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Exam Professional Cloud Security Engineer All Questions

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EXAM PROFESSIONAL CLOUD SECURITY ENGINEER TOPIC 1 QUESTION 53 DISCUSSION

Actual exam question from Google's Professional Cloud Security Engineer

Question #: 53

Topic #: 1

[All Professional Cloud Security Engineer Questions]

A customer deployed an application on Compute Engine that takes advantage of the elastic nature of cloud computing. How can you work with Infrastructure Operations Engineers to best ensure that Windows Compute Engine VMs are up to date with all the latest OS patches?

- A. Build new base images when patches are available, and use a CI/CD pipeline to rebuild VMs, deploying incrementally.
- B. Federate a Domain Controller into Compute Engine, and roll out weekly patches via Group Policy Object.
- C. Use Deployment Manager to provision updated VMs into new serving Instance Groups (IGs).
- D. Reboot all VMs during the weekly maintenance window and allow the StartUp Script to download the latest patches from the internet.

Show Suggested Answer

by Amlyu at Sept. 1, 2020, 8:38 a.m.

Comments

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enesis3k Highly Voted 🐠 4 years, 3 months ago

Answer is A.

Compute Engine doesn't automatically update the OS or the software on your deployed

instances. You will need to patch or update your deployed Compute Engine instances when necessary. However, in the cloud it is not recommended that you patch or update individual running instances. Instead it is best to patch the image that was used to launch the instance and then replace each affected instance with a new copy.

upvoted 22 times

anciaosinclinado Most Recent @ 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Seems this is an old question, now Deployment Manager is able to update base images: https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/reference/latest/deployments/patch

upvoted 1 times

🖃 🏜 nccdebug 11 months, 2 weeks ago

VM Manager is a suite of tools that can be used to manage operating systems for large virtual machine (VM) fleets running Windows and Linux on Compute Engine.

VM Manager helps drive efficiency through automation and reduces the operational burden of maintaining these VM fleets.

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/vm-manager

upvoted 4 times

Question is outdated, Since 2020 Google has VM Manager for updating VMs (Linux and Windows)

upvoted 3 times

🖃 🏜 habros 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Α.

Use a tool like HashiCorp Packer to package the VM images using CI/CD

upvoted 2 times

E & Ric350 1 year, 10 months ago

The answer is definitely D. You would build new base images or deploy new vm's because then you'd have a base OS server with no application on it. You'd have to re-install the app, configure and it as well. You'd have to find a maintenance window that allows you to patch the server, not re-build it! Even the OS patch management doc link below mentions scheduling a time or doing it on demand. You schedule prod systems and patch the dev/test/staging server on demand bc it's not production. Think practically here. D is the obvious answer.

upvoted 2 times

□ ♣ Ric350 1 year, 10 months ago

correction "would NOT"

upvoted 1 times

■ AwesomeGCP 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Build new base images when patches are available, and use a CI/CD pipeline to rebuild VMs, deploying incrementally.

upvoted 2 times

PATILDXB 2 years, 1 month ago

you cannot use CI/CD pipeline for building VMs. It is used only for code deployment. Further, building base images is only 1 time activity, organisations cannot afford to change the base image everytime when a patch is released. So, C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

acpengineer 1 year, 8 months ago

i use ci/cd to build vm

upvoted 1 times

🖯 📤 ftpt 1 year, 5 months ago

you can use CICD with terraform to create new VMs

upvoted 1 times

☐ ♣ Aiffone 2 years, 7 months ago

C is obviouly the answer, MIGs help you make sure mahcines deployed are latest image if you want, what's more, its meant to be an elastic system, nothing doesthat better than MIGs.

upvoted 1 times

🗏 🌡 Jeanphi72 2 years, 5 months ago

Not sure Deployment Manager can indeed create a new MIG and can configure a new deployment of machines with latest OS but what about the existing ones? In addition how to make sure rollout will be smooth? Option A seems more realistic. upvoted 2 times ■ VenkatGCP1 3 years ago The answer is A, we are using this in practice as a solution from Google in one of the top 5 banks for managing windows image patching. upvoted 4 times AzureDP900 2 years, 2 months ago Agreed. upvoted 1 times 🖃 🏜 lxs 3 years, 1 month ago Selected Answer: A Definitely it will be A. The solution must take the advantage of elasticity of compute engine, so you create a template with patched OS base and redeploy images. upvoted 2 times ☐ ♣ sc_cloud_learn 3 years, 6 months ago Answer should be A. C talks about MIG which may not be always needed upvoted 1 times DebasishLowes 3 years, 10 months ago Ans: A upvoted 2 times 😑 🏜 qu9singq 3 years, 10 months ago this questions still valid for exam? upvoted 1 times 🖃 🏜 umashankar_a 3 years, 6 months ago yeah....even i'm thinking the same, as we got OS Patch Management Service now in GCP for Patching Compute machines as per requirement. https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/os-patch-management. Not really sure on the answer. upvoted 4 times DuncanTu 3 years, 6 months ago May I know why C is incorrect? upvoted 1 times HateMicrosoft 3 years, 10 months ago The correct anwser is C. https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/reference/latest/deployments/patch upvoted 1 times CloudTrip 3 years, 11 months ago Given the options here Answer D seems practical upvoted 1 times B seems the only possible answer. Windows patches are configured using Group Policies on the Windows Domain

🖃 🏜 singhjoga 4 years ago

Controller. All other windows machines should be part of the same domain.

upvoted 1 times

□ ♣ FatCharlie 4 years, 2 months ago

The answer is A. This is referring to VMs in an instance group which has built in roll out deployment of new images that can easily be integrated into a CI/CD pipeline.

The people mentioning the patch management tool are considering these to be long running VMs, but that makes little sense in an instance group.

upvoted 3 times

■ Wooky 4 years, 4 months ago

I think best ans is C

