

#### **GCP**

**Google Cloud** 

**Associate Cloud Engineer** 





# Google Certified Associate Cloud Engineer

## Associate Cloud Engineer



- > Pay attention for 5 minutes, before we dive in.
- Challenging certification, and course is long so have patience.
- Good to have basic IT skill, but I will start from scratch in GCP.
- Learn by Doing
- So with every exam objective, There is hand-on Lab 90+



#### GCP certifications







https://cloud.google.com/certification/guides/cloud-engineer

## Cloud Cost for this course



- > \$0 for GCP account
- GCP Free trial
- > \$300 for next 3 months <a href="https://cloud.google.com/free">https://cloud.google.com/free</a>
- Length: Two hours
- Registration fee: \$125 (plus tax where applicable)
- Languages: English, Japanese, Spanish.
- Exam format: Multiple choice and multiple select,





## Udemy Tips



## ACE Exam Guide



## Create Free Tier GCP Account

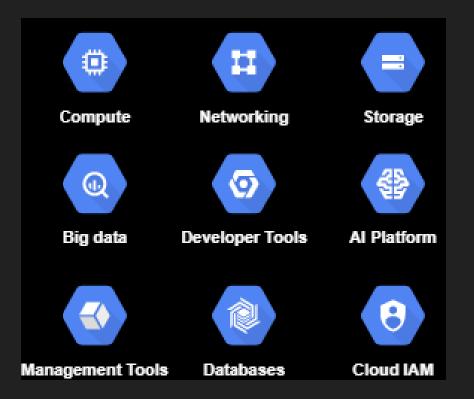


## What is GCP & Why

#### WHAT IS GCP



- Suite of Cloud computing services offered by Google
- https://cloud.google.com



#### WHY GCP



- Trust & Security
  - > Trust nothing by default
- Open Cloud Platform (Open API)
  - https://cloud.google.com/open-cloud
- Global Network Infrastructure
  - https://cloud.google.com/about/locations#network
- Al Driven Cloud
  - https://cloud.google.com/products/ai



## GCP Regions & Zones

### Why Zones & Regions



- Low latency
- > Follow Government rules
- High availability
- Disaster recovery



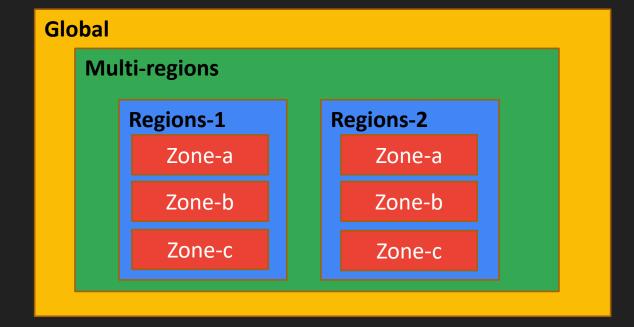


## GCP (Zones & Region)



Fascinating Number: Google Is Now 40% Of The Internet (forbes.com)

- Zones Independent data Center
- Region Geographical area
- Multi-region : Collection of Geographical
- Global Anywhere



Global Locations - Regions & Zones | Google Cloud



1.1



#### Creating Projects



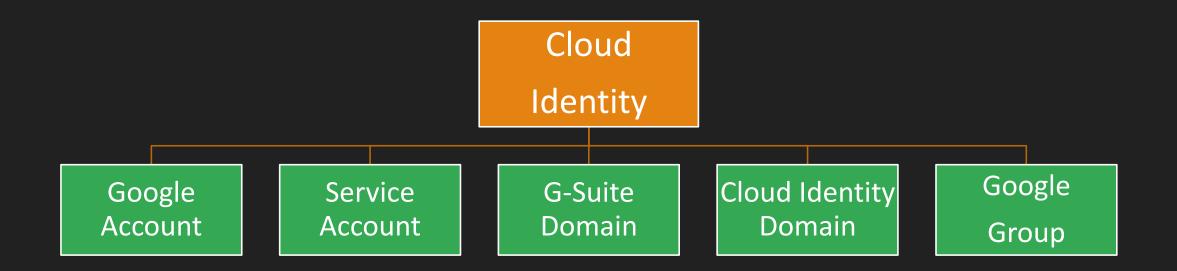
## Assigning users to predefined IAM roles within a project



#### Managing users in cloud identity

### Cloud Identity







#### Enabling APIs within projects



## Provisioning one or more Stackdriver workspaces



1.2



#### Creating one or more billing accounts



#### Linking projects to a billing account



#### Establishing billing budgets and alerts

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



## Setting up billing exports to estimate daily/monthly charges



1.3



Installing and configuring the command line interface (CLI), specifically the Cloud SDK, Cloud Shell



2.1



## Planning and estimating GCP product use using the Pricing Calculator



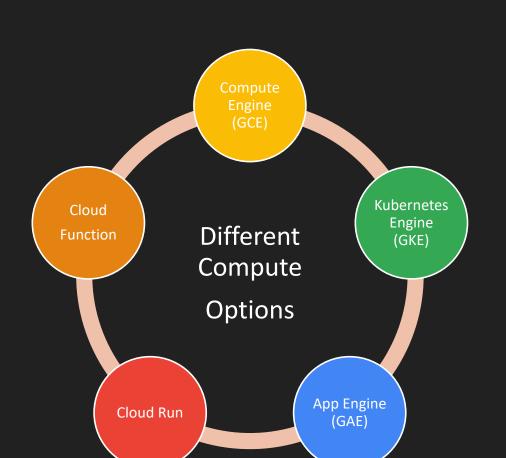
2.2

## Planning and configuring compute resources.



- Different compute Options
  - Compute Engine, Google Kubernetes Engine, App Engine, Cloud Run, Cloud Functions
- Selecting appropriate compute choices for a given workload
- Preemptible VMs
- Custom machine types

