Question 1

tb.564416.01.020
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium

A user prefers services that require minimal set up; why would you recommend Cloud Storage, App Engine, and Cloud Functions?

- A. They are charged only by time.
- B. They are serverless.
- C. They require a user to configure virtual machines.
- D. They can only run applications written in Go.

Rationale

A. They are charged only by time.

All three services are serverless, so the user does not need to configure virtual machines; therefore, option B is correct. Cloud Storage is charged based on time and size of data stored. App Engine Standard and Cloud Functions are not restricted to just the Go language.

Rationale

B. They are serverless.

All three services are serverless, so the user does not need to configure virtual machines; therefore, option B is correct. Cloud Storage is charged based on time and size of data stored. App Engine Standard and Cloud Functions are not restricted to just the Go language.

Rationale

C. They require a user to configure virtual machines.

All three services are serverless, so the user does not need to configure virtual machines; therefore, option B is correct. Cloud Storage is charged based on time and size of data stored. App Engine Standard and Cloud Functions are not restricted to just the Go language.

Rationale

D. They can only run applications written in Go.

All three services are serverless, so the user does not need to configure virtual machines; therefore, option B is correct. Cloud Storage is charged based on time and size of data stored. App Engine Standard and Cloud Functions are not restricted to just the Go language.

Question 2

tb.564416.01.003
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium
You need serverless computing for file processing and running the backend of a website, which two products can you choose from Google Cloud Platform?

- A. Kubernetes Engine and Compute Engine
- B. App Engine and Cloud Functions
- C. Cloud Functions and Compute Engine
- D. Cloud Functions and Kubernetes Engine

Rationale

A. Kubernetes Engine and Compute Engine
App Engine is a serverless platform for running applications, while Cloud Functions is a service for executing short-running functions in response to events. Kubernetes Engine is a managed cluster service, and both Kubernetes Engine and Compute Engine require you to configure servers.

Rationale

B. App Engine and Cloud Functions
App Engine is a serverless platform for running applications, while Cloud Functions is a service for executing short-running functions in response to events. Kubernetes Engine is a managed cluster service, and both Kubernetes Engine and Compute Engine require you to configure servers.

Rationale

C. Cloud Functions and Compute Engine
App Engine is a serverless platform for running applications, while Cloud Functions is a service for executing short-running functions in response to events. Kubernetes Engine is a managed cluster service, and both Kubernetes Engine and Compute Engine require you to configure servers.

Rationale

D. Cloud Functions and Kubernetes Engine

App Engine is a serverless platform for running applications, while Cloud Functions is a service for executing short-running functions in response to events. Kubernetes Engine is a managed cluster service, and both Kubernetes Engine and Compute Engine require you to configure servers.

Question 3

tb.564416.01.004

Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform

Difficulty: hard

You have been asked to design a storage system for a web application that allows users to upload large data files to be analyzed by a business intelligence workflow. The files should be stored in a high-availability storage system. File system functionality is not required. Which storage system in Google Cloud Platform should be used?

- A. Block storage
- B. Object storage
- C. Cache
- D. Network File System

Rationale

A. Block storage

Object storage, like Cloud Storage, provides redundantly stored objects without limits on the amount of data you can store, which makes option B correct. Since file system functionality is not required, option D is not a good option. Block storage could be used, but you would have to manage your own replication to ensure high availability. Caches are transient, in-memory storage and are not high-availability, persistent storage systems.

Rationale

B. Object storage

Object storage, like Cloud Storage, provides redundantly stored objects without limits on the amount of data you can store, which makes option B correct. Since file system functionality is not required, option D is not a good option. Block storage could be used, but you would have to manage your own replication to ensure high availability. Caches are transient, in-memory storage and are not high-availability, persistent storage systems.

Rationale

C. Cache

Object storage, like Cloud Storage, provides redundantly stored objects without limits on the amount of data you can store, which makes option B correct. Since file system functionality is not required, option D is not a good option. Block storage could be used, but you would

have to manage your own replication to ensure high availability. Caches are transient, in-memory storage and are not high-availability, persistent storage systems.

