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Number: GoogleCloudArchitect

Passing Score: 800

Time Limit: 120 min



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Google Certified Professional – Cloud Architect (English)

Testlet 1

Company Overview

Mountkirk Games makes online, session-based, multiplayer games for the most popular mobile platforms.

Company Background

Mountkirk Games builds all of their games with some server-side integration, and has historically used cloud providers to lease physical servers. A few of their games were more popular than expected, and they had problems scaling their application servers, MySQL databases, and analytics tools. Mountkirk's current model is to write game statistics to files and send them through an ETL tool that loads them into a centralized MySQL database for reporting.

Solution Concept

Mountkirk Games is building a new game, which they expect to be very popular. They plan to deploy the game's backend on Google Compute Engine so they can capture streaming metrics, run intensive analytics, and take advantage of its autoscaling server environment and integrate with a managed NoSQL database.

Technical Requirements

Requirements for Game Backend Platform

1. Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity
2. Connect to a managed NoSQL database service
3. Run customize Linux distro

Requirements for Game Analytics Platform

1. Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity
2. Process incoming data on the fly directly from the game servers
3. Process data that arrives late because of slow mobile networks
4. Allow SQL queries to access at least 10 TB of historical data
5. Process files that are regularly uploaded by users' mobile devices
6. Use only fully managed services

CEO Statement

Our last successful game did not scale well with our previous cloud provider, resulting in lower user adoption and affecting the game's reputation. Our investors want more key performance indicators (KPIs) to evaluate the speed and stability of the game, as well as other metrics that provide deeper insight into usage patterns so we can adapt the game to target users.

CTO Statement

Our current technology stack cannot provide the scale we need, so we want to replace MySQL and move to an environment that provides autoscaling, low latency load balancing, and frees us up from managing physical servers.

CFO Statement

We are not capturing enough user demographic data, usage metrics, and other KPIs. As a result, we do not engage the right users, we are not confident that our marketing is targeting the right users, and we are not selling enough premium Blast-Ups inside the games, which dramatically impacts our revenue.

QUESTION 1

Mountkirk Games wants you to design their new testing strategy. How should the test coverage differ from their existing backends on the other platforms?

- A. Tests should scale well beyond the prior approaches
- B. Unit tests are no longer required, only end-to-end tests
- C. Tests should be applied after the release is in the production environment
- D. Tests should include directly testing the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) infrastructure

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

From Scenario:

A few of their games were more popular than expected, and they had problems scaling their application servers, MySQL databases, and analytics tools.

Requirements for Game Analytics Platform include: Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity

QUESTION 2

Mountkirk Games has deployed their new backend on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You want to create a thorough testing process for new versions of the backend before they are released to the public. You want the testing environment to scale in an economical way. How should you design the process?



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- A. Create a scalable environment in GCP for simulating production load
- B. Use the existing infrastructure to test the GCP-based backend at scale
- C. Build stress tests into each component of your application using resources internal to GCP to simulate load

D. Create a set of static environments in GCP to test different levels of load – for example, high, medium, and low

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

From scenario: Requirements for Game Backend Platform

1. Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity
2. Connect to a managed NoSQL database service
3. Run customize Linux distro

QUESTION 3

Mountkirk Games wants to set up a continuous delivery pipeline. Their architecture includes many small services that they want to be able to update and roll back quickly. Mountkirk Games has the following requirements:

- Services are deployed redundantly across multiple regions in the US and Europe
- Only frontend services are exposed on the public internet
- They can provide a single frontend IP for their fleet of services
- Deployment artifacts are immutable

Which set of products should they use?

- A. Google Cloud Storage, Google Cloud Dataflow, Google Compute Engine
- B. Google Cloud Storage, Google App Engine, Google Network Load Balancer
- C. Google Kubernetes Registry, Google Container Engine, Google HTTP(S) Load Balancer
- D. Google Cloud Functions, Google Cloud Pub/Sub, Google Cloud Deployment Manager

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Google Cloud Functions is a serverless environment to build and connect cloud services.

Google Cloud Pub/Sub brings the scalability, flexibility, and reliability of enterprise message-oriented middleware to the cloud. By providing many-to-many, asynchronous messaging that decouples senders and receivers, it allows for secure and highly available communication between independently written applications. Google Cloud Pub/Sub delivers low-latency, durable messaging that helps developers quickly integrate systems hosted on the Google Cloud Platform

and externally.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Cloud Dataflow is a fully-managed service for transforming and enriching data in stream (real time) and batch (historical) modes.

C: Store your private Docker container images on Cloud Platform for fast, scalable retrieval and deployment. Container Registry is a private Docker repository that works with popular continuous delivery systems. It runs on Cloud Platform to provide consistent uptime on an infrastructure protected by Google's security. You pay only for storage and internet egress you use, there is no per-image fee.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/>
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/ansible-with-spinnaker-tutorial>
<http://blog.armory.io/what-is-immutable-infrastructure/>
<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/load-balancing/http/>

QUESTION 4

Mountkirk Games' gaming servers are not automatically scaling properly. Last month, they rolled out a new feature, which suddenly became very popular. A record number of users are trying to use the service, but many of them are getting 503 errors and very slow response times. What should they investigate first?

- A. Verify that the database is online
- B. Verify that the project quota hasn't been exceeded
- C. Verify that the new feature code did not introduce any performance bugs
- D. Verify that the load-testing team is not running their tool against production

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: 503 is service unavailable error. If the database was online everyone would get the 503 error.

QUESTION 5

Mountkirk Games needs to create a repeatable and configurable mechanism for deploying isolated application environments. Developers and testers can access each other's environments and resources, but they cannot access staging or production resources. The staging environment needs access to some services from production.

What should you do to isolate development environments from staging and production?

- A. Create a project for development and test and another for staging and production
- B. Create a network for development and test and another for staging and production

- C. Create one subnetwork for development and another for staging and production
- D. Create one project for development, a second for staging and a third for production

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/go/creating-separate-dev-environments>

Testlet 1

Company Overview

TerramEarth manufactures heavy equipment for the mining and agricultural industries: about 80% of their business is from mining and 20% from agriculture. They currently have over 500 dealers and service centers in 100 countries. Their mission is to build products that make their customers more productive.

Company background

TerramEarth was formed in 1946, when several small, family owned companies combined to retool after World War II. The company cares about their employees and customers and considers them to be extended members of their family.

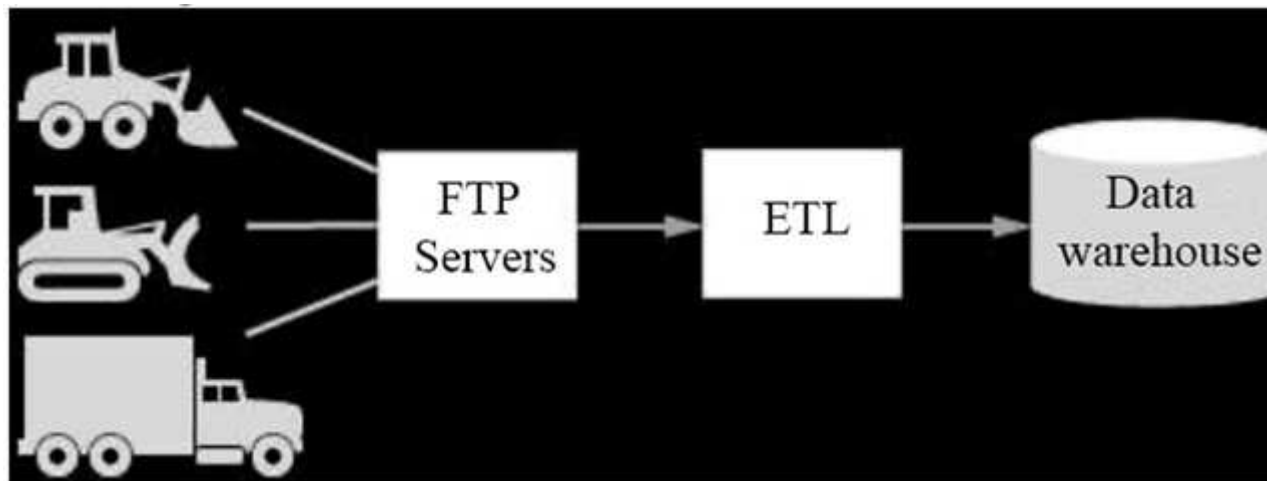
TerramEarth is proud of their ability to innovate on their core products and find new markets as their customers' needs change. For the past 20 years, trends in the industry have been largely toward increasing productivity by using larger vehicles with a human operator.

