Level: Beginner

## Google Cloud Certified Cloud Digital Leader

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Practice Test 3 - **Practice Mode**

Completed on **Thu, 25 Aug 2022**

| 1st | 0/20 | 0.00% |
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| Attempt | Marks Obtained | Your Score |
| N/A | FAIL | |
| Time Taken | Result | |

### Domain wise Quiz Performance Report

| No. | Domain | Total Question | Correct | Incorrect | Unattempted | Marked for Review |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Infrastructure and Application Modernization with Google Cloud | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 | Innovating with Data and Google Cloud | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |

| No. | Domain | Total Question | Correct | Incorrect | Unattempted | Marked for Review |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Introduction to Digital Transformation with Google Cloud | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | Understanding Google Cloud Security and Operations | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Total** | **All Domains** | **20** | **0** | **0** | **20** | **0** |

## Review the Answers

Filter By: All Questions

### Question 1 — Unattempted

**Domain:** Innovating with Data and Google Cloud

Your team is working on building a model for a memes creation website. The users are required to upload the photo and the memes model aims to categorize the uploaded photo as either of the below:

a - Bird

b - Pet

c - Human (Male)

d - Human (Female)

What type of problem is the team dealing with?

- **A. Classification problem** ✓ right
- **B. Regression problem**

C. Association problem

D. Either or A or C

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**

- **Option A is correct.** The given problem is a Classification problem. In the given scenario the model is required to categorize the uploaded picture.
- **Option B is incorrect.** The given problem is not a Regression problem as the relationship between input and the output is not a linear relationship.
- **Option C is incorrect**. The given problem is not an Association problem as Association helps to find dataset co-occurrences.
- **Option D is incorrect.** Option C is incorrect as the given problem is not an Association problem.

**References:**

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_classification
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regression_analysis
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Association_rule_learning

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Did you like this **Question?**

Question 2 Unattempted

**Domain:** Introduction to Digital Transformation with Google Cloud

To improve the performance of an application you are asked to identify a metric that will define if the application is fulfilling intended performance.

Which of the listed below will you define?

- A. SLA (Service Level Agreement)
- B. SLI (Service Level Indicator)
- C. SLO (Service Level Objective) ✓ right
- D. Error Budget

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: C**

- **Option A is incorrect.** Service Level Agreement (SLA) is a metric that defines the commitment. Example: SLA of 95% uptime for an application, denotes that it has promised to provide application uptime would be 95%.
- **Option B is incorrect.** Service level indicator (SLI) measures the level of the service that is provided. SLI helps measure if SLO is being achieved.
- **Option C is Correct.** Service Level Objective (SLO) is a metric that helps in measuring if the defined objective is met.
- **Option D is incorrect.** Error budget helps understand the maximum time an application can be down without impacting the objective.

| SLA | SLO | SLI |
|---|---|---|
| Agreed Parameters | Objective to Achieve. | How SLO is achieved |

**Reference:**

- https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/devops-sre/sre-fundamentals-slis-slas-and-slos

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 3

Unattempted

**Domain:** Introduction to Digital Transformation with Google Cloud

Which of the below statement is incorrect with regards to Site Reliability Engineering?

- A. SRE primarily focuses on pipeline problems related to development ✓ right
- B. SRE primarily focuses on operational and scalability problems
- C. SRE's main goal is the availability of user services
- D. Option B and Option C

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**

- **Option A is Correct.** SRE primarily focuses on operational and scalability problems. DevOps primarily focuses on pipeline problems related to development.

- **Option B is incorrect.** SRE primarily focuses on operational and scalability problems, and this is correct with regard to SRE.
- **Option C is incorrect.** The main goal for an SRE is the availability of the services for users, hence the statement is correct for SRE
- **Option D is incorrect.** Both options B and C are the correct statements.
- https://harness.io/blog/devops/sre-vs-devops/

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## Question 4

Unattempted

**Domain:** Introduction to Digital Transformation with Google Cloud

An e-commerce team is working on cloud adoption. The organization is focussing on adopting the cloud. Which of the following Google cloud offerings can help to ensure that the e-commerce team meets its SLIs?

