

**Eshkrkrkr**

1 year, 6 months ago

Wrong! The answer is C! When you install SDK using apt Cloud SDK Component Manager is disabled and you need to install extra packages again using apt.

[https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/components#managing\\_cloud\\_sdk\\_components](https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/components#managing_cloud_sdk_components)

Note: These instructions will not work if you have installed Cloud SDK using a package manager such as APT or yum because Cloud SDK

Component Manager is disabled when using that method of installation.

upvoted 21 times

..

**SWObaby**

1 year, 5 months ago

I believe the answer is C...

It is a tricky question!! The question states, "The Cloud SDK was installed from the Google Cloud Ubuntu package repository." For those, who aren't that familiar with Debian/Ubuntu, D seems like an attractive answer. It works as a way to install Datastore...but it does NOT fit the context of the question.

Community vote distribution

D (67%) C (33%)

I recommend looking back to G Cloud SDK installation (Debian/Ubuntu):

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/install#deb>

Read the "Installation Steps" in the documentation. In Step 3, "sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install google-cloud-sdk". Then, Step 4 is additionally adding other components, such as "sudo apt-get install google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator".

Proving C the correct answer.

upvoted 17 times

..

**ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago

Go With 'C' ... just tried creating a ubuntu server and verified these.. Dont worry about any other options.

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/quickstart#deb> check this link .

upvoted 3 times

..

**Aravind\_Jarpala**

Most Recent .

1 month ago

D is right answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**gp021**

1 month, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

apt list google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator

Listing... Done

google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator/cloud-sdk 379.0.0-0 all

N: There are 228 additional versions. Please use the '-a' switch to see them.

upvoted 1 times

..

**somenick**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rukman**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Ans: C

Please read the question carefully, it says the installation was done from "Google Cloud Ubuntu package repository" if so, you should use apt to install the sdk components  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Chris\_zhang**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is D

When you install the gcloud CLI, the following components are installed by default:

gcloud, bq, gsutil & core

Additional components that contain dependencies for gcloud CLI commands are also available in the gcloud CLI, but aren't installed by default. For

an exhaustive list of components, run `$ gcloud components list`.

The "cloud-datastore-emulator" will be the status of "Not Installed" in the list.

By the way, as the description with "The Cloud SDK was installed", it should be hint to use "gcloud components install <components ID>" command to install it.

Ref : <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/components>

upvoted 3 times

..

**Chris\_zhang**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

One more thing, as some comments said " when you installed gcloud SDK, the cloud-datastore-emulator has been installed" ,

so why need to follow the Answer C to install again ?

so I think the answer D should be correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chris\_zhang**

3 months, 1 week ago

After check the description about , I modified my answer to C.

"Note: These instructions won't work if you have installed gcloud CLI using a package manager such as APT or yum because gcloud CLI component manager is disabled when using that method of installation. Use these packages instead."

[https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/components#managing\\_components](https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/components#managing_components)

upvoted 2 times

..

**STomar**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D.

Refer: <https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

upvoted 2 times

..

**RegisFTM**

5 months ago

C is used to install da emulator on CloudShell. D needs to be used for Ubuntu, Windows, etc.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Install the google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator component using the apt get install command.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mateo2121**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Wrong answer, the correct is D!

To use the Datastore emulator you need:

-A Java JRE (version 8 or greater)

-The Google Cloud SDK

-An application built using the Google Cloud Client Libraries;

Installing the emulator:

The Datastore emulator is a component of the Google Cloud SDK's gcloud tool. Use the gcloud components install command to install the

Datastore emulator:

gcloud components install cloud-datastore-emulator

<https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

upvoted 2 times

..

**ericyev**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

it looks D is correct gcloud components install cloud-datastore-emulator

upvoted 3 times

..

**FernandoJ**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

upvoted 3 times

..

**alex90fin**

6 months ago

D

visit <https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

The Datastore emulator provides local emulation of the production Datastore environment. You can use the emulator to develop and test your application locally. In addition, the emulator can help you generate indexes for your production Datastore instance and delete unneeded indexes.

This page guides you through installing the emulator, starting the emulator, and setting environment variables to connect your application to the emulator.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rameshmfm**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans is D - Please refer this link <https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

upvoted 3 times

..

**Giordano89**

8 months ago

C. <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/install#deb>

upvoted 2 times

..

**Swapsss**

9 months ago

option c

upvoted 1 times

..

**MONICA291012**

10 months, 1 week ago

D

Installing the emulator

The Datastore emulator is a component of the Google Cloud SDK's gcloud tool. Use the gcloud components install command to install the

Datastore emulator

gcloud components install cloud-datastore-emulator

upvoted 2 times

Question #104 Topic 1

Your company set up a complex organizational structure on Google Cloud. 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.

D.

Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/iam.roleViewer role.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**SIX**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C is the better answer.

upvoted 30 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (C):

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>

upvoted 18 times

..

**avik001**

Most Recent .

2 months ago

C is the better ans

upvoted 1 times

..

**casokan**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer: C  
upvoted 1 times

..

**pililili\_bed**

4 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**jaravu**

4 months ago

C is right

upvoted 2 times

..

**vishnukumartr**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/browser.

upvoted 2 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months ago

A is correct but not following GCP best practices. GCP wants you to put users into groups whenever it's possible. So the answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Correct Ans is : C

upvoted 2 times

..

**shawnnkkk**

6 months, 1 week ago

C. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/browser.

upvoted 1 times

..

**kristene**

7 months ago

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

..

**Sraz**

7 months, 1 week ago

if we buy contributor access is it only for one exam or can we access all the exams in examtopics. Is there any way to get all the questions without having contributor access?

upvoted 1 times

..

**PShakya**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

you can get access for only one exam

upvoted 1 times

..

**sudav**

9 months, 1 week ago

C - Add the users to a group and add this group to roles/browser role. is the correct answer.

roles/browser Read access to browse the hierarchy for a project, including the folder,

organization, and Cloud IAM policy. This role doesn't include

permission to view resources in the project. And you follow Google recommended practices by adding users to the group and group to the role.

Groups are a convenient way to apply an access policy to a collection of users. You can grant and change access controls for a whole group at once

instead of granting or changing access controls one at a time for individual users or service

accounts. You can also easily add members to and

remove members from a Google group instead of updating a Cloud IAM policy to add or remove users.

upvoted 2 times

..

**vvkds**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

(C)

roles/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.

upvoted 1 times

..

**satyamgupta11692**

11 months, 1 week ago

C is the better answer.

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times



..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is the recommended way

upvoted 1 times

Question #105 Topic 1

Your company has a single sign-on (SSO) identity provider that supports Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) integration with service providers. Your company has users in Cloud Identity. You would like users to authenticate using your company's SSO provider. What should you do?

A.

In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with Google as an identity provider to access custom SAML apps.

B.

In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with a third-party identity provider with Google as a service provider.

C.

Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Mobile & Desktop Apps.

D.

Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Web Server Applications.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**poogcp**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

For me its B option

upvoted 25 times

..

**PhilipAWS**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 5 months ago

Only option B make sense to me as per -

[https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/6262987?hl=en&ref\\_topic=7558767](https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/6262987?hl=en&ref_topic=7558767)

upvoted 15 times

..

**nitinz**

1 year, 3 months ago

you nailed it. B is correct.  
upvoted 3 times

..

### Terzlightyear

Most Recent .

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the right one

upvoted 1 times

..

### luciorifa

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

..

### Priyankahere

4 months, 1 week ago

This was there in exam, go with community answers.

upvoted 3 times

..

### azure4life

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Option B

upvoted 1 times

..

### jaffarali

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B would be the right choice

upvoted 1 times

..

### jackwillis

7 months, 3 weeks ago

B. Why would you setup google as identity provided when you have already has SSO

upvoted 1 times

..

### vamgcp

8 months ago

Option B - In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with a third-party identity provider with Google as a service provider.

upvoted 1 times

..

**sudav**

9 months, 1 week ago

B - This is the only possible option. You configure applications (service providers) to accept SAML assertions from the company's existing identity provider and users in Cloud Identity can sign in to various applications through the third-party single sign-on (SSO) identity provider. It is important to note that user authentication occurs in the third-party IdP so the absence of a Gmail login is not an issue for signing in.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/identity/solutions/enable-sso>

If you have a third-party IdP, you can still configure SSO for third-party apps in the Cloud Identity catalog. User authentication occurs in the thirdparty IdP, and Cloud Identity manages the cloud apps.

To use Cloud Identity for SSO, your users need Cloud Identity accounts. They sign in through your third-party IdP or using a password on their Cloud Identity accounts.

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

**Otark**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct:

<https://support.google.com/a/answer/6349809>

upvoted 1 times

..

**tikkitakka**

12 months ago

B

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/single-sign-on>

When you use SSO for Cloud Identity or Google Workspace, your external IdP is the SAML IdP and Google is the SAML service provider.

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**chalkys**

1 year, 1 month ago

A. source: <https://cloud.google.com/identity/solutions/enable-sso>

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with a third-party identity provider with Google as a service provider.

upvoted 3 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

answer is A

<https://cloud.google.com/identity-platform/docs/web/saml>

upvoted 2 times

Question #106 Topic 1

Your organization has a dedicated person who creates and manages all service accounts for Google Cloud projects. You need to assign this person the minimum role for projects. What should you do?

A.

Add the user to roles/iam.roleAdmin role.

B.

Add the user to roles/iam.securityAdmin role.

C.

Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountUser role.

D.

Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin role.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**SIX**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

The right answer is D.

upvoted 39 times

..

**PhilipAWS**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 5 months ago

Whoever say C is right answer, please read the question 1000000000 times if not understand -

"Your organization has a dedicated person who

creates and manages all service accounts for Google Cloud projects. " Dedicated person who creates and manages all service... Now read below;

To allow a user to manage service accounts, grant one of the following roles:

Service Account User (roles/iam.serviceAccountUser): Includes permissions to list service accounts, get details about a service account, and impersonate a service account.

Service Account Admin (roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin): Includes permissions to list service accounts and get details about a service account. Also

includes permissions to create, update, and delete service accounts, and to view or change the IAM policy on a service account.

Now look in which role mentioned "CREATE"?

Obviously - roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin..... So Answer is????

1M% - D only

upvoted 36 times

..

**Jhelum**

4 months, 1 week ago

Calm down Jamal, don't pull out the knife...

upvoted 7 times

..

**luciorifa**

Most Recent .

3 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**Priyankahere**

4 months, 1 week ago

This was there in exam, go with community answers.

upvoted 2 times

..

**kped21**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

D - ServiceAccountUser has no privs on ServiceAccounts so C is wrong.

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

D is the right option

upvoted 1 times

..

**sharmamohitkr700**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

To allow a user to manage service accounts, grant one of the following roles:

Service Account User (roles/iam.serviceAccountUser): Includes permissions to list service accounts, get details about a service account, and impersonate a service account.

Service Account Admin (roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin): Includes permissions to list service accounts and get details about a service account. Also includes permissions to create, update, and delete service accounts, and to view or change the IAM policy on a service account.

upvoted 3 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is Correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct.

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct.

Service Account Admin (roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin): Includes permissions to list service accounts and get details about a service account. Also includes permissions to create, update, and delete service accounts, and to view or change the IAM policy on a service account.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct. Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin role.

upvoted 3 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

option D is correct. because it is the only one in the 4 options that can create and manage service accounts

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin role.

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 3 months ago

C is wrong: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/impersonating-service-accounts#allow-impersonation>

Service Account User (roles/iam.serviceAccountUser): Allows members to indirectly access all the resources that the service account can access. For

example, if a member has the Service Account User role on a service account, and the service account has the Cloud SQL Admin role

(roles/cloudsql.admin) on the project, then the member can impersonate the service account to create a Cloud SQL instance.

I believe that D is better option.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mohdafiuddin**

1 year, 4 months ago

A and B are automatically eliminated because they don't have the right role/permissions.

Out of C and D, since C is just a user level access, that does not include Creation privileges, which are needed for our task.

Therefore D is the right option here.

Ref - <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/creating-managing-service-accounts#permissions>

upvoted 3 times

..

**tuta**

1 year, 4 months ago

have you taken exam ? how accurate is this dump ?

upvoted 1 times

Question #107 Topic 1

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.

Cold Storage

B.

Nearline Storage

C.

Regional Storage

D.

Multi-Regional Storage

**Correct Answer:**

A

Nearline, Coldline, and Archive offer ultra low-cost, highly-durable, highly available archival storage. For data accessed less than once a year,

Archive is a cost-effective storage option for long-term preservation of data. Coldline is also ideal for cold storage. "data your business expects to touch less than once a quarter.

For warmer storage, choose Nearline: data you expect to access less than once a month, but possibly multiple times throughout the year. All

storage classes are available across all GCP regions and provide unparalleled sub-second access speeds with a consistent API.

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/archival>

..

**Teegongkia**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

Took ACE last week and the exact question came out. I go with B as i felt A is a trick answer.

There is no Cold Storage in GCP.

upvoted 15 times

..



**BenAji**

1 year, 1 month ago

Cold data tiering refers to the storage of less frequently, or sporadically accessed data in low cost media such as HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System) and cloud storage options including Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), and Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) that are managed separately from the SAP HANA database, but still accessible at any time.  
[blogs.sap.com/2018/12/03/what-is-sap-hana-colddata-tiering/](https://blogs.sap.com/2018/12/03/what-is-sap-hana-colddata-tiering/)

upvoted 1 times

..

**ssankar**

1 year, 9 months ago

Hello Teegongkia ,

is the questions are still valid ??

Thanks

upvoted 1 times

..

**droogie**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

This one is confusing. First, there's no 'Cold' storage. It's Coldline.

Nearline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify on average once per month or less. Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter.

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

So with the misspelling of 'Cold' and these guys accessing it every 90 days, I'm leaning towards Nearline

upvoted 11 times

..

**DickDastardly**

1 year, 2 months ago

"Cold" is not a typo. I took the exam today and the answers appeared exactly as listed here.

upvoted 3 times

..

**sarahf**

1 year, 5 months ago

At the page for data archiving (<https://cloud.google.com/storage/archival>) the first paragraph says: "Coldline is also ideal for cold storage—data your business expects to touch less than once a quarter."

So there is such thing as Cold storage according to Google.

Also at (<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#archive>) they talk about Cold storage: "Cold data storage - Archived data, such

as data stored for legal or regulatory reasons, can be stored at low cost as Archive Storage, yet still be available if you need it."

upvoted 8 times

..

### **sanhoo**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

Thanks for bringing this up. Really helpfull.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **sanhoo**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

This line indicates that cold storage term is used for - archival / coldline

"With low latency and a consistent API across Cloud Storage, Archive and Coldline introduce cold storage you can actually use"

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/archival>

Community vote distribution

A (60%) B (40%)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 3 months ago

I believe the question is old, when Regional and Multi-Regional were also storage classes of the GCS.

Before changes: (Multi-Region, Regional, Nearline, Coldline)

After recent changes we have

- Storage Classes (Standard, Nearline, Coldline, Archive)
- Storage Locations (Regional, Dual-region, Multi-Region)

It's tricky for exam because we don't to answer according to old version or new version.

For the latest version, costs for 1Gb for storing (3 month) + retrieval

Nearline:  $0.01 * 3 + 0.01 = 0.04$

Coldline:  $0.004 * 3 + 0.02 = 0.032$

Coldline is more cost effective.

If "Cold" means Coldline (not Archive) the asnwer is A

If "Cold" means Archive the answer is B

I hope that "Cold" means Coldline. I would try wirh A

upvoted 1 times

..

### **obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, but the question says the data will be accessed once per quarter, Google's documentation tells us that Coldline is most suitable for data

accessed less than once per quarter. This direct part of the question tells us how we must answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ri\_unhou119**

1 year ago

A:

Google Cloud doc:

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**Eshkrkrkr**

1 year, 6 months ago

It's a typo. Google wouldn't force to consume knowledge that is a non-best practice from Google. Answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

..

**lxgywil**

1 year ago

For Google, these exams are just another business.

upvoted 3 times

..

**nhadi82**

Most Recent .

5 days, 8 hours ago

I would go for B as there is no "cold" storage and also coldline storage (if meant) is dedicated to access data no more than once a year not quarterly as stated in the question

upvoted 1 times

..

**ggupton1**

4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

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

Archive Storage

Archive Storage is the lowest-cost, highly durable storage service for data archiving, online backup, and disaster recovery. Unlike the "coldest" storage services offered by other Cloud providers, your data is available within milliseconds, not hours or days.

Like Nearline Storage and Coldline Storage, Archive Storage has a slightly lower availability than Standard Storage. Archive Storage also has higher costs for data access and operations, as well as a 365-day minimum storage duration. Archive Storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access less than once a year. For example:

Cold data storage - Archived data, such as data stored for legal or regulatory reasons, can be stored at low cost as Archive Storage, yet still be available if you need it.

Disaster recovery - In the event of a disaster recovery event, recovery time is key. Cloud Storage provides low latency access to data stored as

Archive Storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Cloudboy**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

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

"Note, however, that for data accessed less frequently than once a quarter, Coldline Storage or Archive Storage are more cost-effective, as they offer lower storage costs."

upvoted 1 times

..

**zolthar\_z**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The solution is A, here is why <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline>

upvoted 1 times

..

**dinesh198728**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Cold Storage see this link <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Esteban08**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/storage-data-transfer/archive-storage-class-for-coldest-data-now-available>

upvoted 1 times

..

**vruizrob**

3 months ago

cold storage doesnt exist so the correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**emv**

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Cold storage is a generic term of data accessed rarely. It may refer to any: nearline, coldline and archive. Nearline seems to be more specific. So I think, following this logic, Nearline should be selected as answer.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **RegisFTM**

5 months ago

The question is: "Which storage option should you use?"

- Cold store is a storage option (for archiving).
- Coldline is a storage class in Cloud Storage.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/archival>

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

upvoted 2 times

..

### **wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

This one is tricky. My thoughts:

Google does mention cold storage in the documentation, but not as a storage type, is more like and alias or use for archive:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes> (read the archive section)

The question does mention archive and the 90 day (quarter) time frame is not min storage duration, but access to the data (stated in the question

as once a quarter). It also requests to be cost effective. I took this to the pricing calculator and i could verify that if cold means archive, or even

coldline (not a typo or a trick being played by google), since the data WILL be access once a quarter, nearline would be the most cost effective,

since archive or coldline storage price will go up as you access the data more frequently.

As said, just my thoughts, could be wrong but i'll go for B.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **AshisKumar**

6 months ago

Correct : A

With low latency and a consistent API across Cloud Storage, Archive and Coldline introduce cold storage you can actually use. Tap your data

archived in Archive or Coldline directly from applications with low latency, comparable to the other storage classes. When it comes to archival and

business continuity, Archive and Coldline change what the industry can expect from cold storage in the cloud.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/archival>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

B

cold is not coldline, cold storage means archival storage  
archival-365 days, we cant do that so we choose nearline  
upvoted 2 times

..

**Ajay10987**

9 months, 1 week ago

Cold data storage - Archived data, such as data stored for legal or regulatory reasons, can be stored at low cost as Archive Storage, yet still be available if you need it.

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

Ans:A

upvoted 1 times

..

**tanito83**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is B. Please, modify it.

upvoted 2 times

..

**rrrr\_**

12 months ago

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/archival>

Coldline is also ideal for cold storage—data

A is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

Question #108 Topic 1

A team of data scientists infrequently needs to use a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster that you manage. They require GPUs for some longrunning, non- restartable jobs. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

A.

Enable node auto-provisioning on the GKE cluster.

B.

Create a VerticalPodAutscaler for those workloads.

C.

Create a node pool with preemptible VMs and GPUs attached to those VMs.

D.

Create a node pool of instances with GPUs, and enable autoscaling on this node pool with a minimum size of 1.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpus>

..

### **Polok**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

If you need something for long-running, non- restartable jobs you dont use preemptible VMs

Think answer is D.

upvoted 46 times

..

### **[Removed]**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 1 month ago

Incorrect options are

B. VerticalPodAutscaler scales PODS based on the app you deploy.

For handle infrequently GPU access, you need infrequently GPU nodes

VerticalAutscaler Pod deployed on a non GPU node it useless,

[We cant have the node always have GPU for infrequent requests]

C. Preemptible VMs cant last long

D. For infrequent access, you don't want to have a permanent homogenous cluster.

The correct option is "A"

auto-provisioning = Attaches and deletes node pools to cluster based on the requirements.

Hence creating a GPU node pool, and auto-scaling would be better

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-provisioning>

upvoted 9 times

..

### **dttncl**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

I do agree A is the answer. Since this is for infrequent needs, autoscaling in letter D is not cost effective as it will always run min. of 1 instance. If

we need to infrequently use a cluster, the nodes should be able to adjust based on the current need.

"With node auto-provisioning, new node pools are created and deleted automatically."

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/howto/](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/howto/node-auto-provisioning)

[node-auto-provisioning](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/howto/node-auto-provisioning)

upvoted 3 times

..

### **kimharsh**

6 months ago

A is not correct because you can't add a GPU node to an existing GKE cluster

Limitations

Before using GPUs on GKE, keep in mind the following limitations:

You cannot add GPUs to existing node pools.

GPU nodes cannot be live migrated during maintenance events.

GPUs are only supported with general-purpose N1 machine types.

GPUs are not supported in Windows Server node pools

REF: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpus#limitations>

So the answer should be D

upvoted 5 times

..

### **rachee**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Your reference says existing "node pools" not GKE cluster. Auto-provisioning creates new "node pools":

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-provisioning>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

but node pools are homogenous, so how can we be sure that option A will create a GPU node pool

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

D (67%) A (33%)

..

### **JCH760310**

5 months ago

they "require GPUs" - so after checking in Udemy practice tests there is similar question there.

And the D answer seems to be the best fit for our

scenario here.

"This option is the most optimal solution for the requirement. Rather than recreating all nodes, you create a new node pool with GPU enabled.

You then modify the pod specification to target particular GPU types by adding node selector to your workload's Pod specification. You still

have a single cluster, so you pay Kubernetes cluster management fee for just one cluster, thus minimizing the cost." Still better option than

creating new GKE cluster with GPUs.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpus>

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/pricing>

upvoted 2 times

..

### **kyo**

10 months ago

I think using NAP is the correct answer.

.Node Auto Provisioning (NAP a.k.a., Nodepool Auto Provisioning)



There is an introduction of NAP described below on the blog.

>The above recommendations optimize for cost. NAP, for instance, reduces costs by taking down nodes during underutilized periods.

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/containers-kubernetes/best-practices-for-creating-a-highly-available-gke-cluster>

upvoted 2 times

..

## LaxmanTiwari

Most Recent .

1 day, 20 hours ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Creating an autoscaling GPU node pool

To take the best, most cost-effective advantage of GPUs on GKE, and to take advantage of cluster autoscaling, we recommend creating separate GPU node pools in your clusters.

When you add a GPU node pool to an existing cluster that already runs a non-GPU node pool, GKE automatically taints the GPU nodes with the following node taint:

Key: nvidia.com/gpu

Effect: NoSchedule

Note: If a GPU node pool is added to a cluster where all the existing node pools are GPU node pools, or if you are creating a new cluster with a GPU attached default pool, the above taint will not be added to the GPU nodes. The taint will also not be added to the existing GPU nodes retrospectively when a non-GPU node pool is added afterwards.

Additionally, GKE automatically applies the corresponding tolerations to Pods requesting GPUs by running the ExtendedResourceToleration admission controller.

This causes only Pods requesting GPUs to be scheduled on GPU nodes, which enables more efficient autoscaling: your GPU nodes can quickly scale down if there are not enough Pods requesting GPUs.

upvoted 1 times

..

## nhadi82

5 days, 8 hours ago

I would go for D as it is non- restartable jobs which is not perfect with preemptive node

upvoted 1 times

..

## pfabio

1 week, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**hiranfilho**

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

could never be C as preemptible is only for restartable workloads so answer D makes perfect sense

upvoted 1 times

..

**rsuresh27**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The correct answer is A. After eliminating the obvious wrong choices, you are left with A and D.

D does not minimize cost as it keeps an instance

running. Moreover, it does not make sense to keep an instance running for something that is "infrequent". A makes the most sense.

upvoted 1 times

..

**bobbyMG**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A- Node auto-provisioning creates node pools based on the following information:

CPU, memory and ephemeral storage resource requests.

GPU requests

upvoted 1 times

..

**nshah68**

2 months, 2 weeks ago

Here is my take after reading the "Overview" & "Operation" section on

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-autoprovisioning>

Node auto-provisioning automatically manages a set of node pools on the user's behalf.

Without node auto-provisioning, GKE starts new nodes

only from user-created node pools. With node auto-provisioning, new node pools are created and deleted automatically.

Node auto-provisioning creates node pools based on the following information:

CPU, memory and ephemeral storage resource requests.

GPU requests

Pending Pods' node affinities and label selectors.

Pending Pods' node taints and tolerations.

I thought D at first as well but after some research I believe A is more straight forward and cost effective

upvoted 1 times

..

**oracle111**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/58939075/auto-provisioning-not-creating-new-node-pool>

I'm a cloud newb, but in my understanding auto-provisioning can handle deployments of new node pools based on GPU requests.

For "infrequent access" this might be the least expensive solution.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is right. Check the official GCP best practise answer here:

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpus#gpu\\_pool](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpus#gpu_pool)

upvoted 2 times

..

**kp2ed1**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

D - correct, C says preemptible and non-restartable.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mchaconr**

5 months ago

Answer is A. Clearly stated on <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpus#create>

Extract follows:

"Creating an autoscaling GPU node pool

To take the best, most cost-effective advantage of GPUs on GKE, and to take advantage of cluster autoscaling, we recommend \*\*\*\*creating separate GPU node pools in your clusters\*\*\*\*."

It then also explains how the pools are differentiated by the auto-scaler in order to "taint" PODs scheduling.

upvoted 3 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

D is the right option. For long running, non restartable jobs preemptible is not correct fit.

upvoted 1 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

I did vote for D at first, but A is making more sense after some reading:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-provisioning>

Auto provisioning will provide nodes with GPU if requested by the workload.

upvoted 2 times

..

**sharmamohitkr700**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

For long-running and non-restartable jobs preemptible VMs can be a good choice.

upvoted 1 times

..

**FernandoJ**

6 months, 1 week ago

D looks like the correct one for me.

upvoted 2 times

Question #109 Topic 1

Your organization has user identities in Active Directory. Your organization wants to use Active Directory as their source of truth for identities.

Your organization wants to have full control over the Google accounts used by employees for all Google services, including your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) organization. What should you do?

A.

Use Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) to synchronize users into Cloud Identity.

B.

Use the cloud Identity APIs and write a script to synchronize users to Cloud Identity.

C.

Export users from Active Directory as a CSV and import them to Cloud Identity via the Admin Console.

D.

Ask each employee to create a Google account using self signup. Require that each employee use their company email address and password.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction>

..

**professor**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Ans is A

<https://tools.google.com/dlpage/dirsync/>

upvoted 25 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer (A):

Directory Sync

Google Cloud Directory Sync enables administrators to synchronize users, groups and other data from an Active Directory/LDAP service to their

Google Cloud domain directory

<https://tools.google.com/dlpage/dirsync/>

upvoted 16 times

..

## crisyeb

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## LeonNip

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is right

upvoted 3 times

..

## alaahakim

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is Correct

upvoted 4 times

..

## mcaromit

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

## [Removed]

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) to synchronize users into Cloud Identity.

upvoted 1 times

..

## GCP\_Student1

1 year, 3 months ago

- A. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) to synchronize users into Cloud Identity.

upvoted 3 times

..

**devscorpio2001**

1 year, 6 months ago

This is A , you can use Google Cloud Sync

upvoted 1 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- A. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) to synchronize users into Cloud Identity.

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago

A also for me!

upvoted 1 times

..

**hiteshrup**

1 year, 8 months ago

Straight Answer: A

Google has Cloud Directory Sync service to link LDAP in GCP

upvoted 2 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

A is correct for me

upvoted 2 times

..

**Verve**

1 year, 10 months ago

A it is

upvoted 2 times

Question #110 Topic 1

You have successfully created a development environment in a project for an application. This application uses Compute Engine and Cloud SQL.

Now you need to create a production environment for this application. The security team has forbidden the existence of network routes between

these 2 environments and has asked you to follow Google-recommended practices.

What should you do?

A.

Create a new project, enable the Compute Engine and Cloud SQL APIs in that project, and replicate the setup you have created in the development environment.

B.

Create a new production subnet in the existing VPC and a new production Cloud SQL instance in your existing project, and deploy your application using those resources.

C.

Create a new project, modify your existing VPC to be a Shared VPC, share that VPC with your new project, and replicate the setup you have in the development environment in that new project in the Shared VPC.

D.

Ask the security team to grant you the Project Editor role in an existing production project used by another division of your company. Once they grant you that role, replicate the setup you have in the development environment in that project.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**poogcp**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 31 times

..

**pYWORLD**

10 months ago

Correct answer!

upvoted 4 times

..

**[Removed]**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 8 months ago

A - correct. Best practice is to create a new project for each environment, such as production and testing. There are no routes between VPCs in these projects by default, so that satisfies the requirement by the security team.

B. Nope. not best practice and allows communication.

C. While this is best practice to create a new project for a different environment, it explicitly breaks the security team's rule of having no path

between environments by nature of the shared VPC. The shared VPC allows entities in both VPCs to communicate as if they were in the same VPC.

That's definitely wrong.

D. One - not best practice to replicate in the setup in that project. Two - why do they suddenly need the project editor rule? Just a bad answer.

Wrong.

upvoted 20 times

..

**Rukman**

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Ans: A

Agreed!

upvoted 1 times

..

**JieHeng**

11 months ago

Should be A

it's a best practice "to have one project per application per environment." -

<https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-forenterprise-organizations#project-structure>

upvoted 4 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**EJJ**

1 year, 1 month ago

i will go with A

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago



A is correct. Create a new project, enable the Compute Engine and Cloud SQL APIs in that project, and replicate the setup you have created in the development environment.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Create a new project, enable the Compute Engine and Cloud SQL APIs in that project, and replicate the setup you have created in the development environment.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **piipo**

1 year, 4 months ago

Ans is A.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **nightflyer**

1 year, 5 months ago

Guys please be aware of Google recommended practices, yes A is right but it's not recommended in this case . Use a shared vpc with a single project as the host, these are the fine margins for passing the exam

upvoted 1 times

..

### **ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago

"The security team has forbidden the existence of network routes between these 2 environments"

". Forbidden means preventing access across

environment and why u want to link those network using shared VPC ???

upvoted 4 times

..

### **DickDastardly**

1 year, 2 months ago

From <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/best-practices-vpc-design>

Create a shared services VPC if multiple VPC networks need access to common resources but not each other

A VPC network provides a full mesh of global reachability. For this reason, shared services and continuous integration pipelines residing in the same VPC network don't require special consideration when it comes to connectivity—they are inherently reachable. Shared VPC extends this concept, allowing shared services to reside in an isolated project while providing connectivity to other services or consumers.

This points to C  
upvoted 1 times

..

**cRobert**

1 year, 5 months ago

Why would you use a shared VPC?

upvoted 1 times

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago

Ans is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**hiteshrup**

1 year, 8 months ago

The answer is A only. Google never recommend you to share Dev and Prod resources to be shared. For Production env you should have a new project and a new set of rules. This can be more efficient by using Deployment Manager use, however, that is not a case. So sticking with Answer A.

None other will satisfy any condition.

Though Shared VPC can achieve things which are asked that is not the recommended approach and same time, we should have Cloud SQL and

Compute Engine to be deployed on prod project eventually to make the boundary between Prod and Dev. So option C should be avoided

upvoted 4 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (C):

Shared VPC overview

Shared VPC allows an organization to connect resources from multiple projects to a common Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network, so that they can communicate with each other securely and efficiently using internal IPs from that network. When you use Shared VPC, you designate a project as a

host project and attach one or more other service projects to it. The VPC networks in the host project are called Shared VPC networks. Eligible resources from service projects can use subnets in the Shared VPC network.

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

upvoted 4 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

we cannot use shared VPC because it provides network routes between those two projects which violates the question.

upvoted 2 times

..

**ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago

"The security team has forbidden the existence of network routes between these 2 environments ". Forbidden means preventing access across environment and why u want to link those network using shared VPC ???

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

It is recommended the projects are isolated why we are talking about sharing the resources?

upvoted 2 times

..

**bachor**

1 year, 8 months ago

But "The security team has forbidden the existence of network routes between these 2 environments" hence there shouldn't be any communication between development and production. I would say the correct answer is A

upvoted 6 times

..

**raffiq**

1 year, 11 months ago

Seems answer is C: Shared VPC which allows replicate

upvoted 1 times

..

**jskumar**

1 year, 10 months ago

According to Google recommendation we should create separate project for each environment . Hence option A looks good.

upvoted 6 times

..

**professor**

1 year, 11 months ago

Ans is A

instances communicate in Shared VPC

upvoted 2 times

Question #111 Topic 1

Your management has asked an external auditor to review all the resources in a specific project. The security team has enabled the Organization

Policy called

Domain Restricted Sharing on the organization node by specifying only your Cloud Identity domain. You want the auditor to only be able to view, but not modify, the resources in that project. What should you do?

A.

Ask the auditor for their Google account, and give them the Viewer role on the project.

B.

Ask the auditor for their Google account, and give them the Security Reviewer role on the project.

C.

Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Viewer role on the project.

D.

Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Security Reviewer role on the project.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**dan80**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 11 months ago

C - [https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/roles-audit-logging#scenario\\_external\\_auditors](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/roles-audit-logging#scenario_external_auditors)

upvoted 39 times

..

**spudleymcdudley**

1 year, 10 months ago

This guy is right!

upvoted 6 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (C):

roles/viewer Read access to all resources. Get and list access for all resources.

Using primitive roles

The following table lists the primitive roles that you can grant to access a project, the description of what the role does, and the permissions

bundled within that role. Avoid using primitive roles except when absolutely necessary. These roles are very powerful, and include a large number

of permissions across all Google Cloud services. For more details on when you should use primitive roles, see the Identity and Access Management

FAQ.

IAM predefined roles are much more granular, and allow you to carefully manage the set of permissions that your users have access to. See

Understanding Roles for a list of roles that can be granted at the project level. Creating custom roles can further increase the control you have over

user permissions.

[https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/access-control-proj#using\\_primitive\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/access-control-proj#using_primitive_roles)  
upvoted 16 times

..

**Rukman**

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Ans: C

upvoted 1 times

..

**Cthakker**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 2 times

..

**nana1995**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

Why is not D?

upvoted 1 times

..

**happyBoo**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

roles/iam.securityReviewer will give access to view IAM roles in addition, which is not required.

upvoted 5 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**meh009**

1 year, 1 month ago

Easy - C

Domain Restricted Sharing is on ( restrict the set of identities that are allowed to be used in Identity and Access Management policies) which takes out A/B of the equation.

Easy choice between C/D

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct. Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Viewer role on the project.

upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

option C is correct. because viewer role grants viewing all the resources in the project whereas securityreviewer role only grants permission to list the resources

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#iam-roles>

upvoted 1 times

..

**SSunny**

1 year, 2 months ago

C- <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles>

The IAM Security Reviewer role (roles/iam.securityReviewer) enables the ability to view custom roles but not administer them.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

C - Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Viewer role on the project.

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

Answer C  
upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

Answer C  
upvoted 1 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago

C - Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Viewer role on the project.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**nherrerab**

1 year, 4 months ago

C is Correct.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ayj**

1 year, 6 months ago

Security Reviewer:

Provides permissions to list all resources and IAM policies on them.

Viewer: Permissions for read-only actions that do not affect state, such as viewing (but not modifying) existing resources or data.

Think C makes sense then

upvoted 3 times

..

**Yamac**

1 year, 6 months ago

For sure it's C  
upvoted 1 times

Question #112 Topic 1

You have a workload running on Compute Engine that is critical to your business. You want to ensure that the data on the boot disk of this workload is backed up regularly. You need to be able to restore a backup as quickly as possible in case of disaster. You also want older backups to be cleaned automatically to save on cost. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A.

Create a Cloud Function to create an instance template.

B.

Create a snapshot schedule for the disk using the desired interval.

C.

Create a cron job to create a new disk from the disk using gcloud.

D.

Create a Cloud Task to create an image and export it to Cloud Storage.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**DarioFama23**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

B is correct for this question

upvoted 18 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

Question: One cannot delete the old disk when using snapshot, right?

upvoted 2 times

..

**Ale1973**

1 year, 8 months ago

Snapshots and disks are independent objects con GCP, you could create a snapshot form disk and then delete the disk, the snapshot will stay

in place. Actually, you could use this snapshot to create a new disk, assign to another VM, mount it, and use it (all the information that the

original disk had at the time of the snapshot will still be there).

upvoted 5 times

..

**Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

In snapshot schedule, there is autodelete and you can specify the days after which auto delete can happen

upvoted 3 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer (B):

Best practices for persistent disk snapshots



You can create persistent disk snapshots at any time, but you can create snapshots more quickly and with greater reliability if you use the following best practices.