Solution Concept

There are 20 million TerramEarth vehicles in operation that collect 120 fields of data per second. Data is stored locally on the vehicle and can be accessed for analysis when a vehicle is serviced. The data is downloaded via a maintenance port. This same port can be used to adjust operational parameters, allowing the vehicles to be upgraded in the field with new computing modules.

Approximately 200,000 vehicles are connected to a cellular network, allowing TerramEarth to collect data directly. At a rate of 120 fields of data per second with 22 hours of operation per day, Terram Earth collects a total of about 9 TB/day from these connected vehicles.

Existing Technical Environment



TerramEarth's existing architecture is composed of Linux-based systems that reside in a data center. These systems gzip CSV files from the field and upload via FTP, transform and aggregate them, and place the data in their data warehouse. Because this process takes time, aggregated reports are based on data that is 3 weeks old.

With this data, TerramEarth has been able to preemptively stock replacement parts and reduce unplanned downtime of their vehicles by 60%. However, because the data is stale, some customers are without their vehicles for up to 4 weeks while they wait for replacement parts.

Business Requirements

- Decrease unplanned vehicle downtime to less than 1 week, without increasing the cost of carrying surplus inventory
- Support the dealer network with more data on how their customers use their equipment to better position new products and services
- Have the ability to partner with different companies – especially with seed and fertilizer suppliers in the fast-growing agricultural business – to create compelling joint offerings for their customers.

CEO Statement

We have been successful in capitalizing on the trend toward larger vehicles to increase the productivity of our customers. Technological change is occurring rapidly, and TerramEarth has taken advantage of connected devices technology to provide our customers with better services, such as our intelligent farming equipment. With this technology, we have been able to increase farmers' yields by 25%, by using past trends to adjust how our vehicles operate. These advances have led to the rapid growth of our agricultural product line, which we expect will generate 50% of our revenues by 2020.

CTO Statement

Our competitive advantage has always been in the manufacturing process, with our ability to build better vehicles for lower cost than our competitors. However, new products with different approaches are constantly being developed, and I'm concerned that we lack the skills to undergo the next wave of transformations in our industry. Unfortunately, our CEO doesn't take technology obsolescence seriously and he considers the many new companies in our industry to be niche players. My goals are to build our skills while addressing immediate market needs through incremental innovations.

QUESTION 1

Your development team has created a structured API to retrieve vehicle data. They want to allow third parties to develop tools for dealerships that use this vehicle event data. You want to support delegated authorization against this data.

What should you do?

- A. Build or leverage an OAuth-compatible access control system
- B. Build SAML 2.0 SSO compatibility into your authentication system
- C. Restrict data access based on the source IP address of the partner systems
- D. Create secondary credentials for each dealer that can be given to the trusted third party

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Delegate application authorization with OAuth2

Cloud Platform APIs support OAuth 2.0, and scopes provide granular authorization over the methods that are supported. Cloud Platform supports both service-account and user-account OAuth, also called three-legged OAuth.

References: https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate_application_authorization_with_oauth2
<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/go/authorizing-apps>

QUESTION 2

TerramEarth plans to connect all 20 million vehicles in the field to the cloud. This increases the volume to 20 million 600 byte records a second for 40 TB an hour.

How should you design the data ingestion?

- A. Vehicles write data directly to GCS
- B. Vehicles write data directly to Google Cloud Pub/Sub
- C. Vehicles stream data directly to Google BigQuery
- D. Vehicles continue to write data using the existing system (FTP)

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Streamed data is available for real-time analysis within a few seconds of the first streaming insertion into a table.

Instead of using a job to load data into BigQuery, you can choose to stream your data into BigQuery one record at a time by using the `tabledata().insertAll()` method. This approach enables querying data without the delay of running a load job.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/streaming-data-into-bigquery>

QUESTION 3

You analyzed TerramEarth's business requirement to reduce downtime, and found that they can achieve a majority of time saving by reducing customer's wait time for parts. You decided to focus on reduction of the 3 weeks aggregate reporting time.

Which modifications to the company's processes should you recommend?

- A. Migrate from CSV to binary format, migrate from FTP to SFTP transport, and develop machine learning analysis of metrics
- B. Migrate from FTP to streaming transport, migrate from CSV to binary format, and develop machine learning analysis of metrics
- C. Increase fleet cellular connectivity to 80%, migrate from FTP to streaming transport, and develop machine learning analysis of metrics
- D. Migrate from FTP to SFTP transport, develop machine learning analysis of metrics, and increase dealer local inventory by a fixed factor

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Avro binary format is the preferred format for loading compressed data. Avro data is faster to load because the data can be read in parallel, even when the data blocks are compressed.

Cloud Storage supports streaming transfers with the gsutil tool or boto library, based on HTTP chunked transfer encoding. Streaming data lets you stream data to and from your Cloud Storage account as soon as it becomes available without requiring that the data be first saved to a separate file. Streaming transfers are useful if you have a process that generates data and you do not want to buffer it locally before uploading it, or if you want to send the result from a computational pipeline directly into Cloud Storage.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/streaming>
<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/loading-data>

QUESTION 4

Which of TerramEarth's legacy enterprise processes will experience significant change as a result of increased Google Cloud Platform adoption?



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- A. Opex/capex allocation, LAN changes, capacity planning
- B. Capacity planning, TCO calculations, opex/capex allocation
- C. Capacity planning, utilization measurement, data center expansion
- D. Data Center expansion, TCO calculations, utilization measurement

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

TerramEarth's 20 million vehicles are scattered around the world. Based on the vehicle's location, its telemetry data is stored in a Google Cloud Storage (GCS) regional bucket (US, Europe, or Asia). The CTO has asked you to run a report on the raw telemetry data to determine why vehicles are breaking down after 100 K miles. You want to run this job on all the data.

What is the most cost-effective way to run this job?

- A. Move all the data into 1 zone, then launch a Cloud Dataproc cluster to run the job
- B. Move all the data into 1 region, then launch a Google Cloud Dataproc cluster to run the job
- C. Launch a cluster in each region to preprocess and compress the raw data, then move the data into a multi-region bucket and use a Dataproc cluster to finish the job
- D. Launch a cluster in each region to preprocess and compress the raw data, then move the data into a region bucket and use a Cloud Dataproc cluster to finish the job

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Storage guarantees 2 replicates which are geo diverse (100 miles apart) which can get better remote latency and availability.

More importantly, is that multiregional heavily leverages Edge caching and CDNs to provide the content to the end users.

All this redundancy and caching means that Multiregional comes with overhead to sync and ensure consistency between geo-diverse areas. As such, it's much better for write-once-read-many scenarios. This means frequently accessed (e.g. "hot" objects) around the world, such as website content, streaming videos, gaming or mobile applications.