- A. Tensorflow enterprise
- B. Apigee X
- C. Cloud Build
- D. Cloud Monitoring ✓ right

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: D**

- **Option A is incorrect.** Tensorflow enterprise helps with the development and deployment of Tensorflow models on Google Cloud. Tensorflow enterprise is not a correct choice for being implemented when a tool is required for meeting SLIs.
- **Option B is incorrect.** Apigee X helps in building API proxies, which will not be the right choice for the requirement.
- **Option C is incorrect.** Cloud Build would be a good use for DevOps as it will help with the continuous build, testing and deployment of the containers.
- **Option D is correct.** Cloud Monitoring helps to visualize the application performance, and availability and will be the most appropriate tool to use for ensuring that the SLIs are met.
- https://cloud.google.com/tensorflow-enterprise/docs
- https://cloud.google.com/apigee/docs
- https://cloud.google.com/build/docs
- https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/docs

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 5

Unattempted

**Domain:** Innovating with Data and Google Cloud

You are working on creating SLIs based on available information about latency and traffic. Which of the below Google Cloud Services would be the best choice to be implemented so that you can collect the required information about traffic and latency?

A. Cloud Load Balancing ✓ right

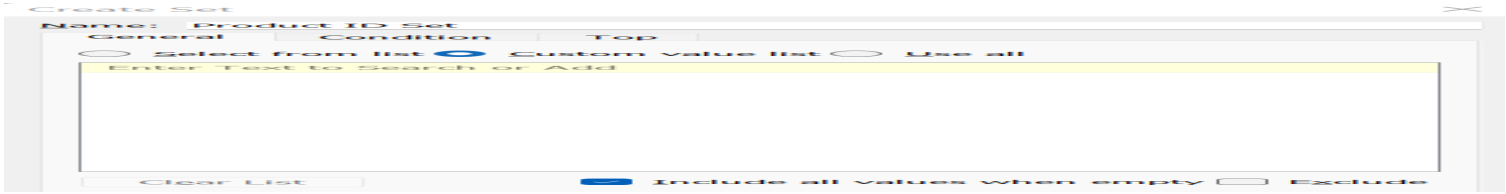
B. Cloud Router

C. Traffic Director

D. Network Connectivity Center

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**




- **Option A is correct.** Cloud Load Balancing helps us in collecting the data required and will help us in setting up the SLIs based on the available data.
- **Option B is incorrect.** Cloud router is an invalid choice as Cloud Router performs route exchange between Cloud VPC and on-prem networks and does not provide metrics.
- **Option C is incorrect.** Traffic director helps in implementing load balancing and configuring traffic control but does not provide metrics.
- **Option D is incorrect.** Network Connectivity Center would not be a correct choice for the given scenario as Network Connectivity Center helps customers to use its own network for required purposes and does not provide required metrics.

**References:**

- https://cloud.google.com/stackdriver/docs/solutions/slo-monitoring/sli-metrics/lb-metrics
- https://cloud.google.com/traffic-director/docs
- https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/router
- https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/network-connectivity-center

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 6

Unattempted

**Domain:** Infrastructure and Application Modernization with Google Cloud

Your team is supporting Risk Applications for a banking client that has multiple manual and repetitive tasks which could be automated.

The team has hired an SRE engineer. The SRE engineer uses the term “Toil” to define this kind of work.

Is the SRE engineer correct?

- A. True ✓ right
- B. False

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**

Toil is best defined as the tasks that are generally manual and repetitive but could be automated.

Please check what the google documentation describes Toil as

So what **is** toil? Toil is the kind of work tied to running a production service that tends to be manual, repetitive, automatable, tactical, devoid of enduring value, and that scales linearly as a service grows. Not every task deemed toil has all these attributes, but the more closely work matches one or more of the following descriptions, the more likely it is to be toil:

### Manual

This includes work such as manually running a script that automates some task. Running a script may be quicker than manually executing each step in the script, but the **hands-on** time a human spends running that script (not the elapsed time) is still toil time.

### Repetitive

If you're performing a task for the first time ever, or even the second time, this work is not toil. Toil is work you do over and over. If you're solving a novel problem or inventing a new solution, this work is not toil.

### Automatable

If a machine could accomplish the task just as well as a human, or the need for the task could be designed away, that task is toil. If human judgment is essential for the task, there's a good chance it's not toil.[21]

### Tactical

Toil is interrupt-driven and reactive, rather than strategy-driven and proactive. Handling pager alerts is toil. We may never be able to eliminate this type of work completely, but we have to continually work toward minimizing it.

### No enduring value

If your service remains in the same state after you have finished a task, the task was probably toil. If the task produced a permanent improvement in your service, it probably wasn't toil, even if some amount of grunt work—such as digging into legacy code and configurations and straightening them out—was involved.

