Cloud Computing Services

1.Question

Does a cloud computing service let you scale your resource use up and down?

Yes

No

Correct

That is correct. The cloud provider has a pool of resources and lets you use more or less on demand.

2.Question

To get resources from a cloud computing provider, is working with a person at the provider required?

Yes

No

Correct

That is correct. Cloud computing resources are available on-demand and self-service. (An exception: cloud computing providers typically set some limits on the amount of resources a customer can consume by default, to help customers avoid accidental runaway resource usage and charges. These limits can be raised by the cloud provider.)

GCP Regions and Zones

1.Question

Why might a GCP customer use resources in several zones within a region?

For improved fault tolerance

For better performance

Correct

Correct. As part of building a fault-tolerant application, you can spread your resources across multiple zones in a region.

2.Question 2

Why might a GCP customer use resources in several regions around the world?

To bring their applications closer to users around the world, and for improved fault tolerance

To improve security

Introducing Google Cloud Platform

1.Question

Choose fundamental characteristics of cloud computing. Mark all that are correct (4 correct responses).

- [ ] **Computing resources available on-demand and self-service**
- [ ] Providers always dedicate physical resources to each customer
- [ ] Customers are required to commit to multi-year contracts
- [ ] **Customers can scale their resource use up and down**
- [ ] All resources are open-source-based
- [ ] **Customers pay only for what they use or reserve**
- [ ] **Resources are available from anywhere over the network**

2.Question

Choose a fundamental characteristic of devices in a virtualized data center.

- ( ) They are available from anywhere on the Internet.
- ( ) **They are manageable separately from the underlying hardware.**
- (•) They are more secure.
- ( ) They use less resources than devices in a physical data center.

3.Question
What type of cloud computing service lets you bind your application code to libraries that give access to the infrastructure your application needs?

Platform as a Service

Infrastructure as a Service

Software as a Service

Hybrid cloud

Virtualized data centers

4.Question 4
What type of cloud computing service provides raw compute, storage, and network, organized in ways that are familiar from physical data centers?

Infrastructure as a Service

Platform as a Service

Software as a Service

Database as a Service

5.Question 5
Which statement is true about the zones within a region?

Customers must choose exactly one zone in each region in which to run their resources.

The zones within a region are never closer to each other than 160 km.

The zones within a region have fast network connectivity among them.

Each zone corresponds to a single physical data center.

6.Question 6
What kind of customer benefits most from billing by the second for cloud resources such as virtual machines?

Customers who create and run many virtual machines

Customers who create many virtual machines and leave them running for months

Customers who create too few virtual machines to get discounts

Customers who create virtual machines running commercially licensed operating systems

The Google Cloud Platform resource hierarchy

1.Question 1

Choose the correct completion: Services and APIs are enabled on a per-_____ basis.

Folder

Billing account

Organization

Project

2.Question 2

True or false: Google manages every aspect of Google Cloud Platform customers' security.

True

False

Correct

You chose the correct response! Google Cloud Platform manages the lower layers of the security stack, such as physical security, and gives customers tools for managing the higher layers.

3.Question 3

Your company has two GCP projects, and you want them to share policies. What is the less error-prone way to set this up?

Duplicate all the policies on one project onto the other.

Place both projects into a folder, and define the policies on the folder.

Resources and IAM

1.Question

When would you choose to have an organization node? (Choose all that are correct. Choose 2 responses.)

- [ ] **When you want to create folders.**

Correct

Correct! Folders require an organization node. Organization nodes are optional, but if you want to create folders, having one is mandatory.

- [ ] When you want to organize resources into projects.

- [ ] **When you want to apply organization-wide policies centrally.**

Correct

Correct! Organization nodes let you apply policies centrally. Organization nodes are optional, but if you want to define policies that apply to all the projects in your organization, having one is mandatory.

- [ ] There is no choice; organization nodes are mandatory.

2.Question 2

Order these IAM role types from broadest to finest-grained.