References: <https://medium.com/google-cloud/google-cloud-storage-what-bucket-class-for-the-best-performance-5c847ac8f9f2>

QUESTION 6

TerramEarth has equipped all connected trucks with servers and sensors to collect telemetry data. Next year they want to use the data to train machine learning models. They want to store this data in the cloud while reducing costs.

What should they do?

- A. Have the vehicle's computer compress the data in hourly snapshots, and store it in a Google Cloud Storage (GCS) Nearline bucket
- B. Push the telemetry data in real-time to a streaming dataflow job that compresses the data, and store it in Google BigQuery
- C. Push the telemetry data in real-time to a streaming dataflow job that compresses the data, and store it in Cloud Bigtable
- D. Have the vehicle's computer compress the data in hourly snapshots, and store it in a GCS Coldline bucket

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access at most once a year, due to its slightly lower availability, 90-day minimum storage duration, costs for data access, and higher per-operation costs. For example:

Cold Data Storage - Infrequently accessed data, such as data stored for legal or regulatory reasons, can be stored at low cost as Coldline Storage, and be available when 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 Coldline Storage.

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

QUESTION 7

Your agricultural division is experimenting with fully autonomous vehicles. You want your architecture to promote strong security during vehicle operation.

Which two architectures should you consider? (Choose two.)

- A. Treat every micro service call between modules on the vehicle as untrusted.
- B. Require IPv6 for connectivity to ensure a secure address space.
- C. Use a trusted platform module (TPM) and verify firmware and binaries on boot.
- D. Use a functional programming language to isolate code execution cycles.
- E. Use multiple connectivity subsystems for redundancy.
- F. Enclose the vehicle's drive electronics in a Faraday cage to isolate chips.

Correct Answer: CF

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Testlet 1

Company Overview

Dress4win is a web-based company that helps their users organize and manage their personal wardrobe using a website and mobile application. The company also cultivates an active social network that connects their users with designers and retailers. They monetize their services through advertising, e-commerce, referrals, and a premium app model.

Company Background

Dress4win's application has grown from a few servers in the founder's garage to several hundred servers and appliances in a collocated data center. However, the capacity of their infrastructure is now insufficient for the application's rapid growth. Because of this growth and the company's desire to innovate faster, Dress4win is committing to a full migration to a public cloud.

Solution Concept

For the first phase of their migration to the cloud, Dress4win is considering moving their development and test environments. They are also considering building a disaster recovery site, because their current infrastructure is at a single location. They are not sure which components of their architecture they can migrate as is and which components they need to change before migrating them.

Existing Technical Environment

The Dress4win application is served out of a single data center location.

- Databases:
 - MySQL - user data, inventory, static data
 - Redis - metadata, social graph, caching
- Application servers:
 - Tomcat - Java micro-services
 - Nginx - static content
 - Apache Beam - Batch processing
- Storage appliances:
 - iSCSI for VM hosts
 - Fiber channel SAN - MySQL databases
 - NAS - image storage, logs, backups
- Apache Hadoop/Spark servers:
 - Data analysis
 - Real-time trending calculations
- MQ servers:
 - Messaging
 - Social notifications
 - Events
- Miscellaneous servers:
 - Jenkins, monitoring, bastion hosts, security scanners

Business Requirements

- Build a reliable and reproducible environment with scaled parity of production.

- Improve security by defining and adhering to a set of security and Identity and Access Management (IAM) best practices for cloud.
- Improve business agility and speed of innovation through rapid provisioning of new resources.
- Analyze and optimize architecture for performance in the cloud.
- Migrate fully to the cloud if all other requirements are met.

Technical Requirements

- Evaluate and choose an automation framework for provisioning resources in cloud.
- Support failover of the production environment to cloud during an emergency.
- Identify production services that can migrate to cloud to save capacity.
- Use managed services whenever possible.
- Encrypt data on the wire and at rest.
- Support multiple VPN connections between the production data center and cloud environment.

CEO Statement

Our investors are concerned about our ability to scale and contain costs with our current infrastructure. They are also concerned that a new competitor could use a public cloud platform to offset their up-front investment and freeing them to focus on developing better features.

CTO Statement

We have invested heavily in the current infrastructure, but much of the equipment is approaching the end of its useful life. We are consistently waiting weeks for new gear to be racked before we can start new projects. Our traffic patterns are highest in the mornings and weekend evenings; during other times, 80% of our capacity is sitting idle.

CFO Statement

Our capital expenditure is now exceeding our quarterly projections. Migrating to the cloud will likely cause an initial increase in spending, but we expect to fully transition before our next hardware refresh cycle. Our total cost of ownership (TCO) analysis over the next 5 years puts a cloud strategy between 30 to 50% lower than our current model.

QUESTION 1

Dress4Win has asked you to recommend machine types they should deploy their application servers to.

How should you proceed?

- A. Perform a mapping of the on-premises physical hardware cores and RAM to the nearest machine types in the cloud.
- B. Recommend that Dress4Win deploy application servers to machine types that offer the highest RAM to CPU ratio available.
- C. Recommend that Dress4Win deploy into production with the smallest instances available, monitor them over time, and scale the machine type up until the desired performance is reached.
- D. Identify the number of virtual cores and RAM associated with the application server virtual machines align them to a custom machine type in the cloud, monitor performance, and scale the machine types up until the desired performance is reached.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

As part of Dress4Win's plans to migrate to the cloud, they want to be able to set up a managed logging and monitoring system so they can handle spikes in their traffic load.

They want to ensure that:

- * The infrastructure can be notified when it needs to scale up and down to handle the ebb and flow of usage throughout the day
- * Their administrators are notified automatically when their application reports errors.
- * They can filter their aggregated logs down in order to debug one piece of the application across many hosts

Which Google StackDriver features should they use?

- A. Logging, Alerts, Insights, Debug
- B. Monitoring, Trace, Debug, Logging
- C. Monitoring, Logging, Alerts, Error Reporting
- D. Monitoring, Logging, Debug, Error Report

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

Dress4Win would like to become familiar with deploying applications to the cloud by successfully deploying some applications quickly, as is. They have asked for your recommendation.

What should you advise?

- A. Identify self-contained applications with external dependencies as a first move to the cloud.
- B. Identify enterprise applications with internal dependencies and recommend these as a first move to the cloud.
- C. Suggest moving their in-house databases to the cloud and continue serving requests to on-premise applications.
- D. Recommend moving their message queuing servers to the cloud and continue handling requests to on-premise applications.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

Dress4Win has asked you for advice on how to migrate their on-premises MySQL deployment to the cloud. They want to minimize downtime and performance impact to their on-premises solution during the migration.

Which approach should you recommend?

- A. Create a dump of the on-premises MySQL master server, and then shut it down, upload it to the cloud environment, and load into a new MySQL cluster.
- B. Setup a MySQL replica server/slave in the cloud environment, and configure it for asynchronous replication from the MySQL master server on-premises until cutover.



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- C. Create a new MySQL cluster in the cloud, configure applications to begin writing to both on premises and cloud MySQL masters, and destroy the original cluster at cutover.
- D. Create a dump of the MySQL replica server into the cloud environment, load it into: Google Cloud Datastore, and configure applications to read/write to Cloud Datastore at cutover.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

Dress4Win has configured a new uptime check with Google Stackdriver for several of their legacy services. The Stackdriver dashboard is not reporting the services as healthy.

What should they do?

- A. Install the Stackdriver agent on all of the legacy web servers.
- B. In the Cloud Platform Console download the list of the uptime servers' IP addresses and create an inbound firewall rule
- C. Configure their load balancer to pass through the User-Agent HTTP header when the value matches GoogleStackdriverMonitoring-UptimeChecks (<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring>)
- D. Configure their legacy web servers to allow requests that contain user-Agent HTTP header when the value matches GoogleStackdriverMonitoring-UptimeChecks (<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring>)

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

As part of their new application experience, Dress4Wm allows customers to upload images of themselves. The customer has exclusive control over who may view these images.