## Different Compute options



- OS dependency
- Pass Solution Fully Managed
- Simple micro service
- Event based trigger
- Containerized App

## Google Compute Engine



- > IAAS Solution
- Linux and windows based virtual machine
- Custom machine,
  - > RAM
  - > CPU
  - > Hard Drive
- Sustained & Committed Discount



### Google Kubernetes Engine



- Containerized applications
- > Fully managed container orchestration
- Kubernetes = control plane + worker node
- Auto scaling, automatic upgrades



### Google App Engine



- > PAAS solution
- > Fully managed service
- Deploy web app at high scale
- > Standard & Flexible Environment
- > Flexible Environment use Docker.



## Google Cloud Run



- PAAS solution
- Containerized applications
- Best of (GAE + Container)



## Google Cloud Functions

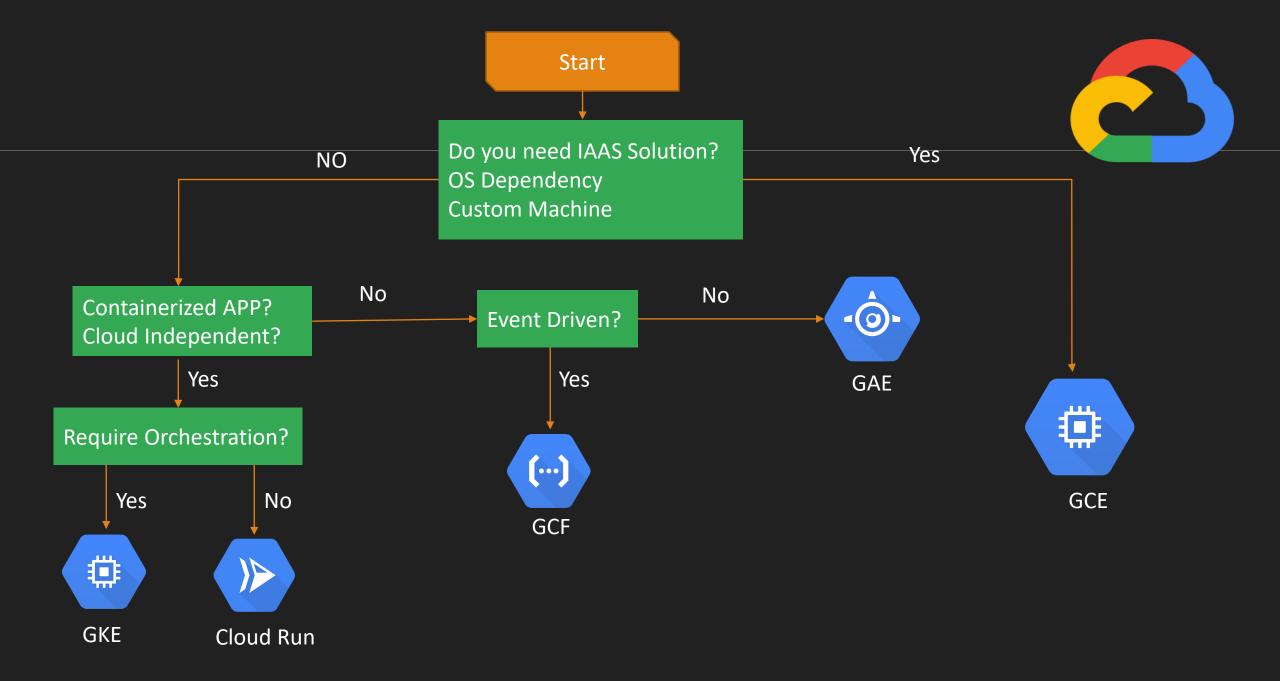


- > Server less
- > Fully managed
- Build small micro service
- Event based trigger
  - > Http
  - File upload etc.





#### Selecting appropriate Compute options



#### @ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD

### Preemptible VMs



- > Just like Other virtual machine
- Workload is fault tolerant
- Not require 100% high availability
- > 80% discount
- max life is 24 hours
- Google give you 30 sec warning before auto shutdown



#### Custom Machine Types

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



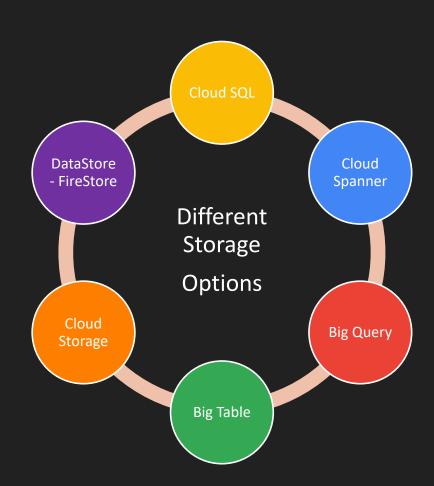
2.3

# Planning and configuring data storage options

- Different Storage options
  - Cloud Storage, Cloud SQL, BigQuery, Cloud Spanner, Cloud Bigtable
- Choosing storage options
  - > Standard, Nearline, Coldline, Archive
- Select proper storage options







## Google Cloud SQL



- > Fully managed RDBMS service
  - MySQL
  - PostgreSQL
  - Microsoft SQL Server
- > PAAS solution, managed alternative of VM with Database
- Security: can be provisioned inside VPC



## Google Cloud Spanner



- Relational database service
- Horizontal Scaling
- Best of relational and NoSQL databases
- Data is replicated synchronously strong consistency



# Google Cloud BigTable



- Petabyte-scale, managed NoSQL
- Large-scale, low-latency
- billions of rows & thousands of columns
- Equivalent to Apache HBase column-oriented database



# Google Cloud BigQuery



- ► It's Data warehousing Solution
- Serverless
- > Highly scalable
- Critical Query processing on petabyte scale data
- It has built in BI engine and ML capability



# Cloud Storage



- Object storage Solution
  - Any kind of file (CSV, Image, Video, etc...)
- Scale to Exabyte's of data
- > 99.99999999% durability (<a href="https://uptime.is/">https://uptime.is/</a>)
- > Store High frequency access data as well as low freq.