Creating frequent snapshots efficiently

Use snapshots to manage your data efficiently.

Create a snapshot of your data on a regular schedule to minimize data loss due to unexpected failure.

Improve performance by eliminating excessive snapshot downloads and by creating an image and reusing it.

Set your snapshot schedule to off-peak hours to reduce snapshot time.

Snapshot frequency limits

Creating snapshots from persistent disks

You can snapshot your disks at most once every 10 minutes. If you want to issue a burst of requests to snapshot your disks, you can issue at most 6 requests in 60 minutes.

If the limit is exceeded, the operation fails and returns the following error:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/snapshot-best-practices>

upvoted 13 times

..

**Rukman**

Most Recent

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Ans: B

upvoted 2 times

..

**ryzior**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

say no more:

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

"Use snapshot schedules as a best practice to back up your Compute Engine workloads."

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

The right Ans is : B

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Create a snapshot schedule for the disk using the desired interval.

upvoted 1 times

..

**cloud\_\_guru**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct due to snapshots being the perfect solution to the problem question

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Create a snapshot schedule for the disk using the desired interval.

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 3 months ago

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Vikash211982**

1 year, 3 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

B 200%

upvoted 2 times

..

**hiteshrup**

1 year, 8 months ago

Answer B is correct. Snapshot can be best option available from listed option

- Option A is just creating instance template and not taking boot disk backup

- Option C is to create a disk, but to run this corn job, you need another gcloud resource which is not cost effective and introducing another single failure point.

- Option D is not a definite not a good cost effective solution.

upvoted 3 times

..

### [Removed]

1 year, 8 months ago

Definitely B. That's Google's way of helping you. Why do C or D, which requires a lot of custom coding and configuration when B is pre-built?

A - that just misses the mark. An instance template have any backup data. Even if it did, it's still a manual way to go, just like C and D.

Definitely B

upvoted 2 times

### Question #113 Topic 1

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.privateLogViewer. Perform the export of logs to Cloud Storage.

B.

Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogViewer. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.

C.

Assign the auditor's IAM user to a custom role that has logging.privateLogEntries.list permission. Perform the export of logs to Cloud Storage.

D.

Assign the auditor's IAM user to a custom role that has logging.privateLogEntries.list permission. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

### ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

Background

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.

Admin Activity logs contain log entries for API calls or other administrative actions that modify the configuration or metadata of resources. Admin

Activity logs are always enabled. There is no charge for your Admin Activity audit logs.

Data Access logs record API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided data. Data Access audit logs are disabled by default because they can be large.

logging.viewer: The logging.viewer role gives the security admin team the ability to view the Admin Activity logs.

logging.privateLogViewer : The logging.privateLogViewer role gives the ability to view the Data Access logs.

upvoted 40 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B): (Continuation).

Scenario: External auditors

In this scenario, audit logs for an organization are aggregated and exported to a central sink location. A third-party auditor is granted access several

times a year to review the organization's audit logs. The auditor is not authorized to view PII data in the Admin Activity logs.

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.

upvoted 18 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B): (Continuation).

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:

logging.viewer Organization Dashboard service account The logging.viewer role permits the service account to read the Admin Activity logs in Cloud Logging.

bigquery.dataViewer BigQuery dataset Dashboard service account The bigquery.dataViewer role permits the service account used by the

dashboard application  
to read the exported Admin Activity logs.  
upvoted 16 times

..

**DarioFama23**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago  
for me B is the correct answer..  
upvoted 17 times

..

**Eshkrkrkr**

1 year, 6 months ago  
Yes, B is correct because:  
1) Question doesn't ask us to export and store logs for any long period of time.  
2) Custom role with only logging.privateLogEntries.list permission won't let the auditor to access Log Explorer at all  
([https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/access-control#console\\_permissions](https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/access-control#console_permissions) - Minimal read-only access: logging.logEntries.list)  
upvoted 5 times  
Community vote distribution  
B (100%)

..

**Rutu\_98**

Most Recent .

2 days, 22 hours ago  
**Selected Answer: B**  
B is correct ans  
upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago  
**Selected Answer: B**  
B is the correct answer  
upvoted 3 times

..

**lazyabhi606**

5 months, 1 week ago  
**Selected Answer: B**  
Correct Answer is (B)  
upvoted 1 times

..

**maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

A is the correct answer. Exporting logging data to Cloud Storage is ideal, and 'Cloud IAM Policy' is not mentioned in this question.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogViewer. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.

upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

answer is B

upvoted 2 times

..

**Sathya22**

1 year, 2 months ago

why here cloud storage is mentioned ? they are mentioning only access and why this is coming in the middle

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B - Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogViewer. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.

upvoted 2 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago

B - Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogViewer. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Morgan91**

1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

roles/logging.privateLogViewer (Private Logs Viewer) includes roles/logging.viewer, plus the ability to read Access Transparency logs and Data

Access audit logs. This role applies only to the \_Required and \_Default buckets.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

it is B .

No other choices to make.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Morgan91**

1 year, 5 months ago

for me b is the correct answer

roles/logging.privateLogViewer (Private Logs Viewer) includes roles/logging.viewer, plus the ability to read Access Transparency logs and Data

Access audit logs. This role applies only to the \_Required and \_Default buckets.

upvoted 1 times

Question #114 Topic 1

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. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.

C.

Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days.

D.

Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging>

..

**Verve**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

Its B.

upvoted 21 times

..

**[Removed]**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 8 months ago

The question is to view log past 60 days. B, c, D talks about deleting an object or truncation of table data

upvoted 10 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

Answer should be A

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

Also A specifically talks about aggregation

upvoted 3 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

Also by default, you have a lot of flexibility when viewing logging in stack driver , to filter and query.

upvoted 2 times

..

**xtian2900**



1 year, 7 months ago

what about minimum retention is 30 days ? is it true ?

upvoted 3 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 7 months ago

Ur correct so minimally is 30 for data access logs <https://cloud.google.com/logging/quotas>  
then B is the way to go.

upvoted 1 times

..

**dttncl**

Most Recent .

7 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe B is the answer.

All that matters in this scenario is the logs for the past 60 days.

We can use BigQuery to analyze contents so C is incorrect. We need to configure a BQ as the sink for the logs export so we can query and analyze log data in the future. Therefore D is incorrect.

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit/best-practices#export-best-practices>

Since we only care about the logs within 60 days, we can set the expiration time to 60 to retain only the logs within that time frame. Once data is beyond 60 days old, it wouldn't be included in future analyzations.

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/managing-tables#updating\\_a\\_tables\\_expiration\\_time](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/managing-tables#updating_a_tables_expiration_time)

upvoted 4 times

..

**ryzior**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

I think here we have the case described in details:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/exporting-stackdriver-logging-for-security-and-access-analytics>

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

D should be the correct answer. To 'quickly analyze', you need to use BQ, next, you always need access to the logs 'for past 60days'. This means you have to export logs on a daily basis. You don't want to do this job manually right?

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

My apologies, B is correct... 'Sink' can route logging data to BQ automatically.

upvoted 1 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

B is the correct one, option A does not give you the flexibility to analyze.

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct as analysis of the log contents is a key requirement

upvoted 2 times

..

**tifo16**

1 year, 1 month ago

Firstly i though that A was correct but when considering "default" retention period which is 30 days, i go for B.

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/it-ops/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging>

Log entries are held in Stackdriver Logging for a limited time known as the retention period.

After that, the entries are deleted. To keep log entries

longer, you need to export them outside of Stackdriver Logging by configuring log sinks.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Crad**

1 year, 1 month ago

I think it's C.

If you set expiration date to 60days on a table then that table will be deleted after 60 days of creation.

Let's say you created some logs on 31st day - they'll be gone within 29 days and not 60.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Crad**

1 year, 1 month ago

The output is in JSON so it's still possible to analyze the logs using BigQuery easily as an external source of data.

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

B. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.

upvoted 4 times

..

**cloud\_\_guru**

1 year, 2 months ago

The answer is B because that's the simplest solution. In order to view AND analyze logs quickly as question asks, we need it to be in BigQuery

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**JKRowlings**

1 year, 5 months ago

Ans is B. <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/exporting-stackdriver-logging-for-security-and-access-analytics>

upvoted 2 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

It is B. that best fits.

upvoted 1 times

..

**hiteshrup**

1 year, 8 months ago

Option B is my Answer as it has all require. Export Logs + Sink + BigQuery for Analytics + Partition Expiration Time. This is best solution for analytic solution.

For compliance scenario, option C is better choice

Option A is not best fit as minimum retention is 30 days for Data Access Audit logs in StackDriver.

Option D is not require as Sink will do same job as Cloud Scheduler.

upvoted 3 times

..

**vlodia**

1 year, 10 months ago

C better than B  
upvoted 2 times

..

**vlodia**

1 year, 10 months ago

Well it seems B because "need to analyze the data"

upvoted 18 times

Question #115 Topic 1

You need to reduce GCP service costs for a division of your company using the fewest possible steps. You need to turn off all configured services in an existing GCP project. What should you do?

A.

1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project. 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, click Shut down and then enter the project ID.

B.

1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project. 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources and delete them.

C.

1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrator IAM role for this project. 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, enter the project ID and then click Shut down.

D.

1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrators IAM role for this project. 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources and delete them.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**DarioFama23**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

for me is A the correct answer

upvoted 40 times

..

**shafiqeee1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

A - I reproduced in my project

upvoted 14 times

..

**Rutu\_98**

Most Recent .

2 days, 21 hours ago

**Selected Answer: A**

It's A

Because we have to follow the least required permission.

Also here given is that they want to reduce the services for a GCP project so the Project Owner role would be sufficient.

upvoted 1 times

..

**bigbenben**

2 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

..

**rikku33**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project. 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, click Shut down and then enter the project ID.

upvoted 1 times

..

**crisyeb**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A right

upvoted 1 times

..

**dishum**

4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C

The question says 'reduce GCP service costs for a division of your company' means the authority person is going to take few more actions on other projects to reduce costs.

So the right permission to have is at the organisational level.

upvoted 2 times

..

**rachee**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

A - <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-projects>

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The Right Ans is : A

upvoted 1 times

..

**maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer is A.

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

But.. there is no "Project Owner" role. There is a basic "Owner" role.

There is also no "Organizational Administrator" role, there is "Organization Administrator" role instead. And that role doesn't have project modifying permissions.

upvoted 3 times

..

**sudav**

9 months, 1 week ago

A - The primitive Project Owner role provides permissionst to delete project

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive_roles)

You can shut down projects using the Cloud Console. When you shut down a project, this immediately happens: All billing and traffic serving stops,

You lose access to the project, The owners of the project will be notified and can stop the deletion within 30 days, The project will be scheduled to

be deleted after 30 days. However, some resources may be deleted much earlier.

upvoted 2 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be A, For project shutdown you don't need any roles in org level. Just replicated in my free trial account, where I don't have any org but able to shutdown a project from console.

upvoted 4 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago  
A is correct  
upvoted 3 times

..

**noreen**

1 year, 1 month ago  
A Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-resource-management#delete-projects>  
upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 1 month ago  
The confusion is between A and C, because both can dump a project  
I Prefer C because of the wording  
A says 'click Shut down and then enter the project ID'  
C says 'enter the project ID and then click Shut down'  
You cannot click and then enter something. Hence A should be false  
upvoted 1 times

..

**FunkyTechnician**

1 year ago  
Entering the project ID is for CONFIRMATION  
upvoted 3 times

..

**Skiro**

1 year, 1 month ago  
After you click "Shut down" you should enter project ID for confirmation.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Tez1**

1 year ago  
In the GUI you actually enter the project Id, for confirmation, before shutting it down. Which is why A looks to be incorrect.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**Rajusrinivasa**

1 year, 1 month ago  
Ans) A  
To shut down a project using the Cloud Console:  
Open the Settings page (found under IAM & admin) in the Google Cloud Console.  
Open the Settings page  
Click Select a project.

Select a project you want to delete, and click Open.

Click Shut down.

Enter the Project ID, then click Shut down.

ref: [https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-projects#console\\_4](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-projects#console_4)  
upvoted 1 times

### Question #116 Topic 1

You are configuring service accounts for an application that spans multiple projects.

Virtual machines (VMs) running in the web-applications

project need access to BigQuery datasets in crm-databases-proj. You want to follow

Google-recommended practices to give access to the service

account in the web-applications project. What should you do?

A.

Give .€project owner .€ for web-applications appropriate roles to crm-databases-proj.

B.

Give .€project owner .€ role to crm-databases-proj and the web-applications project.

C.

Give .€project owner .€ role to crm-databases-proj and bigquery.dataViewer role to web-applications.

D.

Give bigquery.dataViewer role to crm-databases-proj and appropriate roles to web-applications.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging>

..

**ezat**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

D cuz u just need read for DB at the other project

upvoted 26 times

..

**AnasAloan84**

1 year, 5 months ago

Question didn't specify if the required access is Read only or more, its saying "access" which could be write permissions as well. I will go with C

upvoted 2 times

..

**dttncl**

7 months, 2 weeks ago



It is D because you're right, the question doesn't specify any specific kind of access, however, we need to follow the principle of least privilege.

Hence, we can only assume that read-only access is needed.

bigquery.dataViewer should be assigned to the group of analysts in the crm-databases-proj project.

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control-examples#read\\_access\\_to\\_data\\_in\\_a\\_different\\_project](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control-examples#read_access_to_data_in_a_different_project)

upvoted 5 times

..

**AnasAloan84**

1 year, 5 months ago

U r right, it D. why to give "project owner" as stated on C. correct answer is D

upvoted 4 times

..

**GCPACE2020**

11 months ago

but why giving bigquery.dataViewer to crm-databases-proj. we should give for web-application.

upvoted 6 times

..

**S\_marquez**

2 months ago

You can technically give bigquery.dataviewer to crm-databases-proj service account then create a Key and use that key on the VMs,

there for making it correct to use D as answer but is way to dumb I would prefer C BUUUUUUT

WHY would I give Project Owner to

crm-databases-proj? they really do not evaluate your knowledge

upvoted 1 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

See the option correctly, as the web app needs access to the big query datasets we have to give access to the web app the data viewer role to

only read the datasets! Hence, C

upvoted 6 times

..

**DarioFama23**

1 year, 10 months ago

U re right, D is the correct answee

upvoted 4 times

..

**DarioFama23**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago  
C is correct..  
upvoted 11 times

..

### **BigQuery**

2 months, 1 week ago  
THAT SO DUM  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **GCPACE2020**

11 months ago  
But why giving project owner role to crm-databases-proj ?  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **zaxma**

**Most Recent**

1 month, 3 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: D**  
Community vote distribution  
D (60%) C (40%)

In my opinion, both C and D are wrong.  
C - you do not need to give the owner role, it has no meaning and over power  
D - the viewer is grant to the wrong project  
Then C still works, but give extra permission  
D does not work, but no damage to the existing security  
God help me here. I will choose D, just based on instinct  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **rsuresh27**

4 weeks, 1 day ago  
This is the correct way of thinking about it. You never want to give project owner role to a service account. Even though D does not grant the role to the correct project, it is much safer from security standpoint to do with D.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Rukman**

2 months ago  
**Selected Answer: D**  
Ans: D  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Rukman**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Ans: C

Because providing bigquery.dataViewer role to crm-databases-proj doesn't full fill the requirement. basically, the web application needs this access.

So its 'C'

upvoted 2 times

..

**Rukman**

2 months ago

I am really sorry folks, the ans should be 'D'

Basically the webapplication [VM(service-account)] need access to read bigquery data in crm-databases-proj project. so, we need to grant the service account the bigquery role on crm-databases-proj. so D is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rukman**

2 months ago

also google doesn't recommend to provide primitive role for service account!

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D would be the perfect choice.

upvoted 1 times

..

**FernandoJ**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control?hl=en#bigquery.dataViewer>

upvoted 2 times

..

**FernandoJ**

6 months ago

The correct option is "D"

upvoted 2 times

..

**GreenTick**

6 months ago

why not A ? give the web app's project owner the required permission to run big query on crm-database-proj. The scope of the question is about

cross project access. It do not ask how crm resources access the big query,

upvoted 1 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months ago

The project Owner is mentioned nowhere in the question itself. It only says that the VM instances need 'some' access to the data in other projects. Following least privilege, you let the VM instances access the data read-only.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**abbottWang**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

you just need read DB permission  
upvoted 2 times

..

**Mandy**

7 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer must be D .. Give bigquery.dataViewer role to crm-databases-proj and appropriate roles to web-applications.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

I think "D" is trying to say, Add bigquery.dataViewer role (with web-application-proj service account as a principal) to the crm-databases-proj and add some appropriate roles to the web-application service account in the web-application project.  
If so, "D" is achievable...  
upvoted 2 times

..

**sudav**

9 months, 1 week ago

D - bigquery.dataViewer role provides permissions to read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset as well as Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables. This is exactly what we need to fulfil this requirement and follows the least privilege principle.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**gerhardbl**

9 months, 1 week ago

Amazing to see most people don't know how a service account works. The question is intentionally written with the word "TO" to add confusion.

This is not about giving a "project.owner Role TO database\_project" because that doesn't make any sense at all. You're not assigning any Roles to the Projects (doh). It is about adding the newly created Service Account to the "bigquery.dataViewer" Role ON the "database\_project".  
upvoted 1 times

..

**gerhardbl**

9 months, 1 week ago

in other words why give "bigquery.dataViewer" role to the Service Account on the web-applications project, while there is no BigQuery in that project, lol.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vvkds**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct. Why not C? Because, you no need to provide owner role.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct, you just don't need any owner access in any of the projects.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**Praveen\_N**

1 year ago

A and B are wrong as they talk about giving Project owner to web-applications which is unnecessary. If we go with D, crm-databases-proj will only have read-only permissions and it cannot write data into that VM so we cannot go with this one which rules that option. So only option left is C which is logical as project owner will have write permission to crm-databases-proj  
upvoted 5 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

D is answer  
upvoted 1 times

Question #117 Topic 1

An employee was terminated, but their access to Google Cloud was not removed until 2 weeks later. You need to find out this employee accessed any sensitive customer information after their termination. What should you do?

A.

View System Event Logs in Cloud Logging. Search for the user's email as the principal.

B.

View System Event Logs in Cloud Logging. Search for the service account associated with the user.

C.

View Data Access audit logs in Cloud Logging. Search for the user's email as the principal.

D.

View the Admin Activity log in Cloud Logging. Search for the service account associated with the user.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**Rutu\_98**

2 days, 21 hours ago

**Selected Answer: C**

ANSWER IS C

As we want to find out whether the user has accessed the data or not , so Data Access Logs would be correct option to view that  
upvoted 1 times

..

**akshaychavan7**

4 days, 13 hours ago

I will go with option C.

upvoted 1 times

..

**bigbenben**

2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C. <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access>

upvoted 1 times

..

**rsuresh27**

4 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is the correct answer. We are trying to find out if any sensitive data was accessed. Data access logs are the only logs that show this. C is the only option that mentions data access logs.  
upvoted 3 times

..

**rtmk22**

1 month ago

Shouldn't the correct option be A here?

What does service account have to do here.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**amrith501**

4 weeks ago

It should be C User activity generally come under audit logs

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Question #118 Topic 1

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 permissions. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.

B.

Use permissions in your role that use the 'supported' support level for role permissions. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.

C.

Use permissions in your role that use the 'testing' support level for role permissions. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.

D.

Use permissions in your role that use the 'testing' support level for role permissions. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**raksteer**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

You need a custom role with permissions supported in prod and you want to publish the status of the role.

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

SUPPORTED The permission is fully supported in custom roles.

TESTING The permission is being tested to check its compatibility with custom roles. You can include the permission in custom roles, but you might see unexpected behavior. Not recommended for production use.

NOT\_SUPPORTED The permission is not supported in custom roles.

You can't use TESTING as it is not good for prod. And you need first version which should be ALPHA. Answer should be A.

upvoted 61 times

..

### **BigQuery**

2 months, 1 week ago

WAY TO GO. VERY CLEAR EXP INDEED

upvoted 1 times

..

### **passmepls**

1 year, 9 months ago

good job

upvoted 2 times

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A):

Testing and deploying

Custom roles include a launch stage, which is stored in the stage property for the role. The launch stage is informational; it helps you keep track of whether each role is ready for widespread use.

Each custom role can have one of the following launch stages:

Launch stages

ALPHA The role is still being developed or tested, or it includes permissions for Google Cloud services or features that are not yet public. It is not ready for widespread use.

BETA The role has been tested on a limited basis, or it includes permissions for Google Cloud services or features that are not generally available.

GA The role has been widely tested, and all of its permissions are for Google Cloud services or features that are generally available.

upvoted 27 times

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A): Continuation

Support levels for permissions in custom roles



You can include many, but not all, Identity and Access Management (IAM) permissions in custom roles. Each permission has one of the following support levels:

Support level Description

SUPPORTED The permission is fully supported in custom roles.

TESTING The permission is being tested to check its compatibility with custom roles. You can include the permission in custom roles, but you might see unexpected behavior. Not recommended for production use.

NOT\_SUPPORTED The permission is not supported in custom roles.

The first version of the Custom Role is ALPHA then suitable to productions all permissions in "Supported"...

upvoted 13 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

ESP\_SAP

There is a discrepancy between your first post and the second post. Compare these two sentences;

1st POST - ALPHA The role is still being developed or tested, or it includes permissions for Google Cloud services or features that are not yet public. It is not ready for widespread use.

2nd POST - SUPPORTED The permission is fully supported in custom roles.

Are you still going to go with A ?

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Raz0r**

Most Recent .

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the only right solution.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

..

### **sudav**

9 months, 1 week ago

A -

SUPPORTED -The permission is fully supported in custom roles.

role stage, the stage transitions from ALPHA → BETA → GA

The only option that satisfies "ALPHA" stage with "SUPPORTED" support level is

Use permissions in your role that use the SUPPORTED support level for role permissions. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role

permissions

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Use permissions in your role that use the "supported" support level for role permissions. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.

upvoted 1 times

..

**yuvi69**

1 year, 2 months ago

answer is A. because it contains SUPPORTED which we must see when creating custom roles and as it first version we must set it to ALPHA

upvoted 1 times

..

**cloud\_\_guru**

1 year, 2 months ago

Looks like A to be because the role is the first iteration and still under testing, we need to select 'Alpha' for the custom role. Additionally, we

shouldn't use 'testing' permissions in the role after they said not to

upvoted 1 times

..

**SSunny**

1 year, 2 months ago

A:

Supporting Points:

a. The status of the custom rule is to be presented to the organization. And since this is yet in testing state, the custom rule state will be Alpha.

b. The Support level, must be SUPPORTED so as to be used in production.

If the support level is at TESTING, then in that case - the custom role must not be used as its results may change and unexpected behaviour may be

expected.

SUPPORTED The permission is fully supported in custom roles.

TESTING The permission is being tested to check its compatibility with custom roles. You can include the permission in custom roles, but you might see unexpected behavior. Not recommended for production use.

NOT\_SUPPORTED The permission is not supported in custom roles.

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/custom-roles-permissions-support>  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **JackGlemins**

1 year, 2 months ago

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

SUPPORTED or TESTING is by Google, and refer to the permissions (Not the custom role)

Hence C & D Is wrong: Not recommended for production use.

TESTING The permission is being tested to check its compatibility with custom roles. You can include the permission in custom roles, but you might see unexpected behavior. Not recommended for production use.

Now A & B is tricky because is the stages of the Custom role:

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-customroles#testing\\_and\\_deploying](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-customroles#testing_and_deploying)

The Key word is: "This will be the first version of the custom role"

To me A is the correct:

ALPHA: The role is still being developed or tested, or it includes permissions for Google Cloud services or features that are not yet public. It is not ready for widespread use.

BETA: The role has been tested on a limited basis.

It is the first version it cant be tested yet. I think B is wrong.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago

A - Use permissions in your role that use the "'supported' support level for role permissions. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Use permissions in your role that use the '~supported' support level for role permissions. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.

upvoted 1 times

..

**cRobert**

1 year, 5 months ago

Agree with ESP\_SAP

upvoted 2 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

it is very confusing for anyone....what shall we finally choose?

upvoted 1 times

..

**rvgcp**

1 year, 3 months ago

A - First version is Alpha and since it is production, it has to be supported.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ayj**

1 year, 6 months ago

A seems legit:

Must be supported as you shouldn't use roles in testing in production.

When you create a custom role, set its launch stage to ALPHA. Ask a few members of your organization to test the role. After you confirm that the custom role works correctly, change the launch stage to BETA or GA.

upvoted 2 times

Question #119 Topic 1

Your company has a large quantity of unstructured data in different file formats. You want to perform ETL transformations on the data. You need to make the data accessible on Google Cloud so it can be processed by a Dataflow job. What should you do?

A.

Upload the data to BigQuery using the bq command line tool.

B.

Upload the data to Cloud Storage using the gsutil command line tool.

C.

Upload the data into Cloud SQL using the import function in the console.

D.

Upload the data into Cloud Spanner using the import function in the console.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/performing-etl-from-relational-database-into-bigquery>

..

**DarioFama23**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

B looks correct. Key work unstructured data  
upvoted 22 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Also "different" file formats, this further supports B as the correct choice.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**pfabio**

Most Recent .

1 week, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

For unstructured data use cloud storage. Use Big Query for analytics, data warehouse with structured data  
upvoted 1 times

..

**PAUGURU**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B looks correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Akash7**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B, Cloud Storage for unstructured data  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Rukman**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Ans: B

We can upload unstructured data to Cloud storage not to bigquery.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct. Since GCS is a datalake

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Upload the data to Cloud Storage using the gsutil command line tool.

upvoted 2 times

..

**cloud\_\_guru**

1 year, 2 months ago

B because it's unstructured file data and needs to be ETL transformed

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Upload the data to Cloud Storage using the gsutil command line tool.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

B 2000%

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

• B. Upload the data to Cloud Storage using the gsutil command line tool.

upvoted 1 times

..

**BabaMat**

1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**hiteshrup**

1 year, 8 months ago

unstructured Data ... Wow that is key for finding a solution. All other than option B (Cloud Storage) is used for structure data.. So undoubtedly answer is B

upvoted 3 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

B because "unstructured data" + "different file formats"

upvoted 2 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct. "UNSTRUCTURED DATA"

upvoted 2 times

..

**szakaria**

1 year, 10 months ago

B for sure

upvoted 2 times

Question #120 Topic 1

You need to manage multiple Google Cloud projects in the fewest steps possible. You want to configure the Google Cloud SDK command line interface (CLI) so that you can easily manage multiple projects. What should you do?

A.

1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage. 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned Google Cloud projects.

B.

1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage. 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project

C.

1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage. 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned Google Cloud projects.

D.

1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage. 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**SSunny**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

A

Cloud SDK comes with a default configuration. To create multiple configurations, use gcloud config configurations create, and gcloud config configurations activate to switch between them.

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/set>

upvoted 18 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

A. 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage. 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned Google Cloud projects.

upvoted 6 times

..

**Rutu\_98**

Most Recent .

2 days, 20 hours ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**pfabio**

1 week, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

You have to create a config for each project and activate to use it

upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times



..

**Raju44**

5 months ago

why we need to create config, when project is created so its config .

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the right option. Multiple configurations. Activate to switch between configurations.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

A, C seems hectic, B and D surely are eliminated

upvoted 1 times

..

**rachee**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

A - <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations>

upvoted 1 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Correct Ans: A

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A 100%

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct  
upvoted 2 times

..

**ri\_unhou119**

1 year ago

Why not C?

I think C is correct.

[https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations?hl=ja#default\\_configuration](https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations?hl=ja#default_configuration)

upvoted 1 times

..

**bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

C doesnt tell anything about creating another project

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage. 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned Google Cloud projects.

upvoted 3 times

..

**user843983409**

1 year, 2 months ago

Why not c? question asks for fewest steps possible

upvoted 3 times

..

**marialix87**

1 year, 2 months ago

tambien pienso que es la A

upvoted 2 times

Question #121 Topic 1

Your managed instance group raised an alert stating that new instance creation has failed to create new instances. You need to maintain the number of running instances specified by the template to be able to process expected application traffic. What should you do?

A.

Create an instance template that contains valid syntax which will be used by the instance group. Delete any persistent disks with the same name as instance names.

B.

Create an instance template that contains valid syntax that will be used by the instance group. Verify that the instance name and persistent disk name values are not the same in the template.

C.

Verify that the instance template being used by the instance group contains valid syntax. Delete any persistent disks with the same name as instance names. Set the disks.autoDelete property to true in the instance template.

D.

Delete the current instance template and replace it with a new instance template. Verify that the instance name and persistent disk name values are not the same in the template. Set the disks.autoDelete property to true in the instance template.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/creating-groups-of-managed-instances>

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (C):

Your instance template has set the disks.autoDelete option to false for boot persistent disks so that when a VM has been deleted (for example, because of autohealing), the persistent disk was not deleted. When the managed instance group attempted to recreate the VM with the same name, it ran into the same issue where a persistent disk already exists with the same name.

Delete the existing persistent disk to resolve the immediate problem and update the instance template to set the disks.autoDelete to true if you would like boot persistent disks to be deleted alongside the instance

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/creating-groups-of-managed-instances#troubleshooting>

upvoted 36 times

..

**magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

Can't update instance templates, see below

upvoted 13 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 2 months ago

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how\\_to\\_update\\_instance\\_templates](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how_to_update_instance_templates)

upvoted 10 times

..

## **TAvenger**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 3 months ago

Really tricky question.

Ideal scenario would be

1. create new template, while creating ensure that in the new template disks.autoDelete=true, 3. delete existing persistent disks, 4. make rolling update ...

In order to switch to new template we need "Rolling update". Unfortunately, it is not mentioned.

With current options

C - not correct, we cannot update existing template

D - not correct, we cannot delete existing template when it is in use (just checked in GCP) (We need rolling update)

B - will not solve our problem without Rolling update

A - This is the only option (I know that it can be temporary) that will work without Rolling update according to

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-migs>

upvoted 30 times

..

## **ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago

Well reasoned. I'm also going with A.

upvoted 2 times

..

## **pfabio**

Most Recent .

1 week, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Incorrect:

B - incompleated

C - Instance template cannot be modified

D - you cannot delete a instance template while its in use

upvoted 1 times

..

## **somenick**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-migs>

## Community vote distribution

A (50%) C (50%)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **ryzior**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

I tried to reproduce the issue and I managed to prepare a template which creates an instance with the same name the boot disk has - and there is no issue with starting it up - maybe this is new functionality or something but it seems the question is about the template lifecycle not the vm issues. since you are not able to modify the templat but only to "create similar" the only option is to create a new one.

You can't set the disk name but only the device name , I was able to mimic this by setting the vm name during vm name creation (not by mig but manually from the template).

I think this is an old question...

upvoted 1 times

..

### **AminT**

9 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Blaaa**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-migs>

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Umesh09**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

D looks better option C is close but an existing instance template cannot be modified hence my answer would be D

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Praveen\_N**

1 year ago

It should be A

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-migs#the\\_boot\\_disk\\_already\\_exists](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-migs#the_boot_disk_already_exists)

upvoted 2 times

..

### **herwig100**

1 year ago

I think B is correct.

You can't delete a disk when it is attached and you can't delete a template while it is used.

That only leaves B.

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

C correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

sorry B is correct...the PDs might be attached to other VMs so can't delete

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct...instance templates can't be updated or deleted when in use & the instance-template already is in-use & failed to create instances as it

has PDs with same names

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

C doesn't suggest updating or deleting the template

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

Sorry, it does indeed..

upvoted 1 times

..

**meh009**

1 year, 1 month ago

D for sure. You cannot update an existing instance template or change an instance template after you create it.

upvoted 4 times

..

**Jacky\_YO**

1 year, 1 month ago

ANC : D

Always told us

"You cannot update an existing instance template or change an instance template after it has been created"

1.Instance templates

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how\\_to\\_update\\_instance\\_templates](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how_to_update_instance_templates)

2.Creating a VM Instance from an Instance Template

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/create-vm-from-instance-template#gcloud\\_1](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/create-vm-from-instance-template#gcloud_1)

3.Creating instance templates

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates/create-instance-templates>  
upvoted 4 times

..

**yuvarajmrec**

1 year, 1 month ago

D is correct. we cannot update instance template.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

C doesn't suggest updating the template

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

Sorry, it does indeed..

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A - Create an instance template that contains valid syntax which will be used by the instance group. Delete any persistent disks with the same name as instance names.

upvoted 2 times

Question #122 Topic 1

Your company is moving from an on-premises environment to Google Cloud. 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 Google Cloud quickly and with minimal support effort. What should you do?  
A.

1. Build an instruction guide to install Cassandra on Google Cloud. 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.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**DarioFama23**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

B is correct for me.. launch a solution from marketplace  
upvoted 25 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/how-to-deploy-cassandra-and-connect-on-google-cloud-platform-with-a-few-clicks-11ee3d7001d1>

upvoted 17 times

..

**nightflyer**

1 year, 5 months ago

But we are moving from on premises to gcp  
upvoted 1 times

..

**xtian2900**

1 year, 8 months ago

thanks, i always look for your insight  
upvoted 2 times

..

**pfabio**



Most Recent .

1 week, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct: You want to move to Google Cloud quickly and with minimal support effort.

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 1 week ago

I suspect every time an answer features Google Marketplace, that is the correct answer. In these kinds of exams the purpose is often just to check general product knowledge.

upvoted 1 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**Raju44**

5 months ago

Minimum support when you have steps laydown to your developer to do task on their own. So its D.

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the right option.

upvoted 2 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. its easier to launch from the marketplace

upvoted 3 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months ago

For me it's B, on upfront it offers the lowest effort to launch Marketplace solutions.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

**Selected Answer: B**

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**sudav**

9 months, 1 week ago

B - 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

upvoted 4 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. 1. Advise your developers to go to Cloud Marketplace. 2. Ask the developers to launch a Cassandra image for their development work.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

B 200%

upvoted 3 times

..

**tardao**

1 year, 3 months ago

why only 200% and not 2000%?

upvoted 25 times

..

**Adi4**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

hahaha... :D

upvoted 1 times

..

**ayj**

1 year, 6 months ago

B and D work, but B is minimum effort as per the question

upvoted 2 times

Question #123 Topic 1

You have a Compute Engine instance hosting a production application. You want to receive an email if the instance consumes more than 90% of its CPU resources for more than 15 minutes. You want to use Google services. What should you do?

A.

1. Create a consumer Gmail account. 2. Write a script that monitors the CPU usage. 3. When the CPU usage exceeds the threshold, have that script send an email using the Gmail account and smtp.gmail.com on port 25 as SMTP server.

B.

1. Create a Stackdriver Workspace, and associate your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project with it. 2. Create an Alerting Policy in Stackdriver that uses the threshold as a trigger condition. 3. Configure your email address in the notification channel.

C.

1. Create a Stackdriver Workspace, and associate your GCP project with it. 2. Write a script that monitors the CPU usage and sends it as a custom metric to Stackdriver. 3. Create an uptime check for the instance in Stackdriver.

D.  
1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a logs-based metric to extract the CPU usage by using this regular expression: CPU Usage: ([0-9] {1,3})% 2.

In Stackdriver Monitoring, create an Alerting Policy based on this metric. 3. Configure your email address in the notification channel.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

Specifying conditions for alerting policies

This page describes how to specify conditions for alerting policies.

The conditions for an alerting policy define what is monitored and when to trigger an alert. For example, suppose you want to define an alerting policy that emails you if the CPU utilization of a Compute Engine VM instance is above 80% for more than 3 minutes. You use the conditions dialog to specify that you want to monitor the CPU utilization of a Compute Engine VM instance, and that you want an alerting policy to trigger when that utilization is above 80% for 3 minutes.

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/alerts/ui-conditions-ga>

upvoted 37 times

..

## DarioFama23

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

Maybe B, stackdriver monitoring

upvoted 12 times

..

## bigbenben

Most Recent .

1 week, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

It's B. NB : workspaces are now metrics scope.

upvoted 1 times

..

## crisyeb

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct and more appropriate

upvoted 2 times

..

## Raju44

5 months ago

Whilst creating alert policy , you have option to configure "condition triggers" and you will have option to specify " condition" like "is above " , then

"Threshold" like "90%" and finally "For" like "15 minutes". So answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

B is the right option.

upvoted 1 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is more appropriate

upvoted 2 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months ago

I'd choose B - I do not need to mess around with expressions (like in D) when creating alerts on simple metrics like CPU usage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Correct is = B

upvoted 1 times

..

**tanito83**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

The correct answer is B. Please, modify it.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Umesh09**

12 months ago

Why B ? as soon as CPU his 90% it will send an alert right ? But the question states "90% for more than 15 min" so the answer should be D, can

someone help in putting some

thoughts between B and D which is correct ?

upvoted 1 times

..

**sanhoo**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

In the "for" menu you can select time <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/alerts/ui-conditions-ga>. So B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**meh009**

1 year, 1 month ago

B for sure. plus also GCP are all about automation and ease and are not likely to expect you to create scripts for such simple but highly requested tasks.

upvoted 1 times

..