Customers should be able to upload images with minimal latency and also be shown their images quickly on the main application page when they log in.

Which configuration should Dress4Win use?

- A. Store image files in a Google Cloud Storage bucket. Use Google Cloud Datastore to maintain metadata that maps each customer's ID and their image files.
- B. Store image files in a Google Cloud Storage bucket. Add custom metadata to the uploaded images in Cloud Storage that contains the customer's unique ID.
- C. Use a distributed file system to store customers' images. As storage needs increase, add more persistent disks and/or nodes. Assign each customer a unique ID, which sets each file's owner attribute, ensuring privacy of images.
- D. Use a distributed file system to store customers' images. As storage needs increase, add more persistent disks and/or nodes. Use a Google Cloud SQL database to maintain metadata that maps each customer's ID to their image files.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

Dress4Win has end-to-end tests covering 100% of their endpoints.

They want to ensure that the move to the cloud does not introduce any new bugs.

Which additional testing methods should the developers employ to prevent an outage?

- A. They should enable Google Stackdriver Debugger on the application code to show errors in the code.
- B. They should add additional unit tests and production scale load tests on their cloud staging environment.
- C. They should run the end-to-end tests in the cloud staging environment to determine if the code is working as intended.
- D. They should add canary tests so developers can measure how much of an impact the new release causes to latency.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Testlet 1

Company Overview

Dress4win is a web-based company that helps their users organize and manage their personal wardrobe using a website and mobile application. The company also cultivates an active social network that connects their users with designers and retailers. They monetize their services through advertising, e-commerce, referrals, and a freemium app model. The application has grown from a few servers in the founder's garage to several hundred servers and appliances in a collocated data center. However, the capacity of their infrastructure is now insufficient for the application's rapid growth. Because of this growth and the company's desire to innovate faster, Dress4Win is committing to a full migration to a public cloud.

Solution Concept

For the first phase of their migration to the cloud, Dress4win is moving their development and test environments. They are also building a disaster recovery site, because their current infrastructure is at a single location. They are not sure which components of their architecture they can migrate as is and which components they need to change before migrating them.

Existing Technical Environment

The Dress4win application is served out of a single data center location. All servers run Ubuntu LTS v16.04.

Databases:

- MySQL. 1 server for user data, inventory, static data:
 - MySQL 5.8
 - 8 core CPUs
 - 128 GB of RAM
 - 2x 5 TB HDD (RAID 1)
- Redis 3 server cluster for metadata, social graph, caching. Each server is:
 - Redis 3.2
 - 4 core CPUs
 - 32GB of RAM

Compute:

- 40 Web Application servers providing micro-services based APIs and static content.
 - Tomcat - Java
 - Nginx
 - 4 core CPUs
 - 32 GB of RAM
- 20 Apache Hadoop/Spark servers:
 - Data analysis

- Real-time trending calculations
- 8 core CPUS
- 128 GB of RAM
- 4x 5 TB HDD (RAID 1)
- 3 RabbitMQ servers for messaging, social notifications, and events:
 - 8 core CPUs
 - 32GB of RAM
- Miscellaneous servers:
 - Jenkins, monitoring, bastion hosts, security scanners
 - 8 core CPUs
 - 32GB of RAM

Storage appliances:

- iSCSI for VM hosts
- Fiber channel SAN – MySQL databases
 - 1 PB total storage; 400 TB available
- NAS – image storage, logs, backups
 - 100 TB total storage; 35 TB available

Business Requirements

- Build a reliable and reproducible environment with scaled parity of production.
- Improve security by defining and adhering to a set of security and Identity and Access Management (IAM) best practices for cloud.
- Improve business agility and speed of innovation through rapid provisioning of new resources.
- Analyze and optimize architecture for performance in the cloud.

Technical Requirements

- Easily create non-production environment in the cloud.
- Implement an automation framework for provisioning resources in cloud.
- Implement a continuous deployment process for deploying applications to the on-premises datacenter or cloud.
- Support failover of the production environment to cloud during an emergency.
- Encrypt data on the wire and at rest.
- Support multiple private connections between the production data center and cloud environment.

Executive Statement

Our investors are concerned about our ability to scale and contain costs with our current infrastructure. They are also concerned that a competitor could use a public cloud platform to offset their up-front investment and free them to focus on developing better features. Our traffic patterns are highest in the mornings and weekend evenings; during other times, 80% of our capacity is sitting idle.

Our capital expenditure is now exceeding our quarterly projections. Migrating to the cloud will likely cause an initial increase in spending, but we expect to fully transition before our next hardware refresh cycle. Our total cost of ownership (TCO) analysis over the next 5 years for a public cloud strategy achieves a cost reduction between 30% and 50% over our current model.

QUESTION 1

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. Dress4Win is expected to grow to 10 times its size in 1 year with a corresponding growth in data and traffic that mirrors the existing patterns of usage. The CIO has set the target of migrating production infrastructure to the cloud within the next 6 months. How will you configure the solution to scale for this growth without making major application changes and still maximize the ROI?

- A. Migrate the web application layer to App Engine, and MySQL to Cloud Datastore, and NAS to Cloud Storage. Deploy RabbitMQ, and deploy Hadoop servers using Deployment Manager.
- B. Migrate RabbitMQ to Cloud Pub/Sub, Hadoop to BigQuery, and NAS to Compute Engine with Persistent Disk storage. Deploy Tomcat, and deploy Nginx using Deployment Manager.
- C. Implement managed instance groups for Tomcat and Nginx. Migrate MySQL to Cloud SQL, RabbitMQ to Cloud Pub/Sub, Hadoop to Cloud Dataproc, and NAS to Compute Engine with Persistent Disk storage.
- D. Implement managed instance groups for the Tomcat and Nginx. Migrate MySQL to Cloud SQL, RabbitMQ to Cloud Pub/Sub, Hadoop to Cloud Dataproc, and NAS to Cloud Storage.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. Considering the given business requirements, how would you automate the deployment of web and transactional data layers?

- A. Deploy Nginx and Tomcat using Cloud Deployment Manager to Compute Engine. Deploy a Cloud SQL server to replace MySQL. Deploy Jenkins using Cloud Deployment Manager.
- B. Deploy Nginx and Tomcat using Cloud Launcher. Deploy a MySQL server using Cloud Launcher. Deploy Jenkins to Compute Engine using Cloud Deployment Manager scripts.
- C. Migrate Nginx and Tomcat to App Engine. Deploy a Cloud Datastore server to replace the MySQL server in a high-availability configuration. Deploy Jenkins to Compute Engine using Cloud Launcher.



<https://www.gratisexam.com/>

D. Migrate Nginx and Tomcat to App Engine. Deploy a MySQL server using Cloud Launcher. Deploy Jenkins to Compute Engine using Cloud Launcher.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. Which of the compute services should be migrated as –is and would still be an optimized architecture for performance in the cloud?

- A. Web applications deployed using App Engine standard environment
- B. RabbitMQ deployed using an unmanaged instance group
- C. Hadoop/Spark deployed using Cloud Dataproc Regional in High Availability mode
- D. Jenkins, monitoring, bastion hosts, security scanners services deployed on custom machine types

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Testlet 2

Company Overview

TerramEarth manufactures heavy equipment for the mining and agricultural industries. About 80% of their business is from mining and 20% from agriculture. They currently have over 500 dealers and service centers in 100 countries. Their mission is to build products that make their customers more productive.

Solution Concept

There are 20 million TerramEarth vehicles in operation that collect 120 fields of data per second. Data is stored locally on the vehicle and can be accessed for analysis when a vehicle is serviced. The data is downloaded via a maintenance port. This same port can be used to adjust operational parameters, allowing the vehicles to be upgraded in the field with new computing modules.