- ( ) **Primitive roles, predefined roles, custom roles**

- ( ) Custom roles, predefined roles, primitive roles

- ( ) Predefined roles, custom roles, primitive roles

3.Question 3

Can IAM policies that are implemented higher in the resource hierarchy take away access that is granted by lower-level policies?

- ( )

Yes.

No.

Getting Started with Google Cloud Platform

1.Question 1

***True or False*: In Google Cloud IAM: if a policy applied at the project level gives you Owner permissions, your access to an individual resource in that project might be restricted to View permission if someone applies a more restrictive policy directly to that resource.**

True

False

Correct

Correct! Policies are a union of those applied on resource itself and those inherited from higher levels in the hierarchy. If a parent policy is **less** restrictive, it overrides a more restrictive policy applied on the resource. If a parent policy is **more** restrictive, it does not override a less restrictive policy applied on the resource. Therefore, access granted at a higher level in the hierarchy cannot be taken away by policies applied at a lower level in the hierarchy.

2.Question 2

***True or False*: All Google Cloud Platform resources are associated with a project.**

True

False

Correct

Correct! All Google Cloud Platform resources are associated with a project.

3.Question 3

Service accounts are used to provide which of the following? (Choose all that are correct. Choose 3 responses.)

A way to allow users to act with service account permissions

Authentication between Google Cloud Platform services

A set of predefined permissions

A way to restrict the actions a resource (such as a VM) can perform

4.Question 4
How do GCP customers and Google Cloud Platform divide responsibility for security?

Google takes care of the lower parts of the stack, and customers are responsible for the higher parts.

All aspects of security are the customer's responsibility.

All aspects of security are Google's responsibility.

Google takes care of the higher parts of the stack, and customers are responsible for the lower parts.

5.Question 5
Which of these values is globally unique, permanent, and unchangeable, but chosen by the customer?

The project's billing credit-card number

The project ID

The project name

The project number

6.Question 6
Consider a single hierarchy of GCP resources. Which of these situations is possible? (Choose all that are correct. Choose 3 responses.)

There is an organization node, and there are no folders.

There is an organization node, and there is at least one folder.

There is no organization node, but there is at least one folder.

There is no organization node, and there are no folders.

There are two or more organization nodes

7.Question 7
What is the difference between IAM primitive roles and IAM predefined roles?

Primitive roles can only be granted to single users. Predefined roles can be associated with a group.

Primitive roles are changeable once assigned. Predefined roles can never be changed.

Primitive roles only apply to the owner of the GCP project. Predefined roles can be associated with any user.

Primitive roles only allow viewing, creating, and deleting resources. Predefined roles allow any modification.

Primitive roles affect all resources in a GCP project. Predefined roles apply to a particular service in a project.

8.Question 8
Which statement is true about billing for solutions deployed using Cloud Marketplace (formerly known as Cloud Launcher)?

You pay only for the underlying GCP resources you use, with the possible addition of extra fees for commercially licensed software.

You pay only for the underlying GCP resources you use; Google pays the license fees for commercially licensed software.

Cloud Marketplace solutions are always free.

After a trial period, each Cloud Marketplace solution assesses a fixed recurring monthly fee.

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) Network

1.Question 1

True or false? In Google Cloud VPCs, subnets have regional scope.

True

False

Correct

That's correct. VPC subnets can span the zones that make up a region. This is beneficial because your solutions can incorporate fault tolerance without complicating your network topology.

2.Question 2

True or false: If you increase the size of a subnet in a custom VPC network, the IP addresses of virtual machines already on that subnet might be affected.

True

False

Correct

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

Compute Engine

1.Question 1

True or false: You can create Compute Engine virtual machines from the command line.

True

False

Correct

Correct! It's advantageous to create virtual machines from a command line when you want their configurations to be scripted and repeatable. The gcloud command, provided by Google Cloud as part of the GCP SDK, can create virtual machines with parameters you specify.