**passnow**

1 year, 1 month ago

D is the correct answer, i work this every day

upvoted 2 times

..

**kimharsh**

6 months ago

That could be correct but can you explain why not A, and what this Metrics mean ?

upvoted 1 times

..

**Hi2ALL**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is more realistic

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. 1. Create a Stackdriver Workspace, and associate your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project with it. 2. Create an Alerting Policy in Stackdriver that uses the threshold as a trigger condition. 3. Configure your email address in the notification channel.

upvoted 4 times

### Question #124 Topic 1

You have an application that uses Cloud Spanner as a backend database. The application has a very predictable traffic pattern. You want to automatically scale up or down the number of Spanner nodes depending on traffic. What should you do?

A.

Create a cron job that runs on a scheduled basis to review Cloud Monitoring metrics, and then resize the Spanner instance accordingly.

B.

Create a Cloud Monitoring alerting policy to send an alert to oncall SRE emails when Cloud Spanner CPU exceeds the threshold. SREs would scale resources up or down accordingly.

C.

Create a Cloud Monitoring alerting policy to send an alert to Google Cloud Support email when Cloud Spanner CPU exceeds your threshold.

Google support would scale resources up or down accordingly.

D.

Create a Cloud Monitoring alerting policy to send an alert to webhook when Cloud Spanner CPU is over or under your threshold. Create a Cloud Function that listens to HTTP and resizes Spanner resources accordingly.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Create a Cloud Monitoring alerting policy to send an alert to webhook when Cloud Spanner CPU is over or under your threshold. Create a Cloud

Function that listens to HTTP and resizes Spanner resources accordingly.

upvoted 20 times

..

**rsuresh27**

Most Recent .

1 month ago

Answer is D. The keyword to look for is "automatically". A, B, C all have steps that are not automatic. Thus, only D is left.

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

D is the answer

upvoted 3 times

..

### **Ricky\_92**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/autoscaling-cloud-spanner>

upvoted 3 times

..

### **kukabura**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

D is the answer

upvoted 3 times

..

### **ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

It's a tricky question. The answer is 'A'.

Question says traffic pattern is predictable. This means you can schedule the scalability.

You can achieve this easily by using Cloud Spanner's API.

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/reference/rest/v1/projects.instances/patch>

upvoted 2 times

..

### **BobbyFlash**

7 months ago

Really tricky indeed...But if you think about it and you don't stick religiously to "traffic pattern is predictable" sentence (that sentence is to trick

you), you would think that despite the pattern is very predictable, it could vary at some point in time. With a cron job you can schedule a job

using a fixed starting point and a a fixed ending, can't you? Well, what would happen if the app traffic suddenly spikes before your cron job

starts running? Or after?. At this point, I go for D, making scalability automatic thanks to Cloud Funtions.

upvoted 4 times

..

### **erikamrqz**

7 months, 4 weeks ago

D 205%

upvoted 3 times

..

### **bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

seriously? 205%?

upvoted 2 times

..



**jcols**

12 months ago

Option D. There's an official repository that does something similar to provide autoscaling to Cloud Spanner.

<https://github.com/cloudspannerecosystem/autoscaler>

upvoted 2 times

..

**zaxxon**

7 months, 1 week ago

Which uses a Cloud Scheduler so answer A

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

D no doubt

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

D is perfect

upvoted 2 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

D the way to go

upvoted 1 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

D

A cron job not what we want.

B Call SRE to do this not automatic

C Google don't help you do this.

upvoted 1 times

..

**SSunny**

1 year, 2 months ago

D

Excerpt from - <https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/instances>

Note: You can scale the number of nodes in your instance based on the Cloud Monitoring metrics on CPU or storage utilization in conjunction with

Cloud Functions.

upvoted 3 times

#### Question #125 Topic 1

Your company publishes large files on an Apache web server that runs on a Compute Engine instance. The Apache web server is not the only application running in the project. You want to receive an email when the egress network costs for the server exceed 100 dollars for the current month as measured by Google Cloud.

What should you do?

A.

Set up a budget alert on the project with an amount of 100 dollars, a threshold of 100%, and notification type of .€email. €.

B.

Set up a budget alert on the billing account with an amount of 100 dollars, a threshold of 100%, and notification type of .€email. €.

C.

Export the billing data to BigQuery. Create a Cloud Function that uses BigQuery to sum the egress network costs of the exported billing data for the Apache web server for the current month and sends an email if it is over 100 dollars. Schedule the Cloud Function using Cloud Scheduler to run hourly.

D.

Use the Cloud Logging Agent to export the Apache web server logs to Cloud Logging. Create a Cloud Function that uses BigQuery to parse the HTTP response log data in Cloud Logging for the current month and sends an email if the size of all HTTP responses, multiplied by current Google Cloud egress prices, totals over 100 dollars. Schedule the Cloud Function using Cloud Scheduler to run hourly.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Export the billing data to BigQuery. Create a Cloud Function that uses BigQuery to sum the egress network costs of the exported billing data for the Apache web server for the current month and sends an email if it is over 100 dollars. Schedule the Cloud Function using Cloud Scheduler to run hourly.

upvoted 19 times

..

**MyName\_**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 1 month ago

[C]

I think the keyword here is "as measured by Google Cloud". In Answer D you calculate the price yourself, in C you use the billing provided by GCP.

Thus I think the Answer is C.

upvoted 10 times

..

**PAUGURU**

Most Recent .

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

C cannot be the right answer, you export the data to big Query only once. What is the use of a cloud function running every hour on the same data? It doesn't say "you export the data to BigQuery hourly".

upvoted 1 times

..

**PAUGURU**

3 weeks, 4 days ago

I was wrong, when you configure an export to Bigquery billing data are updated periodically, so answer is actually C.

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery-tables?hl=en>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Leo\_li\_leo**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

I feel the answer should be B as projects can be specified and also services.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Pitchino80**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

It's C

upvoted 2 times

..

**Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Even I thought its D initially, but D is a lot of steps while C has minimum steps

upvoted 1 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

C and D are not correct, because running a project for a week when it has no load is not an accurate way to estimate costs.

upvoted 1 times

..

**JackalHuang**

6 months ago

"C" is not completely correct, but I think it should be the one closest to the answer.

Because Cloud Scheduler not support Cloud Function, It must integrate the Pub/Sub service.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Xumbegnows**

11 months ago

How about B?

You can define the scope of the budget. For example, you can scope the budget to apply to the spend in an entire Cloud Billing account, or narrow

Community vote distribution

C (67%) B (33%)

the scope to one or more projects, and/or one or more products, and/or other budget filters applicable to your Cloud Billing account.

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets>

upvoted 1 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

The difference between "A" and "B" is that "A" uses a Google tool made specifically for price estimation, "B" does not, it's not as good of an answer.

Questions like this are intended to probe candidates knowledge of Google Cloud tools and their usage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Disregard my answer here :)

upvoted 1 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months ago

the billing account might contains other projects

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

C, remember you need to filter.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is best option given that the web-server is not the only application in the project emitting traffic

upvoted 1 times

..

**ApaMokus**

1 year ago

It's C indeed.

A: Not correct as there are other services that can generate egress

B: A billing account is always linked on project level, so it contains other services

C: A bit complex, but this is the right choice

D: Again, not filtered for the Apache web server egress

upvoted 7 times

..

**Ebaa**

11 months ago

A Cloud Billing account can be linked to one or more projects.

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/concepts>

upvoted 1 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

D: looks like it's already filtered => "Cloud Logging Agent to export the Apache web server logs to Cloud Logging" and parsed in BigQuery by

the function every hour . C doesn't say that the billing data is exported every hour only the function runs each hour.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Biju1**

1 year, 1 month ago

C is the answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

I Vote D

C Egress not only apache web,so I don't think C is correct.

upvoted 3 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, but they want all of egress, and not just apache web, so C is absolutely correct. It's very important to read the question.

upvoted 1 times

..

**MaxImbrox**

1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is C :)

upvoted 2 times

..

**marialix87**

1 year, 2 months ago

voy con D

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_user**

1 year, 2 months ago

D: There are more than 1 server running under this project and the question is "You want to receive an email when the egress network costs for the server exceed 100 dollars for the current month as measured by Google Cloud." the server, means this server, the web server, then check the http log for egress (http responses) traffic multiple rate make sense.

upvoted 2 times

..

**raman23125**

1 year, 2 months ago

I will go with c

D : only exporting apache server logs, but there are other application too.

Still I'm confused

<https://blog.doit-intl.com/the-truth-behind-google-cloud-egress-traffic-6e8f57b5c2f8>

upvoted 1 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

not the only application running in the project but presumably only one in the server.

upvoted 1 times

..

**MQQ**

12 months ago

Not D, because the way mentioned in this blog needs VPC Flow logs not the Apache logs.  
upvoted 1 times

#### Question #126 Topic 1

You have designed a solution on Google Cloud that uses multiple Google Cloud products. Your company has asked you to estimate the costs of the solution. You need to provide estimates for the monthly total cost. What should you do?

A.

For each Google Cloud product in the solution, review the pricing details on the products pricing page. Use the pricing calculator to total the monthly costs for each Google Cloud product.

B.

For each Google Cloud product in the solution, review the pricing details on the products pricing page. Create a Google Sheet that summarizes the expected monthly costs for each product.

C.

Provision the solution on Google Cloud. Leave the solution provisioned for 1 week. Navigate to the Billing Report page in the Cloud Console. Multiply the 1 week cost to determine the monthly costs.

D.

Provision the solution on Google Cloud. Leave the solution provisioned for 1 week. Use Cloud Monitoring to determine the provisioned and used resource amounts. Multiply the 1 week cost to determine the monthly costs.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**GCP\_user**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

Yes I agree with A. Makes more sense.

upvoted 25 times

..

**BobbyFlash**

7 months ago

Why not B?? Even though answer A makes sense, they are also stating to provide estimates for "monthly total costs". One would think that it is not only necessary to get estimates from every resource, but also consolidate them to inform the monthly total cost required.

upvoted 1 times

..

**BobbyFlash**

7 months ago

Ignore the comment folks. Sentence B is missing the little thing about the pricing calculator. I go with A.

upvoted 4 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

A. For each Google Cloud product in the solution, review the pricing details on the products pricing page. Use the pricing calculator to total the monthly costs for each Google Cloud product.

upvoted 6 times

..

**dishum**

Most Recent .

4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C

The question says 'cost of solution of the design' means, how it is going to work in practical, means the traffic load, no of users, uploads, downloads, transctions etc etc.

In this case, the more nearer option is to run for a week, then calculate.

Answer A is not correct, becoz A is applicable when the cost of the product is to be determined.

upvoted 1 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

answer is a

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The Right Ans: A

upvoted 3 times

..

**TenshiD**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCPdump**



8 months ago

As per GCP best practices, A makes more sense

upvoted 2 times

..

**jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct is A. It is the main purpose of Pricing calculator. You have to check pricing details on products pages to understand what charges apply and how to size it.

B. It works but it is more complicated than A.

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

C. It works but you need to wait one week and you pay for this. Moreover, you won't be in production so some charges may lack like net egress charges

D. No, because Cloud Monitoring can't be used for billing purpose

upvoted 4 times

..

**tanito83**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is A. Please, modify it.

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A, is best option

upvoted 1 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**lio123**

1 year, 2 months ago

it should be A

upvoted 1 times

..

**hasnaa**

1 year, 2 months ago

For me the correct answer is A

upvoted 2 times

..

**omunoz**

1 year, 2 months ago

Should be A –GCP best practices is to use Billing Calculator to estimate costs

upvoted 3 times

Question #127 Topic 1

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 Balancer. Add a firewall rule allowing ingress traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 on the target instances.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl>

..

**Bituz**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

SSL Proxy Load Balancing support for the following ports: 25, 43, 110, 143, 195, 443, 465, 587, 700, 993, 995, 1883, 3389, 5222, 5432, 5671, 5672,

5900, 5901, 6379, 8085, 8099, 9092, 9200, and 9300. When you use Google- managed SSL certificates with SSL Proxy Load Balancing, the frontend

port for traffic must be 443 to enable the Google-managed SSL certificates to be provisioned and renewed.

upvoted 23 times

..

**DarioFama23**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 18 times

..

**pfabio**

Most Recent .

1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

A appear to be correct. But TCP was mentioned on question.

More information about:

Layer 4 and Layer 7 load balancing. Use Layer 4-based load balancing to direct traffic based on data from network and transport layer protocols such as TCP, UDP, ESP, ICMP, and ICMPv6 . Use Layer 7-based load balancing to add request routing decisions based on attributes, such as the HTTP header and the uniform resource identifier.

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/load-balancing-overview>

upvoted 1 times

..

**rikku33**

4 weeks ago

C

SSL Proxy Load Balancing can be configured as a global load balancing service.

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl>

upvoted 1 times

..

**backspace\_19**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Refer: <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/images/choose-lb.svg>

upvoted 1 times

..

**emv**

4 months, 1 week ago

SSL Proxy Load Balancing is intended for non-HTTP(S) traffic !!!

upvoted 2 times

..

**fishnoodlesoup**

5 months, 1 week ago

For me "A" is the correct answer.

We need a Global LB for 443, which is HTTPS.

SSL Proxy Load Balancing is intended for non-HTTP(S) traffic. For HTTP(S) traffic, we recommend that you use HTTP(S) Load Balancing.

Source: <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl>

upvoted 8 times

..

**mahesh0049**

4 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be SSL proxy LB because it handles tcp traffic on port 443. where https LB not handles tcp traffic.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago  
C seems right  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Dogbrasil**

7 months ago  
Community vote distribution  
C (100%)  
C is correct

The type of traffic that you need your load balancer to handle is another factor in determining which load balancer to use:

HTTP and HTTPS traffic: External HTTP(S) Load Balancing / Regional external HTTP(S) / load balancer Internal HTTP(S) Load Balancing

TCP traffic: TCP Proxy Load Balancing / External TCP/UDP Network Load Balancing / Internal TCP/UDP Load Balancing /

SSL traffic: SSL Proxy Load Balancing

UDP traffic: External TCP/UDP Network Load Balancing / Internal TCP/UDP Load Balancing  
upvoted 6 times

..

### **ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago  
"A" is the answer. Think simple, 443/tcp is HTTPS.  
upvoted 5 times

..

### **zaxxon**

7 months, 1 week ago  
SSL Proxy Load Balancing is intended for non-HTTP(S) traffic. For HTTP(S) traffic, we recommend that you use HTTP(S) Load Balancing.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **sudav**

9 months, 1 week ago  
B - Google Cloud external TCP/UDP Network Load Balancing (after this referred to as Network Load Balancing) is a regional, non-proxied load balancer. The network load balancer supports any and all ports. You can use Network Load Balancing to load balance TCP and UDP traffic. Because

the load balancer is a pass-through load balancer, your backends terminate the load-balanced TCP connection or UDP packets themselves. For example, you might run an HTTPS web server on your backends (which is our scenario) and use a Network Load Balancing to route requests to it, terminating TLS on your backends themselves.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network>

upvoted 4 times

..

### **JelloMan**

1 month, 1 week ago

You just mentioned a keyword here. Network Load balancing = regional. Question says clients are located all over the world which means

global. Just from that you can eliminate B and choose C

upvoted 1 times

..

### **gerhardbl**

9 months, 1 week ago

Minimize latency for global users means SSL offloading close to those users, while sending the traffic as much through the Google network as

possible as opposed to over the internet. This implies SSL Proxy. If you think worldwide users implies "geographic control over where TLS is

terminated" - then your understanding of load balancing is flawed. Control over where TLS is terminated with a Network Load Balancer means the

load balancer forwards the raw TCP as is and you'll be terminating SSL on your own backends, which increases latency to users (unless you have

backends in each Region close to users but that is unlikely and mentioned nowhere in the question).

upvoted 4 times

..

### **aa\_desh**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is:B

he SSL proxy load balancer terminates TLS in locations that are distributed globally, so as to minimize latency between clients and the load

balancer. If you require geographic control over where TLS is terminated, you should use

Network Load Balancing instead, and terminate TLS on

backends that are located in regions appropriate to your needs.

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl>

upvoted 2 times

..

### **aa\_desh**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer is B,

The SSL proxy load balancer terminates TLS in locations that are distributed globally, so as to minimize latency between clients and the load balancer. If you require geographic control over where TLS is terminated, you should use Network Load Balancing instead, and terminate TLS on backends that are located in regions appropriate to your needs.

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl>

upvoted 2 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

C is correct as we need a Global, SSL offload load-balancer

upvoted 2 times

..

**yuvarajmrec**

1 year, 2 months ago

they gave 'TCP traffic and it is SSL-encrypted ' which means we must use SSL proxy loadbalancer.

see the flowchart in the link

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer>

upvoted 4 times

..

**MariGK**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

But TCP on port 443 with SSL is nothing but HTTP(S)

upvoted 2 times

..

**BobbyFlash**

7 months ago

Nailed it. Go with C too.

upvoted 1 times

..

**marialix87**

1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #128 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

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

..

**DarioFama23**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 10 months ago

C is correct, local SSD has more IOPS

upvoted 33 times

..

**TAvenger**

1 year, 3 months ago

Agree. This is also cheaper than having 350 Gb persistent SSD:

Here are calculations (taken from GCP when creating instance)

350 Gb SSD Persistent disk: 59.50\$/month, read IOPS: 10 500 with n1-standard-1

1000 Gb SSD Persistent disk: 170.00\$/month, read IOPS: 15 000 with n1-standard-1

375 Gb Local SSD (NVMe): 30.00\$/month, read IOPS: 170 000 with n1-standard-1

upvoted 10 times

..

**RegisFTM**

5 months ago

trick question... local-ssd is not persistent. increasing the size of the disk will also increase the iops. A is correct imho.

upvoted 3 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

I once thought that A was the correct response because of the persistence problem, but reading the question carefully, we must choose C over A.

The question does not stipulate that the local files must be persistent, and this is the only reason why you would choose "A" over "C".

Also, the question has an important key word: Minimising costs.

1TB of zonal persistent disk costs a huge amount more than 350GB of local disk.

We should choose C.

upvoted 2 times

..

**pfabio**

1 week ago

Very Nice, agree C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**shanx910**

4 months ago

Local SSDs have higher throughput and lower latency than standard persistent disks or SSD persistent disks. The data that you store on a

local SSD persists only until the instance is stopped or deleted.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (C):

Performance

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.

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

upvoted 16 times

..

**hogtrough**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

A local SSD is not the same as an SSD persistent disk.

Community vote distribution

C (75%) A (25%)

"Local SSDs are physically attached to the server that hosts your VM instance. Local SSDs have higher throughput and lower latency than

standard persistent disks or SSD persistent disks. The data that you store on a local SSD persists only until the instance is stopped or deleted."

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

The answer is C.



upvoted 1 times

..

### hogtrough

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Sorry, A not C.

upvoted 1 times

..

### Rutu\_98

Most Recent .

2 days, 19 hours ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Go with C

As Local SSDs have high IOPS

upvoted 1 times

..

### Akash7

1 month, 2 weeks ago

C for me.

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

upvoted 1 times

..

### Soso\_zozo

1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer is B

From both tables:

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/performance#performance\\_by\\_disk\\_size](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/performance#performance_by_disk_size)

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/performance#machine-type-disk-limits>

The general purpose vm limit is less than ssd persistent disk size limit of 250-500

upvoted 1 times

..

### s\_a\_t\_y\_a\_m

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Increasing Disk size would increase cost while question is asking for minimising the cost

upvoted 2 times

..

### Mixxer5

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

We have to assume that persistent type of disk was used on purpose so we can't switch to non-persistent solution. Larger disk will- in itself increase

IOPS as well so A is an answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **emv**

4 months, 1 week ago

When you need more disk space or better performance, resize your disks and possibly add more vCPUs to add more storage space, throughput, and IOPS. Persistent disk performance is based on the total persistent disk capacity attached to an instance and the number of vCPUs that the instance has.

\* Persistent disk IOPS and throughput performance depends on disk size, instance vCPU count, and I/O block size, among other factors.

\*\* Persistent disks can achieve greater throughput performance on instances with more vCPUs. Read Network egress caps on write throughput.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **rachee**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

C cannot be right. The data only persists until VM is stopped or deleted.

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

A is better answer to increase disk size and "possibly" CPU -

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

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Raz0r**

4 months ago

Not fully true, see: [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/local-ssd#data\\_persistence](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/local-ssd#data_persistence)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **sudav**

9 months, 1 week ago

C - Local SSDs are physically attached to the server that hosts your VM instance. Local SSDs have higher throughput and lower latency than standard persistent disks or SSD persistent disks. The performance gains from local SSDs require certain trade-offs in availability, durability, and flexibility. Because of these trade-offs, Local SSD storage isn't automatically replicated and all data on the local SSD might be lost if the instance terminates for any reason.

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

upvoted 3 times

..

### **jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Local SSD disks are not used for the same usage than Persistent SSD.

C can't be correct.

To increase disk performance, start with the following steps:

1. Resize your persistent disks to increase the per-disk IOPS and throughput limits.
2. Change the machine type and number of vCPUs on the instance to increase the per-instance IOPS and throughput limits.

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/performance#optimize\\_disk\\_performance](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/performance#optimize_disk_performance)

A & B are corrects but you have to add a lot of CPU (8 by 8) to achieve throughput increase. So the correct answer is A.

upvoted 3 times

..

**mcaromit**

1 year ago

Since pd-ssd is already being used so adding more storage (1TB) won't make it cheaper but performance would definitely improve. So the choice is

to be made on IOPS where Local SSD beats PD-SSD...hence C is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**tifo16**

1 year, 1 month ago

I go for A.

even Local SSD better meet performance and costing requirements BUT as the existing used disk is a ZONAL SSD, i think that this choice consider

the durability concerns. Or local SSD is mainly for temporary usage. That's why increasing the existing zonal SSD size seems more appropriate for

me

upvoted 4 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Migrate to use a Local SSD on the instance.

upvoted 2 times

..

**TAvenger**

1 year, 3 months ago

Here are calculations (taken from GCP when creating instance)

350 Gb SSD Persistent disk: 59.50\$/month, read IOPS: 10 500 with n1-standard-1

1000 Gb SSD Persistent disk: 170.00\$/month, read IOPS: 15 000 with n1-standard-1

375 Gb Local SSD (NVMe): 30.00\$/month, read IOPS: 170 000 with n1-standard-1

So switching to local SSD makes it cheaper and faster. Adding CPUs will make it more expensive than the old price.

If we don't need information persistence the answer is "C", Local SSD.

upvoted 3 times

..

**gg\_robin**

1 year, 3 months ago

A

Local SSD:s are not persistent. Increasing the size of the existing disk increases the read IOPS from estimated 10500 to 15000.

upvoted 4 times

..

**andregrijp**

1 year, 3 months ago

C is correct because according to this table, Local SSD have minimum capacity of 375GB, so will be ok for this task:

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

upvoted 1 times

Question #129 Topic 1

Your Dataproc cluster runs in a single Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network in a single subnet with range 172.16.20.128/25. There are no private IP addresses available in the VPC network. You want to add new VMs to communicate with your cluster using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

A.

Modify the existing subnet range to 172.16.20.0/24.

B.

Create a new Secondary IP Range in the VPC and configure the VMs to use that range.

C.

Create a new VPC network for the VMs. Enable VPC Peering between the VMs' VPC network and the Dataproc cluster VPC network.

D.

Create a new VPC network for the VMs with a subnet of 172.32.0.0/16. Enable VPC network Peering between the Dataproc VPC network and the VMs VPC network. Configure a custom Route exchange.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**francisco\_guerra**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I think is A,

upvoted 31 times

..

**passmepls**

1 year, 9 months ago  
thank you  
upvoted 3 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago  
Correction.

Correct Answers is (A):

gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range

NAME

gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range - expand the IP range of a Compute Engine subnetwork

upvoted 25 times

..

## JelloMan

Most Recent .

2 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A all the way

upvoted 1 times

..

## Random\_Mane

3 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

" minimum number of steps" A

upvoted 1 times

..

## somenick

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Key information: There are no private IP addresses available in the VPC network.

Option A: You couldn't extend the existing subnet range because there are no private IP addresses available in the VPC network. You could extend subnet range only using IP addresses from the VPC.

Option B: You couldn't create Secondary IP Ranges in VPC, you could create Secondary IP Ranges in Subnets.

Option C: Is the best option in my opinion.

Option D: similar to C but need extra work.

upvoted 1 times

..

## Ridhanya

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option 'A' worked in GCP and it is just a gcloud command to change it. so correct answer is A  
upvoted 1 times

..

**FernandoJ**

6 months, 1 week ago

"There are no private IP addresses available in the VPC network"

So, there is no way to expand the subnet or create a new one.

For me is (C)

upvoted 3 times

..

**szeliga90**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

But if all possible private IP addresses are taken in the original VPC network, wouldn't that mean that the new VPC network we will create,

regardless of how small subnets we will create in it, will have overlapping IP ranges with the original VPC? As such we won't be able to do

peering between VPC's cause you can't peer VPC's with overlapping IP ranges?

[https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering#overlapping\\_subnets\\_at\\_time\\_of\\_peering](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering#overlapping_subnets_at_time_of_peering)

That's why my bet would be on A and I would understand "There are no private IP addresses available in the VPC network" as assigned to

Community vote distribution

A (67%) C (33%)

subnets but not in use.

Please correct me if I'm wrong.

upvoted 4 times

..

**k4k**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

why cant B ?

editing existing subnet -- you need to change the Sub netmask and default gateway of all the VM in it ,but create a new network in same VPC and

configuring will be easy --

the routing happens automatically as both the subnet under same VPC

upvoted 2 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree:

"You can add secondary IPv4 ranges to subnets, or you can remove any secondary IPv4 range as long as no resources are using IP addresses in it."

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/using-vpc#expand-subnet>

A could work, but it asks to change from 172.16.20.128/25 to 172.16.20.0/24. Should be change it to 172.16.20.128/24 so it works, i think  
upvoted 2 times

..

**didilmfs**

8 months, 1 week ago

ANS C: There are no private IP addresses available in the VPC network. You cant expand subnet, /25 to /24? really? cmiiw

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A should be answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**meh009**

1 year, 1 month ago

A - you can modify existing subnet ranges to a larger size IF the new range encompasses the old range. In this case it will so A

upvoted 2 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

A is the fastest

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Modify the existing subnet range to 172.16.20.0/24.

upvoted 2 times

..

**raman23125**

1 year, 2 months ago

answer a

VPC networks do not have any IP address ranges associated with them. IP ranges are defined for the subnets. A network must have at least one subnet before you can use it. Auto mode VPC networks create subnets in each region automatically.

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago

A - Modify the existing subnet range to 172.16.20.0/24.

upvoted 1 times

..

**andregrip**

1 year, 3 months ago

For minimum steps will just need to run this command:

To expand the IP range of SUBNET to /24, run:

```
gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range SUBNET --region=REGION --prefix-length=24
```

So A is better for this task

upvoted 2 times

Question #130 Topic 1

You manage an App Engine Service that aggregates and visualizes data from BigQuery. The application is deployed with the default App Engine Service account.

The data that needs to be visualized resides in a different project managed by another team. You do not have access to this project, but you want your application to be able to read data from the BigQuery dataset. What should you do?

A.

Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Job User.

B.

Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.

C.

In Cloud IAM of your project, ensure that the default App Engine service account has the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.

D.

In Cloud IAM of your project, grant a newly created service account from the other team the role of BigQuery Job User in your project.

**Correct Answer:**

B

The Owner, Editor, and Viewer primitive roles include the BigQuery Admin (roles/bigquery.dataOwner), BigQuery Data Editor (roles/bigquery.dataEditor), and



BigQuery Data Viewer (roles/bigquery.dataViewer) roles, respectively. This means the Owner, Editor, and Viewer primitive roles have BigQuery access as defined for the respective BigQuery roles.

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

..

**Hjameel**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I think B is the answer

upvoted 26 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

Sorry, I copied/pasted the the wrong statement.

This is the proper explanation regarding to Big Query Data Viewer Role.

The resource that you need to get access is in the other project.

roles/bigquery.dataViewer BigQuery Data Viewer

When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to:

Read data and metadata from the table or view.

This role cannot be applied to individual models or routines.

When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to:

Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset.

Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.

When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

upvoted 14 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

A is correct, data viewer role does not allow you to execute query, that can be done if you are the user role.

upvoted 7 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

The question states you want to aggregate and visualize data, that is run aggregate SQL on data before visualizing.

upvoted 2 times

..

## backspace\_19

Most Recent .

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The question says- "you want your application to be able to READ data from the BigQuery dataset", nothing about the jobs.

upvoted 1 times

..

## somenick

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

roles/bigquery.dataViewer BigQuery Data Viewer

When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to:

Read data and metadata from the table or view.

This role cannot be applied to individual models or routines.

When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to:

Community vote distribution

B (55%) A (45%)

Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset.

Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.

When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

upvoted 1 times

..

## Rukman

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

I vote for 'A'

Firstly, How would you get the data without quering from bigquery?

If your application wants to visualize the data from bq then it should have permission to run the queries. Does it make sense?

upvoted 3 times

..

## Deax

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I'd go with B. The question states that the app needs to 'read data from the big query dataset' and nothing else. In that case dataViewer is the least privilege role needed. From the docs:

roles/bigquery.dataViewer

When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to:

Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset.

Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **Raz0r**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is right imo, because of the docs:

BigQuery Data Viewer

(roles/bigquery.dataViewer)

When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to:

Read data and metadata from the table or view.

This role cannot be applied to individual models or routines.

When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to:

Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset.

Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **shanx910**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

BigQuery Job User

(roles/bigquery.jobUser)

Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project.

Lowest-level resources where you can grant this role:

Project

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

it is B

BigQuery Data Viewer

(roles/bigquery.dataViewer)

When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to:

Read data and metadata from the table or view.

This role cannot be applied to individual models or routines.

When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to:

Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset.

Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.

BigQuery Job User

(roles/bigquery.jobUser)

Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project.

so job user can get the data while data viewer can

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

I think A is correct. Data Viewer role can only 'view' the table data. To run the query or copy, export data to AppEngine app, the service account needs Job User role.

upvoted 5 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B, simple

upvoted 1 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

"you want your application to be able to read data from the BigQuery dataset", simply asks us to read the data from another project. So,

dataViewer is sufficient for that. How can you execute the query without reading the data?

upvoted 1 times

..

**pca2b**

1 year, 1 month ago

A

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

roles/bigquery.dataViewer: Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

roles/bigquery.jobUser: Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project.

upvoted 2 times

..

**pca2b**

1 year, 1 month ago

not D: data is in the other project, not your project

upvoted 1 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

Does the jobUser "read" the data, and without able to read the data how can you query your data?

upvoted 1 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

Also, yes additional roles are necessary to run the jobs for Data Viewer role, hence we give the jobUser after that.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **JackGlemins**

1 year, 2 months ago

I think A is right: the app need "aggregate and visualizes data".

Data Viewer just let you Read data, metadata and datasets.

BigQuery Job User Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project.

"bigquery.jobs.create"

resourcemanager.projects.get

resourcemanager.projects.list

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

upvoted 5 times

..

### **JackGlemins**

1 year, 2 months ago

Adicional info: to Data Viewer Additional roles are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

Yes, you are right but what about the last line saying "the application should be able to read the data"??? jobUser doesn't have the access to

read data. To query your data, you have to access the data first, then you can perform SQL queries as mentioned.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

B. Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.

upvoted 5 times

..

### **nitinz**

1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer is A, dataviewer can only view the data and list tables but can not run quires.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

See the diff between the two roles. You app wont work if you go with data viewer.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

Just say me, how can you access the data without even reading it, does the job user provide you any functionality?

upvoted 1 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago

B - Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.

upvoted 3 times

Question #131 Topic 1

You need to create a copy of a custom Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) to facilitate an expected increase in application traffic due to a business acquisition.

What should you do?

A.

Create a Compute Engine snapshot of your base VM. Create your images from that snapshot.

B.

Create a Compute Engine snapshot of your base VM. Create your instances from that snapshot.

C.

Create a custom Compute Engine image from a snapshot. Create your images from that image.

D.

Create a custom Compute Engine image from a snapshot. Create your instances from that image.

**Correct Answer:**

D

A custom image belongs only to your project. To create an instance with a custom image, you must first have a custom image.

Reference:

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

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

Preparing your instance for an image

You can create an image from a disk even while it is attached to a running VM instance.

However, your image will be more reliable if you put the

instance in a state that is easier for the image to capture. Use one of the following processes to prepare your boot disk for the image:

Stop the instance so that it can shut down and stop writing any data to the persistent disk.

If you can't stop your instance before you create the image, minimize the amount of writes to the disk and sync your file system.

Pause apps or operating system processes that write data to that persistent disk.

Run an app flush to disk if necessary. For example, MySQL has a FLUSH statement. Other apps might have similar processes.

Stop your apps from writing to your persistent disk.

Run `sudo sync`.

After you prepare the instance, create the image.

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images/create-delete-deprecate-private-images#prepare\\_instance\\_for\\_image](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images/create-delete-deprecate-private-images#prepare_instance_for_image)

upvoted 22 times

..

## SSPC

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I would go with the answer "D"

upvoted 7 times

..

## Eshkrkrkr

1 year, 6 months ago

D is wrong!

Creating a VM instance from a snapshot: If you backed up a boot persistent disk with a snapshot, you can use that snapshot to create an instance.

Keep in mind that if you plan to create many instances from the same boot disk snapshot, consider creating a custom image and creating instances from that image instead. - We need only one copy in the question! its B!

upvoted 7 times

..

## pfabio

Most Recent .

1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Create copy not copies

upvoted 1 times

..

## rsuresh27

4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct. You are only creating a single custom VM as stated in the problem. This can be done best with a snapshot. However, if you are creating multiple VMs it would be best to use an image. But in this case we are only creating a single copy. Thus, B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**somenick**

2 months ago

B&D are both possible but to facilitate an increase in application traffic, likely multiple VM instances need to be created. You should use an image

when creating multiple copies of VMs.

Hence D.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ryzior**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

You can create an instance from both an image and a snapshot. here B is the fastest path I suppose. Other options require you to create an image

from a snapshot , while you can create an instance from a snapshot directly.

So I opt for B

upvoted 3 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B! Because you can create instances from a snapshot and creating an image is the wrong way for this situation. You only need a custom image

when:

What is custom image in GCP?

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

Compute Engine from your on-premises environment, or import virtual disks from VMs that are running on your local workstation or on another

cloud platform.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mahesh0049**

4 months, 1 week ago

option D

snapshot --> image -----> creating our instance from image that we got from snapshot



upvoted 1 times

..

**emv**

4 months, 1 week ago

it's D <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/copy-vm-between-projects?hl=en>

upvoted 1 times

..

**gerhardbl**

9 months, 1 week ago

B is correct on GCP. D would be correct on AWS.

upvoted 5 times

..

**saminlo**

11 months, 1 week ago

B&D are both possible but to facilitate an increase in application traffic, likely multiple VM instances need to be created. You should use an image when creating multiple copies of VMs.

Hence D.

upvoted 3 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

D is answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**pca2b**

1 year, 1 month ago

B:

we just need to make 'a copy' of the VM, B works well for that.

not D: Had the question mentioned more copies, we would need to go the way of images...templates etc. D will work but not needed here.

upvoted 6 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

custom images are better a fit if its for a new business workload you just acquired

upvoted 2 times

..

**ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago

Sorry... Going with Ans : D . just realised the Keyword 'Custom VM' in question. Which means you can perform only by Custom image and not by

snapshot. Ans: D . <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images>  
upvoted 2 times

..

**BobLoblawsLawBlog**

7 months, 2 weeks ago  
All 4 choices use snapshot.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**shanx910**

3 months, 4 weeks ago  
VM -> Snapshot -> Images- > VM  
So D is the correct option.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago  
Agreed. Ans is B. Well explained.  
upvoted 4 times

..

**ShakthiGCP**

1 year, 2 months ago  
Both B and D works. but B is much faster to do.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago  
B. Create a Compute Engine snapshot of your base VM. Create your instances from that snapshot.  
Since it is asking to create (a) copy of the VM instance, a single copy, then creating from snapshot is the right option. otherwise image is recommended.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago  
Creating a VM instance from a snapshot  
If you backed up a boot persistent disk with a snapshot, you can use that snapshot to create a VM.  
Keep in mind that if you plan to create more than one VM from the same boot disk snapshot, consider creating a custom image and creating VMs from that image instead. Boot disks created from custom images take less time to create than boot disks created from snapshots.

Creating a VM from a custom image

A custom image belongs only to your project. To create a VM with a custom image, you must first have a custom image.

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

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

upvoted 2 times

Question #132 Topic 1

You have deployed an application on a single Compute Engine instance. The application writes logs to disk. Users start reporting errors with the application. You want to diagnose the problem. What should you do?

A.

Navigate to Cloud Logging and view the application logs.

B.

Connect to the instance's serial console and read the application logs.

C.

Configure a Health Check on the instance and set a Low Healthy Threshold value.