## Cloud Storage Location





#### Region

- Lowest latency within a single region
- Replicated data across multiple zone in single region

#### **Dual-region**

 High availability and low latency across 2 regions (Paired region)

#### Multi-region

Highest availability across continent area

## Cloud Storage Classes





#### Standard

- High frequency access
- Storage Costliest
- Access cost is very low
- Low latency

#### Nearline

- Low Frequency access
- Once in a 30 days
- Cheaper than standard
- Back up

#### Coldline

- Very low frequency to access
- Once in 90 days
- Cheaper than Nearline

#### **Archive**

- Offline data
- backup
- Storage Cheapest
- Access cost very high

## Select storage options





@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



2.4

# Planning and configuring network resources



- Differentiating load balancing options
- Identifying resource locations in a network for availability
- Configuring Cloud DNS



3.1

# Deploying and implementing Compute Engine resources.



- Launching a compute instance using Cloud Console and Cloud SDK (gcloud) (e.g., assign disks, availability policy, SSH keys)
- Creating an auto scaled managed instance group using an instance template
- Generating/uploading a custom SSH key for instances
- Assessing compute quotas and requesting increases
- Configuring a VM for Stackdriver monitoring and logging
- Installing the Stackdriver Agent for monitoring and logging



# Launch your first Compute instance using cloud console



# Launch your first Compute instance using cloud Shell/SDK



#### Attach Disk to existing VM

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



#### Availability policy

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



# Assessing compute quotas and requesting increases



# Generating/uploading a custom <u>SSH</u> key for instances

## Instance Group & Load balancer



- Introduction to Instance Group
- Instance Template & Provision VM from template
- Provision Managed Instance Group
- Explore managed instance group
- Create HTTP Load balancer

### Instance Group



- Collection of VM instances
- Manage all instance group as single entity
- GCP offers 2 kinds of instance group.
  - Managed instance group MIG
  - Unmanaged instance group

## Managed Instance Group



- All instance identical in nature
- Autoscaling, auto-healing, regional deployment, and auto updating
- Workload highly available and scalable
- VM instance can be created from instance template
- Can not change configuration of one VM
- Good for stateless workload like,
  - > Frontend of website
  - Some image related operations

### Unmanaged Instance Group



- You need to manage instance yourself.
- Multiple heterogeneous VM instances.
- > You can add, remove instance from group
- No Auto scaling, No auto-healing, regional deployment, and auto updating

### Instance template



- An instance template is a resource that you can use to create <u>virtual machine (VM)</u> instances and <u>managed instance groups (MIGs)</u>.
- Create VM from existing configuration.
- Compare like oops
  - ➤ Instance template class
  - ➤ VM Object
- No option to update
- Let's create instance template



### Creating VM from instance template



#### Creating an Managed instance group



#### Explore managed instance group



#### Create HTTP Load balancer



#### Rolling Update - MIG

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



3.2

## Deploying and implementing Google Kubernetes Engine resources

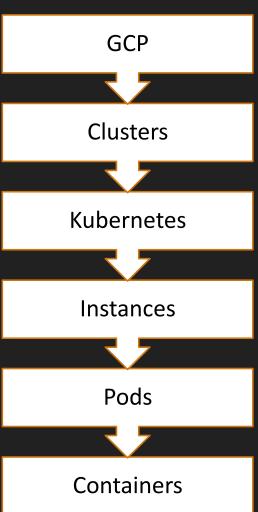


- Deploying a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster
- Deploying a container application to Google Kubernetes Engine using pods
- Configuring Google Kubernetes Engine application monitoring and logging

#### Kubernetes



- Container orchestration engine
- Open source
- Features
  - > Self healing
  - Load balancer
  - > zero downtime
  - Auto Scaling
- Google created GKE managed kubernetes services



#### Kubernetes Cluster deployment



- 1. Create kubernetes cluster from Google cloud console
- 2. Deploy Workload
- 3. Create Docker images
- 4. Push it to container registry
- 5. Deploy docker image to cluster
- 6. Expose as services



## Configuring Google Kubernetes Engine application monitoring and logging



#### Explore Kubernetes



#### Container Image repository



#### Working with Nodepools



#### Working with Pods & Services



3.3

# Deploying and implementing App Engine, Cloud Run, and Cloud Functions resources

- > Deploying an application, updating scaling configuration, versions, and traffic splitting
- ➤ Deploying an application that receives Google Cloud events (e.g., Cloud Pub/Sub events, Cloud Storage object change notification events)



## Google App Engine

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD





- > PAAS solution
- > Fully managed, no server management
- > Http based web app
- Auto scaling