Approximately 200,000 vehicles are connected to a cellular network, allowing TerramEarth to collect data directly. At a rate of 120 fields of data per second with 22 hours of operation per day, TerramEarth collects a total of about 9 TB/day from these connected vehicles.

Existing Technical Environment

TerramEarth's existing architecture is composed of Linux and Windows-based systems that reside in a single U.S. west coast based data center. These systems gzip CSV files from the field and upload via FTP, and place the data in their data warehouse. Because this process takes time, aggregated reports are based on data that is 3 weeks old.

With this data, TerramEarth has been able to preemptively stock replacement parts and reduce unplanned downtime of their vehicles by 60%. However, because the data is stale, some customers are without their vehicles for up to 4 weeks while they wait for replacement parts.

Business Requirements

- Decrease unplanned vehicle downtime to less than 1 week.
- Support the dealer network with more data on how their customers use their equipment to better position new products and services
- Have the ability to partner with different companies – especially with seed and fertilizer suppliers in the fast-growing agricultural business – to create compelling joint offerings for their customers.

Technical Requirements

- Expand beyond a single datacenter to decrease latency to the American Midwest and east coast.
- Create a backup strategy.
- Increase security of data transfer from equipment to the datacenter.
- Improve data in the data warehouse.
- Use customer and equipment data to anticipate customer needs.

Application 1: Data ingest

A custom Python application reads uploaded datafiles from a single server, writes to the data warehouse.

Compute:

- Windows Server 2008 R2
 - 16 CPUs
 - 128 GB of RAM
 - 10 TB local HDD storage

Application 2: Reporting

An off the shelf application that business analysts use to run a daily report to see what equipment needs repair. Only 2 analysts of a team of 10 (5 west coast, 5 east coast) can connect to the reporting application at a time.

Compute:

- Off the shelf application. License tied to number of physical CPUs
 - Windows Server 2008 R2
 - 16 CPUs
 - 32 GB of RAM
 - 500 GB HDD

Data warehouse:

- A single PostgreSQL server
 - RedHat Linux
 - 64 CPUs
 - 128 GB of RAM
 - 4x 6TB HDD in RAID 0

Executive Statement

Our competitive advantage has always been in the manufacturing process, with our ability to build better vehicles for lower cost than our competitors. However, new products with different approaches are constantly being developed, and I'm concerned that we lack the skills to undergo the next wave of transformations in our industry. My goals are to build our skills while addressing immediate market needs through incremental innovations.

QUESTION 1

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. To be compliant with European GDPR regulation, TerramEarth is required to delete data generated from its European customers after a period of 36 months when it contains personal data. In the new architecture, this data will be stored in both Cloud Storage and BigQuery. What should you do?

- A. Create a BigQuery table for the European data, and set the table retention period to 36 months. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to enable lifecycle management using a DELETE action with an Age condition of 36 months.
- B. Create a BigQuery table for the European data, and set the table retention period to 36 months. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to create a SetStorageClass to NONE action when with an Age condition of 36 months.
- C. Create a BigQuery time-partitioned table for the European data, and set the partition expiration period to 36 months. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to enable lifecycle management using a DELETE action with an Age condition of 36 months.
- D. Create a BigQuery time-partitioned table for the European data, and set the partition period to 36 months. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to create a SetStorageClass to NONE action with an Age condition of 36 months.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Question Set 3

QUESTION 1

You want to enable your running Google **Kubernetes** Engine cluster to scale as demand for your application changes.

What should you do?

A. Add additional nodes to your Kubernetes Engine cluster using the following command:

```
gcloud container clusters resize  
CLUSTER_Name - --size 10
```

B. Add a tag to the instances in the cluster with the following command:

```
gcloud compute instances add-tags  
INSTANCE - --tags enable-  
autoscaling max-nodes=10
```

C. Update the existing Kubernetes Engine cluster with the following command:

```
gcloud alpha container clusters  
update mycluster - --enable-  
autoscaling - --min-nodes=1 - --max-nodes=10
```

D. Create a new Kubernetes Engine cluster with the following command:

```
gcloud alpha container clusters  
create mycluster - --enable-  
autoscaling - --min-nodes=1 - --max-nodes=10  
and redeploy your application
```

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Cluster autoscaling

--enable-autoscaling

Enables autoscaling for a node pool.

Enables autoscaling in the node pool specified by --node-pool or the default node pool if --node-pool is not provided.

Where:

--max-nodes=MAX_NODES

Maximum number of nodes in the node pool.

Maximum number of nodes to which the node pool specified by --node-pool (or default node pool if unspecified) can scale.

Incorrect Answers:

C, D: Warning: Do not use Alpha Clusters or alpha features for production workloads.

Note: You can experiment with Kubernetes alpha features by creating an alpha cluster. Alpha clusters are short-lived clusters that run stable Kubernetes releases with all Kubernetes APIs and features enabled. Alpha clusters are designed for advanced users and early adopters to experiment with workloads that take advantage of new features before those features are production-ready. You can use Alpha clusters just like normal Kubernetes Engine clusters.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/container/clusters/create>

QUESTION 2

Your marketing department wants to send out a promotional email campaign. The development team wants to minimize direct operation management. They project a wide range of possible customer responses, from 100 to 500,000 click-through per day. The link leads to a simple website that explains the promotion and collects user information and preferences.

Which infrastructure should you recommend? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Use Google App Engine to serve the website and Google Cloud Datastore to store user data.
- B. Use a Google Container Engine cluster to serve the website and store data to persistent disk.
- C. Use a managed instance group to serve the website and Google Cloud Bigtable to store user data.
- D. Use a single Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) to host a web server, backend by Google Cloud SQL.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



References: <https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/>

QUESTION 3

Your company just finished a rapid lift and shift to Google Compute Engine for your compute needs. You have another 9 months to design and deploy a more cloud-native solution. Specifically, you want a system that is no-ops and auto-scaling.

Which two compute products should you choose? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Compute Engine with containers
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine with containers
- C. Google App Engine Standard Environment
- D. Compute Engine with custom instance types
- E. Compute Engine with managed instance groups

Correct Answer: BC

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

B: With Container Engine, Google will automatically deploy your cluster for you, update, patch, secure the nodes.

Kubernetes Engine's cluster autoscaler automatically resizes clusters based on the demands of the workloads you want to run.

C: Solutions like Datastore, BigQuery, AppEngine, etc are truly NoOps.

App Engine by default scales the number of instances running up and down to match the load, thus providing consistent performance for your app at all times while minimizing idle instances and thus reducing cost.

Note: At a high level, NoOps means that there is no infrastructure to build out and manage during usage of the platform. Typically, the compromise you make with NoOps is that you lose control of the underlying infrastructure.

References: <https://www.quora.com/How-well-does-Google-Container-Engine-support-Google-Cloud-Platform%E2%80%99s-NoOps-claim>

QUESTION 4

A news feed web service has the following code running on Google App Engine. During peak load, users report that they can see news articles they already viewed.

What is the most likely cause of this problem?

```

import news
from flask import Flask, redirect, request
from flask.ext.api import status
from google.appengine.api import users

app = Flask(__name__)
sessions = {}

@app.route("/")
def homepage():
    user = users.get_current_user()
    if not user:
        return "Invalid login",
        status.HTTP_401_UNAUTHORIZED

    if user not in sessions:
        sessions[user] = {"viewed": []}

    news_articles = news.get_new_news (user, sessions [user]
["viewed"])
    sessions [user] ["viewed"] += [n["id"] for n
in news_articles]

    return news.render(news_articles)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()

```

- A. The session variable is local to just a single instance
- B. The session variable is being overwritten in Cloud Datastore
- C. The URL of the API needs to be modified to prevent caching
- D. The HTTP Expires header needs to be set to -1 stop caching

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3164280/google-app-engine-cache-list-in-session-variable?rq=1>

QUESTION 5

An application development team believes their current logging tool will not meet their needs for their new cloud-based product. They want a better tool to capture errors and help them analyze their historical log data. You want to help them find a solution that meets their needs.