D.

Install and configure the Cloud Logging Agent and view the logs from Cloud Logging.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**hiteshrup**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 8 months ago

Answer: D

App logs can't be visible to Cloud Logging until we install Cloud Logging Agent on GCE

upvoted 22 times

..

**ashrafh**

9 months, 1 week ago

Hi all

check this document and decide :)

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/logging/installation>

upvoted 2 times

..

**hiteshrup**

1 year, 8 months ago

Continuation of reasoning.

If Problem statement is not having this statement "The application writes logs to disk", then we might assume that application is writing logs on Cloud Logging with google-fluentd agent API library. However, problem statement is clearly mentioned that logs are writing down on disk, we need agent installed on GCE to fetch those logs from disk to Cloud Logging. If that is not desirable, then option B is left  
upvoted 4 times

..

### **hiteshrup**

1 year, 8 months ago

(Correction) Answer is A after rethinking and doing some research by focusing words "App Engine", which has by default enabled Request

Logs which has App logs on each request and those logs are enabled for Cloud Logging ..

[https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/logs#request\\_logs\\_vs\\_application\\_logs](https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/logs#request_logs_vs_application_logs)

upvoted 3 times

..

### **kimharsh**

6 months ago

Why you are talking about "App Engine" the question is talking about Compute Engine , i think the answer is D

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Eshkrkrkr**

1 year, 6 months ago

Wrong! Request Logs has the LIST of App logs and ONLY associated with that request! Read the links you provide!

upvoted 2 times

..

### **cuban123**

1 year, 6 months ago

you must still install the agent:

[https://cloud.google.com/error-reporting/docs/setup/compute-engine#using\\_logging](https://cloud.google.com/error-reporting/docs/setup/compute-engine#using_logging)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

In its default configuration, the Logging agent streams logs from common third-party applications and system software to Logging; review the list

of default logs. You can configure the agent to stream additional logs; go to Configuring the Logging agent for details on agent configuration and operation.

It is a best practice to run the Logging agent on all your VM instances. The agent runs under both Linux and Windows. To install the Logging agent, go to Installing the agent.

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

upvoted 15 times

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

1 year, 9 months ago

CORRECTION.

Correct Answer is (A):

Activity logging is enabled by default for all Compute Engine projects.

Community vote distribution

D (56%) B (33%) 11%

You can see your project's activity logs through the Logs Viewer in the Google Cloud Console:

In the Cloud Console, go to the Logging page.

Go to the Logging page

When in the Logs Viewer, select and filter your resource type from the first drop-down list.

From the All logs drop-down list, select `compute.googleapis.com/activity_log` to see Compute Engine activity logs.

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/activity-logs#viewing\\_logs](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/activity-logs#viewing_logs)

Besides:

Activity logs are provided as part of the Cloud Logging service. For more information about Logging in general, read the Cloud Logging documentation.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/activity-logs>

upvoted 7 times

..

### **babusartop17**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

I feel sorry for the woman in your life.

upvoted 11 times

..

### **DamonSalvatore**

8 months, 2 weeks ago

Haha! That was funny

upvoted 1 times

..

### **mexblood1**

1 year, 8 months ago

Activity Logs do not include 2rd party application logs. Activity logs are more related to operations and changes in the infrastructure. This question is tricky, I think it's either D or B, because if it's only an application on a single instance, you can connect to the instance and read the application logs directly and you save the cost of logging agent.  
upvoted 9 times

..

### **mexblood1**

1 year, 8 months ago

Maybe I was assuming serial console is the same than system console, technically I guess they're not the same, hence I guess D will be my chosen answer.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

1 year, 9 months ago

Additional information about VM Image for AWS EC2:

The Logging agent streams logs from your VM instances and from selected third-party software packages to Cloud Logging. It is a best practice to run the Logging agent on all your VM instances.

The VM images for Compute Engine and Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) don't include the Logging agent, so you must complete these steps to install it on those instances. The agent runs under both Linux and Windows. If your VMs are running in Google Kubernetes Engine or App Engine, the agent is already included in the VM image, so you can skip this page.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

This points to D then  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **sapguru**

1 year, 9 months ago

Cloud logging enabled by default for compute engine  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **PAUGURU**

Most Recent .

3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The question asks for debugging of events that happened in the past, so how can installing the cloud logging agent help debug, maybe the problem won't repeat in the future.

To debug you have to read logs stored on disk so only answer is B.

If it asked for a solution to centralize future logs the answer would be D.

upvoted 1 times

..

**rsuresh27**

1 month ago

The answer is B. The logs are being written to the disk itself and thus we need to use the serial port to view the output. Cloud Logging is not

needed because, as the question says, the application logs are being written to the disk itself.

upvoted 1 times

..

**BigQuery**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Activity Logs do not include 2rd party application logs. Activity logs are more related to operations and changes in the infrastructure. This question

is tricky, I think it's either D or B, because if it's only an application on a single instance, you can connect to the instance and read the application

logs directly and you save the cost of logging agent.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ryzior**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

I did a simple test.

First of all the monitoring logging agent is not installed on a GCE VM by default, so I could only see some activity logs in the Logging page (reached from the instance screen).

After OpsAgent installation I was able to see a lot more logs in Cloud Logging but the trace starts the same time the agent's been installed. So if

you need historical error details, you won't get them this way I suppose (or there is some more tuning needed).

I'd vote for serial connectivity and check the logs from the console (maybe they put serial to make some confusion because it is disabled by default

and you need explicitly enable serial ports in your vm , which does not need a restart or anything - checked myself) but if the errors persist in the

application you will see them too after Log agent installation, so I vote finally for D - Agent install and Cloud Logging.

upvoted 3 times

..

## **injarapu**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

The Logging agent streams logs from your VM instances and from selected third-party software packages to Cloud Logging. It is a best practice to run the Logging agent on all your VM instances.

The VM images for Compute Engine and Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) don't include the Logging agent, so you must complete these steps to install it on those instances. The agent runs under both Linux and Windows.

Source: <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/logging/installation>

upvoted 1 times

..

## **vdc\_cdv**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

This is a talk about application log, so logs that the app/service hosted on CE is writing to disk. Activity logs are related to the infra not the apps.

Question is tricky.

upvoted 1 times

..

## **vruizrob**

3 months ago

Answer: A; If the application already writes logs to disk, the cloud logging is already configured

upvoted 1 times

..

## **Eminenza22**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

It is a best practice to run the Logging agent on all your VM instances. If your VMs are running in Google Kubernetes Engine or App Engine, the agent is already included in the VM image, so you can skip this page. Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

..

## **torontowhale**

3 months, 1 week ago

It's compute an engine, not app engine. - The VM images for Compute Engine and Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) don't include the

Logging agent, so you must complete these steps to install it on those instances. The agent runs under both Linux and Windows. -

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/logging/installation#:~:text=The%20VM%20images%20for%20Compute,under%20both%20Linux%20and%20Windows.>

upvoted 1 times

..



## EgaHa

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

I think the answer is D

upvoted 1 times

..

## NYF

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Activity logging is enabled by default for all Compute Engine projects. You can see your project's activity logs through the Logs Viewer in the

Google Cloud Console: In the Cloud Console, go to the Logging page. When in the Logs Viewer, select and filter your resource type from the first drop-down list.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/activity-logs>

upvoted 1 times

..

## nikhilgubbi

5 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

Activity logging is enabled by default for all Compute Engine projects. You can see your project's activity logs through the Logs Viewer in the

Google Cloud Console: In the Cloud Console, go to the Logging page. When in the Logs Viewer, select and filter your resource type from the first drop-down list.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/activitylogs#:~:>

text=Activity%20logging%20is%20enabled%20by,go%20to%20the%20Logging%20page.&text=When%20in%20the%20Logs%20Viewer,th  
e%20first%20drop%2Ddown%20list.

upvoted 1 times

..

## Ketan2408

4 months, 3 weeks ago

The link you posted is deprecated.

Activity logs is just another name for Audit Logs. Activity logs are deprecated and only audit logs are available now.

Only Admin Activity logging is enabled by default.

Admin Activity audit logs contain log entries for API calls or other actions that modify the configuration or metadata of resources. For example,

these logs record when users create VM instances or change Identity and Access Management permissions.

The question is asking to troubleshoot the application running inside the compute engine, for which we have to either SSH into or install an

agent and view logs in console.  
I will go with D as it is a GCP good practice.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago  
isnt option B making more sense? because for option D you anyways have to ssh, so you can see the logs anyways right?  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **GreenTick**

5 months, 3 weeks ago  
D. 100%  
<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/logging/installation>  
The VM images for Compute Engine and Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) don't include the Logging agent, so you must complete these steps to install it on those instances. The agent runs under both Linux and Windows.  
If your VMs are running in Google Kubernetes Engine or App Engine, the agent is already included in the VM image, so you can skip this page.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **JackalHuang**

6 months ago  
D is a funny answer.  
When you install the Cloud Logging Agent , You have logged into the system already.  
So, why not just look at the LOG file.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **dttncl**

7 months, 2 weeks ago  
Correct answer is D.  
The VM images for Compute Engine and Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) don't include the Logging agent, so you must complete these steps to install it on those instances. The agent runs under both Linux and Windows.  
If your VMs are running in Google Kubernetes Engine or App Engine, the agent is already included in the VM image, so you can skip this page.  
<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/logging/installation>  
upvoted 2 times

Question #133 Topic 1

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 projects. Grant the VM Service Account the role Storage Object Creator on corp-iot-insights.

D.

Make corp-aggregate-reports-storage public and create a folder with a pseudo-randomized suffix name. Share the folder with the IoT team.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/onboarding-checklist>

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

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>

upvoted 27 times

..

**ESP\_SAP**

1 year, 9 months ago

Basically, you are giving the permissions to the VM Service Account to create a copy of the daily report on the bucket that the other team has access.

upvoted 4 times

..

**francisco\_guerra**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

i think is B

upvoted 13 times

..

**francisco\_guerra**

1 year, 9 months ago

Object creator cant see object so i think is D

upvoted 1 times

..

**lxgywil**

1 year ago

VM doesn't need to see the objects - just to create them. It's B:

The VM is located in project "corp-iot-insights" - give its SA the Storage Object Creator role for bucket "corp-aggregate-reports-storage"

that is located in project "corp-aggregate-reports", where your team operates.

upvoted 4 times

..

**[Removed]**

Most Recent .

3 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

You should be able to add a service account to another project:

Create the first service account in project A in the Cloud Console. Activate it using gcloud auth activate-service-account.

In the Cloud Console, navigate to project B. Find the "IAM & admin" > "IAM" page. Click the "Add" button. In the "New members" field paste the name of the service account (it should look like a strange email address) and give it the appropriate role.

Run gcloud commands with --project set to project B. They should succeed (I just manually verified that this will work).

Automatic creation of service accounts is something that we're hesitant to do until we can work through all of the security ramifications.

<https://stackoverflow.com/a/35558464>

upvoted 4 times

..

**Mixxer5**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

It's B since bucket names are globally unique so it's enough to refer to them when you've proper role assigned

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B, assign access is less step

upvoted 1 times

..

**pradr**

1 year, 2 months ago

From stackoverflow: Bucket names are globally unique, so your app will refer to an existing bucket in another project in the same way that it refers

to buckets in its own project. Hence the shared VPC is not required to access the bucket. Just the IAM role.

upvoted 2 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

B - Grant the VM Service Account the role Storage Object Creator on corp-aggregate-reports-storage.

upvoted 2 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago

B - Grant the VM Service Account the role Storage Object Creator on corp-aggregate-reports-storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

why not A ?

upvoted 1 times

..

**magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

lots of steps vs B

upvoted 1 times

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago

For me is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**shan316**

1 year, 7 months ago

Why the answer can't be C since the communication is between two different projects. If there is no VPC peering then there won't be any communication at the first place. What you guys think?

upvoted 1 times

..

**Examan1**

1 year, 3 months ago

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. Hence you need Storage Object Creator on the bucket?

upvoted 1 times

..

**Eshkrkrkr**

1 year, 6 months ago

We think that you are digging in the wrong direction. So you've shared a network, what next? How does C helps to solve the qestion problem?

upvoted 2 times

..

**Ale1973**

1 year, 8 months ago

You are right, but to solve the scenario only is required that VM could write the report on the bucket.

upvoted 1 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

I would go with the answer B

upvoted 3 times

..

**Hjameel**

1 year, 9 months ago

I think its B, all you need from the VM is to create a copy in the bucket where the users reside.

upvoted 4 times

#### Question #134 Topic 1

You built an application on your development laptop that uses Google Cloud services. Your application uses Application Default Credentials for authentication and works fine on your development laptop. You want to migrate this application to a Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) and set up authentication using Google- recommended practices and minimal changes. What should you do?

A.

Assign appropriate access for Google services to the service account used by the Compute Engine VM.

B.

Create a service account with appropriate access for Google services, and configure the application to use this account.

C.

Store credentials for service accounts with appropriate access for Google services in a config file, and deploy this config file with your application.

D.

Store credentials for your user account with appropriate access for Google services in a config file, and deploy this config file with your application.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances>

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

Best practices

In general, Google recommends that each instance that needs to call a Google API should run as a service account with the minimum permissions necessary for that instance to do its job. In practice, this means you should configure service accounts for your instances with the following process:

Create a new service account rather than using the Compute Engine default service account.

Grant IAM roles to that service account for only the resources that it needs.

Configure the instance to run as that service account.

Grant the instance the <https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform> scope to allow full access to all Google Cloud APIs, so that the IAM permissions of the instance are completely determined by the IAM roles of the service account. Avoid granting more access than necessary and regularly check your service account permissions to make sure they are up-to-date.

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best\\_practices](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best_practices)

upvoted 43 times

..

### **cRobert**

1 year, 5 months ago

From your quote:

Configure the "instance" to run as that service account.

From answer B:

and configure the "application" to use this account.

You don't add service accounts to applications, ans A

upvoted 14 times

..

### **lxgywil**

1 year ago

When you use a GCP service within your app (code), you have to use its client libraries. When you instantiate a client with client libraries you can pass it a Service Account key, which will define on behalf of which SA the client will be acting. That's how you can configure your app to use a particular service account.

E.g. [https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/reference/libraries#using\\_the\\_client\\_library](https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/reference/libraries#using_the_client_library)

upvoted 2 times

..

### **magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

wording is the clue :)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 3 months ago

It's dirty play with words... All understand that we need custom SA, grant required permissions and attach this SA to the VM...

Why Google does this?

upvoted 3 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago



you just gave justification for option A which is right  
upvoted 1 times

..

**filco72**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I would choose: A. Assign appropriate access for Google services to the service account used by the Compute Engine VM.

as there is no need to create a new service account.

upvoted 20 times

..

**Hjameel**

1 year, 9 months ago

I agree, there is no need to create a new service account

upvoted 9 times

..

**mrNicky**

Most Recent .

4 months, 1 week ago

B I THINK IS B. When you edit existing service account for example an instance, we editing compute engine default service account, of course there

is a minimal step but we have to follow best google practice, and best google practice is to create ALWAYS a service account for the resource

(instance..) when we have different autorizations compared to compute engine default service account.

upvoted 1 times

..

**akshaym87**

4 months, 1 week ago

Options A & B both talk about the service accounts.

Option A talks about the VM service account.

Option B talks about a service account specially for the application. Therefore we need to assign the permissions for this new application user. And

this account is different from the VM default service account.

The question speaks about the application usage. Hence i think option B is correct.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

" application uses Application Default Credentials for authentication and works fine on your development laptop" Also the application was already

using gcp services from the development laptop, so in that case, using minimal changes, B seems right  
upvoted 2 times

..

**kimharsh**

6 months ago

I would say A, but this answer doesn't guarantee that the application will use the VM service account to access Google Services

I think the answer is B , it's clearly stated that the application will use the service account

upvoted 1 times

..

**ExpensiveMouse**

7 months ago

I would go with B here although the question does not state that it is using the default service accounts and you could therefore assume one has previously been made which would make you consider A.

The question also does not state a service account other than default has been created or is in use, so I would assume worst case here and assume

as part of the migration a service account will need to be created, as we cannot edit the permissions of default service accounts B is most suitable

and best practice

upvoted 2 times

..

**liyux21**

7 months, 1 week ago

A is correct! A does not state that it uses compute engine default service account, just say assign IAM role to service account used by instance.

When your application runs on an instance, Application Default Credentials can authenticate using the service account that has been enabled on

the instance. So important is, the service account is used by VM instance.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#clientlib>

upvoted 4 times

..

**erikamrqz**

7 months, 4 weeks ago

A should be the answer. There is no need to create a new SA. (question also says minimal effort)

upvoted 2 times

..

**gerhardbl**

9 months, 1 week ago

Best practice is to configure stuff on the application level as LITTLE as possible, avoid configuring any credentials or whatsoever. Configure GCP Service Accounts for the VMs (unless your app is running on-premise outside of GCP) because VMs can fail, but their replacement will again get the correct Service Account attached. Answer B is just bad practice on all cloud providers.  
upvoted 4 times

..

**gcpengineer**

10 months ago

question asked for minimal effort and B says configure the app, which rules out B.

A is the answer

upvoted 3 times

..

**pYWORLD**

10 months ago

You don't need to create another SA for this application. If you will put the application inside of the Compute Engine instance then it will use the

SA from the Compute Engine SA.

Answer from my perspective is: A

upvoted 1 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

I think the correct answer is A. We can supply a service account with required permissions to access GCP resources while creating a new VM

instance. Configuring application to use service account means, we again use

GOOGLE\_APPLICATION\_CREDENTIALS of the service account. Since

VM instance is already inside GCP, that is not necessary.

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B, assign access to service account

upvoted 1 times

..

**Biju1**

1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct. 100 %. No need to create new account

upvoted 4 times

..

**pradr**

1 year, 2 months ago

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

A service account is a special kind of account used by an application or a virtual machine (VM) instance, not a person. Applications use service accounts to make authorized API calls, authorized as either the service account itself, or as Google Workspace or Cloud Identity users through domain-wide delegation.

So I think this means you can attach a service account to an application

Also,

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/service-accounts#application\\_default\\_credentials](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/service-accounts#application_default_credentials)

Application Default Credentials is a tool that Google Cloud Client Libraries use to automatically discover service account credentials. You can specify a service account key in an environment variable, and Application Default Credentials automatically uses that service account key.

Which I guess means that we could allow the application to use the specific key of the new service account that was created. And the best practice is to create a new service account so as to isolate the application work from the VM's service account which comes with editor role. So in my opinion it would be (B)  
upvoted 4 times

..

**pca2b**

1 year, 1 month ago

B, I agree

upvoted 1 times

..

**Koen1978**

1 year, 2 months ago

Not B. A service account is not added to an application but to an instance

upvoted 1 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

It can be used by any application to access other services, but NOT A PERSON!!! That's the main reason we use SA for app-to-app communication like making API calls.

upvoted 1 times

Question #135 Topic 1

You need to create a Compute Engine instance in a new project that doesn't exist yet. What should you do?

A.

Using the Cloud SDK, create a new project, enable the Compute Engine API in that project, and then create the instance specifying your new

project.

B.

Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Console, use the Cloud SDK to create the instance, and then use the --project flag to specify a new project.

C.

Using the Cloud SDK, create the new instance, and use the --project flag to specify the new project. Answer yes when prompted by Cloud SDK to enable the Compute Engine API.

D.

Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Console. Go to the Compute Engine section of the Console to create a new instance, and look for the Create In A New Project option in the creation form.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A):

Quickstart: Creating a New Instance Using the Command Line

Before you begin

1. In the Cloud Console, on the project selector page, select or create a Cloud project.
2. Make sure that billing is enabled for your Google Cloud project. Learn how to confirm billing is enabled for your project.

To use the gcloud command-line tool for this quickstart, you must first install and initialize the Cloud SDK:

1. Download and install the Cloud SDK using the instructions given on Installing Google Cloud SDK.
2. Initialize the SDK using the instructions given on Initializing Cloud SDK.

To use gcloud in Cloud Shell for this quickstart, first activate Cloud Shell using the instructions given on Starting Cloud Shell.

<https://cloud.google.com/ai-platform/deep-learning-vm/docs/quickstart-cli#before-you-begin>  
upvoted 31 times

..

**filco72**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I would choose A. Using the Cloud SDK, create a new project, enable the Compute Engine API in that project, and then create the instance specifying your new project.

as first I need to create a project. Instance creation cannot automatically create a project.

upvoted 11 times

..

**dr1ka**

Most Recent .

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Vote A

upvoted 2 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the correct option

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct Ans is : A

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

A the way to go

upvoted 1 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Devgela**

1 year, 2 months ago

A for me

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago  
Community vote distribution

A (100%)

A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

..

**neerajgoyal**

1 year, 2 months ago  
A is the right answer  
upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago  
A. Using the Cloud SDK, create a new project, enable the Compute Engine API in that project, and then create the instance specifying your new project.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 3 months ago  
I think is A: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/projects/create>  
upvoted 1 times

..

**lutoa**

1 year, 3 months ago  
yep has to be A, new project must be created first  
upvoted 1 times

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago  
A for me  
upvoted 1 times

..

**hiteshrup**

1 year, 8 months ago  
Answer: A  
Project creation is always a first step as we need to link billing account before creating any new resources. So Answer is A  
upvoted 5 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

2 things that you need to create VM:

1. a project
2. Compute API

So answer A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #136 Topic 1

Your company runs one batch process in an on-premises server that takes around 30 hours to complete. The task runs monthly, can be performed offline, and must be restarted if interrupted. You want to migrate this workload to the cloud while minimizing cost. What should you do?

A.

Migrate the workload to a Compute Engine Preemptible VM.

B.

Migrate the workload to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster with Preemptible nodes.

C.

Migrate the workload to a Compute Engine VM. Start and stop the instance as needed.

D.

Create an Instance Template with Preemptible VMs On. Create a Managed Instance Group from the template and adjust Target CPU Utilization. Migrate the workload.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/migrating-node-pool>

..

**juliandm**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

i understand preemptible as a no-go because of "must be restarted if interrupted" here meaning "starting from scratch" . So C seems right

upvoted 36 times

..

**jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree, C.

you won't run 30 hours job on preemptible instances that can be stopped at any time and can't run more than 24 hours.

If the job could be splitted, then preemptible VM is an option.

upvoted 5 times

..

**Vador**



8 months ago

Preemptible seems fine on batch jobs for at least 24hours, not the case in here

upvoted 1 times

..

**dttncl**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with C. You can't risk running a processes that take 30 hours on a preemptible VM

(Compute Engine always stops preemptible instances

after they run for 24 hours). They are good for "short-lived" batch jobs. The scenario is NOT fault tolerant as the whole process restarts if

interrupted.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

upvoted 4 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Preemptible will be perfect for a batch job that takes less than 24 hours. But it's not in this case.

upvoted 14 times

..

**Linus11**

1 year ago

What if it is a managed group of Pre emptible instances like in D. If one instance stops, another instance will take over.

I choose D.

upvoted 3 times

..

**sanhoo**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

is there an option to specify Pre emptible instances while creating template? I couldn't find that.

If so then D can't be true

upvoted 1 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes under management> Availability policy > preemptibility ON/OFF

upvoted 2 times

..

**pfabio**

Most Recent .

6 days, 11 hours ago

**Selected Answer: C**

A - D are not possible because: For example, preemptible VMs can only run for up to 24 hours at a time

(<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>)

I agree with C

upvoted 1 times

..

**rsuresh27**

4 weeks ago

The answer is C. Many people are saying D but this is incorrect. Preemptible instances are finite Compute Engine resources, so they might not

always be available. If there is a long running job that must be restarted, it does not make sense to use preemptible VMs as if there are no

resources available, we will not be able to even run or restart the job. Thus, C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

..

**dinesh198728**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

auto restart not in Prem VM

upvoted 1 times

..

**ArunTaneja**

3 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

It should be C Because a Preemptible VM can't run more than 24 hours

upvoted 1 times

..

**shputhan**

4 months ago

Answer is C

- Since it is run on premise server, the expectation is to run it on Compute Engine.

- Preemptible VMs are not an option as it runs for 24 hours only continuously. The batch job takes 30 hours and expects it to be restarted incase of

interruptions. (Note it is restart & not resume)

upvoted 1 times

..

**emv**

4 months, 1 week ago

If your apps are fault-tolerant and can withstand possible instance preemptions, then preemptible instances can reduce your Compute Engine costs

significantly. For example, batch processing jobs can run on preemptible instances.

upvoted 1 times

..

**movingsteady**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Its D...guys the the preemptible VM is restarted if its in a MIG

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

D seems right

upvoted 2 times

..

**alex90fin**

6 months ago

C

VM preemptible are stoped after 24h mean task will never been completed wiht option A

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

I Choose - C

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCPdump**

8 months ago

Preemptible VM cannot run more than 24 hours and its mentioned that it takes 30 hours to complete a job so the answer is C

upvoted 5 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

must be restarted implies, the job is restartable. So valid options now A and D.

Now considering there is nothing in the questions on load sharing or the resource utilization, I will definitely go for A.

upvoted 3 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Batch, restartable, cost effective - It has to be preemptible.

MIG is cheaper to K8 with preemptible instances. So will go with option D

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

I selected A.

upvoted 1 times

..

**A\_ksh\_a\_Y**

1 year ago

Here it clearly states :

1) task runs monthly,

2) can be performed offline,

and

3) must be restarted if interrupted

Pre-emptible serves this purpose because :

- Preemptible VMs are priced lower

- Since job can be offline and it can be re-started (points 2 and 3 above) with pre-emptible, it would resume where it last stopped with new preemptible instances.

Hence Answer seems 'A'

upvoted 6 times

Question #137 Topic 1

You are developing a new application and are looking for a Jenkins installation to build and deploy your source code. You want to automate the installation as quickly and easily as possible. What should you do?

A.

Deploy Jenkins through the Google Cloud Marketplace.

B.

Create a new Compute Engine instance. Run the Jenkins executable.

C.

Create a new Kubernetes Engine cluster. Create a deployment for the Jenkins image.

D.

Create an instance template with the Jenkins executable. Create a managed instance group with this template.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/jenkins-on-kubernetes-engine>

..

**filco72**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I would choose A. Deploy Jenkins through the Google Cloud Marketplace.  
as this is a well known opportunity on the GCP Marketplace  
upvoted 25 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A):

Installing Jenkins

In this section, you use Cloud Marketplace to provision a Jenkins instance. You customize this instance to use the agent image you created in the previous section.

Go to the Cloud Marketplace solution for Jenkins.

Click Launch on Compute Engine.

Change the Machine Type field to 4 vCPUs 15 GB Memory, n1-standard-4.

Machine type selection for Jenkins deployment.

Click Deploy and wait for your Jenkins instance to finish being provisioned. When it is finished, you will see:

Jenkins has been deployed.

[https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing\\_jenkins](https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing_jenkins)

upvoted 13 times

..

## pfabio

Most Recent .

6 days, 11 hours ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A - ... as quickly and easily as possible

upvoted 1 times

..

## Raz0r

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is right the rest is nonsense

upvoted 1 times

..

## Raju44

5 months ago

As we need to automate installation of Jenkins as pre-requisite ( upgrade etc for future), option C coz with Kubernetes you can automate

installation using charts ( easy to change few parameters)

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is right. Using Cloud Marketplace  
upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

I agree with A  
upvoted 1 times

..

**maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

A. The faster and best solution.

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**jackwillis**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

its A.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vvkds**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

A is the shortest path.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vinaybattula**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option A is the quickest way.

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A is fastest way

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is the Answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Deploy Jenkins through the Google Cloud Marketplace.

upvoted 1 times

..

**nitinz**

1 year, 3 months ago

A all the way. Fast

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

should be A

upvoted 1 times

..

**bosslady**

1 year, 3 months ago

how many percent?

upvoted 5 times

..

**berserkersyco**

1 year, 8 months ago

For me it looks 'D'. Here we are talking about automating the process.

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

Jenkins is a single tool for the environment you don't need a swarm of that. As said by Ale1973 we are not looking to automate the Vm creation.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ale1973**

1 year, 8 months ago

We are not talking about automating all the deployment process, only the Jenkin's installation.

upvoted 2 times

Question #138 Topic 1

You have downloaded and installed the gcloud command line interface (CLI) and have authenticated with your Google Account. Most of your

Compute Engine instances in your project run in the europe-west1-d zone. You want to avoid having to specify this zone with each CLI command when managing these instances.

What should you do?

A.

Set the europe-west1-d zone as the default zone using the gcloud config subcommand.

B.

In the Settings page for Compute Engine under Default location, set the zone to europe-west1-d.

C.

In the CLI installation directory, create a file called default.conf containing zone=europe-west1 .€"d.

D.

Create a Metadata entry on the Compute Engine page with key compute/zone and value europe-west1 .€"d.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

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

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A):

Change your default zone and region in the metadata server

Note: This only applies to the default configuration.

You can change the default zone and region in your metadata server by making a request to the metadata server. For example:

```
gcloud compute project-info add-metadata \
--metadata google-compute-default-region=europe-west1,google-compute-default-
zone=europe-west1-b
```

The gcloud command-line tool only picks up on new default zone and region changes after you rerun the gcloud init command. After updating

your default metadata, run gcloud init to reinitialize your default configuration.

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#change\\_your\\_default\\_zone\\_and\\_region\\_in\\_the\\_metadata\\_server](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#change_your_default_zone_and_region_in_the_metadata_server)

upvoted 24 times

..

## Examan1

1 year, 2 months ago



Using gcloud config you can set the zone in your active configuration only. This setting does not apply to other gcloud configurations and does not become the default for the project.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/set>

So I believe correct answer is B as per <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/regions-zones/changing-default-zone-region#console>

In the Cloud Console, go to the Settings page.

From the Zone drop-down menu, select a default zone.

upvoted 3 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

bro, it mentioned going into the console settings, not the compute engine settings!

To change your default region or zone:

In the Cloud Console, go to the Settings page.

Go to the Settings page

From the Region drop-down menu, select a default region.

From the Zone drop-down menu, select a default zone.

upvoted 1 times

..

**jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

This setting in the Cloud Console won't be taken into account for gcloud on your active config

upvoted 1 times

..

**mahesh0049**

4 months, 1 week ago

every thing is correct in your explanation but instead of using gcloud compute command they used gcloud config.

upvoted 2 times

..

**dttncl**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree the answer is A.

gcloud config - view and edit Cloud SDK properties

Community vote distribution

A (83%) B (17%)

zone

Default zone to use when working with zonal Compute Engine resources.

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config>

upvoted 3 times

..

**xtian2900**

1 year, 8 months ago

does your comment imply that the answer is D ? i'm confused

upvoted 1 times

..

**SSPC**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I would go with the answer A

upvoted 10 times

..

**Rukman**

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Ans: A

"You want to avoid having to specify this zone with each CLI command"

its about CLI not console!

upvoted 2 times

..

**injarapu**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/regions-zones/changing-default-zone-region#console>

upvoted 1 times

..

**oracle111**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

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

gcloud config set compute/zone ZONE

upvoted 2 times

..

**ElenaL**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

in GCP qwiklabs, this is how they ask you set the zone primarily, so I go with A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Raju44**

5 months ago

Answer A. There is no file like default.config. In my labs i set default values Zone/Region/project etc default values stored in the following location

cat ~/.config/gcloud/configurations/config\_default.

We can also set zone default using " gcloud config set compute/zone <zona\_name> "  
upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

A is the right option

upvoted 1 times

..

**Krishna0014**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A: Here we are talking about local CLI client and setting a default zone. It has nothing to do in cloud console any directory. simply can be done with below one command.

As per : [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#set\\_default\\_zone\\_and\\_region\\_in\\_your\\_local\\_client](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#set_default_zone_and_region_in_your_local_client)

"Set default region and zone in your local client

The default region and zone set in your local client override the default region and zone set in the metadata server."

To set the default region and zone in your local client, run the following commands:

gcloud config set compute/region REGION

gcloud config set compute/zone ZONE

upvoted 1 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

I would say A

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/enable-oslogin?hl=nl#gcloud-config>

upvoted 1 times

..

**rachee**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

A - [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#set\\_default\\_zone\\_and\\_region\\_in\\_your\\_local\\_client](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#set_default_zone_and_region_in_your_local_client)

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

I Pick A

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rameshmfm**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

I hope answer is D - Please refer the link : <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute>

upvoted 1 times

..

**dummy92**

9 months, 1 week ago

A and B are correct but at the begin, question talk about installation of CLI. So my answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

..

**jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct.

"gcloud set config compute/zone" will be applied only for the active config BUT we assume there is only one project here.

upvoted 1 times

..

**jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct.

"gcloud set config compute/zone" will be applied only for the active config BUT we assume there is only one project here.

upvoted 1 times

..

**JieHeng**

11 months ago

Should be A, "You have downloaded and installed the gcloud command line interface (CLI)", now refer to

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#set\\_default\\_zone\\_and\\_region\\_in\\_your\\_local\\_client](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#set_default_zone_and_region_in_your_local_client)

on how to "Set default region and zone in your local client"

upvoted 1 times

Question #139 Topic 1

The core business of your company is to rent out construction equipment at large scale.

All the equipment that is being rented out has been

equipped with multiple sensors that send event information every few seconds. These signals can vary from engine status, distance traveled, fuel

level, and more. Customers are billed based on the consumption monitored by these

sensors. You expect high throughput .€" up to thousands of

events per hour per device .€" and need to retrieve consistent data based on the time of

the event. Storing and retrieving individual signals should

be atomic. What should you do?

- A.  
Create a file in Cloud Storage per device and append new data to that file.
- B.  
Create a file in Cloud Filestore per device and append new data to that file.
- C.  
Ingest the data into Datastore. Store data in an entity group based on the device.
- D.  
Ingest the data into Cloud Bigtable. Create a row key based on the event timestamp.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**hiteshrup**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 8 months ago

Answer: D

Keyword need to look for

- "High Throughput",
  - "Consistent",
  - "Property based data insert/fetch like engine status, distance traveled, fuel level, and more."
- which can be designed in column,
- "Large Scale Customer Base + Each Customer has multiple sensor which send event in seconds" This will go for petabytes situation,
  - Export data based on the time of the event.
  - Atomic
- o BigTable will fit all requirements.
  - o DataStore is not fully Atomic
  - o CloudStorage is not an option where we can export data based on time of event. We need another solution to do that
  - o Firestore can be used with MobileSDK.

So go with Option D: Big Table

upvoted 31 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

Its File store not firestore. But still, the argument is correct here as file store will not be automatic like cloud store that no SQL.

If it would be Firestore I would have gone with it, then big data for throughput v/s cost.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Hjameel**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

D is the best answer , Cloud Bigtable  
upvoted 8 times

..

**har\_riy**

1 year, 3 months ago

Simple analogy.

Information every few seconds --> Time Series --> Big Table

upvoted 4 times

..

**pfabio**

Most Recent .

5 days, 10 hours ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D - Ideal for use cases such as personalization, ad tech, fintech, digital media, and IoT

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**JelloMan**

2 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Big table for the exact reasons as @hitshrurp mentioned. Time related data flowing in and out will point you directly to BigTable without reading

anything else

upvoted 1 times

..

**wael\_tn**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: D**

When we want to store data based on imestamp => Cloud Bigtable

upvoted 1 times

..

**Akash7**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D, large streaming data = bigtable

Community vote distribution

D (75%) C (25%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**zaxma**

1 month, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

I vote c with DataStore (maybe even better with firestore includes pubsub ability)

Looks like the internet agrees with me.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Answer: D

upvoted 2 times

..

**CompteBidon91**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

D,

Keyword : IOT, Database, large scale = Big Table

upvoted 3 times

..

**vinaybattula**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct. If Data is huge, unstructured and related time Bigtable is best option

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

D is ans 100%

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Ingest the data into Cloud Bigtable. Create a row key based on the event timestamp.

upvoted 3 times

..

**har\_riy**

1 year, 3 months ago

Simple analogy.

Information every few seconds --> Time Series --> Big Table

upvoted 3 times

..

**har\_riy**

1 year, 3 months ago

Simple analogy.

Information every few seconds --> Time Series --> Big Table

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago  
D 200%  
upvoted 3 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago  
Cloud BigTable if it is required for something BIG and Atomic...  
upvoted 4 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago  
I would go with the answer "D". <https://galvarado.com.mx/post/comparaci%C3%B3n-de-bases-de-datos-en-google-cloud-datastore-vs-bigtablevs-cloud-sql-vs-spanner-vs-bigquery/>  
upvoted 3 times

Question #140 Topic 1

You are asked to set up application performance monitoring on Google Cloud projects A, B, and C as a single pane of glass. You want to monitor CPU, memory, and disk. What should you do?

A.

Enable API and then share charts from project A, B, and C.

B.

Enable API and then give the metrics.reader role to projects A, B, and C.

C.

Enable API and then use default dashboards to view all projects in sequence.

D.

Enable API, create a workspace under project A, and then add projects B and C.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**jlclaude**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago  
D. workspaces is made for monitoring multiple projects.  
upvoted 31 times

..