2.Question 2

What is the main reason customers choose Preemptible VMs?

To reduce cost.

To improve performance.

Correct

That's correct! The per-hour price of preemptible VMs incorporates a substantial discount.

Google Compute Engine and Networking

1.Question 1

True or False*: Google Cloud Load Balancing allows you to balance HTTP-based traffic across multiple Compute Engine *regions.

True

False

Correct

Correct! With global Cloud Load Balancing, your application presents a single front-end to the world.

2.Question 2

Which statement is true about Google VPC networks and subnets?

Networks are regional; subnets are zonal

Networks and subnets are global

Networks are global; subnets are zonal

Networks are global; subnets are regional

3.Question 3

An application running in a Compute Engine virtual machine needs high-performance scratch space. Which type of storage meets this need?

Local standard

Local SSD

SSD persistent

Standard persistent

4.Question 4
Choose an application that would be suitable for running in a Preemptible VM.

An interactive website

A batch job that can be checkpointed and restarted

An online relational database

A batch job that cannot be checkpointed and restarted

5.Question 5
How do Compute Engine customers choose between big VMs and many VMs?

Use big VMs for in-memory databases and CPU-intensive analytics; use many VMs for fault tolerance and elasticity

Use big VMs for fault tolerance and elasticity; use many VMs for in-memory databases and CPU-intensive analytics

6.Question 6
How do VPC routers and firewalls work?

They are managed by Google as a built-in feature.

Customers provision virtual machines and run their routers and firewalls in them.

They are managed by Google in virtual machines, which customers may tune or turn off.

They are managed by Google in virtual machines, which customers may never modify.

7.Question 7
A GCP customer wants to load-balance traffic among the back-end VMs that form part of a multi-tier application. Which load-balancing option should this customer choose?

The regional internal load balancer

The global TCP proxy

The regional load balancer

The global HTTP(S) load balancer

The global SSL proxy

8.Question 8
For which of these interconnect options is a Service Level Agreement available?

VPNs with Cloud Router

Carrier Peering

Dedicated Interconnect

Direct Peering

Correct!

Cloud Storage

1.Question 1

Your Cloud Storage objects live in buckets. Which of these characteristics do you define on a per-bucket basis? Choose all that are correct (3 correct answers).

- [ ] An encryption-at-rest setting (on or off)
- [ ] **A geographic location**
- [ ] **A default storage class**
- [ ] **A globally-unique name**
- [ ] A default file type for the objects in the bucket

2.Question 2

True or false: Cloud Storage is well suited to providing the root file system of a Linux virtual machine.

- ( ) True
- ( ) **False**

Correct

That's correct! Cloud Storage is object storage rather than file storage. Compute Engine virtual machines use Persistent Disk storage to contain their file systems.

3.Question 3

Why would a customer consider the Coldline storage class?

- ( ) To use the Coldline Storage API.
- ( ) **To save money on storing infrequently accessed data.**

To improve security.

To save money on storing frequently accessed data.

Correct

That's correct! Data stored in Coldline is billed at a low monthly storage rate, although a fee is assessed on retrievals.

Cloud Bigtable

1.Question 1

True or false: Each table in NoSQL databases such as Cloud Bigtable has a single schema that is enforced by the database engine itself.

True

False

Correct

Correct! NoSQL databases such as Cloud Bigtable are suitable when all items in the database needn't have their integrity checked by a database schema. Why not? Maybe you want your database items to contain variable fields, or maybe because you simply want your application to manage database integrity.

2.Question 2

Some developers think of Cloud Bigtable as a persistent hashtable. What does that mean?

Each item in the database can be sparsely populated, and is looked up with a single key.

Each item in the database consists of exactly the same fields, and can be looked up based on a variety of keys.

Cloud SQL and Cloud Spanner

1.Question 1

Which database service can scale to higher database sizes?

Cloud SQL.

Cloud Spanner.