Rationale

D. Network File System

Object storage, like Cloud Storage, provides redundantly stored objects without limits on the amount of data you can store, which makes option B correct. Since file system functionality is not required, option D is not a good option. Block storage could be used, but you would have to manage your own replication to ensure high availability. Caches are transient, in-memory storage and are not high-availability, persistent storage systems.

Question 4

tb.564416.01.015
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium

You've been advised by a colleague to use a cache with your database application to address one of several issues with your application. How will this affect your application?

- A. A cache improves the execution of client-side JavaScript.
- B. A cache will continue to store data even if power is lost, improving availability.
- C. Caches can get out of sync with the system of truth.
- D. Using a cache will reduce latency, since retrieving from a cache is faster than retrieving from SSDs or HDDs.

Rationale

A. A cache improves the execution of client-side JavaScript.

Caches use memory, and that makes them the fastest storage type for reading data, so option D is right. Caches are datastores on the backend of distributed systems, not the clients. A cache would have no effect on client side JavaScript execution. Caches do not store data in a cache if power is lost; the data would have to be reloaded. Caches can get out of sync with the system of truth because the system of truth could be updated, but the cache may not be updated. Caches have faster read times than SSDs and HDDs.

Rationale

B. A cache will continue to store data even if power is lost, improving availability.

Caches use memory, and that makes them the fastest storage type for reading data, so option D is right. Caches are datastores on the backend of distributed systems, not the clients. A cache would have no effect on client side JavaScript execution. Caches do not store data in a cache if power is lost; the data would have to be reloaded. Caches can get out of sync with the system of truth because the system of truth could be updated, but the cache may not be updated. Caches have faster read times than SSDs and HDDs.

Rationale

C. Caches can get out of sync with the system of truth.

Caches use memory, and that makes them the fastest storage type for reading data, so option D is right. Caches are datastores on the backend of distributed systems, not the clients. A cache would have no effect on client side JavaScript execution. Caches do not store data in

a cache if power is lost; the data would have to be reloaded. Caches can get out of sync with the system of truth because the system of truth could be updated, but the cache may not be updated. Caches have faster read times than SSDs and HDDs.

Rationale

D. Using a cache will reduce latency, since retrieving from a cache is faster than retrieving from SSDs or HDDs.

Caches use memory, and that makes them the fastest storage type for reading data, so option D is right. Caches are datastores on the backend of distributed systems, not the clients. A cache would have no effect on client side JavaScript execution. Caches do not store data in a cache if power is lost; the data would have to be reloaded. Caches can get out of sync with the system of truth because the system of truth could be updated, but the cache may not be updated. Caches have faster read times than SSDs and HDDs.

Question 5

tb.564416.01.019
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium
You are deploying a new relational database to support a web application. Which type of storage system would you use to store data files of the database?

- A. Object storage
- B. Data storage
- C. Block storage
- D. Cache

Rationale

A. Object storage
Database require persistent storage on block devices. Object storage does not provide data block or file system storage, making option C the correct answer. Data storage is not a type of storage system. Caches are often used with databases to improve read performance, but they are volatile and are not suitable for persistently storing data files.

Rationale

B. Data storage
Database require persistent storage on block devices. Object storage does not provide data block or file system storage, making option C the correct answer. Data storage is not a type of storage system. Caches are often used with databases to improve read performance, but they are volatile and are not suitable for persistently storing data files.

Rationale

C. Block storage
Database require persistent storage on block devices. Object storage does not provide data block or file system storage, making option C the correct answer. Data storage is not a type of storage system. Caches are often used with databases to improve read performance, but they are volatile and are not suitable for persistently storing data files.

Rationale

D. Cache

Database require persistent storage on block devices. Object storage does not provide data block or file system storage, making option C the correct answer. Data storage is not a type of storage system. Caches are often used with databases to improve read performance, but they are volatile and are not suitable for persistently storing data files.