### O(n) with service growth

If the work involved in a task scales up linearly with service size, traffic volume, or user count, that task is probably toil. An ideally managed and designed service can grow by at least one order of magnitude with zero additional work, other than some one-time efforts to add resources.

**Reference:**

- https://sre.google/sre-book/eliminating-toil/

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 7

Unattempted

**Domain:** Infrastructure and Application Modernization with Google Cloud

You are working on implementing good incident management policies to streamline Incident Management and achieve clarity and scalability.

Which of the listed below is NOT mentioned in the Incident Management process as per Google SRE?

- A. Identified Incident Manager ✓ right
- B. Process of "When to declare an incident"
- C. Identified Incident Commander
- D. Established Command post

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**

- **Option A is correct.** The concept of Incident Manager is not defined in Google SRE. Instead, SRE defines Incident Commander.
- **Option B is incorrect.** SRE suggests that there should be a guideline that helps the teams to define "When to declare an incident"

- **Option C is incorrect.** Incident commanders help with structuring the response task force for incidents. The incident commander is responsible for assigning responsibilities in accordance with needs and priorities.
- **Option D is incorrect.**

**Reference:**

- https://sre.google/sre-book/managing-incidents/

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 8

Unattempted

**Domain:** Infrastructure and Application Modernization with Google Cloud

Which of the below listed is caused when there is insufficient CPU available for handling request load?

A. Dying tasks

B. Reduced cache hit rates

C. Increased Garbage collection in Java

D. Increased number of in-flight requests ✓ right

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: D**

- **Option A is incorrect.** Dying tasks are the effect of memory exhaustion.
- **Option B is incorrect.** Reduced cache hit rates are the effect of memory exhaustion
- **Option C is incorrect.** Increased Garbage collection in Java is the effect of memory exhaustion
- **Option D is correct.** If there is insufficient CPU for request handling below are the listed possibilities that can occur:
- Increased in-flight requests
- Longer queue lengths
- Thread starvation
- Request starvation
- Reduced caching benefits
- https://sre.google/sre-book/addressing-cascading-failures/

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 9

Unattempted

**Domain:** Innovating with Data and Google Cloud

Which of the below best defines “the quantitative measure of some aspect of the level of service that is provided”?

- A. Service level Indicator ✓ right
- B. Service level Objective
- C. Service level Agreement
- D. None of the above

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**

- **Option A is correct.** Service level Indicator best defines the quantitative measure of some aspect of the level of service that is provided.
- **Option B is incorrect.** Service level Objective is a target/range of values for service level measured by an SLI.
- **Option C is incorrect.** Service level agreements are agreed to contractual terms with users that define the consequences of achieving or not achieving the SLOs.
- **Option D is incorrect. Option A is correct.**

**Reference:**

- https://sre.google/sre-book/service-level-objectives/

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 10

Unattempted

**Domain:** Infrastructure and Application Modernization with Google Cloud

Which of the listed below involves production systems configuration, configurations modification to produce lasting improvements from a one-time effort?

- A. Software engineering
- B. Systems Engineering ✓ right
- C. Toil
- D. Overhead

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: B**

- **Option A is incorrect.** Software engineering involves code writing or code modification, code designing, and documentation work.
- **Option B is correct.** Systems engineering involves production systems configuration, and configurations modification to produce lasting improvements from a one-time effort.
- **Option C is incorrect.** Toil is best defined as the tasks that are generally manual and repetitive which could be automated.
- **Option D is incorrect.** Overhead is the administrative work that is not tied directly to running a service.
- https://sre.google/sre-book/eliminating-toil/

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 11

Unattempted

**Domain:** Infrastructure and Application Modernization with Google Cloud

Which of the following features correctly identifies Supervised Learning?

- A. The input used is unlabeled data
- B. The input used is labeled data ✓ right
- C. K-Means clustering is a commonly used Supervised Learning algorithm
- D. Support Vector Machines is a commonly used Supervised Learning algrithm ✓ right
- E. Hierarchical clustering is a commonly used Supervised Learning algorithm

## Explanation:

**Correct Answers: B and D**

Supervised Learning is a machine learning technique generally used for outcome prediction or data classification by using labeled datasets for training the algorithms.

Unsupervised Learning is a machine learning technique generally used for pattern discovery while dealing with unlabelled data.

- **Option A is incorrect.** Supervised Learning uses labeled data as input data. In supervised learning, output data is provided along with the input to the model.