Correct

Correct! Cloud Spanner can scale to petabyte database sizes, while Cloud SQL is limited by the size of the database instances you choose. At the time this quiz was created, the maximum was 10,230 GB.

2.Question 2

Which database service presents a MySQL or PostgreSQL interface to clients?

Cloud SQL.

Cloud Spanner.

Correct

Correct! Each Cloud SQL database is configured at creation time for either MySQL or PostgreSQL. Cloud Spanner uses ANSI SQL 2011 with extensions.

3.Question 3

Which database service offers transactional consistency at global scale?

Cloud SQL.

Cloud Spanner.

Correct

Correct! Cloud Spanner offers transactional consistency at global scale.

Cloud Datastore

1.Question 1

How are Cloud Datastore and Cloud Bigtable alike? Choose all that are correct (2 correct answers)

- [ ] They both have a free daily quota.
- [ ] **They are both highly scalable.**
- [ ] **They are both NoSQL databases.**
- [ ] They both offer SQL-like queries.

2.Question 2

True or false: Cloud Datastore databases can span App Engine and Compute Engine applications.

- ( ) **True.**
- ( ) False.

Google Cloud Platform Storage Options

1.Question 1

You are developing an application that transcodes large video files. Which storage option is the best choice for your application?

Cloud Storage

Google Drive

Cloud Datastore

Cloud Spanner

2.Question 2

You manufacture devices with sensors and need to stream huge amounts of data from these devices to a storage option in the cloud. Which Google Cloud Platform storage option is the best choice for your application?

BigQuery

Cloud Spanner

Cloud Datastore

Cloud Bigtable

Which statement is true about objects in Cloud Storage?

They are immutable, and new versions overwrite old unless you turn on versioning.

They can be edited in place.

They are immutable, and versioned by default.

They are immutable unless you turn on versioning.

You are building a small application. If possible, you'd like this application's data storage to be at no additional charge. Which service has a free daily quota, separate from any free trials?

Cloud SQL

Cloud Datastore

Bigtable

Cloud Spanner

How do the Nearline and Coldline storage classes differ from Multi-regional and Regional? Choose all that are correct (2 responses).

Nearline and Coldline have lower durability.

Nearline and Coldline assess additional retrieval fees.

Data in Nearline and Coldline is not retrievable immediately.

Nearline and Coldline assess lower storage fees.

Nearline and Coldline use a differently-architected API.

Your application needs a relational database, and it expects to talk to MySQL. Which storage option is the best choice for your application?

Cloud Spanner

Bigtable

Cloud Storage

Cloud SQL

Your application needs to store data with strong transactional consistency, and you want seamless scaling up. Which storage option is the best choice for your application?

Cloud Storage

Cloud Datastore

Cloud SQL

Cloud Spanner

Which GCP storage service is often the ingestion point for data being moved into the cloud, and is frequently the long-term storage location for data?

Local SSD

Cloud Datastore

Cloud Storage

Cloud Spanner

Containers

1.Question 1

True or false: each container has its own instance of an operating system.

True

False.

Correct

Correct! Containers start much faster than virtual machines and use fewer resources, because each container does not have its own instance of the operating system.

2.Question 2

Containers are loosely coupled to their environments. What does that mean? Choose all the statements that are true. (3 correct answers)

Containers don't require any particular runtime binary.

Containers abstract away unimportant details of their environments.

Containers package your application into equally sized components.

Containers are easy to move around.

Deploying a containerized application consumes less resources and is less error-prone than deploying an application in virtual machines.

Kubernetes

1.Question 1
What is a Kubernetes pod?

A group of nodes

A group of containers

A group of clusters

Correct

That's correct. In Kubernetes, a group of one or more containers is called a pod. Containers in a pod are deployed together. They are started, stopped, and replicated as a group.

The simplest workload that Kubernetes can deploy is a pod that consists only of a single container.

2.Question 2
What is a Kubernetes cluster?