Question 6

tb.564416.01.013
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: easy
Cloud Filestore is based on what file system technology?

- A. Network File System (NFS)
- B. XFS
- C. EXT4
- D. ReiserFS

Rationale

A. Network File System (NFS)
Option A is correct; Cloud Filestore is based on Network Filesystem (NSF), which is a distributed file management system. The other options are file systems supported by Linux but are not the foundation of Cloud Filestore.

Rationale

B. XFS
Option A is correct; Cloud Filestore is based on Network Filesystem (NSF), which is a distributed file management system. The other options are file systems supported by Linux but are not the foundation of Cloud Filestore.

Rationale

C. EXT4
Option A is correct; Cloud Filestore is based on Network Filesystem (NSF), which is a distributed file management system. The other options are file systems supported by Linux but are not the foundation of Cloud Filestore.

Rationale

D. ReiserFS

Option A is correct; Cloud Filestore is based on Network Filesystem (NSF), which is a distributed file management system. The other options are file systems supported by Linux but are not the foundation of Cloud Filestore.

Question 7

tb.564416.01.017
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium
What is not a characteristic of specialized services in Google Cloud Platform?

- A. They are serverless; you do not need to configure servers or clusters.
- B. They provide a specific function, such as translating text or analyzing images.
- C. They require monitoring by the user.
- D. They provide an API to access the functionality of the service.

Rationale

A. They are serverless; you do not need to configure servers or clusters.
Specialized services are monitored by Google so users do not have to monitor them; therefore, option C is correct. Specialized services provide a specific compute functionality but do not require the user to configure any resources. They also provide APIs.

Rationale

B. They provide a specific function, such as translating text or analyzing images.
Specialized services are monitored by Google so users do not have to monitor them; therefore, option C is correct. Specialized services provide a specific compute functionality but do not require the user to configure any resources. They also provide APIs.

Rationale

C. They require monitoring by the user.
Specialized services are monitored by Google so users do not have to monitor them; therefore, option C is correct. Specialized services provide a specific compute functionality but do not require the user to configure any resources. They also provide APIs.

Rationale

D. They provide an API to access the functionality of the service.

Specialized services are monitored by Google so users do not have to monitor them; therefore, option C is correct. Specialized services provide a specific compute functionality but do not require the user to configure any resources. They also provide APIs.

Question 8

tb.564416.01.014
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: easy
When setting up a network in GCP, your network and the resources in it are treated as what?

- (●) A. Virtual private cloud
- ( ) B. Subdomain
- ( ) C. Cluster
- ( ) D. None of the above

Rationale

A. Virtual private cloud

When you create a network, it is treated as a virtual private cloud, which makes option A correct. Resources are added to the VPC and not accessible outside the VPC unless you explicitly configure them to be. A subdomain is related to web domains and not related to GPC network configuration. Clusters, such as Kubernetes clusters, may be in your network, but are not a characteristic of the network.

Rationale

B. Subdomain

When you create a network, it is treated as a virtual private cloud, which makes option A correct. Resources are added to the VPC and not accessible outside the VPC unless you explicitly configure them to be. A subdomain is related to web domains and not related to GPC network configuration. Clusters, such as Kubernetes clusters, may be in your network, but are not a characteristic of the network.

Rationale

C. Cluster

When you create a network, it is treated as a virtual private cloud, which makes option A correct. Resources are added to the VPC and not accessible outside the VPC unless you explicitly configure them to be. A subdomain is related to web domains and not related to GPC network configuration. Clusters, such as Kubernetes clusters, may be in your network, but are not a characteristic of the network.

Rationale

D. None of the above

When you create a network, it is treated as a virtual private cloud, which makes option A correct. Resources are added to the VPC and not accessible outside the VPC unless you explicitly configure them to be. A subdomain is related to web domains and not related to GPC network configuration. Clusters, such as Kubernetes clusters, may be in your network, but are not a characteristic of the network.