- **Option B is correct.** Supervised learning algorithm uses labeled data, as the correct output is tagged to the input.
- **Option C is incorrect.** K-means is an unsupervised learning algorithm.
- **Option D is correct.** Support Vector Machine algorithm is generally used for classification uses labeled data and is a supervised learning algorithm.
- **Option E is incorrect.** Hierarchical clustering is an unsupervised learning algorithm.

**References**:

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supervised_learning
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unsupervised_learning

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 12

Unattempted

**Domain:** Introduction to Digital Transformation with Google Cloud

Your team has created a model that fits with the training data properlyl. The performance of the model tested with the new dataset is found to be poor. Which of the below statements correctly describes the scenario?

A. Model requires to be deployed in production to understand better if it is underfitting or overfitting

B. The model is overfitting ✓ right

C. The model is underfitting

D. None of the above

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: B**

Overfitting: A model is said to be overfitting when the model performance is good on the training data, however the performance of the model is poor on other datasets.

- **Option A is incorrect.** As described in the scenario the model is not performing as expected when checked with the test dataset, and hence it is not appropriate to deploy the model in production.
- **Option B is correct.** The model is overfitting as the model performance is good with training data but the model is under-performing with the test data.
- **Option C is incorrect.** A model is categorized as underfitting when the model is not trained properly on a training dataset. In the given scenario the model is appropriately trained on a training dataset.
- **Option D is incorrect.** The model is overfitting as the model performance is good with training data but the model is under-performing with test data.

**Reference**:

- Overfitting

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 13 Unattempted

**Domain:** Innovating with Data and Google Cloud

Identify the most suitable way to tackle the model underfitting issue.

- A. Decrease the complexity of the model
- B. Reduce the number of features in data being used
- C. Introduce noise in the data
- D. Train the model for increased duration ✓ right

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: D**

Underfitting: A model is said to be overfitting when the model performance is Poor on both the training and other data.

- **Option A is incorrect.** Decreasing the model complexity shall not address the issue of model underfitting, but shall increase it.
- **Option B is incorrect.** To address issue of underfitting, increasing the features of the dataset being used is a good choice.
- **Option C is incorrect.** Introducing the noise in data adds up to the issue of underfitting.
- **Option D is correct.** By training the model for increased duration the issue with model underfitting could be tackled.

**Reference**:

- Underfitting

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 14

Unattempted

**Domain:** Innovating with Data and Google Cloud

Which of the following is the most ideal way to manage the model overfitting issue?

- A. Implementing the techniques of ensembling ✓ right
- B. Increase the number of features being used in the dataset
- C. Try increasing the model complexity
- D. Use a model with high variance

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**

Overfitting: A model is said to be overfitting when the model performance is good on the training data, however the performance of the model is poor on other data.

- **Option A is correct.** Implementing the techniques of ensembling helps address the overfitting issue
- **Option B is incorrect.** Increasing the number of features being used in the dataset is a good way to tackle the underfitting issue and not the overfitting issue.
- **Option C is incorrect.** Increasing the model complexity helps handling the issue of underfitting
- **Option D is incorrect.** Using a model with high variance is a cause of overfitting and does not tackle the issue.

**Reference**:

- Overfitting

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 15

Unattempted

**Domain:** Understanding Google Cloud Security and Operations

Which of the below listed is NOT the benefit of "Dimensionality Reduction"?

- A. Dimensionality Reduction helps to reduce the model complexity
- B. Dimensionality Reduction reduces the computation time
- C. Dimensionality Reduction helps in quicker visualization of the data
- D. Dimensionality Reduction helps to introduce helpful redundant features in data ✓ right

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: D**

Dimensionality reduction is a technique used to reduce the number of input variables in training data.

- **Option A is incorrect.** This is the advantage of "Dimensionality Reduction," because the number of features is reduced and this leads to a reduction in the complexity of the model.
- **Option B is incorrect.** This is the advantage of "Dimensionality Reduction," because a reduced number of features reduces the time required for computation.
- **Option C is incorrect.** This is the advantage of "Dimensionality Reduction," because as the number of the features is reduced the visualization of the data is rendered quickly

- **Option D is correct.** This is not an advantage of "Dimensionality Reduction," the redundant features in data is reduced and not increased.

**Reference:**

- Dimensionality Reduction

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 16

Unattempted

**Domain:** Infrastructure and Application Modernization with Google Cloud

Which of the following statements are incorrect with regards to supervised and unsupervised learning?

- A. Supervised learning requires labelled data
- B. Decision tree is Supervised learning
- C. Decision tree is Unsupervised learning ✓ right
- D. K-Means is Unsupervised learning

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: C**

Supervised Learning is a machine learning technique generally used for outcome prediction or data classification by using labeled datasets for training the algorithms.