Google App Engine

Standard environment

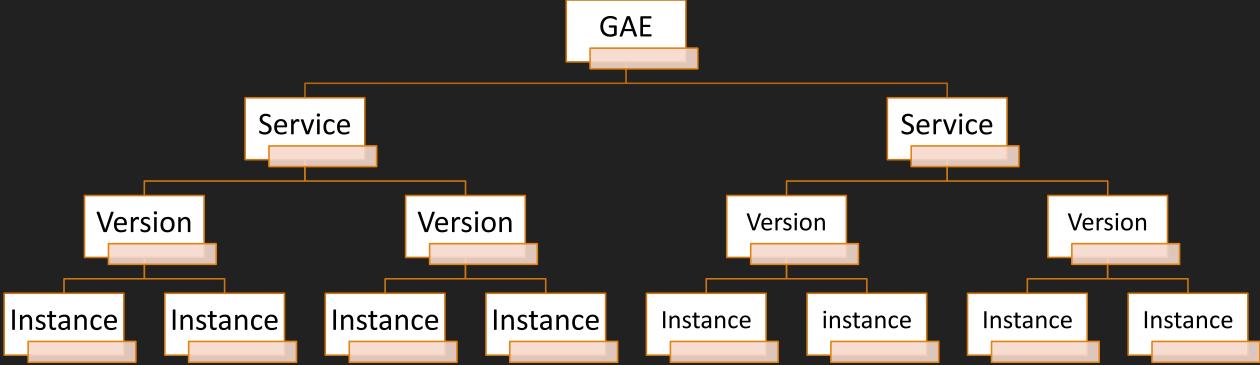
Flexible environment

https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/the-appengine-environments

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD

## Google App Engine









- Deploying application to App Engine
  - Standard Scale down to 0 instances
  - > Flexible minimum 1 instance
- Auto scaling demo
- App versioning canary deployment (Traffic splitting)
- Deploy another services





- Serverless fully managed
- Containerized App
- Best of App Engine Standard + Container
- App versioning canary deployment (Traffic splitting)

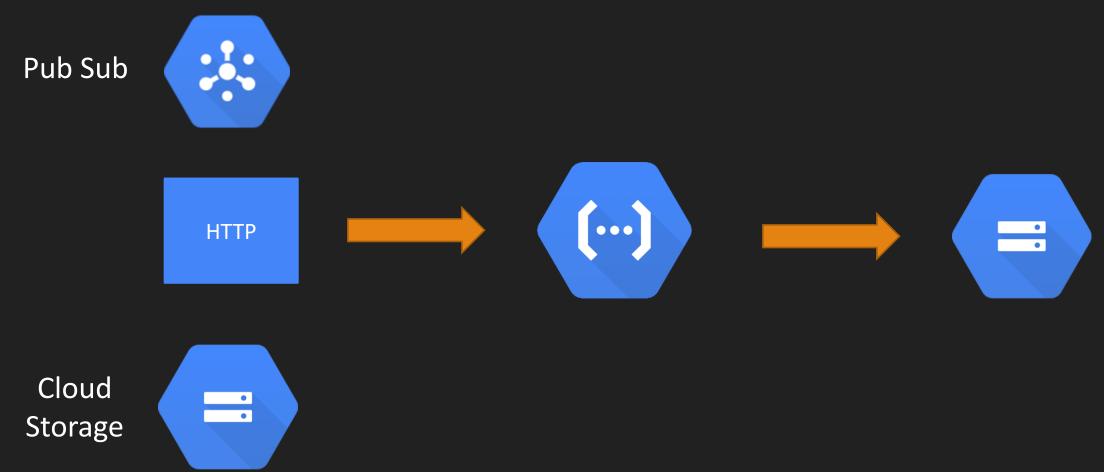




- Single purpose micro services
- > Event based trigger
  - > Http
  - > Pub sub
  - object upload in Cloud storage
- Deploy code as function









#### Google Cloud Function (Hands-on)

Http Cloud Storage Pubsub



3.4

# Deploying and implementing data solutions.

- Initializing data systems with products (e.g., Cloud SQL, Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, Cloud Spanner, Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Bigtable, Cloud Dataproc, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Storage)
- ➤ Loading data (e.g., command line upload, API transfer, import/export, load data from Cloud Storage, streaming data to Cloud Pub/Sub)

#### Google Cloud Storage



- Object storage solution in GCP
- object resides inside bucket
- Location Storage class (Standard, nearline, coldline, Archive)
- Object lifecycle
- Access control
  - Fine grained object level permission
  - Uniform
- For temporary access use signed URL





# Google Cloud Storage (Hands-on) <u>Create Bucket & upload object</u>



# Google Cloud Storage (Hands-on) Object Lifecycle



### Google Cloud Storage (Hands-on)

#### Access control



# Google Cloud Storage (Hands-on) Signed URL

#### Cloud SQL



- > Fully managed relational database service
- MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL Server Support
- Vertical scalable
- > 99.95% SLA
- Support for both SSD & HDD
- Encryption, High availability, Failover, Read replicas, backup, Export etc...



### Cloud SQL (Hands-on)

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD

#### Cloud Spanner



- > Fully managed mission critical relational database service
- Expensive
- Horizontal scalable for both read & write
- Regional & Multi regional
- > 99.999% SLA
- Scale to petabyte of data



### Cloud Spanner (Hands-on)

#### Cloud Memorystore



- Fully managed in-memory database
- > 99.9% SLA
- Only internal IP
- Redis and Memcached –supported
- Redis support persistence also



#### Cloud Memorystore (Hands-on)

#### cloud Datastore



- Highly scalable NoSQL database
- Document database like Mongo DB flexible schema
- Automatic scaling
- Upto few TBs of data
- Tightly coupled with App Engine





- Next generation Datastore
- > You can use in either datastore or firestore mode
- Multi device access ios, web, Android