Question 9

tb.564416.01.009
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: easy
The unit per minute cost of a virtual server is based on what?

- A. The time of day the virtual machine is run
- B. The characteristics of the server
- C. The application you run
- D. None of the above

Rationale

A. The time of day the virtual machine is run
The characteristics of the server, such as the number of virtual servers, the amount of memory, and the region where you run the virtual machine, influence the cost, so option B is correct. Time of day is not a factor nor is the type of application you run on the virtual machine.

Rationale

B. The characteristics of the server
The characteristics of the server, such as the number of virtual servers, the amount of memory, and the region where you run the virtual machine, influence the cost, so option B is correct. Time of day is not a factor nor is the type of application you run on the virtual machine.

Rationale

C. The application you run
The characteristics of the server, such as the number of virtual servers, the amount of memory, and the region where you run the virtual machine, influence the cost, so option B is correct. Time of day is not a factor nor is the type of application you run on the virtual machine.

Rationale

D. None of the above

The characteristics of the server, such as the number of virtual servers, the amount of memory, and the region where you run the virtual machine, influence the cost, so option B is correct. Time of day is not a factor nor is the type of application you run on the virtual machine.

Question 10

tb.564416.01.016
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium
Why can cloud providers offer elastic resource allocation?

- A. Cloud providers can take resources from lower-priority customers and give them to higher-priority customers.
- B. Extensive resources and the ability to quickly shift resources between customers enables public cloud providers to offer elastic resource allocation more efficiently than can be done in smaller data centers.
- C. They charge more the more resources you use.
- D. They don't.

Rationale

A. Cloud providers can take resources from lower-priority customers and give them to higher-priority customers.
Option B is correct; cloud providers have large capacity and can quickly allocate those resources to different customers. With a mix of customers and workloads, they can optimize the allocation of resources. Option A is incorrect; cloud providers do not take resources from one customer to give them to another with the exception of preemptible instances. Option C is incorrect; cloud providers usually offer discounts for increased use.

Rationale

B. Extensive resources and the ability to quickly shift resources between customers enables public cloud providers to offer elastic resource allocation more efficiently than can be done in smaller data centers.
Option B is correct; cloud providers have large capacity and can quickly allocate those resources to different customers. With a mix of customers and workloads, they can optimize the allocation of resources. Option A is incorrect; cloud providers do not take resources from one customer to give them to another with the exception of preemptible instances. Option C is incorrect; cloud providers usually offer discounts for increased use.

Rationale

C. They charge more the more resources you use.
Option B is correct; cloud providers have large capacity and can quickly allocate those resources to different customers. With a mix of customers and workloads, they can optimize the allocation of resources. Option A is incorrect; cloud providers do not take resources from

one customer to give them to another with the exception of preemptible instances. Option C is incorrect; cloud providers usually offer discounts for increased use.

Rationale

D. They don't.

Option B is correct; cloud providers have large capacity and can quickly allocate those resources to different customers. With a mix of customers and workloads, they can optimize the allocation of resources. Option A is incorrect; cloud providers do not take resources from one customer to give them to another with the exception of preemptible instances. Option C is incorrect; cloud providers usually offer discounts for increased use.

Question 11

tb.564416.01.018
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium

Your client's transactions must access a drive attached to a virtual machine that allows for random access to parts of files. What kind of storage does the attached drive provide?

- A. Object storage
- B. Block storage
- C. NoSQL storage
- D. Only SSD storage

Rationale

A. Object storage

Attached drives are block storage devices. Cloud Storage is the object storage service and does not attach directly to a virtual machine. NoSQL is a type of database, not a storage system. Attached drives may be either SSD or hard drives.

Rationale

B. Block storage

Attached drives are block storage devices. Cloud Storage is the object storage service and does not attach directly to a virtual machine. NoSQL is a type of database, not a storage system. Attached drives may be either SSD or hard drives.