A group of machines where Kubernetes can schedule workloads

A group of containers that provide high availability for applications

Correct

That's correct. A Kubernetes cluster is a group of machines where Kubernetes can schedule containers in pods. The machines in the cluster are called “nodes.”

Kubernetes Engine

1.Question 1

Where do the resources used to build Kubernetes Engine clusters come from?

Compute Engine

Bare-metal servers

App Engine

Correct

Correct! Because the resources used to build Kubernetes Engine clusters come from Compute Engine, Kubernetes Engine gets to take advantage of Compute Engine's and Google VPC's capabilities.

2.Question 2

True or false: Google keeps Kubernetes Engine refreshed with successive versions of Kubernetes.

True.

False.

Correct

That's correct! The Kubernetes Engine team periodically performs automatic upgrades of your cluster master to newer stable versions of Kubernetes, and you can enable automatic node upgrades too.

Containers, Kubernetes, and Kubernetes Engine

1.Question 1

Identify two reasons for deploying applications using containers. (Choose 2 responses.)

- [ ] No need to allocate resources in which to run containers
- [ ] **Simpler to migrate workloads**
- [ ] Tight coupling between applications and operating systems
- [ ] **Consistency across development, testing, production environments**

2.Question 2

True or False: **Kubernetes allows you to manage container clusters in multiple cloud providers.**

- ( ) **True**
- ( ) False

3.Question 3

True or False: **Google Cloud Platform provides a secure, high-speed container image storage service for use with Kubernetes Engine.**

- ( ) **True**
- ( ) False

4.Question 4

In Kubernetes, what does "pod" refer to?

- ( ) A popular management subsystem

A popular logging subsystem

A group of clusters that work together

A group of containers that work together

5.Question 5
Does Google Cloud Platform offer its own tool for building containers (other than the ordinary docker command)?

Yes. Kubernetes Engine customers must use the GCP-provided tool.

Yes; the GCP-provided tool is an option, but customers may choose not use it.

No; all customers use the ordinary docker command.

6.Question 6
Where do your Kubernetes Engine workloads run?

In clusters implemented using App Engine

In clusters implemented using Cloud Functions

In clusters that are built into GCP, not separately manageable

In clusters built from Compute Engine virtual machines

App Engine

1.Question 1

True or false: App Engine is a better choice for a web application than for long-running batch processing.

True.

False.

Correct

That's correct! App Engine will scale your application automatically in response to the amount of traffic it receives. That’s why App Engine is especially suited for applications where the workload is highly variable, like a web application.

2.Question 2

True or false: App Engine just runs applications; it doesn't offer any services to the applications it runs.

True.

False.

Correct

That's correct! App Engine offers NoSQL databases, in-memory caching, load balancing, health checks, logging, and user authentication to applications running in it.

App Engine Flexible and Standard Environments

1.Question 1

Which of these criteria would make you choose App Engine Flexible Environment, rather than Standard Environment, for your application? Choose all that are correct (2 correct responses).

- [x] **Ability to ssh in**

Correct

That's correct. App Engine Flexible Environment lets you ssh into the virtual machines in which your application runs.

- [ ] Finer-grained scaling
- [x] **Wider range of choices for application language**

Correct

That's correct! At the time of this writing, App Engine Standard Environment supports Java, Python, PHP, and Go, but in the Flexible Environment, you upload your own runtime to run code in a language of your choice.

- [ ] Daily free usage quota

2.Question 2

True or false: App Engine Flexible Environment applications let their owners control the geographic region where they run.

- (•) **True.**
- ( ) False.

Correct

That's correct! You get to choose which region your applications run in.

Applications in the Cloud

1.Question 1

Which statements are true about App Engine? Choose all that are true (2 correct answers).

- [ ] **It is possible for an App Engine application's daily billing to drop to zero.**
- [ ] **App Engine manages the hardware and networking infrastructure required to run your code.**
- [ ] App Engine requires you to supply or code your own application load balancing and logging services.
- [ ] App Engine charges you based on the resources you pre-allocate rather than based on the resources you use.
- [ ] Developers who write for App Engine do not need to code their applications in any particular way to use the service.