## Comparison with relational DB



Concept	Relational database	Datastore	Firestore	
Category of object	Table	Kind	Collection group	
One object	Row	Entity	Document	
Individual data for an object	Column	Property	Field	
Unique ID for an object	Primary key	Key	Document ID	



## Cloud Firestore (Hands-on)



## Cloud Datastore (Hands-on)

## Cloud BigTable



- Wide column NoSQL database
- Petabyte scale
- Not Serverless
- Scale Horizontally
- Millions of transaction per seconds Milliseconds latency
- > HBase compatible
- No Multi row transactions

## cloud BigTable



Column Family 1		Column Family 2				
Row ID	col1	col2	col3	col1	col2	col3
1						
2						
3						

Column Family 2:col1

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



## Cloud Big table (Hands-on)

## cloud BigQuery



- Data warehourse solution in GCP
- Like Relational database SQL schema
- Exabyte scale
- Query using
  - Standard SQL
  - legacy SQL
- Big Query can query from external data source.
  - Cloud storage, SQL, Big Table

- Biquery can load data from various sources.
  - CSV, JSON, Avro, SQL and many more
- Query is very expensive
- > \$5 approx. for 1 TB of data scanned





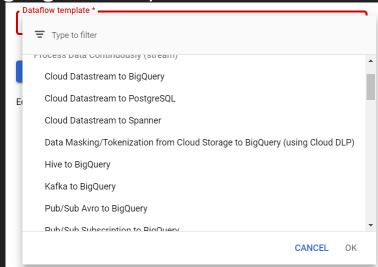


## Cloud Big Query (Hands-on)

#### cloud Dataflow



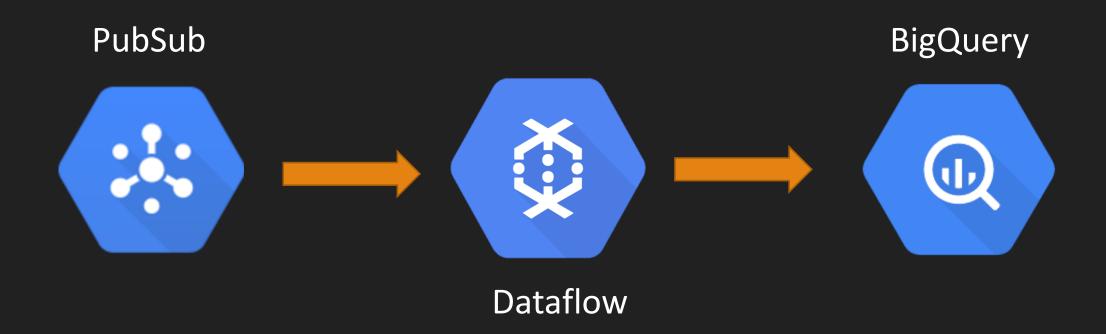
- Fully managed data processing service
- Apache beam inside GCP (Unified programming language for ETL)
- Batch + Stream processing
- Number of template are available
- > If not use custom template
  - Use Python, Java, SQL





## cloud Dataflow (Hands-on)





#### cloud DataProc

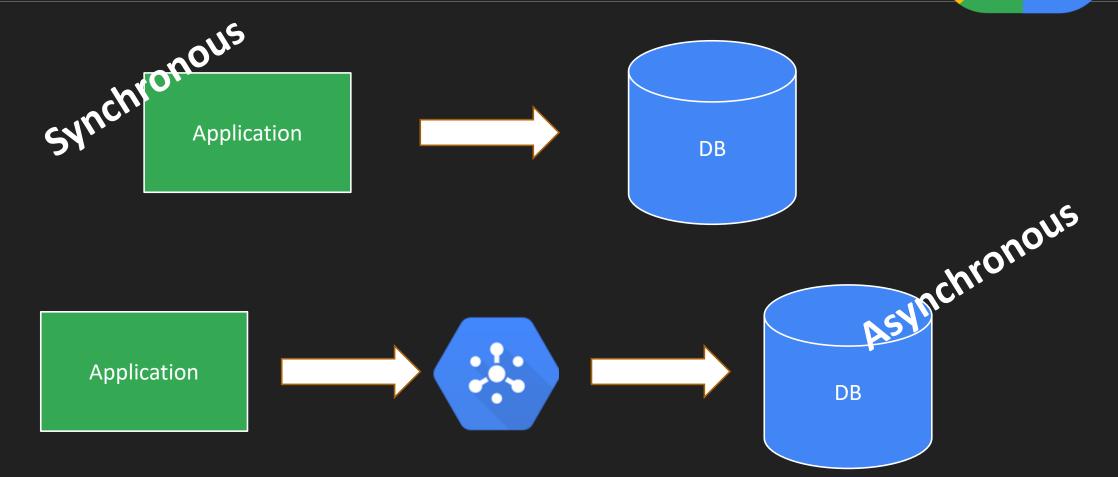


- Managed Hadoop & Spark inside GCP
- > You can submit Spark, Hadoop job.
- DataProc Demo
  - Create DataProc cluster
  - Submit Spark job to calculate Value of PI



## Cloud PubSub

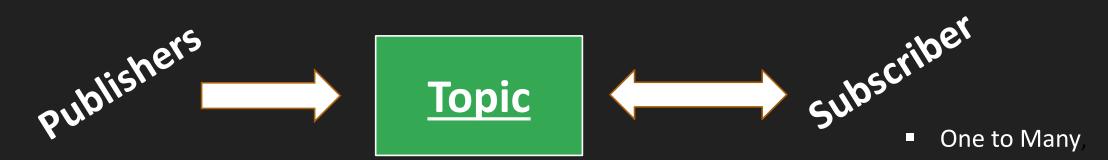




#### Cloud PubSub



- Fully-managed asynchronous messaging service
- Scale to billions of message per day
- Push & Pull way to access messages