Rationale

C. NoSQL storage

Attached drives are block storage devices. Cloud Storage is the object storage service and does not attach directly to a virtual machine. NoSQL is a type of database, not a storage system. Attached drives may be either SSD or hard drives.

Rationale

D. Only SSD storage

Attached drives are block storage devices. Cloud Storage is the object storage service and does not attach directly to a virtual machine. NoSQL is a type of database, not a storage system. Attached drives may be either SSD or hard drives.

Question 12

tb.564416.01.006
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium
You have been asked to set up network security in a virtual private cloud. Your company wants to have multiple subnetworks and limit traffic between the subnetworks. Which network security control would you use to control the flow of traffic between subnets?

- A. Identity access management
- B. Router
- C. Firewall
- D. IP address table

Rationale

A. Identity access management
Firewalls in Google Cloud Platform are software-defined network controls that limit the flow of traffic into and out of a network or subnetwork, so option C is the correct answer. Routers are used to move traffic to appropriate destinations on the network. Identity access management is used for authenticating and authorizing users; it is not relevant to network controls between subnetworks. IP address tables are not a security control.

Rationale

B. Router
Firewalls in Google Cloud Platform are software-defined network controls that limit the flow of traffic into and out of a network or subnetwork, so option C is the correct answer. Routers are used to move traffic to appropriate destinations on the network. Identity access management is used for authenticating and authorizing users; it is not relevant to network controls between subnetworks. IP address tables are not a security control.

Rationale

C. Firewall
Firewalls in Google Cloud Platform are software-defined network controls that limit the flow of traffic into and out of a network or subnetwork, so option C is the correct answer. Routers are used to move traffic to appropriate destinations on the network. Identity access

management is used for authenticating and authorizing users; it is not relevant to network controls between subnetworks. IP address tables are not a security control.

Rationale

D. IP address table

Firewalls in Google Cloud Platform are software-defined network controls that limit the flow of traffic into and out of a network or subnetwork, so option C is the correct answer. Routers are used to move traffic to appropriate destinations on the network. Identity access management is used for authenticating and authorizing users; it is not relevant to network controls between subnetworks. IP address tables are not a security control.

Question 13

tb.564416.01.007
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium
When you create a machine learning service to identify text in an image, what type of servers should you choose to manage compute resources?

- A. Virtual machines
- B. Clusters of virtual machines
- C. No servers; specialized services are serverless
- D. Virtual machines running Linux only

Rationale

A. Virtual machines
Option C is correct because specialized services in Google Cloud Platform are serverless. Google manages the compute resources used by the services. There is no need for a user to allocate or monitor virtual machines.

Rationale

B. Clusters of virtual machines
Option C is correct because specialized services in Google Cloud Platform are serverless. Google manages the compute resources used by the services. There is no need for a user to allocate or monitor virtual machines.

Rationale

C. No servers; specialized services are serverless
Option C is correct because specialized services in Google Cloud Platform are serverless. Google manages the compute resources used by the services. There is no need for a user to allocate or monitor virtual machines.

Rationale

D. Virtual machines running Linux only

Option C is correct because specialized services in Google Cloud Platform are serverless. Google manages the compute resources used by the services. There is no need for a user to allocate or monitor virtual machines.

Question 14

tb.564416.01.002
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: easy
If you use a cluster that is managed by a cloud provider, which of these will be managed for you by the cloud provider?

- A. Monitoring
- B. Networking
- C. Some security management tasks
- D. All of the above

Rationale

A. Monitoring
When using managed clusters, the cloud provider will monitor the health of nodes in the cluster, set up networking between nodes in the cluster, and configure firewall and other security controls.

Rationale

B. Networking
When using managed clusters, the cloud provider will monitor the health of nodes in the cluster, set up networking between nodes in the cluster, and configure firewall and other security controls.

Rationale

C. Some security management tasks
When using managed clusters, the cloud provider will monitor the health of nodes in the cluster, set up networking between nodes in the cluster, and configure firewall and other security controls.