Unsupervised Learning is a machine learning technique generally used for pattern discovery while dealing with unlabelled data.

- **Option A is incorrect.** The supervised learning requires labeled data and is best used for predictions
- **Option B is incorrect.** The given statement is correct as the Decision tree is Supervised Learning.
- **Option C is correct.** The given statement is incorrect as Decision tree is Supervised Learning.
- **Option D is incorrect.** The given statement is correct as Unsupervised learning

**References:**

- Supervised Learning
- Unsupervised Learning

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 17

Unattempted

**Domain:** Innovating with Data and Google Cloud

What type of data would your team be working on if they receive the data having three independent mathematical or statistical variables?

- A. Univariate
- B. Bivariate
- C. Trivariate

D. Multivariate ✓ right

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: D**

- **Option A is incorrect.** Data with one variable is Univariate.
- **Option B is incorrect.** Data with two variables is Bivariate.
- **Option C is incorrect.** This is an invalid option as Trivariate is not a valid terminology.
- **Option D is correct.** Data with three or more variables is Multivariate.

**References:**

- Univariate
- Bivariate
- Multivariate

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 18 Unattempted

**Domain:** Innovating with Data and Google Cloud

The predictive model created by your team is correctly predicting the positive class.

Identify the correct classification for this outcome type.

- A. False Positive
- B. False Negative
- C. True Positive ✓ right
- D. True Negative

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: C**

- **Option A is incorrect.** An outcome is "False Positive," when the predicted value is positive, however, the actual value is negative.
- **Option B is incorrect.** An outcome is "False Negative," when the predicted value is negative, however, the actual value is positive.
- **Option C is correct.** An outcome is "True Positive," when the predicted value is positive, and the actual value is also positive.
- **Option D is incorrect.** An outcome is "True Negative," when the predicted value is negative, and the actual value is also negative.

**Reference:**

- Confusion Matrix

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Did you like this **Question?**

Question 19 Unattempted

**Domain:** Innovating with Data and Google Cloud

Your dataset has 100 pictures. 70 pictures are of people aged between 60 – 100 years and the rest are below 60 Years.

The model built by your team has predicted:

- 20 pictures as pictures of people above 100 Years.
- 50 pictures as pictures of people between 60 - 100 Years.

On the basis of above information, identify the correct statement for the model built by the team:

- A. True positive value is 50 ✓ right
- B. True negative value is 50
- C. False positive value is 50
- D. False negative value is 50

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**

Confusion Matrix: A confusion matrix is a table that is used to define the performance of a classification algorithm. A confusion matrix visualizes and summarizes the performance of a classification algorithm.

| | | Actual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Predicted | Positive | True Positive | False Positive |
| | Negative | False Negative | True Negative |

- **Option A is correct.** True positive value is 50 because the Actual Value is 50 and the Predicted Value is 50.
- **Option B is incorrect.** True Negative value is when predicted and the actual value is negative, however, this is not the case in this scenario.
- **Option C is incorrect.** False Positive value is when the predicted value is positive and the actual value is negative, however, this is not the case in this scenario.
- **Option D is incorrect.** False Negative value is when the predicted value is negative and the actual value is positive, however, this is not the case in this scenario.

**Reference:**

- Confusion Matrix

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Did you like this **Question?**

## Question 20

Unattempted

**Domain:** Innovating with Data and Google Cloud

Which of the below is a correct statement with regards to the data classification?

- A. For classification problems that are imbalanced using accuracy as a performance measure is not apt ✓ right
- B. Precision is a preferred use measure when the cost of a false positive is low and the cost of a false negative is high
- C. F-Measure in general provides means of sensitivity and accuracy
- D. None of the above

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**

Data classification is the process of analyzing structured or unstructured data and organizing it into categories based on file type, contents, and other metadata. Data classification helps organizations answer important questions about their data that inform how they mitigate risk and manage data governance policies.

- **Option A is correct.** For classification problems that are imbalanced using accuracy as a performance measure is not apt, however, one should prefer using metrics of precision and recall.
- **Option B is incorrect.** Precision is a preferred use measure when the cost of a false positive is high and the cost of a false negative is low.
- **Option C is incorrect.** F-Measure in general provides the means of Precision and Recall.
- **Option D is incorrect b**ecause we have got option A as the correct answer.

**Reference:**

- Classification

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Did you like this **Question?**

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