What should you do?

- A. Direct them to download and install the Google StackDriver logging agent
- B. Send them a list of online resources about logging best practices
- C. Help them define their requirements and assess viable logging tools
- D. Help them upgrade their current tool to take advantage of any new features

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Stackdriver Logging agent streams logs from your VM instances and from selected third party software packages to Stackdriver Logging. Using the agent is optional but we recommend it. The agent runs under both Linux and Microsoft Windows.

Note: Stackdriver Logging allows you to store, search, analyze, monitor, and alert on log data and events from Google Cloud Platform and Amazon Web Services (AWS). Our API also allows ingestion of any custom log data from any source. Stackdriver Logging is a fully managed service that performs at scale and can ingest application and system log data from thousands of VMs. Even better, you can analyze all that log data in real time.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/installation>

QUESTION 6

You need to reduce the number of unplanned rollbacks of erroneous production deployments in your company's web hosting platform. Improvement to the QA/Test processes accomplished an 80% reduction.

Which additional two approaches can you take to further reduce the rollbacks? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Introduce a green-blue deployment model

- B. Replace the QA environment with canary releases
- C. Fragment the monolithic platform into microservices
- D. Reduce the platform's dependency on relational database systems
- E. Replace the platform's relational database systems with a NoSQL database

Correct Answer: AC

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

To reduce costs, the Director of Engineering has required all developers to move their development infrastructure resources from on-premises virtual machines (VMs) to Google Cloud Platform. These resources go through multiple start/stop events during the day and require state to persist. You have been asked to design the process of running a development environment in Google Cloud while providing cost visibility to the finance department.

Which two steps should you take? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Use the -no-auto-delete flag on all persistent disks and stop the VM
- B. Use the -auto-delete flag on all persistent disks and terminate the VM
- C. Apply VM CPU utilization label and include it in the BigQuery billing export
- D. Use Google BigQuery billing export and labels to associate cost to groups
- E. Store all state into local SSD, snapshot the persistent disks, and terminate the VM
- F. Store all state in Google Cloud Storage, snapshot the persistent disks, and terminate the VM

Correct Answer: CE

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

C: Billing export to BigQuery enables you to export your daily usage and cost estimates automatically throughout the day to a BigQuery dataset you specify.

Labels applied to resources that generate usage metrics are forwarded to the billing system so that you can break down your billing charges based upon label criteria. For example, the Compute Engine service reports metrics on VM instances. If you deploy a project with 2,000 VMs, each of which is labeled distinctly, then only the first 1,000 label maps seen within the 1 hour window will be preserved.

E: You cannot stop an instance that has a local SSD attached. Instead, you must migrate your critical data off of the local SSD to a persistent disk or to another

instance before you delete the instance completely.

You can stop an instance temporarily so you can come back to it at a later time. A stopped instance does not incur charges, but all of the resources that are attached to the instance will still be charged. Alternatively, if you are done using an instance, delete the instance and its resources to stop incurring charges.

References:

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

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/stopping-or-deleting-an-instance>

QUESTION 8

Your company wants to track whether someone is present in a meeting room reserved for a scheduled meeting. There are 1000 meeting rooms across 5 offices on 3 continents. Each room is equipped with a motion sensor that reports its status every second. The data from the motion detector includes only a sensor ID and several different discrete items of information. Analysts will use this data, together with information about account owners and office locations.

Which database type should you use?

- A. Flat file
- B. NoSQL
- C. Relational
- D. Blobstore

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Relational databases were not designed to cope with the scale and agility challenges that face modern applications, nor were they built to take advantage of the commodity storage and processing power available today.

NoSQL fits well for:

- Developers are working with applications that create massive volumes of new, rapidly changing data types — structured, semi-structured, unstructured and polymorphic data.

Incorrect Answers:

D: The Blobstore API allows your application to serve data objects, called blobs, that are much larger than the size allowed for objects in the Datastore service. Blobs are useful for serving large files, such as video or image files, and for allowing users to upload large data files.

References: <https://www.mongodb.com/nosql-explained>

QUESTION 9

You set up an autoscaling instance group to serve web traffic for an upcoming launch. After configuring the instance group as a backend service to an HTTP(S)

load balancer, you notice that virtual machine (VM) instances are being terminated and re-launched every minute. The instances do not have a public IP address. You have verified the appropriate web response is coming from each instance using the curl command. You want to ensure the backend is configured correctly.

What should you do?

- A. Ensure that a firewall rule exists to allow source traffic on HTTP/HTTPS to reach the load balancer.
- B. Assign a public IP to each instance and configure a firewall rule to allow the load balancer to reach the instance public IP.
- C. Ensure that a firewall rule exists to allow load balancer health checks to reach the instances in the instance group.
- D. Create a tag on each instance with the name of the load balancer. Configure a firewall rule with the name of the load balancer as the source and the instance tag as the destination.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The best practice when configuring a health check is to check health and serve traffic on the same port. However, it is possible to perform health checks on one port, but serve traffic on another. If you do use two different ports, ensure that firewall rules and services running on instances are configured appropriately. If you run health checks and serve traffic on the same port, but decide to switch ports at some point, be sure to update both the backend service and the health check.

Backend services that do not have a valid global forwarding rule referencing it will not be health checked and will have no health status.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/load-balancing/http/backend-service>

QUESTION 10

You write a Python script to connect to Google BigQuery from a Google Compute Engine virtual machine. The script is printing errors that it cannot connect to BigQuery.

What should you do to fix the script?

- A. Install the latest BigQuery API client library for Python
- B. Run your script on a new virtual machine with the BigQuery access scope enabled
- C. Create a new service account with BigQuery access and execute your script with that user
- D. Install the bq component for gcloud with the command `gcloud components install bq`.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Applications that use BigQuery must be associated with a Google Cloud Platform Console project with the BigQuery API enabled.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/create-simple-app-api>

QUESTION 11

You have been asked to select the storage system for the click-data of your company's large portfolio of websites. This data is streamed in from a custom website analytics package at a typical rate of 6,000 clicks per minute. With bursts of up to 8,500 clicks per second. It must have been stored for future analysis by your data science and user experience teams.

Which storage infrastructure should you choose?

- A. Google Cloud SQL
- B. Google Cloud Bigtable
- C. Google Cloud Storage
- D. Google Cloud Datastore

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Google Cloud Bigtable is a scalable, fully-managed NoSQL wide-column database that is suitable for both real-time access and analytics workloads.

Good for:

- Low-latency read/write access
- High-throughput analytics
- Native time series support

Common workloads:

- IoT, finance, adtech
- Personalization, recommendations
- Monitoring
- Geospatial datasets
- Graphs

Incorrect Answers:

C: Google Cloud Storage is a scalable, fully-managed, highly reliable, and cost-efficient object / blob store.

Is good for:

- Images, pictures, and videos

- Objects and blobs
- Unstructured data

D: Google Cloud Datastore is a scalable, fully-managed NoSQL document database for your web and mobile applications.

Is good for:

- Semi-structured application data
- Hierarchical data
- Durable key-value data
- Common workloads:
- User profiles
- Product catalogs
- Game state

References: <https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/>

QUESTION 12

Your company is forecasting a sharp increase in the number and size of Apache Spark and Hadoop jobs being run on your local datacenter. You want to utilize the cloud to help you scale this upcoming demand with the least amount of operations work and code change.

Which product should you use?