**Hjameel**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago  
D , Workspace to monitor multiple projects.  
upvoted 10 times



..

**Khoka**

1 year, 6 months ago

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/workspaces>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Rutu\_98**

Most Recent .

2 days, 19 hours ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**JelloMan**

2 weeks, 2 days ago

D. One project must be the host (A) in this case and all others can be linked (B&C)

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ken701**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

You can add/link multiple project to a single workspace for monitoring

upvoted 1 times

..

**gkb**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Wanted to check, if somebody has appeared ACE exam recently and if yes, what is the percentage of questions that come from this site? Thanks for answering.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Eminenza22**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct

Workspace can monitor multiple projects but a Google Cloud project can be monitored by exactly 1 Workspace.

upvoted 1 times

..

**HansKloss611**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is the correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**alex90fin**

6 months ago

workspace is mandatory for monitoring

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

i Vote D

upvoted 2 times

..

**maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

I vote D. Group dashboards are limited to 40 charts. Charts on a group dashboard display data only from the members of the group.

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/groups>

upvoted 1 times

..

**blan\_ak**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

D should be the answer

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**vinaybattula**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D is correct. For monitoring first thing we should create workspace for one project and then can add more projects to the sme workspace for monitoring.

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

D i selected

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Enable API, create a workspace under project A, and then add project B and C.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **hicham**

1 year, 3 months ago

I choose D. we always need Workspace to monitor several projects

upvoted 1 times

### **Question #141 Topic 1**

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.

### **Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

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

..

### **Zakaullah**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Highly recommended website for exam prep. just passed the exam.

upvoted 31 times

..

### **MoreOps**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Mine is tomorrow lol.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Pranad**

7 months, 2 weeks ago  
My exam is tomorrow, hope for the best.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**moses101**

6 months, 2 weeks ago  
how did things go?  
upvoted 1 times

..

**IRobot**

1 year, 9 months ago  
Hope the best for my exam tomorrow  
upvoted 4 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago  
how did it go for you? I sit mine tomorrow.  
upvoted 3 times

..

**arsh1916**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago  
A is best answer  
upvoted 8 times

..

**EABDAJA**

Most Recent .

1 year, 2 months ago  
A is correct  
upvoted 6 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago  
A. Configure Billing Data Export to BigQuery and visualize the data in Data Studio.  
upvoted 6 times

..

**nitinz**

1 year, 3 months ago  
A, Any time you see question about billing and has BQ - 99.99% of time correct answer is that has BQ in it.  
upvoted 5 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago

A - Configure Billing Data Export to BigQuery and visualize the data in Data Studio.

upvoted 3 times

..

**sarahf**

1 year, 5 months ago

I was thinking A first.

<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."

It also says that:

"Be aware that your BigQuery dataset only reflects Google Cloud billing data incurred from the date you set up Cloud Billing export, and after. That

is, Google Cloud billing data is not added retroactively, so you won't see Cloud Billing data from before you enable export."

But I am leaning towards alternative D after reading this page:

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/reports>.

You don't have to export/import to see data and you can see costs from different projects. All you need is the permission:

`billing.accounts.getSpendingInformation`. It can forecast future costs too. According to the video at the same page, BigQuery exports to Data

Studio is for deeper cost analysis.

upvoted 6 times

..

**rramos96**

1 year, 5 months ago

As we can read in the 1st paragraph at <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/reports>,

Reports View from Cloud Billing Console shows

info about a single Billing Account.

This question says:

- "all projects are linked to different billing accounts".

- "we want to have a single visual representation".

So, in my opinion, the best answer is [A] (BQ+data studio)

upvoted 7 times

..

**don\_v**

1 year, 5 months ago

I guess it's A.

I'm not sure how to get that info for multiple billing accounts with the billing report as they say "All projects are linked to different billing accounts."

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

A or D which one to choose ?

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Lieder**

1 year, 6 months ago

Why not make use of Cloud Billing console? In the reports you get a dashboard with all the information needed (also forecasts) - across all billing accounts. And it is up to date - new resources are billed immediately. Everything is in place. No additional effort - like creating a dashboard in Data Studio.

I would go for D.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

I am also favour A, where you can use visualise the cost. But exporting and visualizing will show past data. We are talking about "estimating the further charges", that can be done by AI on big query else the closest will be pricing calculator so C. But since we don't know about the variable that will add on the cost that is you, for example, your data traffic is going to increase we can still go with A as answer here.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

I think it is A.

You can combine all to a single BigQuery using service account, and then push it to DataStudio for analytics

upvoted 3 times

..

### **Hjameel**

1 year, 9 months ago

The key is "To better estimate future charges" , A is the best answer, although exporting the billing account to BQ would take one day to start populating data, also this is the google best practice.

upvoted 4 times

..

### SSPC

1 year, 9 months ago

Yes, "A" is correct. Thanks

upvoted 3 times

..

### SSPC

1 year, 9 months ago

With Data Studio, can you see the cost of different billing accounts?

upvoted 1 times

Question #142 Topic 1

Your company has workloads running on Compute Engine and on-premises. The Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is connected to your WAN over a

Virtual Private Network (VPN). You need to deploy a new Compute Engine instance and ensure that no public Internet traffic can be routed to it.

What should you do?

A.

Create the instance without a public IP address.

B.

Create the instance with Private Google Access enabled.

C.

Create a deny-all egress firewall rule on the VPC network.

D.

Create a route on the VPC to route all traffic to the instance over the VPN tunnel.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Get private access to Google services, such as storage, big data, analytics, or machine learning, without having to give your service a public IP address.

Reference:

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

..

**[Removed]**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 8 months ago

A for sure

B - this allows internal communication, but does nothing to limit public traffic

C - deny all is nice, but it's for egress -- we're looking for ingress

D - this is way to invasive and doesn't explicitly address the issue of preventing public internet traffic from reaching your instance -- if it does, someone let me know how.  
upvoted 24 times

..

**MohammedGhouse**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago  
A: answer looks right  
upvoted 11 times

..

**badrik**

Most Recent .

2 weeks, 5 days ago  
**Selected Answer: A**  
AAAAAAAAAA  
upvoted 1 times

..

**HansKloss611**

3 months, 3 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: A**  
A is correct  
upvoted 3 times

..

**Yaseed**

5 months, 4 weeks ago  
PRIVATE INSTANCE WITH A PUBLIC LOADBALANCER WOULD GO PUBLIC! IT'S CONFUSING  
upvoted 2 times

..

**tvinay**

5 months, 2 weeks ago  
Why are you shouting here?  
upvoted 8 times

..

**lxs**

7 months ago  
The question is about ingress traffic from Internet  
A - If the VM does not have public IP it is not routable from Internet. Correct answer  
B - it is about how to access Google Services API. It does not tell about ingress Internet traffic  
C - It is about egress traffic  
D - It could be but we do not know anything about Internet ingress traffic to on prem. What's more default route tells about egress traffic to



Internet. Nothing how Internet can access Compute instance.

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 3 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 4 times

..

**Devgela**

1 year, 2 months ago

A for me

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Create the instance without a public IP address.

upvoted 3 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago

A - Create the instance without a public IP address.

upvoted 2 times

..

**DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

A. Create the instance without a public IP address.

upvoted 1 times

..

**guid1984**

1 year, 4 months ago

Seems like a multi-select option questions in this case its A+D

upvoted 2 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

solution given is B and why B also explained - why not B?

upvoted 2 times

..

**JackGlemins**

1 year, 2 months ago

Because Private Google Access is for reach Google APIs and services with external/public IP addresses. The question dont talk about it.

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

A and or D ? which one to choose?

upvoted 3 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- A. Create the instance without a public IP address.

I am using this approach for my prod as well as non prod environment's.

upvoted 3 times

..

**JCGO**

1 year, 7 months ago

IMO this is a multiple choise question. A+D. simple.

upvoted 3 times

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago

A for me

upvoted 2 times

Question #143 Topic 1

Your team maintains the infrastructure for your organization. The current infrastructure requires changes. You need to share your proposed

changes with the rest of the team. You want to follow Google's recommended best practices. What should you do?

A.

Use Deployment Manager templates to describe the proposed changes and store them in a Cloud Storage bucket.

B.

Use Deployment Manager templates to describe the proposed changes and store them in Cloud Source Repositories.

C.

Apply the changes in a development environment, run `gcloud compute instances list`, and then save the output in a shared Storage bucket.

D.

Apply the changes in a development environment, run `gcloud compute instances list`, and then save the output in Cloud Source Repositories.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A):

Connecting to Cloud Storage buckets

Cloud Storage is a flexible, scalable, and durable storage option for your virtual machine instances. You can read and write files to Cloud Storage buckets from almost anywhere, so you can use buckets as common storage between your instances, App Engine, your on-premises systems, and other cloud services.

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

Why not (B)?

Caution

Cloud Source Repositories are intended to store only the source code for your app and not user or personal data. Don't store any Core App Engine

Customer Data (as defined in your License Agreement) in Cloud Source Repositories.

<https://cloud.google.com/source-repositories/docs/features>

upvoted 27 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

you store the sensitive data NOT in the instance template, that is the current best practice. But you need version control like GIT or Google's GIT

(Cloud Source Repo) to backup your code somehow and able to roll back if needed.

upvoted 10 times

..

**JohnnieWalker**

11 months ago

B is the answer. Deployment Manager Template can be written in either Jinja or Python, this is Infrastructure as Code (IaC) we are talking

about here, same as AWS Cloudformation, or Terraform. Therefore, they should be stored on a git repository such as Google Cloud Source

Repositories.

upvoted 7 times

..

### **magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

Look at my post above, cloud repo is for code, not templates  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

You can do all thing you are mentioning in the cloud store also. Ethically answer is cloud store as you are not dealing with a source file but a template. Again here the argument can go that config is also a part of the source so B answers. To make life easy let's call this template/config file as the proposal file, so the best way to share will be cloud store.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **ashrafh**

9 months, 1 week ago

maybe below link will help

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/templates/hosting-templates-externally>

from that we can take a idea on deciding cloud storage or repo :),  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **gcpengineer**

10 months ago

B is the ans

upvoted 3 times

..

### **pYWORLD**

10 months ago

I agree with what are you saying, but the problem that you know how the deployment manager template looks? Is jinja/yaml file that means that are source code, so better to put them inside of an repository.  
So, for my perspective I will go with the B.

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

B (50%) A (50%)

..

### **SSPC**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct. <https://cloud.google.com/source-repositories/docs/features>

upvoted 21 times

..

### **magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

I don't see how you can do this when I tried creating:

Add code to your repository

info

Your repository is currently empty. Add some code using a selected method and then refresh your browser. Contents added to this repository can take some time to show up in search results. Learn more.

Select an option to push code to your repository:

Push code from a local Git repository

Clone your repository to a local Git repository

upvoted 2 times

..

### **AmitKM**

1 year, 9 months ago

Using Cloud Storage Repos, you can add comments and describe your changes to the team. Hence this might be a better option.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **Rutu\_98**

Most Recent .

2 days, 18 hours ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct Answer

Connecting to Cloud Storage buckets

Cloud Storage is a flexible, scalable, and durable storage option for your virtual machine instances. You can read and write files to Cloud Storage

buckets from almost anywhere, so you can use buckets as common storage between your instances, App Engine, your on-premises systems, and other cloud services.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **nhadi82**

5 days, 6 hours ago

**Selected Answer: A**

I would go for A as following

[https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/templates/hosting-templates-externally?hl=en.#hosting\\_external\\_templates](https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/templates/hosting-templates-externally?hl=en.#hosting_external_templates)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **vruizrob**

3 months ago

Correct answer: A. <https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/templates/hosting-templates-externally?hl=en>. You can host external templates in Google Cloud Storage or in a publicly-accessible location, such as GitHub.

upvoted 2 times

..

**oracle111**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/templates/hosting-templates-externally>

"Hosting templates in Google Cloud Storage let you to control who has access to the templates because you can set access control options on the respective Cloud Storage bucket or the specific template.

In contrast, hosting your templates on other publicly-accessible URLs requires that you make the templates widely available."

It's all about access control. Using a publicly-accessible URL might not be ok.

Versioning we have on buckets, and as well on git (not comparable really).

Otherwise I understand the need of having the IAC on repo (eg. Terraform).

upvoted 1 times

..

**Chris\_zhang**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

1.You can host external templates in Google Cloud Storage or in a publicly-accessible location, such as GitHub. As long as there is a URL to the file

and you have access to the templates, Deployment Manager will be able to download it.

Ref:

[https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/templates/hosting-templates-externally#hosting\\_external\\_templates](https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/templates/hosting-templates-externally#hosting_external_templates)

2.Cloud Source Repositories are private Git repositories hosted on Google Cloud. These repositories let you develop and deploy an app or service

in a space that provides collaboration and version control for your code.

Ref:

<https://cloud.google.com/source-repositories/docs/quickstart>

Based on above 2 points, and "You need to share your proposed changes with the rest of the team." mentioned in quesiton.

Option A should be better.

upvoted 1 times

..

**raaj\_p**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Just as Terraform, the source code needs to be in a Git style repository. This is Infra as code question. B is correct  
upvoted 3 times

..

**HansKloss611**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct. Cloud source repository is the first thing that you can think about  
upvoted 1 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is right because in Cloud Source Repo you store code and the state can be stored in a bucket. The question aims at code management und version control so B is the right way for that.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**mrNicky**

4 months, 1 week ago

Why people choose A. Using cloud repo is perfect for that

- Sharing code (yes deployment manager template is code!, IAC like terraform)
- We use google best practice, we share code through repo not putting this in a bucket and share the URI
- My company works with terraform, we store all code in git repo, so this is the same logic in google cloud: store and share code.

A it will be perfect if the question was "the fastest solution"  
upvoted 3 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

i choose A. I could not find any references or guides saying that using source repos to store deployment images is a google best practice. I believe that using a bucket is the less complex option, given that the intent is only share your proposed solution, but since i have no documentation to back me up on this, i am opened to insights.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**ericyev**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

B looks good. Why ? 1. Best practices for using Deployment Manager: Use version control. Using a version control system as part of the development process for your deployments allows you to. 2. Cloud Source Repositories are private Git repositories hosted on Google Cloud. These

repositories let you develop and deploy an app or service in a space that provides collaboration and version control for your code.

upvoted 1 times

..

**sid0127**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct not B

upvoted 1 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months ago

Why? I would rather use a SCM to propose Changes and revert them if needed

upvoted 1 times

..

**bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

B

Where are Deployment Manager templates stored?

You can host external templates in Google Cloud Storage or in a publicly-accessible location, such as GitHub. As long as there is a URL to the file

and you have access to the templates, Deployment Manager will be able to download it. from google

upvoted 3 times

..

**bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct because Deployment Manager is used to make changes to the infrastructure but the templates should be versioned using a version control system like Cloud Source Repositories and not cloud storage.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

B

That's what 'infrastructure as a code' is for.

You can make the configuration file part of your team's code repository, so that anyone can create the same environment with consistent results.

upvoted 1 times

Question #144 Topic 1

You have a Compute Engine instance hosting an application used between 9 AM and 6 PM on weekdays. You want to back up this instance daily



for disaster recovery purposes. You want to keep the backups for 30 days. You want the Google-recommended solution with the least management overhead and the least number of services. What should you do?

A.

1. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot .€"schedule: 0 1 \* \* \* 2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot .€"retention: 30

B.

1. In the Cloud Console, go to the Compute Engine Disks page and select your instance's disk. 2. In the Snapshot Schedule section, select Create Schedule and configure the following parameters: - Schedule frequency: Daily - Start time: 1:00 AM 2:00 "€ . AM - Autodelete snapshots after: 30 days

C.

1. Create a Cloud Function that creates a snapshot of your instance's disk. 2. Create a Cloud Function that deletes snapshots that are older than 30 days. 3. Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger both Cloud Functions daily at 1:00 AM.

D.

1. Create a bash script in the instance that copies the content of the disk to Cloud Storage. 2. Create a bash script in the instance that deletes data older than 30 days in the backup Cloud Storage bucket. 3. Configure the instance's crontab to execute these scripts daily at 1:00 AM.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

Creating scheduled snapshots for persistent disk

This document describes how to create a snapshot schedule to regularly and automatically back up your zonal and regional persistent disks. Use snapshot schedules as a best practice to back up your Compute Engine workloads. After creating a snapshot schedule, you can apply it to one or more persistent disks.

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

upvoted 35 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

Definitely B.

With something like this, you should not have to write any custom scripts, custom functions, or cron jobs. This is google's way of saying 'hey,

we've already built that stuff in to our snapshot schedules feature.

upvoted 6 times

..

**nhadi82**

Most Recent .

5 days, 6 hours ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct Answer B

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

it is b. we cannot define snapshot config in instance metadata.

VM instance metadata is used only for:

startup and shutdown scripts

host maintenance

guest attributes

upvoted 3 times

..

**gcpengineer**

10 months ago

why not C?

upvoted 2 times

..

**Gianfry**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

The question calls for "Google-recommended solution with the least management overhead and the least number of services"

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**Hi2ALL**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is more realistic approach

upvoted 3 times

..

### **GCP\_user**

1 year, 2 months ago

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

B is the best option so far. However just wonder this: Schedule frequency: Daily " Start time: 1:00 AM " 2:00 AM" Autodelete snapshots: after 30 days; For Saturday and Sunday it will be a waste of resource to create snapshots since the instance is running during weekdays.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

B. 1. In the Cloud Console, go to the Compute Engine Disks page and select your instance's disk.

2. In the Snapshot Schedule section, select Create

Schedule and configure the following parameters: "" Schedule frequency: Daily "" Start time: 1:00 AM "" 2:00 AM "" Autodelete snapshots after 30

days

upvoted 2 times

..

### **DucSiu**

1 year, 3 months ago

It's B

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

B for sure, any doubt?

upvoted 1 times

..

### **swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

• B. 1. In the Cloud Console, go to the Compute Engine Disks page and select your instance's disk. 2. In the Snapshot Schedule section, select

Create Schedule and configure the following parameters: "" Schedule frequency: Daily "" Start time: 1:00 AM "" 2:00 AM "" Autodelete snapshots

after 30 days

upvoted 2 times

..

### **hiteshrup**

1 year, 8 months ago

Has to B...

- scripting which means overhead and maintenance So Option D neglected.
- Cloud function, adding another service which not require.
- MetaData, I am not sure if meta data have something to define as cron job schedule. So not be an option.

upvoted 1 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

Either A or B, I am not sure.

I have tested B and it works, but I dont know the name of the key to do A.

upvoted 1 times

..

**juliandm**

1 year, 9 months ago

B is right <https://www.cloudbooklet.com/backup-google-cloud-vm-automatically-with-snapshot-schedules>

upvoted 2 times

..

**baonguyen**

1 year, 9 months ago

The Ans is B.

Checked on my GCP account.

upvoted 4 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

I would go with the answer "D" but I don't totally sure

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

You need to write the script and test it that is a big step.

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

So will go with B

upvoted 3 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

B?? I think is "D". [https://cloud.google.com/solutions/dr-scenarios-planning-guide#design\\_for\\_end-to-end\\_recovery](https://cloud.google.com/solutions/dr-scenarios-planning-guide#design_for_end-to-end_recovery)  
upvoted 1 times

..

### Eshkrkrkr

1 year, 6 months ago

It's B - question asks for Google-recommended and with the least management overhead what makes D the wrong answer.

upvoted 3 times

..

### francisco\_guerra

1 year, 9 months ago

Yes maybe A or D

upvoted 1 times

#### Question #145 Topic 1

Your existing application running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) consists of multiple pods running on four GKE n1 .€"standard2"€ . nodes. You need to deploy additional pods requiring n2 .€"highmem16"€ . nodes without any downtime. What should you do?

A.

Use gcloud container clusters upgrade. Deploy the new services.

B.

Create a new Node Pool and specify machine type n2 .€"highmem16"€ .. Deploy the new pods.

C.

Create a new cluster with n2 .€"highmem16"€ . nodes. Redeploy the pods and delete the old cluster.

D.

Create a new cluster with both n1 .€"standard2"€ . and n2 .€"highmem16"€ . nodes. Redeploy the pods and delete the old cluster.

#### Correct Answer:

B

..

### GCP\_Student1

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct answer, read below from google docs;

This tutorial demonstrates how to migrate workloads running on a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster to a new set of nodes within the same cluster without incurring downtime for your application. Such a migration can be useful if you want to migrate your workloads to nodes with a

different machine type.

#### Background

A node pool is a subset of machines that all have the same configuration, including machine type (CPU and memory) authorization scopes. Node

pools represent a subset of nodes within a cluster; a container cluster can contain one or more node pools.

When you need to change the machine profile of your Compute Engine cluster, you can create a new node pool and then migrate your workloads over to the new node pool.

To migrate your workloads without incurring downtime, you need to:

Mark the existing node pool as unschedulable.

Drain the workloads running on the existing node pool.

Delete the existing node pool.

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/migrating-node-pool#creating\\_a\\_node\\_pool\\_with\\_large\\_machine\\_type](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/migrating-node-pool#creating_a_node_pool_with_large_machine_type)

upvoted 21 times

..

**arsh1916**

Most Recent .

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 4 times

..

**Jacky\_YO**

1 year, 1 month ago

ANS : B

1. The title did not say to delete four GKE n1.

upvoted 4 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

B, You need to create new node pool for cluster

upvoted 3 times

..

**dunhill**

1 year, 2 months ago

I guess it's B. I couldn't find resize parameter under cluster upgrade. C and D are incorrect because it's no need to create new cluster.

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Use gcloud container clusters upgrade. Deploy the new services.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

I take it back, the correct answer is "B"

B. Create a new Node Pool and specify machine type n2 ."highmem16"€ .. Deploy the new pods.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Jamaal\_a**

1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is B - When you need to change the machine profile of your Compute Engine cluster, you can create a new node pool and then migrate your workloads over to the new node pool.

upvoted 3 times

#### Question #146 Topic 1

You have an application that uses Cloud Spanner as a database backend to keep current state information about users. Cloud Bigtable logs all events triggered by users. You export Cloud Spanner data to Cloud Storage during daily backups. One of your analysts asks you to join data from Cloud Spanner and Cloud Bigtable for specific users. You want to complete this ad hoc request as efficiently as possible. What should you do?

A.

Create a dataflow job that copies data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage for specific users.

B.

Create a dataflow job that copies data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Spanner for specific users.

C.

Create a Cloud Dataproc cluster that runs a Spark job to extract data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage for specific users.

D.

Create two separate BigQuery external tables on Cloud Storage and Cloud Bigtable. Use the BigQuery console to join these tables through user fields, and apply appropriate filters.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

### **AmitKM**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I think it should be D. <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

upvoted 29 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

The question says: " Join data from Cloud Spanner and Cloud Bigtable for specific users" You can see the Google documentation in the link

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/export>

upvoted 3 times

..

**Eshkrkrkr**

1 year, 6 months ago

Oh my god, SSPC read you your links!

The process uses Dataflow and exports data to a folder in a Cloud Storage bucket. The resulting folder contains a set of Avro files and JSON

manifest files. And what next? I will tell - next you read below: Compute Engine: Before running your export job, you must set up initial

quotas for Recommended starting values are:

CPUs: 200

In-use IP addresses: 200

Standard persistent disk: 50 TB

Still think its A?

upvoted 4 times

..

**punjabishiva123**

1 year, 6 months ago

Hi,

Could u pls mail me all the correct answer to shivaasingh1104@gmail.com,

Really appreciated

Anyone pls help

upvoted 1 times

..

**ash500**

1 year, 5 months ago

can you pls also share the correct answers with me

upvoted 1 times

..

**kp0916**

1 year, 2 months ago

Does anyone have list of correct answers,let me know



upvoted 1 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

Introduction to external data sources

This page provides an overview of querying data stored outside of BigQuery.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

upvoted 21 times

..

## [Removed]

1 year, 8 months ago

As per your comment D is the answer.

I also agree.

But can BigQuery read backed up data? , as we have backup data on Cloud storage, did not get any evidence in the link you shared.

upvoted 1 times

..

## ESP\_SAP

1 year, 9 months ago

Community vote distribution

D (60%) B (40%)

BigQuery offers support for querying data directly from:

Bigtable

Cloud Storage

Google Drive

Cloud SQL (beta)

upvoted 5 times

..

## ryzior

2 months, 2 weeks ago

update:

BigQuery supports the following external data sources:

Bigtable

Cloud Spanner

Cloud SQL

Cloud Storage

Drive

upvoted 2 times

..

## djgodzilla

11 months, 2 weeks ago

but here we're not talking about joining Cloud Storage and Cloud Bigtable external tables. the join happens between a distributed relational database (Spanner) and key-value NoSQL Database (BigTable) . how's converting Spanner to cloud storage an implicit and trivial step.

upvoted 1 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

"The Cloud Spanner to Cloud Storage Text template is a batch pipeline that reads in data from a Cloud Spanner table, optionally transforms the data via a JavaScript User Defined Function (UDF) that you provide, and writes it to Cloud Storage as CSV text files."

<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/templates/provided-batch#cloudspannertogcstext>

"The Dataflow connector for Cloud Spanner lets you read data from and write data to Cloud Spanner in a Dataflow pipeline"

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/dataflow-connector>

upvoted 1 times

..

**sabbella**

Most Recent .

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

option d

upvoted 1 times

..

**sabbella**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Option is D

upvoted 1 times

..

**rljjhk**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I think it is B.

The data in Cloud storage is not up to date as backup window is daily. SO, there are chances is missing one day worth of data.

As it is mentioned as "efficiently" instead of quickly, I would choose "B".

upvoted 2 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

How does this create a "join" between the two tables?

upvoted 1 times

..

### **BigQuery**

2 months, 1 week ago

why do you think one cannot join 2 subsets of data in dataflow Its meant for processing sets of data.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **sasithra**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

### **raaj\_p**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

An external data source is a data source that you can query directly from BigQuery, even though the data is not stored in BigQuery storage.

BigQuery supports the following external data sources:

Bigtable

Cloud Spanner

Cloud SQL

Cloud Storage

Drive

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

I think it has to be option A because Dataflow needs to be used for bigtable export and cloud spanner data is already backed up in cloud storage

on a daily basis

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Um, the questions says "join" so D seems right. I take back my previous

upvoted 2 times

..

### **maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

I vote D.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**vamgcp**

8 months ago

Option B - <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

upvoted 2 times

..

**BalSan**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

One of the key word here is "ad hoc" request.... It doesn't make sense to create Dataflow Job for an adhoc request, ruling out A & B. C doesn't

make sense for this use case and hence the answer is D

upvoted 3 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

D is best option

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

Ans B, simple they are asking about Cloud bigtable & spanner

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Create a dataflow job that copies data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage for specific users.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Amu89**

1 year ago

Can you please confirm why you choose Option A over D

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## GCP\_Student1

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Create two separate BigQuery external tables on Cloud Storage and Cloud Bigtable. Use the BigQuery console to join these tables through user fields, and apply appropriate filters.

upvoted 1 times

..

## jamesET209

1 year, 5 months ago

Answer will be D

upvoted 1 times

Question #147 Topic 1

You are hosting an application from Compute Engine virtual machines (VMs) in us-central1 "a". You want to adjust your design to support the failure of a single

Compute Engine zone, eliminate downtime, and minimize cost. What should you do?

A.

" Create Compute Engine resources in us-central1 "b. " Balance the load across both us-central1 "a and us-central1 "b.

B.

" Create a Managed Instance Group and specify us-central1 "a as the zone. " Configure the Health Check with a short Health Interval.

C.

" Create an HTTP(S) Load Balancer. " Create one or more global forwarding rules to direct traffic to your VMs.

D.

" Perform regular backups of your application. " Create a Cloud Monitoring Alert and be notified if your application becomes unavailable. " Restore from backups when notified.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

## GCP\_Student1

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Create Compute Engine resources in us "central1 "b. " Balance the load across both us "central1"a and us "central1"b.

upvoted 11 times

..

## arsh1916

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

A is best option

upvoted 5 times

..

**obeythefist**

Most Recent .

2 months, 3 weeks ago

This seems straightforward. "A" is the only answer that involves putting instances in more than one zone!

A. Yes, creating instances in another zone and balancing the loads will fix this problem

B. Wrong. This keeps all the instances in one zone, but the question says we want to protect against zone failures.

C. Wrong. This keeps all the instances in one zone, but the question says we want to protect against zone failures.

D. Wrong. This keeps all the instances in one zone, but the question says we want to protect against zone failures.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Chris\_zhang**

3 months, 1 week ago

Option A.

Create VMs across more than one region and zone so that you have alternative VMs to point to if a zone or region containing one of your VMs is

disrupted. If you host all your VMs in the same zone or region, you won't be able to access any of those VMs if that zone or region becomes

unreachable.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/tutorials/robustsystems#distribute>

upvoted 2 times

..

**Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct because we have to eliminate single zone failure problem

upvoted 1 times

..

**Gianfry**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

Why not "B" selecting "Regional (multi zone)" ?

"Regional (multiple zone) coverage. Regional MIGs let you spread app load across multiple zones. This replication protects against zonal failures. If

that happens, your app can continue serving traffic from instances running in the remaining available zones in the same region."

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/>  
upvoted 2 times

..

**kimharsh**

6 months ago

it should be B , but because it specify the one Zone we can't pick this answer , the closest other option is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**mj98**

1 year, 1 month ago

Can someone explain how A?

upvoted 2 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months ago

Other options do not prepare you for zonal outages

upvoted 1 times

..

**tifo16**

1 year, 1 month ago

in order to remediate to the problem of single point of failure, we have to replicate VMs within multiple zones. Only A choice consider this

concern

upvoted 10 times

..

**nzexamtopics**

1 year, 1 month ago

A? Really? how?

upvoted 1 times

..

**NARWAL**

1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct.

upvoted 3 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 2 months ago

A - "Create Compute Engine resources in us-central1".  
B - "Balance the load across both us-central1-a and us-central1-b".

upvoted 2 times

### Question #148 Topic 1

A colleague handed over a Google Cloud Platform project for you to maintain. As part of a security checkup, you want to review who has been granted the Project Owner role. What should you do?

A.

In the console, validate which SSH keys have been stored as project-wide keys.

B.

Navigate to Identity-Aware Proxy and check the permissions for these resources.

C.

Enable Audit Logs on the IAM & admin page for all resources, and validate the results.

D.

Use the command `gcloud projects get .€"iam .€"policy` to view the current role assignments.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/adding-removing-ssh-keys>

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

A simple approach would be to use the command flags available when listing all the IAM policy for a given project. For instance, the following command:

```
`gcloud projects get-iam-policy $PROJECT_ID --flatten="bindings[].members" --  
format="table(bindings.members)" --  
filter="bindings.role:roles/owner"
```

outputs all the users and service accounts associated with the role 'roles/owner' in the project in question.

<https://groups.google.com/g/google-cloud-dev/c/Z6sZs7TvygQ?pli=1>

upvoted 34 times

..

**MohammedGhouse**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

D: is the answer

upvoted 13 times

..

**SSPC**



1 year, 9 months ago  
D is the correct.  
upvoted 3 times

..

**yurstev**

1 year, 5 months ago  
D IS THE ANSWER  
upvoted 4 times

..

**Rutu\_98**

Most Recent .

2 days, 18 hours ago  
**Selected Answer: D**  
Answer is D  
upvoted 1 times

..

**somenick**

2 months ago  
**Selected Answer: D**  
gcloud projects get-iam-policy \$PROJECT\_ID  
upvoted 1 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago  
I chose D by a process of elimination. Here's my take:  
A. There's more than one way to access an instance than just the SSH keys, and SSH keys have nothing to do with Project Owner role.  
B. Barking up the wrong tree here, Identity-Aware Proxy is more for remotely accessing resources, rather than Project Owner IAM roles.  
C. This will only work if everyone who is a Project Owner accesses the system so you can see them in the logs. What if a Project Owner doesn't access the Project for a while? How long will you wait? Nope.  
D. By elimination, this is the best result.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**BigQuery**

2 months, 1 week ago  
NICE EXPLANATION; WAY TO GO D  
upvoted 1 times

..

**HansKloss611**

3 months, 3 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

**PR0704**

6 months ago

how can the admin be so inconsistent throughout with the answers..not good ..its so confusing

upvoted 2 times

..

**tvinay**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Confusion!! that's the main goal here so that we all go to the docs and Study hard xD

upvoted 1 times

..

**mohamedmahmoudf97**

7 months, 4 weeks ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Use the command `gcloud projects get-iam-policy` to view the current role assignments.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

D 200%

upvoted 2 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

anyone will be confused - solution says one answer

same time, all you guys have different choices here. what to take from this ?

upvoted 1 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

D. Use the command `gcloud projects get-iam-policy` to view the current role assignments.

upvoted 1 times

..

**adeyemi5700**

1 year, 7 months ago

C is the likely answer. With D you see the current users with permission. With audit log you see those with prev. and current permission.

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

D is the answer but the command is wrong

`gcloud projects get-iam-policy`

upvoted 2 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago

Why C is not the answer?

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

You need to wait until all of them access to determine who has access.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Eshkrkrkr**

1 year, 6 months ago

No, you don't. With the command you'll see the current list of Owners (and all the other assignments as well).

upvoted 3 times

..

**francisco\_guerra**

1 year, 9 months ago

Because D is a easy way to do the same

upvoted 2 times

Question #149 Topic 1

You are running multiple VPC-native Google Kubernetes Engine clusters in the same subnet. The IPs available for the nodes are exhausted, and

you want to ensure that the clusters can grow in nodes when needed. What should you do?

A.

Create a new subnet in the same region as the subnet being used.

B.

Add an alias IP range to the subnet used by the GKE clusters.

C.

Create a new VPC, and set up VPC peering with the existing VPC.

D.

Expand the CIDR range of the relevant subnet for the cluster.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range  
NAME

gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range - expand the IP range of a Compute Engine subnetwork

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/networks/subnets/expand-ip-range>  
upvoted 22 times

..

**magistrum**

1 year, 4 months ago

Ok D it is, here's the GKE specific documentation

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/alias-ips>

Every subnet must have a primary IP address range. You can expand the primary IP address range at any time, even when Google Cloud

resources use the subnet; however, you cannot shrink or change a subnet's primary IP address scheme after the subnet has been created. The

first two and last two IP addresses of a primary IP address range are reserved by Google Cloud.

upvoted 4 times

..

**MohammedGhouse**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

D: is the answer

upvoted 12 times

..

## SSPC

1 year, 9 months ago

I agree with you. [https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-alias-ip-ranges#gcloud\\_1](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-alias-ip-ranges#gcloud_1)  
upvoted 2 times

..

## GCP\_Student1

Most Recent .

1 year, 2 months ago

This might help

Node limiting ranges

The maximum number of Pods and Services for a given GKE cluster is limited by the size of the cluster's secondary ranges. The maximum number of nodes in the cluster is limited by the size of the cluster's subnet's primary IP address range and the cluster's Pod address range.

The Cloud Console shows error messages like the following to indicate that either the subnet's primary IP address range or the cluster's Pod IP

address range (the subnet's secondary IP address range for Pods) has been exhausted:

Instance [node name] creation failed: IP space of [cluster subnet] is exhausted

Note: Secondary subnets are not visible in Cloud Console. If you can't find the [cluster subnet] reported by the above error message it means that the error is caused by IP exhaustion in a secondary subnet. In this case check the secondary ranges of the primary subnet.

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/alias-ips#node\\_limiters](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/alias-ips#node_limiters)

upvoted 5 times

..

## GCP\_Student1

1 year, 2 months ago

By the way the answer is;

D. Expand the CIDR range of the relevant subnet for the cluster.

upvoted 3 times

..

## Ozymandiox

1 year, 5 months ago

UHmmm, 1 question. The description of the problem says that the ip's are EXHAUSTED. So, no more IP's available in this subnet.

It also states that we're having a multi-VPC environment... as allways we should not interpret, just take the questions literally.

IF we do not know the actual size of the deployment it cna be ANY size, adn if IP's are EXHAUSTED, it should BE, BIG as Galactic sized or so....

With all this I wonder if the right answer it is not C...

upvoted 3 times

..

**akshaym87**

4 months, 1 week ago

Same doubt!

VPC peering seems correct to me.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

D best option to think here.

upvoted 2 times

..

**hicham**

1 year, 3 months ago

totaly agree

upvoted 1 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

D. Expand the CIDR range of the relevant subnet for the cluster.

upvoted 1 times

Question #150 Topic 1

You have a batch workload that runs every night and uses a large number of virtual machines (VMs). It is fault-tolerant and can tolerate some of the VMs being terminated. The current cost of VMs is too high. What should you do?

A.

Run a test using simulated maintenance events. If the test is successful, use preemptible N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.

B.

Run a test using simulated maintenance events. If the test is successful, use N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.

C.

Run a test using a managed instance group. If the test is successful, use N1 Standard VMs in the managed instance group when running future jobs.

D.