Rationale

D. All of the above

When using managed clusters, the cloud provider will monitor the health of nodes in the cluster, set up networking between nodes in the cluster, and configure firewall and other security controls.

Question 15

tb.564416.01.011
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium

You have to run a number of services to support an application. Which of the following is a good deployment model?

- A. Run on a large, single virtual machine
- B. Use containers in a managed cluster
- C. Use two large virtual machines, making one of them read only
- D. Use a small virtual machine for all services and increase the size of the VM when CPU utilization exceeds 90 percent

Rationale

A. Run on a large, single virtual machine

Containers give the most flexibility for using the resources of a cluster efficiently and orchestration platforms reduce the operations overhead, which makes option B correct. Running in a single cluster is not recommended because if the server fails, all services will be down. Using two virtual machines with one read-only is not useful. Read-only servers are sometimes used with databases, but there was no mention of databases in the question. Using a small virtual machine and upgrading when it is no longer able to keep up with the workload delivers poor-quality service to users and should be avoided.

Rationale

B. Use containers in a managed cluster

Containers give the most flexibility for using the resources of a cluster efficiently and orchestration platforms reduce the operations overhead, which makes option B correct. Running in a single cluster is not recommended because if the server fails, all services will be down. Using two virtual machines with one read-only is not useful. Read-only servers are sometimes used with databases, but there was no mention of databases in the question. Using a small virtual machine and upgrading when it is no longer able to keep up with the workload delivers poor-quality service to users and should be avoided.

Rationale

C. Use two large virtual machines, making one of them read only

Containers give the most flexibility for using the resources of a cluster efficiently and orchestration platforms reduce the operations overhead, which makes option B correct. Running in a single cluster is not recommended because if the server fails, all services will be down.

Using two virtual machines with one read-only is not useful. Read-only servers are sometimes used with databases, but there was no mention of databases in the question. Using a small virtual machine and upgrading when it is no longer able to keep up with the workload delivers poor-quality service to users and should be avoided.

Rationale

D. Use a small virtual machine for all services and increase the size of the VM when CPU utilization exceeds 90 percent

Containers give the most flexibility for using the resources of a cluster efficiently and orchestration platforms reduce the operations overhead, which makes option B correct. Running in a single cluster is not recommended because if the server fails, all services will be down. Using two virtual machines with one read-only is not useful. Read-only servers are sometimes used with databases, but there was no mention of databases in the question. Using a small virtual machine and upgrading when it is no longer able to keep up with the workload delivers poor-quality service to users and should be avoided.

Question 16

tb.564416.01.008

Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform

Difficulty: medium

Investing in servers for extended periods of time, such as committing to use servers for three to five years, works well when?

- A. A company is just starting up
- B. A company can accurately predict server need for an extended period of time
- C. A company has a fixed IT budget
- D. A company has a variable IT budget

Rationale

A. A company is just starting up

Option B is correct; investing in servers works well when an organization can accurately predict the number of servers and other equipment it will need for an extended period and can utilize that equipment consistently. Startups are not established businesses with histories that can guide expected needs in three to five years. It does not matter if a budget is fixed or variable; investing in servers should be based on demand for server capacity.

Rationale

B. A company can accurately predict server need for an extended period of time

Option B is correct; investing in servers works well when an organization can accurately predict the number of servers and other equipment it will need for an extended period and can utilize that equipment consistently. Startups are not established businesses with histories that can guide expected needs in three to five years. It does not matter if a budget is fixed or variable; investing in servers should be based on demand for server capacity.

Rationale

C. A company has a fixed IT budget

Option B is correct; investing in servers works well when an organization can accurately predict the number of servers and other equipment it will need for an extended period and can utilize that equipment consistently. Startups are not established businesses with histories that can guide expected needs in three to five years. It does not matter if a budget is fixed or variable; investing in servers should be based on demand for server capacity.