2.Question 2

Name 3 advantages of using the App Engine Flexible Environment over App Engine Standard. Choose all that are true (3 correct answers).

- [ ] **You can install third-party binaries**
- [ ] **Your application can write to local disk**
- [ ] Your application can execute code in background threads

Google provides automatic in-place security patches

You can SSH in to your application

3.Question 3
Name 3 advantages of using the App Engine Standard Environment over App Engine Flexible. Choose all that are true (3 correct answers).

Billing can drop to zero if your application is idle

Google provides and maintains runtime binaries

Scaling is finer-grained

You can install third-party binaries

You can choose any programming language

4.Question 4
You want to do business analytics and billing on a customer-facing API. Which GCP service should you choose?

Apigee Edge

Cloud Endpoints
5.Question 5
You want to support developers who are building services in GCP through API logging and monitoring. Which GCP service should you choose?

Cloud Endpoints

Apigee Edge

6.Question 6
You want to gradually decompose a pre-existing monolithic application, not implemented in GCP, into microservices. Which GCP service should you choose?

Apigee Edge

Cloud Endpoints

Cloud Source Repositories
1.Question 1
Why would a developer choose to store source code in Cloud Source Repositories? Choose all the answers that are correct (2 correct answers).

To reduce work

Correct
That's right! Cloud Source Repositories manages the hosting infrastructure for you.

To have total control over the hosting infrastructure

To keep code private to a GCP project

Correct

That's correct! Cloud Source Repositories integrates with Google Cloud IAM.

Cloud Functions

1.Question 1

What is the advantage of putting event-driven components of your application into Cloud Functions?

Cloud Functions handles scaling these components seamlessly.

Cloud Functions means that processing always happens free of charge.

Correct

Correct! Your code executes whenever an event triggers it, no matter whether it happens rarely or many times per second. That means you don't have to provision compute resources to handle these operations.

Developing, Deploying, and Monitoring in the Cloud

1.Question 1
Why might a GCP customer choose to use Cloud Source Repositories?

They want to host and manage their own git instance, and they don't want to integrate with IAM permissions.

They don't want to host their own git instance, and they want to integrate with IAM permissions.

They want to host and manage their own git instance, and they want to integrate with IAM permissions.

They don't want to host their own git instance, and they don't want to integrate with IAM permissions.

2.Question 2
Why might a GCP customer choose to use Cloud Functions?

Cloud Functions is a free service for hosting compute operations.

Their application has a legacy monolithic structure that they want to break apart into microservices with little developer effort.

Cloud Functions is the primary way to run Node.js applications in GCP.

Their application contains event-driven code that they don't want to have to provision compute resources for.

3.Question 3
Why might a GCP customer choose to use Deployment Manager?

Deployment Manager is a version control system for your GCP infrastructure layout.

Deployment Manager is an infrastructure management system for GCP resources.

Deployment Manager is an infrastructure management system for Kubernetes pods.

Deployment Manager enforces maximum resource utilization and spending limits on your GCP resources.

4.Question 4
You want to define alerts on your GCP resources, such as when health checks fail. Which is the best GCP product to use?

Deployment Manager

Stackdriver Monitoring

Stackdriver Trace

Cloud Functions

Stackdriver Debugger

5.Question 5
Which statements are true about Stackdriver Logging? Choose all that are true (2 statements)

Stackdriver Logging requires the use of a third-party monitoring agent.

Stackdriver Logging lets you view logs from your applications, and filter and search on them.

Stackdriver Logging lets you define metrics based on your logs.

- [ ] Stackdriver Logging lets you define uptime checks.

- [ ] Stackdriver Logging requires that you store your logs in BigQuery or Cloud Storage.

Big Data and Machine Learning

1.Question 1
Name two use cases for Google Cloud Dataproc (Select 2 answers).