Run a test using N1 standard VMs instead of N2. If the test is successful, use N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/vm-instance-pricing>

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A):

Creating and starting a preemptible VM instance

This page explains how to create and use a preemptible virtual machine (VM) instance. A

preemptible instance is an instance you can create and

run at a much lower price than normal instances. However, Compute Engine might terminate

(preempt) these instances if it requires access to

those resources for other tasks. Preemptible instances will always terminate after 24 hours. To

learn more about preemptible instances, read the

preemptible instances documentation.

Preemptible instances are recommended only for fault-tolerant applications that can withstand instance preemptions. Make sure your application

can handle preemptions before you decide to create a preemptible instance. To understand the

risks and value of preemptible instances, read the

preemptible instances documentation.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/create-start-preemptible-instance>

upvoted 29 times

..

### **MohammedGhouse**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

A: is the answer

upvoted 16 times

..

### **juliandm**

1 year, 9 months ago

What about a mixture of preemptible N1 and normal N1 instances? i can't believe just having

preemptible is a good practice

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Ale1973**

1 year, 8 months ago

Good point, in real-world your solution, is the best. For this scenario, the answer is A.

upvoted 8 times

..

### **SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

"A" is correct

upvoted 3 times

..

### **Majkl93**

Most Recent .

3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

as per the comments

upvoted 1 times

..

### **maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

I vote A. Preempt VM can costdown more.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **vamgcp**

8 months ago

A is correct because preemptible VMs can provide up to 80% discount over normal VMs if the workloads are fault-tolerant

upvoted 2 times

..

### **AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Keyword- Fault tolerant, so answer should be pre emptible VMs, option A

upvoted 2 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Run a test using simulated maintenance events. If the test is successful, use preemptible N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

### **swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- A. Run a test using simulated maintenance events. If the test is successful, use preemptible N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.

upvoted 2 times

Question #151 Topic 1

You are working with a user to set up an application in a new VPC behind a firewall. The user is concerned about data egress. You want to configure the fewest open egress ports. What should you do?



A.

Set up a low-priority (65534) rule that blocks all egress and a high-priority rule (1000) that allows only the appropriate ports.

B.

Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that pairs both ingress and egress ports.

C.

Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that blocks all egress and a low-priority (65534) rule that allows only the appropriate ports.

D.

Set up a high-priority (1000) rule to allow the appropriate ports.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (A):

Implied rules

Every VPC network has two implied firewall rules. These rules exist, but are not shown in the Cloud Console:

Implied allow egress rule. An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance

send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet

access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address or uses a Cloud NAT instance. For

more information, see Internet access requirements.

Implied deny ingress rule. An ingress rule whose action is deny, source is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) protects all instances

by blocking incoming connections to them. A higher priority rule might allow incoming access.

The default network includes some additional rules

that override this one, allowing certain types of incoming connections.

[https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls#default\\_firewall\\_rules](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls#default_firewall_rules)

upvoted 25 times

..

**MohammedGhouse**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

A: is the answer

upvoted 11 times

..

**pnVino27**

Most Recent .

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 3 times

..

**maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

I vote A is correct. Block all port in gress and set low-priority.

upvoted 2 times

..

**aamirahal**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

..

**vvkds**

9 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is A. Firewall rules are executed based on the priority.

upvoted 2 times

..

**tanito83**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is A. Please, modify it.

upvoted 3 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

A, lower is high priority

Implied rules

Every VPC network has two implied firewall rules. These rules exist, but are not shown in the Cloud Console:

Implied allow egress rule. An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance

send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet

access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address or uses a Cloud NAT instance. For

more information, see Internet access requirements.

Implied deny ingress rule. An ingress rule whose action is deny, source is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) protects all instances

by blocking incoming connections to them. A higher priority rule might allow incoming access. The default network includes some additional rules that override this one, allowing certain types of incoming connections.

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**Devgela**

1 year, 2 months ago

A for me

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Set up a low-priority (65534) rule that blocks all egress and a high-priority rule (1000) that allows only the appropriate ports.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

A sounds OK - anyone tested it in your project?

upvoted 2 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- A. Set up a low-priority (65534) rule that blocks all egress and a high-priority rule (1000) that allows only the appropriate ports.

upvoted 1 times

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago

A for me

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

A as per the priority working of firewall.

[https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls#priority\\_order\\_for\\_firewall\\_rules](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls#priority_order_for_firewall_rules)  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

"The highest priority rule applicable to a target for a given type of traffic takes precedence. Target specificity does not matter. For example, a higher priority ingress rule for certain ports and protocols intended for all targets overrides a similarly defined rule for the same ports and protocols intended for specific targets."

That is if I do C that is high rule for blocking all , and low for allowing some then still will be blocked for all.

So A is better.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Hjameel**

1 year, 9 months ago

Every VPC network has two implied firewall rules. These rules exist, but are not shown in the Cloud Console: Implied allow egress rule, Implied deny ingress rule

if a higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access,

A is the answer.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 5 times

Question #152 Topic 1

Your company runs its Linux workloads on Compute Engine instances. Your company will be working with a new operations partner that does not use Google

Accounts. You need to grant access to the instances to your operations partner so they can maintain the installed tooling. What should you do?

A.

Enable Cloud IAP for the Compute Engine instances, and add the operations partner as a Cloud IAP Tunnel User.

B.

Tag all the instances with the same network tag. Create a firewall rule in the VPC to grant TCP access on port 22 for traffic from the operations partner to instances with the network tag.

C.

Set up Cloud VPN between your Google Cloud VPC and the internal network of the operations partner.

D.

Ask the operations partner to generate SSH key pairs, and add the public keys to the VM instances.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls>

..

**kulikBro**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 1 month ago

A - <https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/external-identities>  
upvoted 24 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 6 months ago

full of confusions for any reader....

You guys all say A, B, C & D but which one is correct ?

upvoted 21 times

..

**yc25744**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

nothing

upvoted 4 times

..

**SleepyHitman**

Most Recent .

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The answer is A:

Enable Cloud IAP for the Compute Engine instances, and add the operations partner as a Cloud IAP Tunnel User as per [1] and [2].

[1]:[https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/tcp-forwardingoverview#:~:](https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/tcp-forwardingoverview#:~:text=To%20learn%20how%20to%20grant%20principals%20access%20to%20tunneled%20resources%20and%20how%20to%20create%20tunnels%20that%20route%20TCP%20traffic%2C%20see%20Using%20IAP%20for%20TCP%20forwarding.)

text=To%20learn%20how%20to%20grant%20principals%20access%20to%20tunneled%20resources%20and%20how%20to%20create

%20tunnels%20that%20route%20TCP%20traffic%2C%20see%20Using%20IAP%20for%20TCP%20forwarding.

[2]: <https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/tcp-forwardingoverview#:~:>

text=IAP%27s%20TCP%20forwarding%20feature%20lets%20you%20control%20who%20can%20access%20administrative%20services%20like%20SSH%20and%20RDP%20on%20your%20backends%20from%20the%20public%20internet.

upvoted 4 times

..

### **emv**

4 months, 1 week ago

IAP controls access to your App Engine apps and Compute Engine VMs running on Google Cloud. It leverages user identity and the context of a request to determine if a user should be allowed access. IAP is a building block toward BeyondCorp, an enterprise security model that enables employees to work from untrusted networks without using a VPN.

By default, IAP uses Google identities and IAM. By leveraging Identity Platform instead, you can authenticate users with a wide range of external identity providers, such as:

Email/password

OAuth (Google, Facebook, Twitter, GitHub, Microsoft, etc.)

SAML

OIDC

Phone number

Custom

Anonymous

This is useful if your application is already using an external authentication system, and migrating your users to Google accounts is impractical.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Surat**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Very confusing quesiton, whats final answer?

upvoted 1 times

..

### **kimharsh**

5 months, 1 week ago

People THINK SIMPLE

the exam want to test you if you know about the IAP or not , the IAP allow you to access compute engine from the internet without having to have

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

a GCP account ,

the answer is A

upvoted 4 times

..

## **MariGK**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

both (CD) combined seems to be the right answer

upvoted 1 times

..

## **wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

B and C would make the VMs reachable, but it does not mention user access/auth to it, so i would rule them out.

D is viable, but as per google documentation, there is a risk on managing SSH keys manually:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/access-overview>

"Risks of manual key management

If you create and manage public SSH keys yourself through the Cloud Console, the gcloud command-line tool, or the API, you must keep track of

the used keys and delete the public SSH keys for users who no longer have access. For example, if a team member leaves your project, remove

their public SSH keys from metadata, so they can't continue to access your instances.

Additionally, specifying your gcloud tool or API calls incorrectly can potentially wipe out all of the public SSH keys in your project or on your

instances, which disrupts connections for your project members.

If you aren't sure that you want to manage your own keys, use Compute Engine tools to connect to your instances instead."

A seems to to me the best choice in terms of security and administration.

upvoted 1 times

..

## **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

D seems right

upvoted 2 times

..

## **ME\_MYSELF**

5 months, 1 week ago

Without goggle account...is that possible

upvoted 1 times

..

## **maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

I vote B. Open firewall 22 port for maintain using.

upvoted 5 times

..

## **jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months ago

And restrict IP range so only the operations team can login  
upvoted 1 times

..

**maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

I vote B.

upvoted 1 times

..

**aamirahal**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct and i practically implemented this.

upvoted 2 times

..

**bubblegumbeach**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

A is incorrect because the operations partner does not have a google account.

B is incorrect because creating a firewall rule does not grant access to the VMs, as authentication is also required.

C is incorrect because setting up VPN does not grant access to VMs.

D is correct because the operations partner can use SSH keys to SSH into the VMs.

upvoted 8 times

..

**vamgcp**

8 months ago

correct answer is to Ask the operations partner to generate SSH key pairs and add the public keys to the VM instances.(option D)

upvoted 6 times

..

**Lander\_83**

8 months, 2 weeks ago

I think is A. Why:

How IAP works

When an application or resource is protected by IAP, it can only be accessed through the proxy by members, also known as users, who have the correct Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.

(<https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/concepts-overview>)

Concepts related to identity

In IAM, you grant access to members. Members can be of the following types:

Google Account

Service account



Google group  
Google Workspace domain  
Cloud Identity domain  
All authenticated users

All users

All users

The value allUsers is a special identifier that represents anyone who is on the internet, including authenticated and unauthenticated users.

([https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/overview#concepts\\_related\\_identity](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/overview#concepts_related_identity))

upvoted 2 times

..

### **YAS007**

10 months ago

for me its D, but I'm not sur :

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access#granting\\_users\\_ssh\\_access\\_to\\_vm\\_instances](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access#granting_users_ssh_access_to_vm_instances)

upvoted 3 times

..

### **umashankar\_a**

10 months, 4 weeks ago

Option A - IAP

By default, IAP uses Google identities and IAM. By leveraging Identity Platform instead, you can authenticate users with a wide range of external identity providers, such as:

Email/password

OAuth (Google, Facebook, Twitter, GitHub, Microsoft, etc.)

SAML

OIDC

Phone number

Custom

Anonymous

upvoted 3 times

..

### **jcloud965**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

How to grant Cloud IAP Tunnel User role without Google Accounts ?

upvoted 5 times

Question #153 Topic 1

You have created a code snippet that should be triggered whenever a new file is uploaded to a Cloud Storage bucket. You want to deploy this code snippet. What should you do?

A.

Use App Engine and configure Cloud Scheduler to trigger the application using Pub/Sub.

B.

Use Cloud Functions and configure the bucket as a trigger resource.

C.

Use Google Kubernetes Engine and configure a CronJob to trigger the application using Pub/Sub.

D.

Use Dataflow as a batch job, and configure the bucket as a data source.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

Google Cloud Storage Triggers

Cloud Functions can respond to change notifications emerging from Google Cloud Storage.

These notifications can be configured to trigger in

response to various events inside a bucket—object creation, deletion, archiving and metadata updates.

Note: Cloud Functions can only be triggered by Cloud Storage buckets in the same Google Cloud Platform project.

Event types

Cloud Storage events used by Cloud Functions are based on Cloud Pub/Sub Notifications for Google Cloud Storage and can be configured in a similar way.

Supported trigger type values are:

google.storage.object.finalize

google.storage.object.delete

google.storage.object.archive

google.storage.object.metadataUpdate

Object Finalize

Trigger type value: google.storage.object.finalize

This event is sent when a new object is created (or an existing object is overwritten, and a new generation of that object is created) in the bucket.

[https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/calling/storage#event\\_types](https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/calling/storage#event_types)

upvoted 33 times

..

**francisco\_guerra**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

The answer is B  
upvoted 18 times

..

### SSPC

1 year, 9 months ago

Sure B? Please you could share the link with the Google documentation

upvoted 1 times

..

### Ale1973

1 year, 8 months ago

<https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/calling/storage>

upvoted 3 times

..

### arvsrv

Most Recent

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The answer is B

upvoted 2 times

..

### Surat

4 months, 2 weeks ago

I vote for B

upvoted 2 times

..

### alaahakim

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Vote For B

upvoted 4 times

..

### vamgcp

8 months ago

Correct Answer is B - Use Cloud Functions and configure the bucket as a trigger resource.

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

### Zimcruza

11 months, 1 week ago

Question asks:

You want to deploy this code snippet. What should you do?

To me, none of the answers is relevant to DEPLOYMENT - they all are about how you get the trigger to run ...  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **GoCloud**

1 year, 2 months ago  
vote for B  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **marialix87**

1 year, 2 months ago  
I think is B  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago  
B. Use Cloud Functions and configure the bucket as a trigger resource.  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **lutoa**

1 year, 3 months ago  
Answer is B, app engine is for applications, in this case it's just a code snippet which cloud functions is more suitable  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **victory108**

1 year, 3 months ago  
B - Use Cloud Functions and configure the bucket as a trigger resource.  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago  
Most of you suggest B.  
someone chosed A - I will choose B  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago  
• B. Use Cloud Functions and configure the bucket as a trigger resource.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**ritzheg**

1 year, 6 months ago

B.

<https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/tutorials/storage#objectives>

upvoted 2 times

..

**JJ\_ME**

1 year, 7 months ago

I think A.

You can send notifications to any Pub/Sub topic in any project for which you have sufficient permissions.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/pubsub-notifications#overview>

Cloud Functions - Note that your bucket must reside in the same project as Cloud Functions

[https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/pubsub-notifications#other\\_notification\\_options](https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/pubsub-notifications#other_notification_options)

Without knowing if the Storage bucket is in the same project as Cloud Functions, one must use Pub/Sub as the preferred option.

upvoted 1 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

How are you going to get App Engine to run a code snippet? App engine is for containers.

upvoted 1 times

..

**aamirahal**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

I go with A and this is why <https://cloud.google.com/scheduler/docs/tut-pub-sub>

upvoted 1 times

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago

B for me

upvoted 2 times

Question #154 Topic 1

You have been asked to set up Object Lifecycle Management for objects stored in storage buckets. The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days. After 30 days, the objects are not read again unless there is a special need. The objects should be kept for three years, and you need to minimize cost.

What should you do?

A.

Set up a policy that uses Nearline storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.

B.

Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.

C.

Set up a policy that uses Nearline storage for 30 days, then moves the Coldline for one year, and then moves to Archive storage for two years.

D.

Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days, then moves to Coldline for one year, and then moves to Archive storage for two years.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

[https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=q0nhDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA52&lpg=PA52&dq=Set+up+a+policy+that+uses+Nearline+storage+for+30+days+and+then+moves+to+Archive+storage+for+three+years.&source=bl&ots=kYLZN1ymA8&sig=ACfU3U2XLmzQ39cmPDwjfWxRbNtDNLc\\_6g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjZmefOpr7qAhVzQkEAHTUgASYQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Set%20up%20a%20policy%20that%20uses%20Nearline%20storage%20for%2030%20days%20and%20then%20moves%20to%20Archive%20storage%20for%20three%20years.&f=false](https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=q0nhDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA52&lpg=PA52&dq=Set+up+a+policy+that+uses+Nearline+storage+for+30+days+and+then+moves+to+Archive+storage+for+three+years.&source=bl&ots=kYLZN1ymA8&sig=ACfU3U2XLmzQ39cmPDwjfWxRbNtDNLc_6g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjZmefOpr7qAhVzQkEAHTUgASYQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Set%20up%20a%20policy%20that%20uses%20Nearline%20storage%20for%2030%20days%20and%20then%20moves%20to%20Archive%20storage%20for%20three%20years.&f=false)

[id=q0nhDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA52&lpg=PA52&dq=Set+up+a+policy+that+uses+Nearline+storage+for+30+days+and+then+moves+to+Archive+storage+for+three+years.&source=bl&ots=kYLZN1ymA8&sig=ACfU3U2XLmzQ39cmPDwjfWxRbNtDNLc\\_6g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjZmefOpr7qAhVzQkEAHTUgASYQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Set%20up%20a%20policy%20that%20uses%20Nearline%20storage%20for%2030%20days%20and%20then%20moves%20to%20Archive%20storage%20for%20three%20years.&f=false](https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=q0nhDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA52&lpg=PA52&dq=Set+up+a+policy+that+uses+Nearline+storage+for+30+days+and+then+moves+to+Archive+storage+for+three+years.&source=bl&ots=kYLZN1ymA8&sig=ACfU3U2XLmzQ39cmPDwjfWxRbNtDNLc_6g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjZmefOpr7qAhVzQkEAHTUgASYQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Set%20up%20a%20policy%20that%20uses%20Nearline%20storage%20for%2030%20days%20and%20then%20moves%20to%20Archive%20storage%20for%20three%20years.&f=false)

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

The key to understand the requirement is : "The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days"

Standard Storage

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

Archive Storage

Archive Storage is the lowest-cost, highly durable storage service for data archiving, online backup, and disaster recovery. Unlike the "coldest"

storage services offered by other Cloud providers, your data is available within milliseconds, not hours or days. Archive Storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access less than once a year.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#standard>  
upvoted 45 times

..

**naveedpk00**

1 year, 8 months ago

What if we chose option D to minimize the cost as asked in the question? What do you think?

upvoted 1 times

..

**gcper**

1 year, 7 months ago

It doesn't minimize the costs. Check the costs of coldline vs archival

upvoted 3 times

..

**SSPC**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I think the correct one is B. Because Nearline has a 30-day minimum storage duration.

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

upvoted 14 times

..

**pepepy**

1 year, 9 months ago

The object should be kept for three years, and you need to minimize cost, after 30 days it will be moved to archive, ans A

upvoted 1 times

..

**pepepy**

1 year, 9 months ago

Sorry you are right accessed frequently for 30 days, its B

upvoted 6 times

..

**pluiedust**

Most Recent .

2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B for sure

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

..

**SleepyHitman**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The answer is: B

Standard storage description:

[https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storageclasses#:~:](https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storageclasses#:~:text=Standard%20Storage%20is%20best%20for%20data%20that%20is%20frequently%20accessed%20(%22hot%22%20data)%20and/or%20stored%20for%20only%20brief%20periods%20of%20time.)

text=Standard%20Storage%20is%20best%20for%20data%20that%20is%20frequently%20access  
ed%20(%22hot%22%20data)%20and/or

%20stored%20for%20only%20brief%20periods%20of%20time.

Nearline storage imp description:

[https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#:~:text=storage%20service%20for-](https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#:~:text=storage%20service%20for-,storing%20infrequently%20accessed%20data.,-Nearline%20Storage%20is)

,storing%20infrequently%20accessed%20data.,-

Nearline%20Storage%20is

Pricing for frequent access:

[https://cloud.google.com/storage/pricing#:~:text=Free%20operations-](https://cloud.google.com/storage/pricing#:~:text=Free%20operations-,Standard%20Storage,Free,-Coldline%20Storage)

,Standard%20Storage,Free,-Coldline%20Storage

upvoted 3 times

..

**Surat**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Standard – Frequently access and short period

Nearline - Low cost, highly durable for infrequent data access, lower availability

Coldline –Very low cost, highly durable for infrequently accessed, 90 days minimum storage

Archive - Lowest cost, highly durable for archiving, backup and DR, lower availability

I will also go for B

upvoted 2 times

..

**fazalmf**

5 months ago

B. Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.

\_ clearly mentioned data access frequently for 30days and then object not read again until special need ( archive suitable).

upvoted 1 times

..

**Naren080914**

5 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

If you access frequently in Nearline, it will cost you more. There is no retrieval cost for Standard.

So for frequently accessed object, go with

standard. Also in Standard, there is no minimum period to store the object, so don't get confused by 30 days. Ans is B.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**



6 months, 1 week ago

Vote For B

upvoted 1 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be D. object will be frequently access for first 30 days. cost of data access from standard storage is less than Nearline. Then after 30 days the objects can be moved to archive.

upvoted 2 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Typo, answer should e B. Description remains the same.

upvoted 2 times

..

**jahnu**

1 year, 1 month ago

My Answer is B. why because Nearline Storage is a low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. so we use standard storage for frequent access.

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

B, Standard since they frequently access the for 30 days and after that rarely accessed and you need to reduce cost so Archive

upvoted 2 times

..

**pondai**

1 year, 2 months ago

B is my answer after 30 day no read again ,so put in archive is the way to min cost

upvoted 1 times

..

**Devgela**

1 year, 2 months ago

B for sure

upvoted 1 times

..

**neerajgoyal**

1 year, 2 months ago

I will go with B

upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

B. Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **JackGlemins**

1 year, 3 months ago

I think B is the correct. <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes>

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

Nearline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify on average once per month or less.

Archive Storage is the lowest-cost, highly durable storage service for data archiving

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Faraz2**

1 year, 5 months ago

bhai B hy

upvoted 3 times

Question #155 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs>

..

### **ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (D):

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>

upvoted 20 times

..

**francisco\_guerra**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

D is the correct one

upvoted 19 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

Yes D is the correct

upvoted 6 times

..

**Akash7**

Most Recent .

1 week, 4 days ago

D is correct as Data Access logs pertaining to Cloud Storage operations are not recorded by default. You have to enable them ...

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**wael\_tn**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: D**

I think it's D

upvoted 1 times

..

**Surat**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

I also vote for D  
upvoted 2 times

..

**Vinoth9289**

9 months ago

D is the correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**WakandaF**

1 year ago

seems that B is the right!

Cloud Data Loss Prevention (DLP) helps you to understand and manage such sensitive data. It provides fast, scalable classification and redaction for sensitive data elements. Using the Data Loss Prevention API and Cloud Functions, you can automatically scan this data before it is uploaded to the shared storage bucket.

upvoted 1 times

..

**YAS007**

10 months ago

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

the question doesn't ask you to manage or understand sensitive data :

" you need to be able to record all requests that read any of the stored data"

upvoted 2 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 2 months ago

D - Enable Data Access audit logs for the Cloud Storage API.

upvoted 1 times

..

**EABDAJA**

1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Enable Data Access audit logs for the Cloud Storage API.

upvoted 2 times

..

**swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- D. Enable Data Access audit logs for the Cloud Storage API.

upvoted 1 times

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago

Ans is D

upvoted 2 times

..

**pepepy**

1 year, 9 months ago

agree with D

upvoted 2 times

Question #156 Topic 1

You are the team lead of a group of 10 developers. You provided each developer with an individual Google Cloud Project that they can use as their personal sandbox to experiment with different Google Cloud solutions. You want to be notified if any of the developers are spending above \$500 per month on their sandbox environment. What should you do?

A.

Create a single budget for all projects and configure budget alerts on this budget.

B.

Create a separate billing account per sandbox project and enable BigQuery billing exports. Create a Data Studio dashboard to plot the spending per billing account.

C.

Create a budget per project and configure budget alerts on all of these budgets.

D.

Create a single billing account for all sandbox projects and enable BigQuery billing exports. Create a Data Studio dashboard to plot the spending per project.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets>

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (C):

Set budgets and budget alerts

## Overview

Avoid surprises on your bill by creating Cloud Billing budgets to monitor all of your Google Cloud charges in one place. A budget enables you to track your actual Google Cloud spend against your planned spend. After you've set a budget amount, you set budget alert threshold rules that are used to trigger email notifications. Budget alert emails help you stay informed about how your spend is tracking against your budget.

### 2. Set budget scope

Set the budget Scope and then click Next.

In the Projects field, select one or more projects that you want to apply the budget alert to. To apply the budget alert to all the projects in the

Cloud Billing account, choose Select all.

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets#budget-scope>

upvoted 38 times

..

### dang1986

3 months, 2 weeks ago

You're the only answer I take seriously "Thumbs up"

upvoted 2 times

..

### Hjameel

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

I think C is the best answer.

upvoted 10 times

..

### wael\_tn

Most Recent .

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Clearly C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

..

### pondai

1 year, 2 months ago

Does anyone knows Data Studio can be alert to email?If it can't I'll pick C

upvoted 5 times

..

### GCP\_Student1

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Create a budget per project and configure budget alerts on all of these budgets.

upvoted 4 times

..

### **andregrip**

1 year, 3 months ago

I believe is A because of this...

Projects: In the Projects field, select one or more projects that you want to apply the budget alert to. To apply the budget alert to all of the projects in the Cloud Billing account, choose Select all.

Some costs are not related to a project, such as the costs of subscriptions or Support costs.

In the budget's project scope, in the list of projects you can filter on, [Charges not specific to a project] is not an option you can select.

If you choose Select all, then the costs in all projects, including Charges not specific to a project, are included in the budget and cost trend chart cost calculations.

If you select one or more projects - but not all projects - then the Charges not specific to a project are not included in the budget and cost trend chart cost calculations.

You can view your costs that are not related to a project in the billing reports. Using the projects filter in the reports page, you can select and view [Charges not specific to a project].

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

URL: <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets>  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

but how will you know who crossed the limit. what if the summation of their usage exceeds 500? the corresponding alert would be a false alarm

upvoted 3 times

..

### **Bhagirathi**

1 year, 6 months ago

which one correct?

upvoted 1 times

..

### **swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

- C. Create a budget per project and configure budget alerts on all of these budgets.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **xtian2900**

1 year, 8 months ago

is C, not A  
with A, i guess if you create a single budget for all projects, together they can easily beat the \$500 mark and you need to know if "one deveoper" did it.

so one budget per project is the solution.

upvoted 4 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

Yes C is correct, I would have gone with B and D as billing export is the crucial element for billing, but both the option don't talk about notifying about spending.

Also, you don't want to combine the billing for all as each one can spend up to 500 so it will be better if they are individual so A is out.

upvoted 2 times

..

**pepepy**

1 year, 8 months ago

You want to be notified if any of the developers are spending above \$500 per month on their sandbox environment, so Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

..

**tothecloud**

1 year, 9 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 4 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

Do you think "C" is correct?

upvoted 2 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

A budget per project?

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ale1973**

1 year, 8 months ago

Yes, when you are creating a budget, the budget can be scoped to focus on a specific set of resources (Projects, Products or Labels)

upvoted 3 times



### Question #157 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://googlecloudplatform.uservoice.com/forums/302595-compute-engine/suggestions/14227521-set-delete-boot-disk-when-instance-isdeleted-to>

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (B):

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>  
upvoted 31 times

..

**MohammedGhouse**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

"B" is the answer

upvoted 11 times

..

**Surat**

Most Recent .

4 months, 2 weeks ago

B seems right option

upvoted 3 times

..

**kped21**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

B - on VM Enable delete protection

upvoted 2 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B. there is an Option in VM instance while creating

upvoted 2 times

..

**Sreedharveluru**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Option A would not prevent , It can be used only after the damage is done. Hence B

upvoted 1 times

..

**NARWAL**

1 year, 1 month ago

B should be the answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 3 months ago

B. Enable delete protection on the instance.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Lomy**

1 year, 3 months ago

B

The ans is B

upvoted 1 times

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago

B for me

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

**muk5658**

1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer is 'B'

upvoted 3 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct answer. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

upvoted 5 times

..

**francisco\_guerra**

1 year, 9 months ago

I think is B

upvoted 3 times

Question #158 Topic 1

Your company uses a large number of Google Cloud services centralized in a single project. All teams have specific projects for testing and development. The

DevOps team needs access to all of the production services in order to perform their job. You want to prevent Google Cloud product changes from broadening their permissions in the future. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A.

Grant all members of the DevOps team the role of Project Editor on the organization level.

B.

Grant all members of the DevOps team the role of Project Editor on the production project.

C.

Create a custom role that combines the required permissions. Grant the DevOps team the custom role on the production project.

D.

Create a custom role that combines the required permissions. Grant the DevOps team the custom role on the organization level.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**ESP\_SAP**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (C):

Understanding IAM custom roles

Key Point: Custom roles enable you to enforce the principle of least privilege, ensuring that the user and service accounts in your organization have only the permissions essential to performing their intended functions.

Basic concepts

Custom roles are user-defined, and allow you to bundle one or more supported permissions to meet your specific needs. Custom roles are not maintained by Google; when new permissions, features, or services are added to Google Cloud, your custom roles will not be updated automatically.

When you create a custom role, you must choose an organization or project to create it in. You can then grant the custom role on the organization or project, as well as any resources within that organization or project.

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles#basic\\_concepts](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles#basic_concepts)

upvoted 37 times

..

**SSPC**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

"You want to prevent Google Cloud product changes from broadening their permissions in the future." then CUSTOM ROLE

upvoted 12 times

..

**Rothmansua**

7 months, 1 week ago

Great hint, thanks!

upvoted 2 times

..

**DaveNZ**

Most Recent .

3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C seems to be the popular answer, and it makes sense because the generic roles are not sufficient for these specific requirements. I added this voting comment because the community answers are not currently visible.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **Surat**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

I vote for C

upvoted 2 times

..

### **rachee**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

I initially thought C. But I think this may be a trick question. "The DevOps team needs access to ALL of the PRODUCTION services..." which are in a "single" project. If "Project Editor" is assigned at on the "production" project it gives them access to "ALL" production services including product changes in the "production" project. A custom role would have to be modified to get access to product changes in the production project that required additional permissions, so the DevOps team would not have access to "ALL" services until the custom role is modified.

I am changing my choice to B.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **jahnu**

1 year, 1 month ago

Answer C: custom role enable privileges.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Create a custom role that combines the required permissions. Grant the DevOps team the custom role on the production project.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **swatititame**

1 year, 6 months ago

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

A single folder contains multiple projects. In the below line, it should be a single organization or folder. If we open the GCP console we can see all the services without selecting the project.

Your company uses a large number of Google Cloud services centralized in a single project.

upvoted 2 times

..

**anony1234567**

1 year, 8 months ago

Question looks incorrect. In 1st line they are saying one project and in the second line they are saying multiple projects. I don't know if i understood that correctly..

upvoted 8 times

..

**omunoz**

1 year, 2 months ago

I believe in the second line they are referring to company projects and no GCP projects... but yes, is confuse..

upvoted 1 times

..

**rjperdigao**

1 year, 3 months ago

please look at the following link:

[https://console.cloud.google.com/getting-started/enterprise;step=RESOURCE\\_MANAGEMENT](https://console.cloud.google.com/getting-started/enterprise;step=RESOURCE_MANAGEMENT)

Imagine you have only a shared project for development, testing and production

upvoted 1 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

C better yes

upvoted 7 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

What do you think C or D?

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago

I think it's C because the question says "The

DevOps team needs access to all of the production services in order to perform their job" and so to give them the custom permissions across

the whole organization would be too permissive for what they need.

upvoted 2 times

..

**francisco\_guerra**

1 year, 9 months ago

Maybe is C because is only one project  
upvoted 4 times

..

## SSPC

1 year, 9 months ago

I think that the answer is D, because It says "DevOps team"

upvoted 2 times

### Question #159 Topic 1

You are building an application that processes data files uploaded from thousands of suppliers. Your primary goals for the application are data security and the expiration of aged data. You need to design the application to:

• Restrict access so that suppliers can access only their own data.

• Give suppliers write access to data only for 30 minutes.

• Delete data that is over 45 days old.

You have a very short development cycle, and you need to make sure that the application requires minimal maintenance. Which two strategies should you use?

(Choose two.)

A.

Build a lifecycle policy to delete Cloud Storage objects after 45 days.

B.

Use signed URLs to allow suppliers limited time access to store their objects.

C.

Set up an SFTP server for your application, and create a separate user for each supplier.

D.

Build a Cloud function that triggers a timer of 45 days to delete objects that have expired.

E.

Develop a script that loops through all Cloud Storage buckets and deletes any buckets that are older than 45 days.

**Correct Answer:**

AE

..

## ESP\_SAP

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answers are: (AB):

(A) Object Lifecycle Management

Delete

The Delete action deletes an object when the object meets all conditions specified in the lifecycle rule.

Exception: In buckets with Object Versioning enabled, deleting the live version of an object causes it to become a noncurrent version, while deleting a noncurrent version deletes that version permanently.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#delete>

(B) Signed URLs

This page provides an overview of signed URLs, which you use to give time-limited resource access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls>

upvoted 32 times

..

**francisco\_guerra**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 9 months ago

AB is the answer

upvoted 13 times

..

**DaveNZ**

Most Recent .

3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: AB**

The website answer says A and E, but these do the same thing. The question also asks about setting up security, so the other part of the answer must be B

upvoted 1 times

..

**jahnu**

1 year, 1 month ago

My Answer: A B

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Build a lifecycle policy to delete Cloud Storage objects after 45 days.

B. Use signed URLs to allow suppliers limited time access to store their objects.

upvoted 3 times

..

**Bhagirathi**

1 year, 5 months ago

A & B helps.

upvoted 1 times

..



**tuta**

1 year, 4 months ago  
did you pass exam ?  
upvoted 3 times

..

**RockAJ**

1 year, 7 months ago  
for me A and B  
Community vote distribution  
AB (100%)  
upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 8 months ago  
100% A and B.  
A. lifecycle policies are designed for situations just like these. It can cleanly schedule deletion of objects that are past 45 days old.  
B. signed URIs also can allow the user to 1) access exclusively their own data and 2) access it for a set period of time, in this case 30 minutes  
C. an SFTP server? Really? This is GCP, not circa 2000. Plus it's high maintenance.  
D. Ok, though it's better than C, it's still clunky. Why not use a pre-built lifecycle policy? Plus this doesn't tell us how objects are marked as expired anyways. Sounds like extra work.  
E. Now this one is as bad as C. All that looping isn't sustainable as the dataset grows. Plus it's overly complex, and doesn't even mention how the script gets invoked in the first place. Another can of worms.  
A and B for sure.  
upvoted 9 times

..

**stepkurniawan**

1 year, 9 months ago  
But if we implement A: Storage lifecycle -> it will affect all the files, including the files that are not created by the supplier...  
upvoted 1 times

..

**tothecloud**

1 year, 9 months ago  
AB is correct  
upvoted 3 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

A, E are correct. <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle>  
upvoted 4 times

..

**pepepy**

1 year, 9 months ago

It says "Give suppliers write access to data only for 30 minutes"

upvoted 1 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

True. Do you think A and B are the answers?

upvoted 1 times

..

**pepepy**

1 year, 9 months ago

Use signed URLs to allow suppliers limited time access to store their objects.

so A-B

upvoted 4 times

..

**SSPC**

1 year, 9 months ago

Thank you!

upvoted 2 times

Question #160 Topic 1

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.

Develop templates for the environment using Cloud Deployment Manager.

B.

Use curl in a terminal to send a REST request to the relevant Google API for each individual resource.

C.

Use the Cloud Console interface to provision and manage all related resources.

D.

Create a bash script that contains all requirement steps as gcloud commands.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/fundamentals>

(see templates)

..

**jmgf**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

A

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>

upvoted 29 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Develop templates for the environment using Cloud Deployment Manager.

upvoted 11 times

..

**POOJA3808**

Most Recent .

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Develop templates for the environment using Cloud Deployment Manager.

upvoted 1 times

..

**look1**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Templates only

upvoted 2 times

..

**kartz14**

6 months ago

Its A.

upvoted 2 times

..

**TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

A.

According to this document <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/infrastructure-as-code>  
IaC (Infrastructure as code) tools for Google Cloud:  
Deployment Manager, Terraform, Puppet, Chef ...  
upvoted 3 times

..

**lio123**

1 year, 2 months ago

I think A

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Question #161 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

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

..

**Alejondri**

2 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the one:

A. Enable Audit Logs for all APIs that are related to data storage. --> That is not the correct answer, if someone with permissions has not accessed or does not access, it will not be listed.

B. Review the IAM permissions for any role that allows for data access. --> That's correct

C. Review the Identity-Aware Proxy settings for each resource. --> Nothing relevant, Proxy? Is configured? The question don't ask or tell something about if it is configured.

D. Create a Data Loss Prevention job. --> Data Loss Prevention nothing to see here.

upvoted 2 times

..

### Terzlightyear

2 weeks, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the one

upvoted 3 times

..

### sdfikds

2 weeks, 2 days ago

B. 'Audit logs help you answer "who did what, where, and when?"'(from <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit>). So, not who has access, but rather who accessed.

upvoted 1 times

..

### Maltb

3 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

La réponse A.

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

B (83%) A (17%)

Question #162 Topic 1

Your company has embraced a hybrid cloud strategy where some of the applications are deployed on Google Cloud. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunnel connects your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud with your company's on-premises network. Multiple applications in Google Cloud need to connect to an on-premises database server, and you want to avoid having to change the IP configuration in all of your applications when the IP of the database changes.