- Many to One,
- Many to Many



## Cloud Pubsub (Hands-on)



3.5

# Deploying and implementing networking resources.



- Creating a VPC with subnets (e.g., custom-mode VPC, shared VPC)
- Launching a Compute Engine instance with custom network configuration (e.g., internal-only IP address, Google private access, static external and private IP address, network tags)
- Creating ingress and egress firewall rules for a VPC (e.g., IP subnets, tags, service accounts)
- Creating a VPN between a Google VPC and an external network using Cloud VPN
- ➤ Creating a load balancer to distribute application network traffic to an application (e.g., Global HTTP(S) load balancer, Global SSL Proxy load balancer, Global TCP Proxy load balancer, regional network load balancer, regional internal load balancer)

## Networking Resource

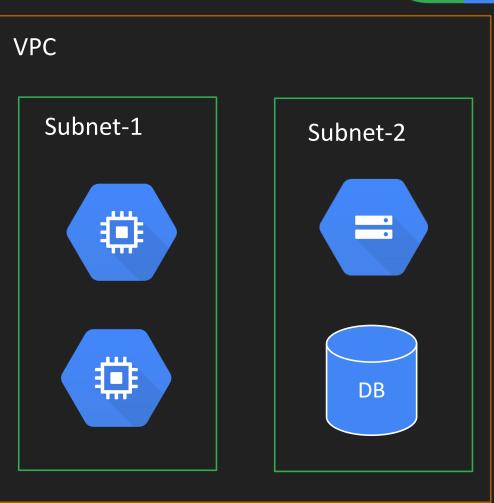


- VPC & Subnets
- > CIDR
- VPC Firewall rules
- > IP address Static & ephemeral
- Default Network & Custom VPC
- Shared VPC & Network Peering
- > VM IP address
- Cloud Load balancing

#### VPC & Subnets



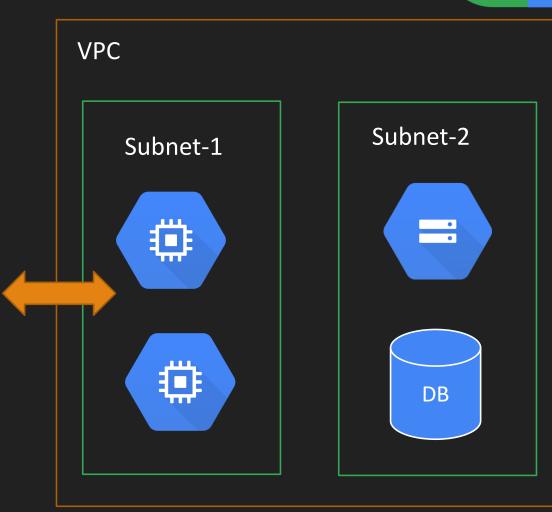
- ➤ No Network -> No Cloud
- Virtual version of a physical network
- To isolate resources
- > VPC are global
- Placeholder to keep all your resources
- ➤ No IP are associated with VPC
- > VPC must have atleast one subnet



#### VPC & Subnets



- Subnet has IP ranges
- Expressed as CIDR notation
- With every project default VPC
  - Contains subnet in each region
- > Types of VPC
  - > Auto mode
  - Custom mode



**Firewall** 

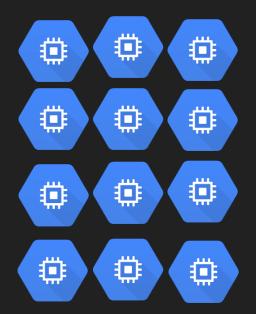
#### CIDR notation



#### **Classless Inter-Domain Routing**

123.52.36.47





123.52.36.2 123.52.36.3 123.52.36.4 123.52.36.5 123.52.36.6 123.52.36.7 123.52.36.8 123.52.36.9 123.52.36.10 123.52.36.11

123.52.36.0

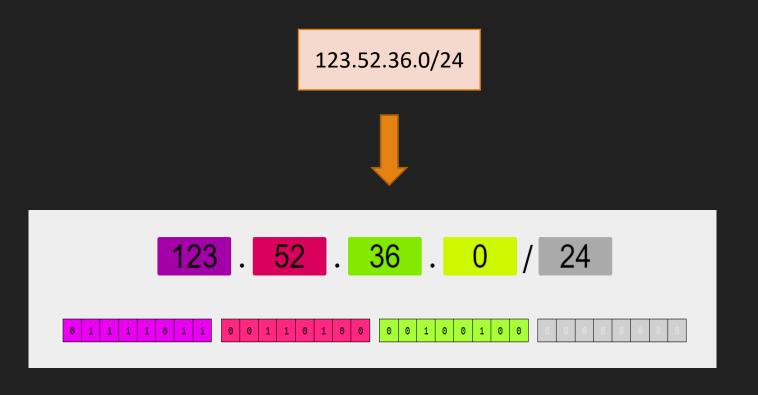
123.52.36.1

123.52.36.0 24

123.52.36.0/24

## CIDR notation





123.52.36.0
123.52.36.1
123.52.36.2
123.52.36.3
123.52.36.4
П
П
П
Π
П
123.52.36.254
123.52.36.255

#### CIDR Notation



123.52.36.0/28

28 bits are fixed

4 bits are variable

Total IP address  $-2^4 = 16$ 

123.52.36.0/31

31 bits are fixed

1 bit is variable

Total IP address  $-2^1 = 2$ 

0.0.0.0/32

32 bits are fixed

0 bits are variable

Total IP address  $-2^0 = 1$ 

0.0.0.0/0

0 bits are fixed

32 bits are variable

Total IP address – 2<sup>32</sup> = 4,294,967,296

#### @ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD

## Firewall rules



- > Trust nothing by default
- Some default rule :
  - Allow all outgoing traffic egress
  - Deny all incoming traffic ingress
- Rule has priority number: (0-65535)
  - Lower the number higher priority
- Common port/protocol
  - > 22 SSH, 3389 RDP
  - ▶ ICMP ping
  - ➤ 80 HTTP/HTTPS