Rationale

D. A company has a variable IT budget

Option B is correct; investing in servers works well when an organization can accurately predict the number of servers and other equipment it will need for an extended period and can utilize that equipment consistently. Startups are not established businesses with histories that can guide expected needs in three to five years. It does not matter if a budget is fixed or variable; investing in servers should be based on demand for server capacity.

Question 17

tb.564416.01.012

Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform

Difficulty: easy

You have created a virtual machine. Which of the following system administration operations are you allowed to perform on it?

- A. Configure the file system
- B. Patch operating system software
- C. Change file and directory permissions
- D. All of the above

Rationale

A. Configure the file system

All of the operations are available to a system administrator after creating a virtual machine, so option D is correct.

Rationale

B. Patch operating system software

All of the operations are available to a system administrator after creating a virtual machine, so option D is correct.

Rationale

C. Change file and directory permissions

All of the operations are available to a system administrator after creating a virtual machine, so option D is correct.

Rationale

D. All of the above

All of the operations are available to a system administrator after creating a virtual machine, so option D is correct.

Question 18

tb.564416.01.010
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: medium
You plan to use Cloud Vision to analyze images and extract text seen in the image. You plan to process between 1,000 and 2,500 images per hour. How many virtual machines should you allocate to meet peak demand?

- A. 1
- B. 10
- C. 25
- D. None; Cloud Vision is a serverless service.

Rationale

A. 1
Cloud Vision is one of Google Cloud Platform's specialized services. Users of the service do not need to configure any virtual machines to use the service.

Rationale

B. 10
Cloud Vision is one of Google Cloud Platform's specialized services. Users of the service do not need to configure any virtual machines to use the service.

Rationale

C. 25
Cloud Vision is one of Google Cloud Platform's specialized services. Users of the service do not need to configure any virtual machines to use the service.

Rationale

D. None; Cloud Vision is a serverless service.

Cloud Vision is one of Google Cloud Platform's specialized services. Users of the service do not need to configure any virtual machines to use the service.

Question 19

tb.564416.01.001
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: easy
What is the fundamental unit of computing in cloud computing?

- A. Physical server
- B. Virtual machine
- C. Block
- D. Subnet

Rationale

A. Physical server
The basic unit for purchasing computing resources is the virtual machine. A physical server underlies virtual machines, but the resources of a physical server are allocated to virtual machines. Blocks and subnets are not relevant to the fundamental unit of computing.

Rationale

B. Virtual machine
The basic unit for purchasing computing resources is the virtual machine. A physical server underlies virtual machines, but the resources of a physical server are allocated to virtual machines. Blocks and subnets are not relevant to the fundamental unit of computing.

Rationale

C. Block
The basic unit for purchasing computing resources is the virtual machine. A physical server underlies virtual machines, but the resources of a physical server are allocated to virtual machines. Blocks and subnets are not relevant to the fundamental unit of computing.

Rationale

D. Subnet

The basic unit for purchasing computing resources is the virtual machine. A physical server underlies virtual machines, but the resources of a physical server are allocated to virtual machines. Blocks and subnets are not relevant to the fundamental unit of computing.

Question 20

tb.564416.01.005
Lesson Reference: Chapter 1: Overview of Google Cloud Platform
Difficulty: easy
All block storage systems use what block size?

- A. 4 KB
- B. 8 KB
- C. 16 KB
- D. Block size can vary.

Rationale

A. 4 KB
Block sizes in a block storage system can vary; therefore, option D is the correct answer. Block size is established when a file system is created. 4 KB block sizes are commonly used in Linux.

Rationale

B. 8 KB
Block sizes in a block storage system can vary; therefore, option D is the correct answer. Block size is established when a file system is created. 4 KB block sizes are commonly used in Linux.

Rationale

C. 16 KB
Block sizes in a block storage system can vary; therefore, option D is the correct answer. Block size is established when a file system is created. 4 KB block sizes are commonly used in Linux.

Rationale

D. Block size can vary.

Block sizes in a block storage system can vary; therefore, option D is the correct answer. Block size is established when a file system is created. 4 KB block sizes are commonly used in Linux.