What should you do?

A.

Configure Cloud NAT for all subnets of your VPC to be used when egressing from the VM instances.

B.

Create a private zone on Cloud DNS, and configure the applications with the DNS name.

C.

Configure the IP of the database as custom metadata for each instance, and query the metadata server.

D.

Query the Compute Engine internal DNS from the applications to retrieve the IP of the database.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**kopper2019**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 1 month ago

B,

Forwarding zones

Cloud DNS forwarding zones let you configure target name servers for specific private zones.

Using a forwarding zone is one way to implement  
outbound DNS forwarding from your VPC network.

A Cloud DNS forwarding zone is a special type of Cloud DNS private zone. Instead of creating records within the zone, you specify a set of forwarding targets. Each forwarding target is an IP address of a DNS server, located in your VPC network, or in an on-premises network connected to your VPC network by Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect.

A does not apply, that is to provide internet access to resources

C, does not apply

D, I don't get it

so B

upvoted 21 times

..

**meh009**

1 year, 1 month ago

Agreed, It's B although I chose A initially. After some careful consideration and understanding how Cloud NAT works, I'm sticking with B

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**meh009**

1 year, 1 month ago

Further clarification:

"On-premises clients can resolve records in private zones, forwarding zones, and peering zones for which the VPC network has been authorized. On-premises clients use Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect to connect to the VPC network."

upvoted 1 times

..

**djgodzilla**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

this is talking about On-premises client resolving nodes outside their network . the question is about how would the application tier

within the VPC would resolve the database server . you're confusing the resolution direction my friend

upvoted 2 times

..

### **djgodzilla**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

It is still B , but it's rather outbound forward that's needed here :

DNS outbound Forwarding :

- Set up outbound forwarding private zones to query on-premises servers (On-prem Authoritative Zone: corp.example.com)

- In Cloud Router , add a custom route advertisement for GCP DNS proxies range 35.199.192.0/19 to the on-premises environment.

- Make sure inbound DNS traffic from 35.199.192.0/19 is allowed on on-prem firewall

- Cloud Router should be learning on-prem network route from On-prem Router

[https://youtu.be/OH\\_Jw8NhEGU?t=1283](https://youtu.be/OH_Jw8NhEGU?t=1283)

[https://cloud.google.com/dns/docs/best-practices#use\\_forwarding\\_zones\\_to\\_query\\_on-premises\\_servers](https://cloud.google.com/dns/docs/best-practices#use_forwarding_zones_to_query_on-premises_servers)

upvoted 3 times

..

### **pondai**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

[https://cloud.google.com/dns/docs/best-practices#best\\_practices\\_for\\_dns\\_forwarding\\_zones\\_and\\_server\\_policies](https://cloud.google.com/dns/docs/best-practices#best_practices_for_dns_forwarding_zones_and_server_policies)

Cloud DNS offers DNS forwarding zones and DNS server policies to allow lookups of DNS

names between your on-premises and Google Cloud environment. You have multiple options for configuring DNS forwarding. The following section

lists best practices for hybrid DNS setup. These best practices are illustrated in the Reference architectures for hybrid DNS.

So I think B is correct

upvoted 6 times

..

### **Mike\_Malone**

Most Recent .

4 months, 2 weeks ago

ans D

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/internal-dns>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

option B  
upvoted 1 times

..

**FernandoJ**

6 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://cloud.google.com/dns/docs/overview#:~:text=Create%20an%20inbound,the%20VPC%20network.>

upvoted 1 times

..

**gloisv**

10 months ago

IT's D, because:

A) Cloud NAT direction will be from the cloud resources to the on prem, an the DB is on prem (It will not work if the IP of the database on prem

changes, and you have an VPN you should traffic your data trough it).

B) If you create a private zone and configure the applications, if your servers doesnt use the dns will not work.

C) I think is not suitable. I guess you should re-deploy all your Apps with the new conf if the address change.

D) If you have an A record ip of your DB HOST(wich is on prem) in Engine internal DNS and if it changes, you can update the registry quickly to change it to the new IP address, so it will be the best option for sure.

upvoted 2 times

..

**iloveexam**

10 months ago

I choose D.

It means setting up a compute engine as internal DNS that contains a domain that resolves IP address of the database.

upvoted 1 times

..

**AkshayKalbhor**

11 months ago

Options A, B, C do not make sense to me, I think there is a typo in option D:

D: Query the [Compute Engine] internal DNS from the applications to retrieve the IP of the database.

D: Query the ON-PREMISE internal DNS from the applications to retrieve the IP of the database.

upvoted 2 times

..

**crazyaboutazure**

11 months ago

Must be A



When you create a Cloud NAT gateway, you can choose to have the gateway automatically allocate regional external IP addresses. Alternatively, you can manually assign a fixed number of regional external IP addresses to the gateway. For details about each method, see NAT IP addresses. You can configure the number of source ports that each Cloud NAT gateway reserves to each VM for which it should provide NAT services. The VMs for which NAT should be provided are determined by the subnet IP address ranges that the gateway is configured to serve.

upvoted 2 times

..

**crazyaboutazure**

11 months ago

Sorry it has to be B

<https://gcloud.devoteam.com/blog/google-cloud-platform-dns-forwarding-big-thing-enterprises>

upvoted 3 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**mj98**

1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is A. Since Cloud DNS uses DNS forwarding. The Cloud DNS will forward it to a single IP specified. So when IP address changes it's not functional for the scenario given here

upvoted 2 times

..

**Jacky\_YO**

1 year, 1 month ago

ANS : A

Cloud DNS use "DNS forwarding" , not configuration DNS Name.

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

upvoted 2 times

..

**coul**

1 year, 1 month ago

B doesn't look right. If you have DNS name it will be resolved to IP after all.

upvoted 1 times

..

**victory108**

1 year, 2 months ago

B - Create a private zone on Cloud DNS, and configure the applications with the DNS name.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Configure Cloud NAT for all subnets of your VPC to be used when egressing from the VM instances.

upvoted 5 times

..

### **JDoutthere**

1 year, 2 months ago

having read some more... seems after all A is better using Cloud Nat.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

I've rechecked google documentation, <https://cloud.google.com/nat/docs/overview>

NAT lets Google Cloud virtual machine (VM) instances without external IP addresses and private Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters send

outbound packets to the internet and receive any corresponding established inbound response packets.

There is nothing about hybrid connections or VPNs etc...

In our case it is clearly mentioned that we have hybrid, VPN, VPC ... and the only thing we need is not to be dependent on IP change.

From google documentation private zone on Cloud DNS ("B") will help us to solve this issue

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

upvoted 6 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

Can you provide link to google cloud docs?

According to <https://cloud.google.com/dns/docs/best-practices> it should be "B"

upvoted 4 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

I'd choose

B. Create a private zone on Cloud DNS, and configure the applications with the DNS name.

Such examples are in google docs:

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

upvoted 5 times

### Question #163 Topic 1

You have developed a containerized web application that will serve internal colleagues during business hours. You want to ensure that no costs are incurred outside of the hours the application is used. You have just created a new Google Cloud project and want to deploy the application.

What should you do?

A.

Deploy the container on Cloud Run for Anthos, and set the minimum number of instances to zero.

B.

Deploy the container on Cloud Run (fully managed), and set the minimum number of instances to zero.

C.

Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with autoscaling, and set the value `min_instances` to zero in the `app.yaml`.

D.

Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with manual scaling, and set the value `instances` to zero in the `app.yaml`.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**crysk**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

I think that is B the correct answer, because Cloud Run can scale to 0:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/about-instance-autoscaling>

And App Engine Flexible can't scale to 0, the minimum instance number is 1:

[https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/the-appengine-environments#comparing\\_high-level\\_features](https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/the-appengine-environments#comparing_high-level_features)

upvoted 25 times

..

**pca2b**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 1 month ago

B:

not A because Anthos is an add-on to GKE clusters, 'new project' means we don't have a GKE cluster to work with

[https://cloud.google.com/kuberun/docs/architecture-overview#components\\_in\\_the\\_default\\_installation](https://cloud.google.com/kuberun/docs/architecture-overview#components_in_the_default_installation)

upvoted 10 times

..

## tomnatoli75

Most Recent .

1 week, 6 days ago

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/config/appref>  
min\_instances

Warning: For this feature to function properly, you must make sure that warmup requests are enabled and that your application handles warmup requests.

Note: This setting applies only if the version of the app defined by this app.yaml file is configured to receive traffic. To learn more about routing traffic to different versions of an app, see Splitting Traffic.

Optional. The minimum number of instances for App Engine to create for this module version.

These instances serve traffic when requests arrive,

and continue to serve traffic even when additional instances are started up as required to handle traffic.

Specify a value from 0 to 1000. You can set the parameter to the value 0 to allow scaling to 0 instances to lower costs when no requests are being

served. Note that you are charged for the number of instances specified whether they are receiving traffic or not.

So C

upvoted 1 times

..

## JelloMan

2 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

along with the reason that most have stated (only Cloud Run can scale down to 0 instances)

another reason is that Cloud Run is pay-per-use. Appengine

flexible is paid based on usage of vCPU, memory, and persistent disks, so you will be racking up cost quickly just because your VM's are

created (regardless if they're running or not)

upvoted 1 times

..

## jblima

3 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## nshah68

2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Flex cannot scale down to 0. Standard can but that is not relevant here.

Therefore, Cloud Run is the best answer since it can scale down to 0 when there is no traffic

upvoted 2 times

..

**luciorifa**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer is B, Cloud Run is a serverless solution that, same as Cloud Functions, can be activated based on events.

upvoted 1 times

..

**DaveNZ**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The majority vote here seems to be B so I'm posting this as a voting comment to make that visible. I am not entirely sure, but suspect that the

"min-instances" issue is a red herring - that is, I understand why some comments raise this as being a reason why B may not be correct but I think

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

maybe it's not the intention of the question to focus on that rather tricky aspect.

upvoted 1 times

..

**mahesh0049**

4 months ago

Option B is correct. After Business hours there will be no colleagues to work on that application then cloud run can scale to zero instances

upvoted 2 times

..

**gcpengineer**

10 months ago

answer is A. as we seek the solution for internal users, Anthos makes vpn/interconnect to cloud Run, only from internal ip address

upvoted 3 times

..

**umashankar\_a**

10 months, 4 weeks ago

It's Option B... Folks !!

"By default, container instances have min-instances turned off, with a setting of 0"

This statement means - By default min instances is set to Zero, unless you want to change it and keep your payload warm for reducing the latency.

App Engine Flexible documentation clearly stated that min value cannot be less than 1. Crysk is absolutely right and that leaves us with option B -

Cloud Run (Fully Managed.)

Please read through the doc supplied by Crysk.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **AkshayKalbhor**

11 months ago

B IS WRONG,

Docs state the below line.

"By default, container instances have min-instances turned off, with a setting of 0" which means that the "minimum instances" value cannot have a value of '0'.

Reference : <https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/configuring/min-instances>

C IS CORRECT,

As we can deploy containerized web application and we can set the "min\_instances" value to zero in the app.xml as mentioned in the answer.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **mchaconr**

5 months ago

This is wrong.

From same link you provided "By default, container instances have min-instances turned off, with a setting of 0. You can change this default using the Cloud Console, the gcloud command line, or a YAML file when you create a new service or deploy a new revision".

By default, cloud run scales to zero. That means, nothing is running until requested (reason why "minimum instances" is already 0 by default).

The minimum instances is an optional value to Cloud Run, in case you want to have a warm (at least) instance running, an speed up that first request (reduce latency for it), yet not mandatory. You are charged for the resources required to have that instance running (not to the full or same extend of a compute instance, of course).

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Ridhanya**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

app engine flexible instances can never have 0 instances, so your argument is wrong

upvoted 3 times

..

### **AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

App engine Flexible does not support basic scaling i.e. it can't scale to 0. So answer should be B

upvoted 2 times

..

### **jahnu**

1 year, 1 month ago

Ans: B Your workloads are automatically scaled out or in to zero depending on the traffic to your app. u can pay only when app is running.  
upvoted 3 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

B. Deploy the container on Cloud Run (fully managed), and set the minimum number of instances to zero

upvoted 4 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

App Engine Flex has at least 1 instance running.

Anthos will charge additional costs, so

the answer is

"B" CloudRun

upvoted 4 times

..

### **ravixkumar**

1 year, 2 months ago

Ans: B

Your workloads are automatically scaled out or in to zero depending on the traffic to your app.

You only pay when your app is running, billed to the nearest 100 milliseconds.

upvoted 4 times

Question #164 Topic 1

You have experimented with Google Cloud using your own credit card and expensed the costs to your company. Your company wants to streamline the billing process and charge the costs of your projects to their monthly invoice. What should you do?

A.

Grant the financial team the IAM role of .€Billing Account User .€ on the billing account linked to your credit card.

B.

Set up BigQuery billing export and grant your financial department IAM access to query the data.

C.

Create a ticket with Google Billing Support to ask them to send the invoice to your company.

D.

Change the billing account of your projects to the billing account of your company.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**j\_mrn**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

1000% Ans D

upvoted 22 times

..

**rsuresh27**

Most Recent .

4 weeks ago

Please do not overthink the question. The question does not mention anything about finance teams, so A cannot be correct. D is the only one that makes sense out of the remaining options.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Surat**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

D seems correct ans

upvoted 2 times

..

**walkwolf3**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Either A or D are incomplete solution.

Soution A

Grant financial team the IAM role of Project Owner or Project Billing Manager on your project, then let financial team change the billing account.

Solution B

Grant you IAM role of Billing Account Administrator or Billing Account User on company's project, then you can change the billing account.

I hope this question won't be in the exam, or has a more accurate answer in the exam.

upvoted 1 times

..

**vamgcp**

8 months ago

correct answer D- Change the billing account of your projects to the billing account of your company

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago



D is correct  
upvoted 2 times

..

**sivre**

1 year, 2 months ago

Does the user have access to the company billing account? Not sure of D, I think more A. To change the Cloud Billing account for a project, you need to be able to move a project from one Cloud Billing account to another. To accomplish this task, you need permissions adequate to unlink the project from the existing Cloud Billing account AND to link the project to the target Cloud Billing account.

Roles with adequate permissions to perform this task: Project Owner or Project Billing Manager on the project, AND Billing Account Administrator or Billing Account User for the target Cloud Billing account

[https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify-project#change\\_the\\_billing\\_account\\_for\\_a\\_project](https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify-project#change_the_billing_account_for_a_project)

upvoted 2 times

..

**GoCloud**

1 year, 2 months ago

A would be ok if assigning Project Billing Manager IAM role to the finance team.

So the answer will be D.

upvoted 1 times

..

**muneebarshad**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

"Billing Account User" Role Link projects to billing accounts. Since It does not say anything about user permissions , lets assume if user does not have sufficient permission then Granting the financial team the ""Billing Account User" " role will do the job

upvoted 1 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

"Grant the financial team the IAM role of .€Billing Account User .€ on the billing account linked to your credit card. "

Giving billing user rights to the financial team to the billing account binded to your credit card wont give them any means to change it or maybe direct/export to the company's billing.

Billing user gives the following permissions on a billing account:

" This role has very restricted permissions, so you can grant it broadly, typically in combination with Project Creator. These two roles allow

a user to create new projects linked to the billing account on which the role is granted. "

upvoted 1 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Still, you do make a valid point regarding the access. How will i add my projects to the company's wihtout access? Its not possible indeed.

That said, i would say that the best option is B (and when i say best i mean for the given options), since you can explort billing data in bigquery:

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

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Change the billing account of your projects to the billing account of your company.

upvoted 4 times

..

**TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Change the billing account of your projects to the billing account of your company.

upvoted 2 times

..

**lio123**

1 year, 2 months ago

yes it is D

upvoted 2 times

Question #165 Topic 1

You are running a data warehouse on BigQuery. A partner company is offering a recommendation engine based on the data in your data warehouse. The partner company is also running their application on Google Cloud. They manage the resources in their own project, but they need access to the BigQuery dataset in your project. You want to provide the partner company with access to the dataset. What should you do?

A.

Create a Service Account in your own project, and grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in your project.

B.

Create a Service Account in your own project, and ask the partner to grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in their project.

C.

Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and have them give the Service Account access to BigQuery in their project.

D.

Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and grant their Service Account access to the BigQuery dataset in your project.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

D. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and grant their Service Account access to the BigQuery dataset in your project.

upvoted 27 times

..

**pondai**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

BigQuery is in our project,so we need to create a service account and grant it access BigQuery role.That can make partner company to use this account to use it to access our project's BigQuery.So I vote A.

upvoted 11 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

See, the ones who want our access needs to create a service account(in our case it's the partner company), then we give access to the service account with the user permissions. Clearly, D says the same thing!

upvoted 7 times

..

**somenick**

Most Recent .

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp9473fef8f0#:~:text=Go%20to%20the%20destination%20project,Voila!>

upvoted 1 times

..

**mk1708**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

I thought it was A. But when I quickly did some research I found this:

"Service accounts are both identities and resources. Because service accounts are identities, you can let a service account access resources in your project by granting it a role, just like you would for any other principal."

Thus, the answer is D.

upvoted 2 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

D per my understanding: if the need is to authenticate the application to access your dataset, it's the application's service account that will be provided during the authentication, so the service account is to be created at their side to run the application, not the other way around.

upvoted 3 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Another insight:

A is too broad. The question states: "provide the partner company with access to the dataset"

A states: "grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in your project"

I think D is a more granular option, given that A would give access to all datasets in your BigQuery data warehousing.

upvoted 2 times

..

**jabrrJ68w02ond1**

6 months ago

How is it D? I want to give access to my BigQuery data, so I need to provide the ServiceAccount. I create it, put some decent predefined roles on it, and whenever I stop working with the other company, I either invalidate the JSON key of the SA or I simply delete the SA. For me, it is A.

upvoted 3 times

..

**JelloMan**

1 month, 1 week ago

Right but how will the other project ever gain access to resources on YOUR project? Key thing here is that you're sharing ACROSS different projects so you need a bridge between them. D provides that bridge by connecting THEIR service account with YOUR resource (BigQuery)

upvoted 1 time

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be D, as the other company's project needs access in your project.

upvoted 6 times

..

**EmreA**

1 year ago

It's A

upvoted 4 times

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

D is the answer

upvoted 6 times

..

**TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

I think it is "D" but I have not found such usecase when you share dataset with another organization via service account

upvoted 3 times

..

**lio123**

1 year, 2 months ago

it is D

upvoted 4 times

..

**nshtnt**

1 year, 2 months ago

D looks correct to me.

upvoted 6 times

Question #166 Topic 1

Your web application has been running successfully on Cloud Run for Anthos. You want to evaluate an updated version of the application with a specific percentage of your production users (canary deployment). What should you do?

A.

Create a new service with the new version of the application. Split traffic between this version and the version that is currently running.

B.

Create a new revision with the new version of the application. Split traffic between this version and the version that is currently running.

C.

Create a new service with the new version of the application. Add HTTP Load Balancer in front of both services.

D.

Create a new revision with the new version of the application. Add HTTP Load Balancer in front of both revisions.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**crysk**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

In my opinion correct answer is B:

[https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/rollouts-rollbacks-traffic-migration?utm\\_campaign=CDR\\_ahm\\_aap-severless\\_cloud-runfaq\\_&utm\\_source=external&utm\\_medium=web](https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/rollouts-rollbacks-traffic-migration?utm_campaign=CDR_ahm_aap-severless_cloud-runfaq_&utm_source=external&utm_medium=web)

Cloud Run can split traffic between revisions

upvoted 30 times

..

**TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

The google doc link is incorrect. You need to specify CloudRun for Anthos

<https://cloud.google.com/kuberun/docs/rollouts-rollbacks-traffic-migration>

Anyway principles for CloudRun and CloudRun for Anthos are the same. Traffic can be split between multiple revisions.

The answer is "B"

upvoted 6 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

B. Create a new revision with the new version of the application. Split traffic between this version and the version that is currently running.

upvoted 9 times

..

**pfabio**

Most Recent .

2 days, 4 hours ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Cloud Run for Anthos allows you to specify which revisions should receive traffic and to specify traffic percentages that are received by a revision

upvoted 1 times

..

**HansKloss611**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

If course B

upvoted 1 times

..

**AkshayKalbhor**

11 months ago

Answer should be B.

upvoted 5 times

..

**RishiAbhishek**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Canary deployments are a method of releasing software to a subset of users or servers. The plan is to deliver the update to a small selection of servers first, test it, and then roll it out to the other servers.

So it's a Revision or new update or a new version, not a service.

upvoted 3 times

..

**nana1995**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

Its B

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/managing/revisions>

upvoted 2 times

..

**Ashii**

1 year ago

Its B, revision or version, not service.

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Question #167 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

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

..

**kopper2019**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is D, 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>

upvoted 20 times

..

**ashrafh**

9 months, 1 week ago

Google Cloud HTTP(S) Load Balancing is a global, proxy-based Layer 7 load balancer that enables you to run and scale your services worldwide behind a single external IP address. External HTTP(S) Load Balancing distributes HTTP and HTTPS traffic to backends hosted on Compute Engine and Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE).

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https>

upvoted 2 times

..

**JH86**

Highly Voted .

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D. there are so many confusion here, from B,C or D. For myself im eliminating all options except B,D due to the traffic type. which leaves me with B or D. Then next the traffic source either external or internal which in this case is an external traffic from the internet, therefore my final answer is D.

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer>

upvoted 9 times

..

**BobbyFlash**

7 months ago

Following the diagram, there's no doubt about D. We have external clients connecting to our gaming service on google cloud that works using



UDP traffic that results in using External Network Load Balancing. I feel that it's simple as it is. I also go with D.  
upvoted 2 times

..

### **somenick**

Most Recent .

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer#lb-decision-tree>

upvoted 2 times

..

### **[Removed]**

2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D - Check <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/images/choose-lb.svg>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **Raz0r**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D, because:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network#:~:text=Google%20Cloud%20external-TCP/UDP,-Network%20Load%20Balancing>

upvoted 2 times

..

### **exam\_war**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C. Players need to access through internet by HTTP(S) load balancing

upvoted 1 times

..

### **[Removed]**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Configure an External Network load balancer in front of the application servers.

"VM over single (external) IP address ->>> getting UDP packets through External LB

"

upvoted 2 times

..

### **Eben01**

5 months ago

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

The key statement we need to watch out for ; "And you want to expose the Vms over a single IP address" .

Google Cloud external TCP/UDP Network Load Balancing (after this referred to as Network Load Balancing) is a regional, "pass-through" load balancer. A network load balancer "distributes external traffic among virtual machine (VM) instances" in the same region.

You can configure a network load balancer for TCP, UDP, ESP, and ICMP traffic.

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network>

upvoted 2 times

..

**dttncl**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

My answer here is A for the following reasons. Feel free to comment if I missed something.

1. For a mobile game to reach its maximum audience, it must be available globally. SSL proxy LB supports global load balancing service with the Premium Tier.

2. It is intended for non-HTTP(S) traffic. For HTTP(S) traffic, GCP recommends using HTTP(S) Load Balancing.

3. Preserves the original source IP addresses of incoming connections to the load balancer

4. SSL proxy LB allows you to expose a single IP address

[https://cloud.google.com/network-](https://cloud.google.com/network-tiers/docs/overview#configuring_standard_tier_for_https_lb_and_tcpssl_proxy)

[tiers/docs/overview#configuring\\_standard\\_tier\\_for\\_https\\_lb\\_and\\_tcpssl\\_proxy](https://cloud.google.com/network-tiers/docs/overview#configuring_standard_tier_for_https_lb_and_tcpssl_proxy)

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/ssl>

upvoted 2 times

..

**pas77**

8 months, 1 week ago

I was also thinking about option D. Whoever, my problem with option D is that the scenario mentions the following:

"Your game backend can scale over multiple virtual machines (VMs)"

And unless I am reading the documentation wrong, Layer 4 Network LB does not support autoscaling.

[https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/features#autoscaling\\_and\\_autohealing](https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/features#autoscaling_and_autohealing)

upvoted 2 times

..

**procloud**

8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D ,<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer>

Load balancer type Traffic type

External HTTP(S) HTTP or HTTPS

External TCP/UDP Network

(also referred to as Network Load Balancing) TCP, UDP, ESP, or ICMP (Preview)

upvoted 2 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Oh. Missed "Internal" term. So it should be External Load Balancer.

Answer is D.

upvoted 4 times

..

**curious\_kitty9**

1 year ago

Answer is D, Reason- UDP and preserve client ID

upvoted 1 times

..

**jahnu**

1 year, 1 month ago

Ans: B check in <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/internal/multiple-forwarding-rules-same-ip>

upvoted 3 times

..

**mj98**

1 year, 1 month ago

D is the correct answer. External Network Load Balancing does provide a single IP. Also it allows UDP traffic too

upvoted 4 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

Now, as we have UDP packets it's either External Network TCP/UDP Load balancing or Internal TCP/UDP Load balancing. But, at the end, it also mentions to "expose the VMs over a single IP address" then i have seen the official documentation which clearly mentions the point.

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https>

upvoted 3 times

..

**yuvarajmrec**

1 year, 2 months ago

answer is D

upvoted 3 times

Question #168 Topic 1

You are working for a hospital that stores its medical images in an on-premises data room. The hospital wants to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images. The hospital wants an automated process to upload any new medical images to Cloud Storage. You need to design and implement a solution. What should you do?

A.

Create a Pub/Sub topic, and enable a Cloud Storage trigger for the Pub/Sub topic.  
Create an application that sends all medical images to the Pub/Sub topic.

B.

Deploy a Dataflow job from the batch template, .€Datastore to Cloud Storage. .€  
Schedule the batch job on the desired interval.

C.

Create a script that uses the gsutil command line interface to synchronize the on-premises storage with Cloud Storage. Schedule the script as a cron job.

D.

In the Cloud Console, go to Cloud Storage. Upload the relevant images to the appropriate bucket.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Create a script that uses the gsutil command line interface to synchronize the on-premises storage with Cloud Storage. Schedule the script as a cron job.

upvoted 19 times

..

**TAvenger**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

From the question the key point is "upload ANY NEW medical images to Cloud Storage". So we are not interested in old images. That's why we

need some trigger that will upload images. I think option "A" with PubSub is the best

upvoted 15 times

..

**pca2b**

1 year, 1 month ago

Pub/Sub will be good for all future files in in-prem data-storage.

we want to sync all + new, so a local on-prem server running a cron job (not GCE CronJob) to run gsutil to transfer files to Cloud Storage would work.

I vote for C

upvoted 4 times

..

### yvinisiupacuando

1 year ago

Sorry you are wrong, the question clearly indicates "The hospital wants an automated process to upload ANY NEW medical images to Cloud

Storage." It does not mention the need to upload the original stock of images, only the new ones. Then I think the right answer must be A, as

you said "Pub/sub will be good for all future files in prem data-storage" which is exactly what the questions is pointing to.

upvoted 5 times

..

### gcpengineer

10 months ago

ans is C

upvoted 3 times

..

### dunhill

1 year, 2 months ago

I am not sure but the question also mentions that "wants to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images". It can create an application

that sends all medical images to storage and no need via PubSub?

upvoted 1 times

..

### jblima

Most Recent .

3 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

..

### wael\_tn

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Discarding (A) because "Cloud Storage trigger". So for option A the triggering event should be making a change in Cloud Storage, while in the real

use case, the triggering should be adding a new medical image to the "on-premises data room"

upvoted 1 times

..

### somenick

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

I would go with C

Not A, don't think you can send image files to Pub/Sub. Technically you can do so by converting image to some binary text, but then we don't

know the size of the image and there is a limitation on message size. Not recommended.  
Not B – there is only this template "Datastore to Cloud Storage Text", as the name implies it is for text,

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/templates/provided-batch#datastore-to-cloud-storage-text>, and it reads from datastore which is definitely not where the medical images are stored, from the question "... stores its medical images in an on-premises data room".

Not D – it's not automated

upvoted 1 times

..

**lilapause**

3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Pub/Sub could make sense if you ignore the size limit. But the way it is described with the storage trigger would just not be working.

upvoted 1 times

..

**exam\_war**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct. The key is automation whenever there is a new image, it needs to upload to cloud storage. Only pub/sub can make the automation work.

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

I think A(once the hospital receive the new images Cloud pub/sub will act on it) and C(creating a script with rsync command

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/37662416/how-to-sync-a-local-folder-with-a-folder-in-a-google-cloud-platform-bucket>) must be the Correct

options

upvoted 1 times

..

**RealEL40**

5 months, 1 week ago

" any new medical images" so "A" using Pub\Sub

upvoted 1 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

I'll go with A for he following reason:

Yes, the question says that they use onprem to store images and they want those images in gcloud storage from now on, BUT the solution for automation is requested for uploading new images only: "The hospital wants an automated process to upload any new medical images to Cloud Storage"

Using sync (A) 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 gcloud via pubsub, and eventually get rid of the onprem.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correcting: "Using sync (C) 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 gcloud via pubsub, and eventually get rid of the onprem."

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

'C' is correct. Question says 'use Cloud Storage for archival'. Pub/Sub is for real time processing and in addition, 'Cloud Storage trigger' does not make sense.

upvoted 3 times

..

**jackdbd**

10 months ago

I would go with C.

Here is my rationale for excluding option A.

Pub/Sub accepts a maximum of 1,000 messages in a batch, and the size of a batch can not exceed 10 megabytes. A single CT scan can be 35 MB, so unless we chunk it up in many smaller pieces and publish them as smaller messages, using a Pub/Sub topic is not a viable alternative.

upvoted 9 times

..

**ryzior**

2 months, 2 weeks ago

I think the question is: why to use pubsub when I can do it better using direct gcs upload with multipart option etc. and this approach is covered in C :)

upvoted 1 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C. gsutil rsync <source\_location> <destination\_location>. This can sync content with Google cloud storage locations

upvoted 3 times

..

**JieHeng**

11 months ago

I would go with C

Not A, don't think you can send image files to Pub/Sub. Technically you can do so by converting image to some binary text, but then we don't

know the size of the image and there is a limitation on message size. Not recommended.

Not B – there is only this template "Datastore to Cloud Storage Text", as the name implies it is for text,

<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/templates/provided-batch#datastore-to-cloud-storage-text>, and it reads from datastore which is

definitely not where the medical images are stored, from the question "... stores its medical images in an on-premises data room".

Not D – it's not automated

upvoted 2 times

..

**Umesh09**

1 year ago

I am really confuse the question states to upload new images to cloud why do we need the new images to be uploaded first in on premises

datastore and then syn it using gsutil

upvoted 1 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

C 100%

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

1 year, 1 month ago

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/37662416/how-to-sync-a-local-folder-with-a-folder-in-a-google-cloud-platform-bucket>

Answer is C

gsutil rsync + cron job

upvoted 6 times

Question #169 Topic 1



Your auditor wants to view your organization's use of data in Google Cloud. The auditor is most interested in auditing who accessed data in Cloud Storage buckets. You need to help the auditor access the data they need. What should you do?

A.

Turn on Data Access Logs for the buckets they want to audit, and then build a query in the log viewer that filters on Cloud Storage.

B.

Assign the appropriate permissions, and then create a Data Studio report on Admin Activity Audit Logs.

C.

Assign the appropriate permissions, and then use Cloud Monitoring to review metrics.

D.

Use the export logs API to provide the Admin Activity Audit Logs in the format they want.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

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

..

**iri\_gcp**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

It should be A.

Data access log are not enabled by default due to the fact that it incurs costs.

So you need to enable it first.

And then you can filter it in the log viewer

upvoted 31 times

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Turn on Data Access Logs for the buckets they want to audit, and then build a query in the log viewer that filters on Cloud Storage.

upvoted 10 times

..

**peugeotdude**

Most Recent .

3 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Based on how I read the question-

We want Data Access log, not Admin Activity Audit Logs.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**somenick**

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Data access log are not enabled by default due to the fact that it incurs costs.

So you need to enable it first.

And then you can filter it in the log viewer

upvoted 1 times

..

**[Removed]**

2 months, 1 week ago

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access>

Cloud Storage: When Cloud Storage usage logs are enabled, Cloud Storage writes usage data to the Cloud Storage bucket, which generates Data

Access audit logs for the bucket. The generated Data Access audit log has its caller identity redacted.

upvoted 1 times

..

**DaveNZ**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The majority vote here is A, despite some confusion around the wording of the question. I tend to agree because it's the solution that most closely reflects the requirements of the question (buckets, cloud storage).

upvoted 1 times

..

**wh1t4k3r**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

A. I could not find a way to enable audit logs in specific buckets, only on the whole storage level:

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

B. Admin activity audit logs cover admin actions, such as metadata or config changes:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#admin-activity>

C. Cloud monitoring is not for auditing: <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring>

D. Again, Admin Activity Audit Logs should not be used to audit data access, specially from buckets.

My conclusion: all these answers are wrong. My assumption: A is badly written. Specific buckets were not to be mentioned. I Vote A, but i think this

Q&A is messed up. Maybe a correction? or deletion.

upvoted 2 times

..

**obeythefist**

2 months, 3 weeks ago

The question just says "buckets" and hints that the audit should cover all org data, so I don't think there is any need to overanalyse, you are correct in choosing A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

upvoted 1 times

..

### **MarcoDipa**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Actually, there is a different service named User Logs that permits to focus on a single bucket.

Refer to google page:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-logs>

Usage logs provide information for all of the requests made on a specified bucket

upvoted 1 times

..

### **ericyev**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

I choose D. reason is here: Cloud Audit Logs generates the following audit logs for operations in Cloud Storage:

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.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **kimharsh**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Also A because it's the only one that mention DATA ACCESS LOGS, which is the one that Logs objects access , t

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-logging>

upvoted 1 times

..

**jackwillis**

7 months, 1 week ago

Question is about user activities log not about Data Access log.

upvoted 1 times

..

**ankatsu2010**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Looks like there is no correct answer in this question. Because you can't turn on Data Access Logs for the specific buckets independently. What should you do???

upvoted 1 times

..

**learnazureportal**

11 months, 4 weeks ago

based on the <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logging> link, Answer is D.

upvoted 4 times

..

**JieHeng**

11 months ago

from the link, it's the Data Access logs that contain "Entries for operations that read the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object." and "Entries for operations that read an object."

Admin Activity logs do not have these.

upvoted 4 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A is correct option

upvoted 1 times

..

**jahnu**

1 year, 1 month ago

Ans: A Turn on Data Access Logs for the buckets they want to audit, and then build a query in the log viewer that filters on Cloud Storage.

upvoted 2 times

..

**mj98**

1 year, 1 month ago

A is the correct option

upvoted 1 times

..

**relaxm**

1 year, 1 month ago

Excuse me Should be D

upvoted 2 times

..

**GCPACE2020**

10 months, 4 weeks ago

you are excused, but still answer is A

upvoted 5 times

..

**mj98**

1 year, 1 month ago

Wrong. It's A

upvoted 1 times

..

**tavva\_prudhvi**

1 year, 1 month ago

Initially, you mentioned it B, I don't know why and now you say it's D again. it would be better if you mention few supporting articles w.r.t the option you choose. Then, we can discuss it.

upvoted 2 times

..

**relaxm**

1 year, 1 month ago

In my opinion B

upvoted 2 times

Question #170 Topic 1

You received a JSON file that contained a private key of a Service Account in order to get access to several resources in a Google Cloud project.

You downloaded and installed the Cloud SDK and want to use this private key for authentication and authorization when performing gcloud commands. What should you do?

A.

Use the command `gcloud auth login` and point it to the private key.

B.

Use the command `gcloud auth activate-service-account` and point it to the private key.

C.

Place the private key file in the installation directory of the Cloud SDK and rename it to `~/.credentials.json`.

D.

Place the private key file in your home directory and rename it to `~/.GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS`.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing>

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

B. Use the command `gcloud auth activate-service-account` and point it to the private key.

Authorizing with a service account

`gcloud auth activate-service-account` authorizes access using a service account. As with `gcloud init` and `gcloud auth login`, this command saves the service account credentials to the local system on successful completion and sets the specified account as the active account in your Cloud SDK configuration.

[https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing#authorizing\\_with\\_a\\_service\\_account](https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing#authorizing_with_a_service_account)

upvoted 33 times

..

**TAvenger**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

B.

`gcloud auth activate-service-account --help`  
(NAME)

`gcloud auth activate-service-account` - authorize access to Google Cloud Platform with a service account

SYNOPSIS

`gcloud auth activate-service-account [ACCOUNT] --key-file=KEY_FILE`

`[--password-file=PASSWORD_FILE | --prompt-for-password]`

`[GLOUD_WIDE_FLAG ...]`

DESCRIPTION

To allow `gcloud` (and other tools in Cloud SDK) to use service account credentials to make requests, use this command to import these credentials from a file that contains a private authorization key, and activate them for use in `gcloud`. `gcloud auth activate-service-account` serves the same function as `gcloud auth login` but uses a service account rather than Google user credentials.

upvoted 14 times

..

**Rukman**

Most Recent .

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Ans: B

upvoted 1 times

..

**KunK**

8 months ago

B, really straightforward

upvoted 5 times

..