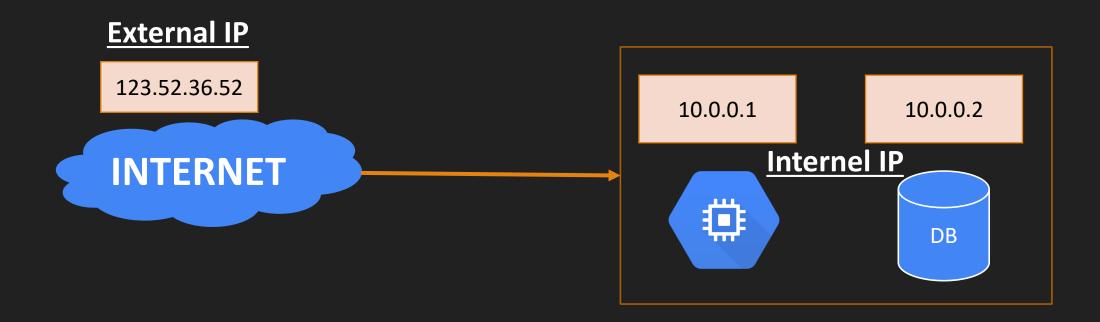
## Types of IP

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD

#### Internal IP - External IP





## Static vs ephemeral IP



- **Ephemeral IP** 
  - > Short Lived

- Changes after VM restarts
- > Static IP
  - Not Free
  - Constant Can be exposed to outside

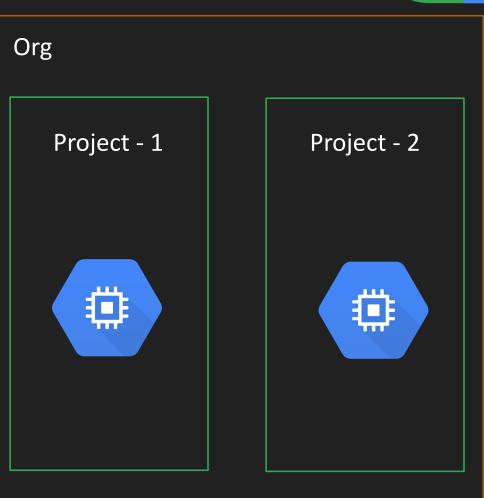


## VPC & Subnet (Hands-on)

#### Shared VPC

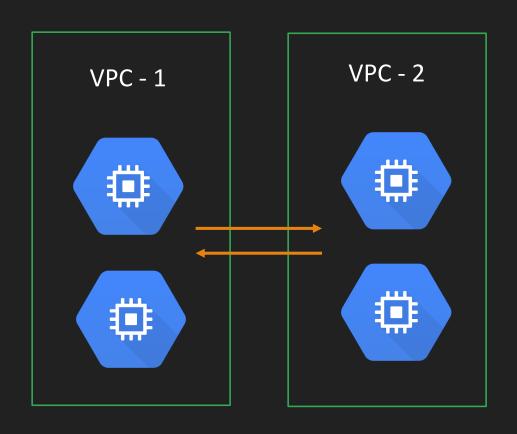


- Host Project Shared VPC
- Multiple Service Project
- Large organization use shared VPC
- Max Host project 100
- Max Service Project up to 100
- ➤ Shared VPC is only available for projects within an organization node only











## VPC Peering(Hands-on)



3.6

# Deploying a solution using Cloud Marketplace.

- Browsing Cloud Marketplace catalog and viewing solution details
- Deploying a Cloud Marketplace solution



## Browsing Cloud Marketplace catalog and viewing solution details



## Deploying a Cloud Marketplace solution



3.7

# Deploying application infrastructure using Cloud Deployment Manager.

- Developing Deployment Manager templates
- > Launching a Deployment Manager template

#### Cloud Deployment Manager



- Infrastructure as code
- Create and manage cloud resources with simple templates

#### resources:

- name : bucketname

type: storage.v1.bucket

properties:

storageClass: STANDARD



Config.yaml

https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/supported-resource-types



4.1

## Managing Compute Engine resources.



- Managing a single VM instance (e.g., start, stop, edit configuration, or delete an instance)
- SSH/RDP to the instance
- Attaching a GPU to a new instance and installing CUDA libraries
- Viewing current running VM inventory (instance IDs, details)
- Working with snapshots (e.g., create a snapshot from a VM, view snapshots, delete a snapshot)
- Working with images (e.g., create an image from a VM or a snapshot, view images, delete an image)
- ➤ Working with instance groups (e.g., set autoscaling parameters, assign instance template, create an instance template, remove instance group)
- Working with management interfaces (e.g., Cloud Console, Cloud Shell, GCloud SDK)

#### @ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



#### Managing a single VM instance

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



#### RDP to Windows machine



# Viewing current running VM inventory (instance IDs, details)

### Snapshots



- Disk backup
- Create while instance are running
- Snapshot are incremental
- Use within same project only
- > Smaller in size

#### Custom Images



- Complete clone of virtual machine
- Can not Create while instance are running
- Images are always complete copy bigger in size
- Available to use for other project also