- [ ] Data mining and analysis in datasets of known size

- [ ] Manage datasets of unpredictable size

- [ ] Manage data that arrives in realtime

- [ ] Migrate on-premises Hadoop jobs to the cloud

2.Question 2
Name two use cases for Google Cloud Dataflow (Select 2 answers).

- [ ] **Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL)**

- [ ] **Orchestration**

- [ ] Manual resource management

- [ ] Reserved compute instances

3.Question 3
Name three use cases for the Google Cloud Machine Learning Platform (Select 3 answers).

- [ ] **Content personalization**
- [ ] Data preparation
- [ ] **Sentiment analysis**
- [ ] Query architecture
- [ ] **Fraud detection**

4.Question 4
Which statements are true about BigQuery? Choose all that are true (2 statements).

- [ ] **BigQuery lets you run fast SQL queries against large databases.**
- [ ] BigQuery is a good choice for online transaction processing.
- [ ] Once in BigQuery, data is not accessible from other GCP services.
- [ ] BigQuery requires that you provision database instances ahead of use.
- [ ] **BigQuery is a good choice for data analytics warehousing.**

5.Question 5
Name three use cases for Cloud Pub/Sub (Select 3 answers).

- [ ] **Analyzing streaming data**

Executing ad-hoc SQL queries

Storage of binary web content

Decoupling systems

Internet of Things applications

6.Question 6
What is TensorFlow?

A managed service for building data pipelines

An open-source software library that's useful for building machine learning applications

A hardware device designed to accelerate machine learning workloads

A managed service for building machine learning models

7.Question 7
What does the Cloud Natural Language API do?

It analyzes text to reveal its structure and meaning.

It extracts text in various languages from images.

It translates arbitrary strings into any supported language.

It performs sentiment analysis on audio and video content.

Summary and Review

1.Question 1

Which compute service lets customers run virtual machines that run on Google's infrastructure?

Cloud Functions

Kubernetes Engine

App Engine

Compute Engine

2.Question 2

Which compute service lets customers deploy their applications in containers that run in clusters on Google's infrastructure?

Cloud Functions

App Engine

Compute Engine

Kubernetes Engine

3.Question 3

Which compute service lets customers focus on their applications, leaving most infrastructure and provisioning to Google, while still offering various choices of runtime?

Cloud Functions

App Engine

Compute Engine

Kubernetes Engine

4.Question 4
Which compute service lets customers supply chunks of code, which get run on-demand in response to events, on infrastructure wholly managed by Google?

Cloud Functions

Compute Engine

Kubernetes Engine

App Engine

5.Question 5
For what kind of traffic would the regional load balancer be the first choice? Choose all that are correct (2 answers).

TCP traffic (non-SSL) on popular well-known port numbers

UDP traffic

TCP/SSL traffic on popular well-known port numbers

TCP traffic on arbitrary port numbers

6.Question 6

Choose a simple way to let a VPN into your Google VPC continue to work in spite of routing changes,

Direct Peering

Carrier Peering

Cloud Router

Dedicated Interconnect

7.Question 7
Which of these storage needs is best addressed by Cloud Datastore?

Structured objects, with transactions and SQL-like queries

Structured objects, with lookups based on a single key

Immutable binary objects

A relational database with SQL queries and horizontal scalability

8.Question 8
Which of these storage needs is best addressed by Cloud Spanner?

A relational database with SQL queries and horizontal scalability

Immutable binary objects

Structured objects, with transactions and SQL-like queries

Structured objects, with lookups based on a single key

9.Question 9
Which of these storage needs is best addressed by Cloud Bigtable?

Structured objects, with transactions and SQL-like queries

Structured objects, with lookups based on a single key

Immutable binary objects

A relational database with SQL queries and horizontal scalability

10.Question 10
Which of these storage needs is best addressed by Cloud Storage?

Structured objects, with transactions and SQL-like queries

A relational database with SQL queries and horizontal scalability

Immutable binary objects

Structured objects, with lookups based on a single key