- A. Google Cloud Dataflow
- B. Google Cloud Dataproc
- C. Google Compute Engine
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Google Cloud Dataproc is a fast, easy-to-use, low-cost and fully managed service that lets you run the Apache Spark and Apache Hadoop ecosystem on Google Cloud Platform. Cloud Dataproc provisions big or small clusters rapidly, supports many popular job types, and is integrated with other Google Cloud Platform services, such as Google Cloud Storage and Stackdriver Logging, thus helping you reduce TCO.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/resources/faq>

QUESTION 13

The database administration team has asked you to help them improve the performance of their new database server running on Google Compute Engine. The database is for importing and normalizing their performance statistics and is built with MySQL running on Debian Linux. They have an n1-standard-8 virtual machine

with 80 GB of SSD persistent disk.



What should they change to get better performance from this system?

- A. Increase the virtual machine's memory to 64 GB
- B. Create a new virtual machine running PostgreSQL
- C. Dynamically resize the SSD persistent disk to 500 GB
- D. Migrate their performance metrics warehouse to BigQuery
- E. Modify all of their batch jobs to use bulk inserts into the database

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

You want to optimize the performance of an accurate, real-time, weather-charting application. The data comes from 50,000 sensors sending 10 readings a second, in the format of a timestamp and sensor reading.

Where should you store the data?

- A. Google BigQuery
- B. Google Cloud SQL
- C. Google Cloud Bigtable
- D. Google Cloud Storage

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Google Cloud Bigtable is a scalable, fully-managed NoSQL wide-column database that is suitable for both real-time access and analytics workloads.

Good for:

- Low-latency read/write access
- High-throughput analytics
- Native time series support

Common workloads:

- IoT, finance, adtech
- Personalization, recommendations
- Monitoring
- Geospatial datasets
- Graphs

References: <https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/>

QUESTION 15

Your company's user-feedback portal comprises a standard LAMP stack replicated across two zones. It is deployed in the us-central1 region and uses autoscaled managed instance groups on all layers, except the database. Currently, only a small group of select customers have access to the portal. The portal meets a 99.99% availability SLA under these conditions. However next quarter, your company will be making the portal available to all users, including unauthenticated users. You need to develop a resiliency testing strategy to ensure the system maintains the SLA once they introduce additional user load.

What should you do?

- A. Capture existing users input, and replay captured user load until autoscale is triggered on all layers. At the same time, terminate all resources in one of the zones
- B. Create synthetic random user input, replay synthetic load until autoscale logic is triggered on at least one layer, and introduce "chaos" to the system by terminating random resources on both zones
- C. Expose the new system to a larger group of users, and increase group size each day until autoscale logic is triggered on all layers. At the same time, terminate random resources on both zones
- D. Capture existing users input, and replay captured user load until resource utilization crosses 80%. Also, derive estimated number of users based on existing user's usage of the app, and deploy enough resources to handle 200% of expected load