## Attaching a GPU to a new instance and installing CUDA libraries





4.2

#### Managing Google Kubernetes Engine resources



- Viewing current running cluster inventory (nodes, pods, services)
- Browsing the container image repository and viewing container image details
- Working with node pools (e.g., add, edit, or remove a node pool)
- Working with pods (e.g., add, edit, or remove pods)
- Working with services (e.g., add, edit, or remove a service)
- Working with stateful applications (e.g. persistent volumes, stateful sets)
- Working with management interfaces (e.g., Cloud Console, Cloud Shell, Cloud SDK)



4.3

#### Managing App Engine and Cloud Run resources.

- Adjusting application traffic splitting parameters
- Setting scaling parameters for autoscaling instances
- Working with management interfaces (e.g., Cloud Console, Cloud Shell, Cloud SDK)



4.4

# Managing storage and database solutions.



- Moving objects between Cloud Storage buckets
- Converting Cloud Storage buckets between storage classes
- Setting object life cycle management policies for Cloud Storage buckets
- Executing queries to retrieve data from data instances (e.g., Cloud SQL, BigQuery, Cloud Spanner, Cloud Datastore, Cloud Bigtable)
- Estimating costs of a BigQuery query
- Backing up and restoring data instances (e.g., Cloud SQL, Cloud Datastore)
- Reviewing job status in Cloud Dataproc, Cloud Dataflow, or BigQuery
- Working with management interfaces (e.g., Cloud Console, Cloud Shell, Cloud SDK)

#### @ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD



4.5

## Managing networking resources



- Adding a subnet to an existing VPC
- Expanding a subnet to have more IP addresses
- Reserving static external or internal IP addresses
- Working with management interfaces (e.g., Cloud Console, Cloud Shell, Cloud SDK)



4.6

#### Monitoring and logging.

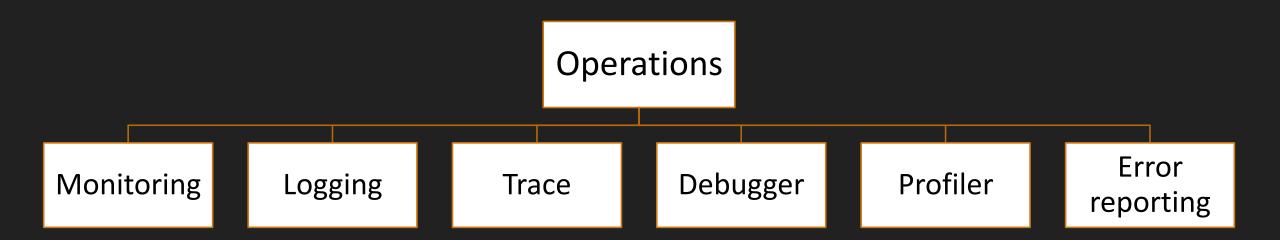


- Creating Stackdriver alerts based on resource metrics
- Creating Stackdriver custom metrics
- Configuring log sinks to export logs to external systems (e.g., on-premises or BigQuery)
- Viewing and filtering logs in Stackdriver
- Viewing specific log message details in Stackdriver
- ➤ Using cloud diagnostics to research an application issue (e.g., viewing Cloud Trace data, using Cloud Debug to view an application point-in-time)
- Viewing Google Cloud Platform status
- Working with management interfaces (e.g., Cloud Console, Cloud Shell, Cloud SDK)

#### @ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD

### Operations





#### Monitoring



- Single Place to monitor all your resources.
- Is my application is running fine ??
- CPU Utilization or Network Traffic sufficient ??
- Measure different Metrics
  - > CPU, Disk, Network etc...
- Monitor GCP project as well as AWS Project
- Create Alert based on condition



### Explore Monitoring tool

BY ANKIT MISTRY

@ ANKIT MISTRY – GOOGLE CLOUD

### Monitoring agent



- Optional but recommended
- > To access additional system resources and application services
- Cloud Monitoring agent
  - https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/agent/monitoring/installation



# Uptime check & Alerting (Hands-on)

### Uptime check & Alerting



- Create VM Instance allow http
- Deploy Hello world app
- Create uptime check
- Create Alert
- Stop VM or Shutdown app
- Check Email as Alert
- Observe incident
- Start App Again
- Close incident & check alerting email

### Cloud Logging



- Log Management tool
- Fully managed
- Massive volume of data can be store
- ➤ Is it free ?

#### Types of Logging



### Admin activity Logs

By Default Enabled

400 days

Free

Create VM, Delete VM

### System Event Logs

By Default Enabled

400 days

Free

VM Migration

#### Data Access Logs

By Default **Not** Enabled

30 days

**Not** Free

Create Object in Bucket

### Policy Denied Logs

By Default **Not** Enabled

30 days

**Not** Free

Security violation



#### Cloud Logging (Hands-on)

### Logging Agent



- More logs needs to capture
- Cloud Logging agent
  - https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/logging/installation

#### cloud Trace



- Google App Engine, Load balancer
- With each service provide latency report
- > near realtime

#### Cloud Debugger



- Live debugging
- Inspect App without stopping it
- Supported language Java, Python, Go, PHP, .NET core etc...



### Cloud Platform Status



5.1

# Managing identity and access management (IAM)



- Viewing IAM role assignments
- Assigning IAM roles to accounts or Google Groups
- Defining custom IAM roles



#### Viewing IAM role assignments



5.2

### Managing service accounts

- Managing service accounts with limited privileges
- Assigning a service account to VM instances
- Granting access to a service account in another project



# Managing service accounts with limited privileges



## Assigning a service account to VM instances



# Granting access to a service account in another project



#### THANK YOU