**ravixkumar**

1 year, 2 months ago

Ans : B

gcloud auth activate-service-account --key-file=/test-service-account.json

upvoted 10 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Question #171 Topic 1

You are working with a Cloud SQL MySQL database at your company. You need to retain a month-end copy of the database for three years for audit purposes.

What should you do?

A.

Set up an export job for the first of the month. Write the export file to an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket.

B.

Save the automatic first-of-the-month backup for three years. Store the backup file in an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket.

C.

Set up an on-demand backup for the first of the month. Write the backup to an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket.

D.

Convert the automatic first-of-the-month backup to an export file. Write the export file to a Coldline class Cloud Storage bucket.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**TAvenger**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups>

not B: Automatic backups are made EVERY SINGLE DAY. You can set only the number of backups up to 365. Also you cannot choose your Archival storage as destination

not C: You cannot setup "on-demand" backup. User would have to make backups manually every month. Also you cannot choose your Archival storage as destination

not D: You cannot convert backup to export file. Also Coldline class is less cost-effective than Archival class.

The only option left is "A"

You can set up your job with any date/time schedule. You can export file to any storage with any storage class.

upvoted 33 times

..

### **djgodzilla**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

from the same link :

Can I export a backup?

No, you can't export a backup. You can only export instance data. See Exporting data from Cloud SQL to a dump in Cloud storage.

upvoted 4 times

..

### **JieHeng**

Highly Voted .

11 months ago

First need to understand backup vs export, two different concepts. -

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups>

A – yes, you can export data from Cloud SQL to Cloud Storage-

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/import-export/exporting#cloud-sql>

Not B, C, D – be it automatic or on-demand backup, according to the doc "No, you can't export a backup. You can only export instance data."

upvoted 10 times

..

### **mk1471**

Most Recent .

3 months, 2 weeks ago

why not D? it is the only one that doesn't store it as Archive class, and since it is for Audit purposes this can't be used

as Archive allows LESS than one access per year.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **look1**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**



I would go with export not backup. Question stated that this is copy. In addition restore of three years old backup might be not possible in newer version. In addition you can retain max 365 backups.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**jackwillis**

7 months, 1 week ago

As question itself states that we need month end backup, automatic backup runs daily which not required as per the question.

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups>

upvoted 2 times

..

**vamgcp**

8 months ago

A is incorrect because there is no need to create an export job as the export functionality is built-in with Cloud SQL- i would go with B

upvoted 4 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**jahnu**

1 year, 1 month ago

Ans: B Backups are managed by Cloud SQL according to retention policies, and are stored separately from the Cloud SQL instance. so take the back up and store in Bucket.

check: <https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups>

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is A, there is no way to take the backups made by SQL-MySQL and send them to Cloud Storage so you have to make an export... Default backup only allows 365 retention points so you need to make export I mean program exports and send them to Cloud Datastore so A.

Backups are managed by Cloud SQL according to retention policies, and are stored separately from the Cloud SQL instance. Cloud SQL backups

differ from an export uploaded to Cloud Storage, where you manage the lifecycle. Backups encompass the entire database. Exports can select specific contents.

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups>

upvoted 1 times

..

### **GCP\_Student1**

1 year, 2 months ago

A. Set up an export job for the first of the month. Write the export file to an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket.

upvoted 2 times

..

### **victory108**

1 year, 2 months ago

B- Save the automatic first-of-the-month backup for three years. Store the backup file in an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **victory108**

1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct one. Set up an export job for the first of the month. Write the export file to an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket.

upvoted 1 times

..

### **gcpengineer**

10 months ago

you can not export backup

upvoted 1 times

..

### **[Removed]**

3 months, 1 week ago

You can

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/import-export/import-export-sql>

upvoted 1 times

### **Question #172 Topic 1**

You are monitoring an application and receive user feedback that a specific error is spiking. You notice that the error is caused by a Service

Account having insufficient permissions. You are able to solve the problem but want to be notified if the problem recurs. What should you do?

A.

In the Log Viewer, filter the logs on severity 'Error' and the name of the Service Account.

B.

Create a sink to BigQuery to export all the logs. Create a Data Studio dashboard on the exported logs.

C.

Create a custom log-based metric for the specific error to be used in an Alerting Policy.

D.

Grant Project Owner access to the Service Account.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/view/advanced-queries>

..

**GCP\_Student1**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

C. Create a custom log-based metrics for the specific error to be used in an Alerting Policy.

upvoted 21 times

..

**greatsam321**

Highly Voted .

1 year, 2 months ago

C seems to be the right answer.

upvoted 11 times

..

**PAUGURU**

Most Recent .

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C - the only answer that outputs a notification

upvoted 2 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

"C" is right, the only answer that includes setting up an alert!

upvoted 2 times

..

**Wolf13ts**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Answer should be C

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans: C

upvoted 2 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 1 week ago

You want to be alerted next time, so only option C meets that criteria.

upvoted 4 times

..

**Enzo**

12 months ago

C is correct : You are able to solve the problem but want to be notified if the problem recurs.

upvoted 4 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

You are managing a project for the Business Intelligence (BI) department in your company. A data pipeline ingests data into BigQuery via

streaming. You want the users in the BI department to be able to run the custom SQL queries against the latest data in BigQuery. What should you do?

A. Create a Data Studio dashboard that uses the related BigQuery tables as a source and give the BI team view access to the Data Studio dashboard.

B. Create a Service Account for the BI team and distribute a new private key to each member of the BI team.

C. Use Cloud Scheduler to schedule a batch Dataflow job to copy the data from BigQuery to the BI team's internal data warehouse.

D. Assign the IAM role of BigQuery User to a Google Group that contains the members of the BI team.

it's A

upvoted 2 times

..

**lxgywil**

1 year ago

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

The question is saying "want to be notified if the problem recurs", I don't see how A meets that requirement.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Petza**

1 year ago

A. "Every time the dashboard is refreshed, it pulls new data from the view, which in turn dynamically reflects the latest data in BigQuery". Data

Science on the Google Cloud Platform: Implementing End-to-End Real-Time (C)

upvoted 2 times

..

**mj98**

1 year, 1 month ago

I think it's D. Can anyone confirm?

upvoted 2 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

Question 178

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

You have developed an application that consists of multiple microservices, with each microservice packaged in its own Docker container image. You want to deploy the entire application on Google Kubernetes Engine so that each microservice can be scaled individually. What should you do?

A. Create and deploy a Custom Resource Definition per microservice.

B. Create and deploy a Docker Compose File.

C. Create and deploy a Job per microservice.

D. Create and deploy a Deployment per microservice.

I think is D

upvoted 3 times

..

**AmineHM**

1 year, 1 month ago

I think B

upvoted 1 times

..

**AmineHM**

1 year, 1 month ago

It's D, yes !

upvoted 1 times

..

**noreen**

1 year, 1 month ago

its c; Compose is a tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications. With Compose, you use a YAML file to configure your application's services. Then, with a single command, you create and start all the services from your configuration.

upvoted 2 times

..

**noreen**

1 year, 1 month ago

b \* B. Create and deploy a Docker Compose File.

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

You are about to deploy a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system on Google Cloud. The application holds the full database in-memory for fast data access, and you need to configure the most appropriate resources on Google Cloud for this application. What should you do?

- A. Provision preemptible Compute Engine instances.
- B. Provision Compute Engine instances with GPUs attached.
- C. Provision Compute Engine instances with local SSDs attached.
- D. Provision Compute Engine instances with M1 machine type.

Answer is D type M,

upvoted 3 times

..

**AmineHM**

1 year, 1 month ago

it's D

upvoted 1 times

..

**kopper2019**

1 year, 1 month ago

hey guys go Question number 1 for New Question from 173 to 179

upvoted 3 times

..

**AmineHM**

1 year, 1 month ago

I don't find 178 and question for 179  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **NARWAL**

1 year, 1 month ago

based on the "You are able to solve the problem but want to be notified if the problem recurs." ,  
we definitely need to create an alerting policy. So

Answer should be C.

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/logs-based-metrics/charts-and-alerts>

upvoted 3 times

..

### **TAvenger**

1 year, 2 months ago

C.

Just checked in GC Console. Created custom log-based metric and set up an alert.

upvoted 3 times

..

### **jackycc**

1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is C.

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/logs-based-metrics/charts-and-alerts>

upvoted 4 times

..

### **ravixkumar**

1 year, 2 months ago

Ans : C

upvoted 5 times

Question #173 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

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

..

**JieHeng**

Highly Voted .

11 months ago

C, Cloud Spanner, keywords are globally, relational structure and lastly "clients from all over the world should get the exact identical state of the data" which implies strong consistency is needed.

upvoted 10 times

..

**PAUGURU**

Most Recent .

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct - Relational and Global

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Choose - C

upvoted 2 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes. C is right answer

upvoted 3 times

..

**Fidget\_**

1 year ago

C) Spanner - Global, low latency, relational

upvoted 3 times

..

**Rightsaidfred**

1 year ago

Yes C, Cloud Spanner

upvoted 2 times

..



**norrec9**

1 year ago

C is the answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**Biju1**

1 year ago

C Cloud Spanner to store relational data

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Question #174 Topic 1

You are about to deploy a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system on Google Cloud. The application holds the full database in-memory for fast data access, and you need to configure the most appropriate resources on Google Cloud for this application. What should you do?

A.

Provision preemptible Compute Engine instances.

B.

Provision Compute Engine instances with GPUs attached.

C.

Provision Compute Engine instances with local SSDs attached.

D.

Provision Compute Engine instances with M1 machine type.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

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

..

**Rightsaidfred**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

Yes D, M1 Machine types for ERP i.e. SAP-HANA:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types>

upvoted 22 times

..

**Raz0r**

Most Recent .

4 months ago

D!!!

The "M1" VM type is right, it offers between 1.4TB and 3.75TB of RAM.

upvoted 2 times

..

**[Removed]**

5 months ago

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#:~:text=databases%20such%20as-,SAP%20HANA,-In%2Dmemory%20databases>

<https://www.sap.com/india/products/hana.html#:~:text=is%20SAP%20HANA-,in%2Dmemory,-database%3F>

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

D is the Answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**maggieli**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

"m1-megamem-96" can attach local SSD. Correct is D.

upvoted 1 times

..

**jackdbd**

10 months ago

Note that VM instances m1-megamem-96 are both from the M1 family AND can have local SSDs attached to them.

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/memory-optimized-machines#m1\\_vms](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/memory-optimized-machines#m1_vms)

upvoted 2 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D.

Applications of Memory optimized VMs are,

1. Medium-large in-memory databases such as SAP HANA
2. In-memory databases and in-memory analytics
3. Microsoft SQL Server and similar databases

upvoted 4 times

..

**JieHeng**

11 months ago

D, "The application holds the full database in-memory for fast data access", so it'll be more appropriate to use memory-optimized machine types -

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#m1\\_machine\\_types](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#m1_machine_types)

upvoted 4 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 1 week ago

Here the question is about data access not work load type, hence local SSDs are best option. So it is C

upvoted 2 times

..

**sanhoo**

11 months, 3 weeks ago

C: All the options use compute engine. A is incorrect because it uses preemptible instances, which only runs for max 24 hours. Hence A is not an option. Then look at the key "fast data access". Local SSD is the fastest

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 2 times

..

**arsh1916**

1 year ago

D 100%

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ashii**

1 year ago

ERP solutions - M1/M2. Its D

upvoted 1 times

..

**norrec9**

1 year ago

D is the answer

upvoted 1 times

Question #175 Topic 1

You have developed an application that consists of multiple microservices, with each microservice packaged in its own Docker container image.

You want to deploy the entire application on Google Kubernetes Engine so that each microservice can be scaled individually. What should you do?

A.

Create and deploy a Custom Resource Definition per microservice.

- B.  
Create and deploy a Docker Compose File.
- C.  
Create and deploy a Job per microservice.
- D.  
Create and deploy a Deployment per microservice.

**Correct Answer:**

D

..

**Kollipara**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 17 times

..

**norrec9**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

D is the answer

upvoted 6 times

..

**obeythefist**

Most Recent .

2 months, 3 weeks ago

I was a little unsure about this question, here's how I understand why D is the best answer

A. Custom Resource Definition... we have docker containers already, which is an established kind of resource for Kubernetes. We don't need to create a whole new type of resource, so this is wrong.

B. Docker Compose is a wholly different tool from Kubernetes.

C. A Kubernetes job describes a specific "task" which involves a bunch of pods and things. It makes no sense to have one job per microservice, a

"Job" would be a bunch of different microservices executing together.

D. is the leftover, correct answer. You can add scaling to each Deployment, an important aspect of the question.

upvoted 4 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months ago

D is right!

It's one of Google's main ideas to distribute a complex system into microservices. They do it as well and encourage customers to do the same.

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is the Answer

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

Ans: D

upvoted 2 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes. D is correct. Can deploy each service through

kubectl apply -f <deployment\_config.yaml>

upvoted 3 times

..

**pacman\_user**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Question #176 Topic 1

You will have several applications running on different Compute Engine instances in the same project. You want to specify at a more granular level

the service account each instance uses when calling Google Cloud APIs. What should you do?

A.

When creating the instances, specify a Service Account for each instance.

B.

When creating the instances, assign the name of each Service Account as instance metadata.

C.

After starting the instances, use gcloud compute instances update to specify a Service Account for each instance.

D.

After starting the instances, use gcloud compute instances update to assign the name of the relevant Service Account as instance metadata.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**GoCloud**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

A .

upvoted 21 times

..

**JieHeng**

Highly Voted .

11 months ago

A, when you create an instance using the gcloud command-line tool or the Google Cloud Console, you can specify which service account the instance uses when calling Google Cloud APIs -

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/serviceaccounts#associating\\_a\\_service\\_account\\_to\\_an\\_instance](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/serviceaccounts#associating_a_service_account_to_an_instance)

upvoted 10 times

..

**somenick**

Most Recent .

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

You can set/update the service account only when the instance is not running

upvoted 1 times

..

**Majkl93**

3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A - the instances are not running yet

upvoted 1 times

..

**Raz0r**

4 months ago

A: you can define which GCP service account is associated with a Compute Engine instance when creating one. It is still possible to change the

service account later.

Link to the GCP docs: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#using>

upvoted 1 times

..

**liyux21**

7 months ago

A is correct. You can change the assigned service account, use gcloud compute instances set-service-account ..., not the update

upvoted 3 times

..

**techabhi2\_0**

8 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C. The instances are already running. So you need to change the Service account

upvoted 2 times

..

**techabhi2\_0**

8 months, 1 week ago

My bad - "you will have" . Correct answer - A

upvoted 6 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

A should be correct

upvoted 4 times

..

**norrec9**

1 year ago

A is the answer

upvoted 4 times

..

**Biju1**

1 year ago

It should be A

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Question #177 Topic 1

You are creating an application that will run on Google Kubernetes Engine. You have identified MongoDB as the most suitable database system for your application and want to deploy a managed MongoDB environment that provides a support SLA. What should you do?

- A.  
Create a Cloud Bigtable cluster, and use the HBase API.
- B.  
Deploy MongoDB Atlas from the Google Cloud Marketplace.
- C.  
Download a MongoDB installation package, and run it on Compute Engine instances.
- D.  
Download a MongoDB installation package, and run it on a Managed Instance Group.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**arsh1916**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

Simple it's B

upvoted 13 times

..

**lxgywil**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

MongoDB Atlas is actually managed and supported by third-party service providers.

<https://console.cloud.google.com/marketplace/details/gc-launcher-for-mongodb-atlas/mongodb-atlas>

upvoted 7 times

..

**lxgywil**

1 year ago

I think that's it. The answer is B

upvoted 5 times

..

**rsuresh27**

Most Recent .

4 weeks ago

Anytime the question mentions a third party software, always use the cloud marketplace.

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

..

**dishum**

4 months, 1 week ago

the question says "want to deploy a managed MongoDB environment" which means it should be managed by something, i.e compute engine or



MIG.

Near Ans is C or D

I choose C - becoz no need of Mongo db running on MIG, GKE can easily handle mongoDb on compute engine.

upvoted 1 times

..

**fazalmf**

5 months ago

Deploy MongoDB Atlas its free Tier - does free tier provides a Support SLA?

upvoted 1 times

..

**jaffarali**

5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the right option to use managed services.

upvoted 2 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

I Pick B

upvoted 1 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be B

upvoted 2 times

..

**GoCloud**

1 year ago

B .

upvoted 1 times

..

**norrec9**

1 year ago

Answer is b

upvoted 2 times

..

**Biju1**

1 year ago

it should be B

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

### Question #178 Topic 1

You are managing a project for the Business Intelligence (BI) department in your company. A data pipeline ingests data into BigQuery via streaming. You want the users in the BI department to be able to run the custom SQL queries against the latest data in BigQuery. What should you do?

A.

Create a Data Studio dashboard that uses the related BigQuery tables as a source and give the BI team view access to the Data Studio dashboard.

B.

Create a Service Account for the BI team and distribute a new private key to each member of the BI team.

C.

Use Cloud Scheduler to schedule a batch Dataflow job to copy the data from BigQuery to the BI team's internal data warehouse.

D.

Assign the IAM role of BigQuery User to a Google Group that contains the members of the BI team.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

**ApaMokus**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

D is correct

roles/bigquery.user

When applied to a dataset, this role provides the ability to read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset.

When applied to a project, this role also provides the ability to run jobs, including queries, within the project. A member with this role can

enumerate their own jobs, cancel their own jobs, and enumerate datasets within a project.

Additionally, allows the creation of new datasets within

the project; the creator is granted the BigQuery Data Owner role (roles/bigquery.dataOwner) on these new datasets.

upvoted 23 times

..

**blan\_ak**

Highly Voted .

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Why on the earth would the answer be C? It has no relevance to the question. The answer is D, hands down  
upvoted 6 times

..

### Raz0r

Most Recent .

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D sounds perfect with minimal steps.

Quote from the GCP docs: "BigQuery User (roles/bigquery.user)

When applied to a dataset, this role provides the ability to read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset.

When applied to a project, this role also provides the ability to run jobs, including queries, within the project. A principal with this role can

enumerate their own jobs, cancel their own jobs, and enumerate datasets within a project.

Additionally, allows the creation of new datasets within

the project; the creator is granted the BigQuery Data Owner role (roles/bigquery.dataOwner) on these new datasets."

upvoted 1 times

..

### dishum

4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C

Option C says, there is a probability of an internal BI datawarehouse. Before providing the iam permissions, it is better to copy data to internal BI.

My view

upvoted 1 times

..

### arvsrv

4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

agree With D

upvoted 2 times

..

### gioresin1

4 months, 2 weeks ago

maybe D is not sufficient because, as per documentation:

"Note: For a user to be able to query the tables in a dataset, it is not sufficient for the user to have access to the dataset. A user must also have

permission to run a query job in a project. If you want to give a user permission to run a query from your project, give the user the

bigquery.jobs.create permission for the project. You can do this by assigning the user the roles/bigquery.jobUser role for your project. For more information, see Access control examples".

upvoted 1 times

..

**alaahakim**

6 months, 1 week ago

I agree With D

upvoted 2 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

D should be the answer

upvoted 4 times

..

**victory108**

1 year ago

D - Assign the IAM role of BigQuery User to a Google Group that contains the members of the BI team.

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

upvoted 4 times

..

**norrec9**

1 year ago

D is the answer

upvoted 3 times

..

**Biju1**

1 year ago

D is the answer

upvoted 3 times

Question #179 Topic 1

Your company is moving its entire workload to Compute Engine. Some servers should be accessible through the Internet, and other servers should only be accessible over the internal network. All servers need to be able to talk to each other over specific ports and protocols. The current onpremises network relies on a demilitarized zone (DMZ) for the public servers and a Local Area Network (LAN) for the private servers. You need to design the networking infrastructure on Google Cloud to match these requirements. What should you do?

A.

1. Create a single VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and a subnet for the LAN. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public ingress traffic for the DMZ.

B.

1. Create a single VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and a subnet for the LAN. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public egress traffic for the DMZ.

C.

1. Create a VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and another VPC with a subnet for the LAN. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public ingress traffic for the DMZ.

D.

1. Create a VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and another VPC with a subnet for the LAN. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public egress traffic for the DMZ.

**Correct Answer:**

A

..

**yvinisiupacuando**

Highly Voted .

1 year ago

A is the Right answer. You can discard B and C because they lack the need of creating Network Peering to communicate the DMZ VPC with the LAN

VPC (LAN VPC is not exposed to public so they need to communicate via private addresses which cannot be achieved with 2 VPCs without Network

Peering). Plus, you can discard B, as you don't need to enable the egress traffic, you always need to enable the ingress traffic as this is never enabled by default.

upvoted 21 times

..

**Alela**

1 year ago

A is wrong. You don't need to set up firewall rules between subnets of the same VPC. C is the answer

upvoted 11 times

..

**demnok\_lannik**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

of course you do

upvoted 1 times

..

**Ashii**

1 year ago

C is Create a VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and another VPC with a subnet for the LAN. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic

between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public ingress traffic for the DMZ. Without peering 2 VPC's how

this this be done ?

upvoted 4 times

..

**gcpengineer**

10 months ago

You need fw rules

upvoted 1 times

..

**perdigiorno**

Highly Voted .

10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed the test today. About 80% of the questions are here.

upvoted 16 times

..

**sumanthrao1**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

you got same questions from this examtopics

upvoted 2 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Congratulations!

upvoted 2 times

..

**somenick**

Most Recent .

2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

You can't explicitly create a FW rule for the subnet, but connections are allowed or denied on a per-instance basis. You can think of the VPC firewall

rules as existing not only between your instances and other networks, but also between individual instances within the same network.

C will not work without peering...

upvoted 2 times

..

**akshaym87**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Guys i cleared my exam last week. This question bank is must. 80% questions were from here.

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

..

**HansKloss611**

4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A - my vote. Two different vpc need vpc peering.

upvoted 2 times

..

**gioresin1**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

I don't understand why you say that the answer is A. If you have 2 subnets in the same network you won't have firewall between the 2 subnets. So

you can't have a DMZ that can communicate with a private network. So the answer should be C.

upvoted 1 times

..

**GCPdump**

8 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**maan2935**

8 months ago

Hi, I have an exam today. Are the questions still to some extent valid?

upvoted 2 times

..

**jackwillis**

7 months, 1 week ago

Yes it is. I passed my exam on 3rd Oct received certificate on 7th Oct. Exam topics and a study course in Udemy which I bought during their discount sale, helped me.

upvoted 1 times

..

**gerhardbl**

9 months, 1 week ago

Textbook example of DMZ and private subnet topology, hence answer A. Anyone who thinks C or multiple VPCs or whatever I strongly suggest you do CCNA before coming here.

upvoted 4 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes. Correct answer is A. No need to complicate the setup by creating two different VPC networks.

upvoted 2 times

..

**shayanahmed**

10 months, 3 weeks ago

All questions are still valid. I cleared my paper yesterday (shayan18@live.com)

upvoted 5 times

..

**associatecloudexamuser**

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Congratulations!

upvoted 1 times

..

**JieHeng**

11 months ago

Should be A.

Not B, allow public egress traffic for DMZ won't help anything (also by default there is already this allow public egress traffic rule)

Not C & D, Network Peering is needed to allow internal IP address connectivity across two Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

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

upvoted 4 times

..

**AD\_0525**

11 months, 2 weeks ago

C should be the correct answer. Once you put both set of VMs in a single VPC, either all will be exposed to external traffic or none will be exposed.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Tez1**

11 months, 3 weeks ago



as we are looking to emulate the existing onsite environment - having 2 separate networks with firewalls in-between the networks better matches a DMZ and internal network setup.  
Therefore my choice is C.  
upvoted 2 times

..

**zsdfa**

11 months, 3 weeks ago  
whats the ans?  
upvoted 1 times

..

**MQQ**

12 months ago  
vote for C  
upvoted 3 times

..

**norrec9**

1 year ago  
A is the answer  
upvoted 3 times

..

**Biju1**

1 year ago  
A is correct  
upvoted 3 times

Question #180 Topic 1

You have just created a new project which will be used to deploy a globally distributed application. You will use Cloud Spanner for data storage.

You want to create a Cloud Spanner instance. You want to perform the first step in preparation of creating the instance. What should you do?

A.

Enable the Cloud Spanner API.

B.

Configure your Cloud Spanner instance to be multi-regional.

C.

Create a new VPC network with subnetworks in all desired regions.

D.

Grant yourself the IAM role of Cloud Spanner Admin.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/instances>

..

**Rutu\_98**

2 days, 17 hours ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer : A --> Tested

upvoted 1 times

..

**Random\_Mane**

3 weeks, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Enabling API is the first step

upvoted 1 times

..

**jblima**

3 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A - I tested...

upvoted 1 times

..

**parag09**

3 weeks, 6 days ago

A:-tested it need to Enable Api first

upvoted 1 times

..

**sivasan**

1 month ago

shoudnt the ans be enable cloud spanner API.Option A

upvoted 1 times

..

**PAUGURU**

1 month ago

A before anything else

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Question #181 Topic 1

You have created a new project in Google Cloud through the gcloud command line interface (CLI) and linked a billing account. You need to create a new Compute

Engine instance using the CLI. You need to perform the prerequisite steps. What should you do?

- A.  
Create a Cloud Monitoring Workspace.
- B.  
Create a VPC network in the project.
- C.  
Enable the compute.googleapis.com API.
- D.  
Grant yourself the IAM role of Computer Admin.

**Correct Answer:**

D

Reference:

<https://isb-cancer-genomics-cloud.readthedocs.io/en/latest/sections/gcp-info/gcp-info2/LaunchVM.html>

..

**JelloMan**

3 weeks, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Always grant access to apis first in order to use GCP services  
upvoted 2 times

..

**rsuresh27**

4 weeks ago

C is correct. Before you create a compute instance you must first enable the API.

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Question #182 Topic 1

Your company has developed a n What should you do?

- A.  
Deploy the application on GKE, and add a HorizontalPodAutoscaler to the deployment.
- B.  
Deploy the application on GKE, and add a VerticalPodAutoscaler to the deployment.
- C.  
Create a GKE cluster with autoscaling enabled on the node pool. Set a minimum and maximum for the size of the node pool.
- D.  
Create a separate node pool for each application, and deploy each application to its dedicated node pool.

**Correct Answer:**

C

..

## JST\_1

5 days, 10 hours ago

WTF is this question? Fix up

upvoted 2 times

..

## peugeotdude

1 week, 3 days ago

a what?

upvoted 2 times

..

## KRIV\_1

2 weeks, 2 days ago

Incomplete question

upvoted 2 times

Question #183 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts>

..

## KRIV\_1

3 days, 18 hours ago

Although C is the correct answer notice that, as Google recommend, you first need to grant the service account the required permission before attach it to a resource.

upvoted 1 times

..

**JelloMan**

3 weeks, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C all the way. Restricts access to other VMs since they won't have the new service account you have associated with your new VM

upvoted 2 times

..

**amindbesideitself**

3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C, other VMs will run as default service account.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Akash7**

1 month ago

C is correct as the other vms have default service accounts.

upvoted 2 times

..

**PAUGURU**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C, using Default account makes the storage visible to other machines

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Question #184 Topic 1

You need to configure optimal data storage for files stored in Cloud Storage for minimal cost. The files are used in a mission-critical analytics

pipeline that is used continually The users are in Boston, MA (United States). What should you do?

A.

Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users. Configure a Nearline storage class.

B.

Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users. Configure a Standard storage class.

C.

Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users. Configure a Nearline storage class.

D.

Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users. Configure a Standard storage class.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**GokuPancho**

2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

It says "mission-critical analytics pipeline" it means it has to have multi-regional backup, that's the only reason I would go with "D".

upvoted 2 times

..

**JelloMan**

3 weeks, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Continuous access to data means Standard since all of the other options are for infrequently accessed storage (Nearline, Coldline, Archive). Since

no other regions are mentioned, single region is best in this case

upvoted 3 times

..

**KRIV\_1**

3 days, 18 hours ago

And beacuse single region is "costly-effective".

upvoted 1 times

..

**PAUGURU**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct, only one region for cost and standard for continuous accessed data

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

B (71%) D (29%)

Question #185 Topic 1

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 the 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 new release, create a new deployment for the new version. Update the service to use the new deployment.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/admin-api/migrating-splitting-traffic>

..

**JelloMan**

3 weeks, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A all the way. When deploying new versions you can split traffic for A/B testing to see how user base reacts to changes.

upvoted 4 times

..

**amindbesideitself**

3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct, there's no need to create a new service for each update.

upvoted 1 times

..

**aabbcc321**

4 weeks ago

ans is A

upvoted 1 times

..

**sivasan**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

## PAUGURU

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Question #186 Topic 1

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.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/7332836?hl=en>

..

## ggupton1

2 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/assessing-existing-user-accounts>

If you want to maintain the access rights and some of the data associated with the Gmail account, you can ask the owner to remove Gmail from the user account so that you can then migrate them to Cloud Identity or Google Workspace.

upvoted 2 times

..

## PAUGURU

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A looks right

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

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

A (100%)



### Question #187 Topic 1

You need to manage a Cloud Spanner instance for best query performance. Your instance in production runs in a single Google Cloud region. You need to improve performance in the shortest amount of time. You want to follow Google best practices for service configuration. What should you do?

A.

Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 45%. If you exceed this threshold, add nodes to your instance.

B.

Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 45%. Use database query statistics to identify queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage.

C.

Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65%. If you exceed this threshold, add nodes to your instance.

D.

Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65%. Use database query statistics to identify queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage.

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/instances>

..

**PAUGURU**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C looks correct, increase instances on single region if CPU above 65%

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/cpu-utilization#recommended-max>

upvoted 3 times

..

**rsuresh27**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The correct answer is C

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/cpu-utilization#recommended-max>

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

### Question #188 Topic 1

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 display 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

**Correct Answer:**

C

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/transactions>

..

**peugeotdude**

1 week, 3 days ago

Read the question :

The application is used exclusively by employees in a single physical location.

upvoted 3 times

..

**peugeotdude**

1 week, 3 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://bettydata.medium.com/google-cloud-sql-vs-google-cloud-spanner-9913bdd4b04>

upvoted 1 times

..

**Alexe99**

1 week, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Strong consistency, Spanner used with a Postgres Interface covers the rest of the requirements as far as I know.

upvoted 1 times

..

**Akash7**

2 weeks, 1 day ago

Answer is C, Spanner = strong consistency, fast queries, and ACID guarantees for multi-table transactional updates

upvoted 1 times

..

**KRIV\_1**

2 weeks, 2 days ago

Does Cloud SQL supports ACID transactions? I think that C should be the way to go here. Cloud SQL keeps minimal code changes but the ACID requirement seem mandatory.

upvoted 1 times

..

**JelloMan**

2 weeks, 1 day ago

Yes, it does. <https://www.infiflex.com/managing-databases-with-google-cloudsql#:~:text=Cloud%20SQL%20is%20a%20fully,efficiency%20over%20traditional%20DBMS%20software>

s.  
upvoted 1 times

..

**sivasan**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B Postgre SQL

upvoted 3 times

..

**PAUGURU**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B -> minimal code changes

upvoted 2 times

..

**cheeseburger12388**

1 week, 4 days ago

Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL is a fully-managed database service that helps you set up, maintain, manage, and administer your PostgreSQL relational databases on Google Cloud Platform.

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

upvoted 1 times

Community vote distribution

B (86%) 14%

Question #189 Topic 1

You are assigned to maintain a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster named 'dev' that was deployed on Google Cloud. You want to manage the GKE configuration using the command line interface (CLI). You have just downloaded and installed the Cloud SDK. You want to ensure that future CLI commands by default address this specific cluster. What should you do?

A.

Use the command `gcloud config set container/cluster dev`.

B.

Use the command `gcloud container clusters update dev`.

C.

Create a file called `gke.default` in the `~/.gcloud` folder that contains the cluster name.

D.

Create a file called `defaults.json` in the `~/.gcloud` folder that contains the cluster name.

**Correct Answer:**

A

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/cluster-access-for-kubectl#gcloud-config>

..

**ggupton1**

2 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Set a default cluster for gcloud

To set a default cluster for commands gcloud, run the following command:

Per <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters?hl=fr>

`gcloud config set container/cluster CLUSTER_NAME`

upvoted 1 times

..

**Akash7**

2 weeks, 1 day ago

Answer is A,

To set a default cluster for gcloud commands, run the following command:

`gcloud config set container/cluster CLUSTER_NAME`

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters?hl=en>

upvoted 1 times

..

**MadMikedD**

2 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

To set a default cluster for gcloud commands, run the following command:

`gcloud config set container/cluster CLUSTER_NAME`

upvoted 3 times

..

**cheeseburger12388**

1 week, 4 days ago

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters#default\\_cluster\\_kubectl](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters#default_cluster_kubectl)

upvoted 1 times

..

**aswinachu**

2 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct Ans B

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/container/clusters/update>

upvoted 1 times

..

**VympelGRU**

3 weeks, 1 day ago

B sounds right.

upvoted 2 times

..

**Maltb**

3 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters?hl=fr>

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

A (88%) 13%

Question #190 Topic 1

The sales team has a project named Sales Data Digest that has the ID acme-data-digest. You need to set up similar Google Cloud resources for the marketing team but their resources must be organized independently of the sales team. What should you do?

A.

Grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team for acme-data-digest.

B.

Create a Project Lien on acme-data-digest and then grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team.

C.

Create another project with the ID acme-marketing-data-digest for the Marketing team and deploy the resources there.

D.

Create a new project named Marketing Data Digest and use the ID acme-data-digest. Grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team.

**Correct Answer:**

A

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**JelloMan**

2 weeks, 1 day ago

C is straight to the point and addresses exactly all of the concerns

upvoted 1 times

..

**jblima**

3 weeks, 3 days ago

C is the better choice

upvoted 2 times

..

**amindbesideitself**

3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C, other options seem obviously wrong

upvoted 2 times

..

**Terzlightyear**

3 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C seems the right answer

upvoted 3 times

..

**PAUGURU**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Looks more like C

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

**Question #191 Topic 1**

You have deployed multiple Linux instances on Compute Engine. You plan on adding more instances in the coming weeks. You want to be able to access all of these instances through your SSH client over the internet without having to configure specific access on the existing and new instances. You do not want the

Compute Engine instances to have a public IP. What should you do?

A.

Configure Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy for HTTPS resources.

B.

Configure Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy for SSH and TCP resources

C.

Create an SSH keypair and store the public key as a project-wide SSH Key.

D.

Create an SSH keypair and store the private key as a project-wide SSH Key.

**Correct Answer:**

B

..

**Rutu\_98**

2 days, 16 hours ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

..

**lixamec**

1 week, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I think it is B

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/how-to-ssh-into-your-gce-machine-without-a-public-ip-4d78bd23309e>

upvoted 1 times

..

**CloudAce7890**

1 week, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct as it uses IAP

upvoted 2 times

..

**JelloMan**

2 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: C**

IAP lets you establish a central authorization layer for applications accessed by HTTPS. This statement immediately eliminates A & B since you

would need to publicly access the instance. C is also incorrect because it uses a private SSH key.

Private keys are only meant for the user

themselves as proof of their identity. Public SSH keys are meant to be used for access within applications, so that is the most applicable in this case.

D, final answer.

upvoted 1 times

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**JelloMan**

2 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: D**

IAP lets you establish a central authorization layer for applications accessed by HTTPS. This statement immediately eliminates A & B since you would need to publicly access the instance. C is also incorrect because it uses a private SSH key. Private keys are only meant for the user themselves as proof of their identity. Public SSH keys are meant to be used for access within applications, so that is the most applicable in this case.  
D, final answer.  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **JelloMan**

2 weeks, 1 day ago

Scratch this. Made a mistake. C is the correct answer (thought they were flipped)  
upvoted 1 times

..

### **Akash7**

1 month ago

B is correct as question say no public IP on the instance.  
upvoted 4 times

..

### **Akash7**

2 weeks, 2 days ago

Use IAP TCP to enable access to VM instances that do not have external IP addresses or do not permit direct access over the internet.

<https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding>

upvoted 1 times

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### **PAUGURU**

1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C looks better

upvoted 2 times

Community vote distribution

B (50%) C (38%) 13%

Question #192 Topic 1

You have created an application that is packaged into a Docker image. You want to deploy the Docker image as a workload on Google Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

A.

Upload the image to Cloud Storage and create a Kubernetes Service referencing the image.

B.



Upload the image to Cloud Storage and create a Kubernetes Deployment referencing the image.

C.

Upload the image to Container Registry and create a Kubernetes Service referencing the image.

D.

Upload the image to Container Registry and create a Kubernetes Deployment referencing the image.

**Correct Answer:**

B

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/hello-app>

..

**JelloMan**

3 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

You can only create GKE instances for docker containers through container registry. D all the way

upvoted 2 times

..

**amindbesideitself**

3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is best for storing and deploying containers to GKE

upvoted 1 times

..

**Akash7**

1 month ago

Correct answer is D.

upvoted 3 times

Community vote distribution

D (100%)\_\_