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

One of the developers on your team deployed their application in Google Container Engine with the Dockerfile below. They report that their application deployments are taking too long.

```
FROM ubuntu:16.04

COPY . /src

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python python-pip

RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

You want to optimize this Dockerfile for faster deployment times without adversely affecting the app's functionality.

Which two actions should you take? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Remove Python after running pip
- B. Remove dependencies from requirements.txt
- C. Use a slimmed-down base image like Alpine Linux
- D. Use larger machine types for your Google Container Engine node pools
- E. Copy the source after the package dependencies (Python and pip) are installed

Correct Answer: CE

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The speed of deployment can be changed by limiting the size of the uploaded app, limiting the complexity of the build necessary in the Dockerfile, if present, and by ensuring a fast and reliable internet connection.

Note: Alpine Linux is built around musl libc and busybox. This makes it smaller and more resource efficient than traditional GNU/Linux distributions. A container requires no more than 8 MB and a minimal installation to disk requires around 130 MB of storage. Not only do you get a fully-fledged Linux environment but a large selection of packages from the repository.

References: <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/google-appengine/hZMEkmmObDU>
<https://www.alpinelinux.org/about/>

QUESTION 17

Your solution is producing performance bugs in production that you did not see in staging and test environments. You want to adjust your test and deployment procedures to avoid this problem in the future.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy fewer changes to production
- B. Deploy smaller changes to production
- C. Increase the load on your test and staging environments
- D. Deploy changes to a small subset of users before rolling out to production

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

You are designing a large distributed application with 30 microservices. Each of your distributed microservices needs to connect to a database back-end. You want to store the credentials securely.

Where should you store the credentials?

- A. In the source code
- B. In an environment variable
- C. In a secret management system
- D. In a config file that has restricted access through ACLs

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References: <https://cloud.google.com/kms/docs/secret-management>

QUESTION 19

A lead engineer wrote a custom tool that deploys virtual machines in the legacy data center. He wants to migrate the custom tool to the new cloud environment. You want to advocate for the adoption of Google Cloud Deployment Manager.

What are two business risks of migrating to Cloud Deployment Manager? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Cloud Deployment Manager uses Python
- B. Cloud Deployment Manager APIs could be deprecated in the future
- C. Cloud Deployment Manager is unfamiliar to the company's engineers
- D. Cloud Deployment Manager requires a Google APIs service account to run
- E. Cloud Deployment Manager can be used to permanently delete cloud resources
- F. Cloud Deployment Manager only supports automation of Google Cloud resources

Correct Answer: BF

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 20

A development manager is building a new application. He asks you to review his requirements and identify what cloud technologies he can use to meet them. The application must:

1. Be based on open-source technology for cloud portability
2. Dynamically scale compute capacity based on demand
3. Support continuous software delivery
4. Run multiple segregated copies of the same application stack
5. Deploy application bundles using dynamic templates
6. Route network traffic to specific services based on URL

Which combination of technologies will meet all of his requirements?

- A. Google Kubernetes Engine, Jenkins, and Helm
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine and Cloud Load Balancing
- C. Google Kubernetes Engine and Cloud Deployment Manager
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine, Jenkins, and Cloud Load Balancing

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Jenkins is an open-source automation server that lets you flexibly orchestrate your build, test, and deployment pipelines. Kubernetes Engine is a hosted version of Kubernetes, a powerful cluster manager and orchestration system for containers. When you need to set up a continuous delivery (CD) pipeline, deploying Jenkins on Kubernetes Engine provides important benefits over a standard VM-based deployment

Incorrect Answers:

A: Helm is a tool for managing Kubernetes charts. Charts are packages of pre-configured Kubernetes resources.

Use Helm to:

- Find and use popular software packaged as Kubernetes charts
- Share your own applications as Kubernetes charts
- Create reproducible builds of your Kubernetes applications
- Intelligently manage your Kubernetes manifest files
- Manage releases of Helm packages

References: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/jenkins-on-kubernetes-engine>

QUESTION 21

Your organization has a 3-tier web application deployed in the same network on Google Cloud Platform. Each tier (web, API, and database) scales independently of the others. Network traffic should flow through the web to the API tier and then on to the database tier. Traffic should not flow between the web and the database tier.

How should you configure the network?

- A. Add each tier to a different subnetwork
- B. Set up software based firewalls on individual VMs
- C. Add tags to each tier and set up routes to allow the desired traffic flow
- D. Add tags to each tier and set up firewall rules to allow the desired traffic flow

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Google Cloud Platform(GCP) enforces firewall rules through rules and tags. GCP rules and tags can be defined once and used across all regions.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/docs/compare/openstack/>
<https://aws.amazon.com/it/blogs/aws/building-three-tier-architectures-with-security-groups/>

QUESTION 22

Your development team has installed a new Linux kernel module on the batch servers in Google Compute Engine (GCE) virtual machines (VMs) to speed up the

nightly batch process. Two days after the installation, 50% of the batch servers failed the nightly batch run. You want to collect details on the failure to pass back to the development team.

Which three actions should you take? Choose 3 answers.

- A. Use Stackdriver Logging to search for the module log entries
- B. Read the debug GCE Activity log using the API or Cloud Console
- C. Use gcloud or Cloud Console to connect to the serial console and observe the logs
- D. Identify whether a live migration event of the failed server occurred, using in the activity log
- E. Adjust the Google Stackdriver timeline to match the failure time, and observe the batch server metrics
- F. Export a debug VM into an image, and run the image on a local server where kernel log messages will be displayed on the native screen

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

Your organization wants to control IAM policies for different departments independently, but centrally.

Which approach should you take?

- A. Multiple Organizations with multiple Folders
- B. Multiple Organizations, one for each department
- C. A single Organization with Folders for each department
- D. A single Organization with multiple projects, each with a central owner

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Folders are nodes in the Cloud Platform Resource Hierarchy. A folder can contain projects, other folders, or a combination of both. You can use folders to group projects under an organization in a hierarchy. For example, your organization might contain multiple departments, each with its own set of GCP resources. Folders allow you to group these resources on a per-department basis. Folders are used to group resources that share common IAM policies. While a folder can contain multiple folders or resources, a given folder or resource can have exactly one parent.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-folders>

QUESTION 24

You are designing a mobile chat application. You want to ensure people cannot spoof chat messages, by providing a message were sent by a specific user.

What should you do?

- A. Tag messages client side with the originating user identifier and the destination user.
- B. Encrypt the message client side using block-based encryption with a shared key.
- C. Use public key infrastructure (PKI) to encrypt the message client side using the originating user's private key.
- D. Use a trusted certificate authority to enable SSL connectivity between the client application and the server.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Encrypting each block and tagging each message at the client side is an overhead on the application. Best method which has been adopted since years is contacting the SSL provider and use the public certificate to encrypt the traffic between client and the server.

QUESTION 25

You are analyzing and defining business processes to support your startup's trial usage of GCP, and you don't yet know what consumer demand for your product will be. Your manager requires you to minimize GCP service costs and adhere to Google best practices. What should you do?

- A. Utilize free tier and sustained use discounts. Provision a staff position for service cost management.
- B. Utilize free tier and sustained use discounts. Provide training to the team about service cost management.
- C. Utilize free tier and committed use discounts. Provision a staff position for service cost management.
- D. Utilize free tier and committed use discounts. Provide training to the team about service cost management.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

You have an outage in your Compute Engine managed instance group: all instance keep restarting after 5 seconds. You have a health check configured, but

autoscaling is disabled. Your colleague, who is a Linux expert, offered to look into the issue. You need to make sure that he can access the VMs. What should you do?

- A. Grant your colleague the IAM role of project Viewer
- B. Perform a rolling restart on the instance group
- C. Disable the health check for the instance group. Add his SSH key to the project-wide SSH keys
- D. Disable autoscaling for the instance group. Add his SSH key to the project-wide SSH Keys

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

Your company is migrating its on-premises data center into the cloud. As part of the migration, you want to integrate Kubernetes Engine for workload orchestration. Parts of your architecture must also be PCI DSS-compliant. Which of the following is most accurate?

- A. App Engine is the only compute platform on GCP that is certified for PCI DSS hosting.
- B. Kubernetes Engine cannot be used under PCI DSS because it is considered shared hosting.
- C. Kubernetes Engine and GCP provide the tools you need to build a PCI DSS-compliant environment.
- D. All Google Cloud services are usable because Google Cloud Platform is certified PCI-compliant.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

Google Cloud Platform resources are managed hierarchically using organization, folders, and projects. When Cloud Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies exist at these different levels, what is the effective policy at a particular node of the hierarchy?

- A. The effective policy is determined only by the policy set at the node
- B. The effective policy is the policy set at the node and restricted by the policies of its ancestors
- C. The effective policy is the union of the policy set at the node and policies inherited from its ancestors
- D. The effective policy is the intersection of the policy set at the node and policies inherited from its ancestors

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource-hierarchy>

QUESTION 29

You have an application that will run on Compute Engine. You need to design an architecture that takes into account a disaster recovery plan that requires your application to fail over to another region in case of a regional outage. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application on two Compute Engine instances in the same project but in a different region. Use the first instance to serve traffic, and use the HTTP load balancing service to fail over to the standby instance in case of a disaster.
- B. Deploy the application on a Compute Engine instance. Use the instance to serve traffic, and use the HTTP load balancing service to fail over to an instance on your premises in case of a disaster.
- C. Deploy the application on two Compute Engine instance groups, each in the same project but in a different region. Use the first instance group to serve traffic, and use the HTTP load balancing service to fail over to the standby instance group in case of a disaster.
- D. Deploy the application on two Compute Engine instance groups, each in separate project and a different region. Use the first instance group to server traffic, and use the HTTP load balancing service to fail over to the standby instance in case of a disaster.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

You are deploying an application on App Engine that needs to integrate with an on-premises database. For security purposes, your on-premises database must not be accessible through the public Internet. What should you do?

- A. Deploy your application on App Engine standard environment and use App Engine firewall rules to limit access to the open on-premises database.



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- B. Deploy your application on App Engine standard environment and use Cloud VPN to limit access to the on-premises database.
- C. Deploy your application on App Engine flexible environment and use App Engine firewall rules to limit access to the on-premises database.
- D. Deploy your application on App Engine flexible environment and use Cloud VPN to limit access to the on-premises database.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

You need to set up Microsoft SQL Server on GCP. Management requires that there's no downtime in case of a data center outage in any of the zones within a GCP region. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Cloud SQL instance with high availability enabled.
- B. Configure a Cloud Spanner instance with a regional instance configuration.
- C. Set up SQL Server on Compute Engine, using Always On Availability Groups using Windows Failover Clustering. Place nodes in different subnets.
- D. Set up SQL Server Always On Availability Groups using Windows Failover Clustering. Place nodes in different zones.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/sql-server-always-on-compute-engine>

QUESTION 32

You are designing an application for use only during business hours. For the minimum viable product release, you'd like to use a managed product that automatically "scales to zero" so you don't incur costs when there is no activity. Which primary compute resource should you choose?

- A. Cloud Functions
- B. Compute Engine
- C. Kubernetes Engine
- D. AppEngine flexible environment

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 33**

Your customer wants to capture multiple GBs of aggregate real-time key performance indicators (KPIs) from their game servers running on Google Cloud Platform and monitor the KPIs with low latency. How should they capture the KPIs?

- A. Store time-series data from the game servers in Google Bigtable, and view it using Google Data Studio.
- B. Output custom metrics to Stackdriver from the game servers, and create a Dashboard in Stackdriver Monitoring Console to view them.
- C. Schedule BigQuery load jobs to ingest analytics files uploaded to Cloud Storage every ten minutes, and visualize the results in Google Data Studio.
- D. Insert the KPIs into Cloud Datastore entities, and run ad hoc analysis and visualizations of them in Cloud Datalab.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/data-lifecycle-cloud-platform>

QUESTION 34

Your company wants to start using Google Cloud resources but wants to retain their on-premises Active Directory domain controller for identity management. What should you do?

- A. Use the Admin Directory API to authenticate against the Active Directory domain controller.
- B. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync to synchronize Active Directory usernames with cloud identities and configure SAML SSO.
- C. Use Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy configured to use the on-premises Active Directory domain controller as an identity provider.
- D. Use Compute Engine to create an Active Directory (AD) domain controller that is a replica of the on-premises AD domain controller using Google Cloud Directory Sync.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/identity-security/using-your-existing-identity-management-system-with-google-cloud-platform>



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