

Google

Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

You have an application running in Google Kubernetes Engine. The application invokes multiple services per request but responds too slowly. You need to identify which downstream service or services are causing the delay. What should you do?

- A. Analyze VPC flow logs along the path of the request.
- B. Investigate the Liveness and Readiness probes for each service.
- C. Create a Dataflow pipeline to analyze service metrics in real time.
- D. Use a distributed tracing framework such as OpenTelemetry or Stackdriver Trace.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

You use Cloud Build to build your application. You want to reduce the build time while minimizing cost and development effort. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Storage to cache intermediate artifacts.
- B. Run multiple Jenkins agents to parallelize the build.
- C. Use multiple smaller build steps to minimize execution time.
- D. Use larger Cloud Build virtual machines (VMs) by using the machine-type option.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/best-practices>

https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/speeding-up-builds#caching_directories_with_google_cloud_storage Caching directories with Google Cloud Storage To

increase the speed of a build, reuse the results from a

previous build. You can copy the results of a previous build to a Google Cloud Storage bucket, use the results for faster calculation, and then copy the new results back to the bucket. Use this method when your build takes a long time and produces a small number of files that does not take time to copy to and from Google Cloud Storage.

upvoted 2 times

NEW QUESTION 3

Your application images are built using Cloud Build and pushed to Google Container Registry (GCR). You want to be able to specify a particular version of your application for deployment based on the release version tagged in source control. What should you do when you push the image?

- A. Reference the image digest in the source control tag.
- B. Supply the source control tag as a parameter within the image name.
- C. Use Cloud Build to include the release version tag in the application image.
- D. Use GCR digest versioning to match the image to the tag in source control.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/pushing-and-pulling>

NEW QUESTION 4

You encounter a large number of outages in the production systems you support. You receive alerts for all the outages that wake you up at night. The alerts are due to unhealthy systems that are automatically restarted within a minute. You want to set up a process that would prevent staff burnout while following Site Reliability Engineering practices. What should you do?

- A. Eliminate unactionable alerts.
- B. Create an incident report for each of the alerts.
- C. Distribute the alerts to engineers in different time zones.
- D. Redefine the related Service Level Objective so that the error budget is not exhausted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Eliminate bad monitoring : Unactionable alerts (i.e., spam) <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/meeting-reliability-challenges-with-sre-principles>

agree with kyubiblaze about having to remove unactionable items aka spam: "good monitoring alerts on actionable problems" @

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/meeting-reliability-challenges-with-sre-principles>

NEW QUESTION 5

You support a high-traffic web application and want to ensure that the home page loads in a timely manner. As a first step, you decide to implement a Service Level Indicator (SLI) to represent home page request latency with an acceptable page load time set to 100 ms. What is the Google-recommended way of calculating this SLI?

- A. Bucketize the request latencies into ranges, and then compute the percentile at 100 ms.
- B. Bucketize the request latencies into ranges, and then compute the median and 90th percentiles.
- C. Count the number of home page requests that load in under 100 ms, and then divide by the total number of home page requests.
- D. Count the number of home page requests that load in under 100 m
- E. and then divide by the total number of all web application requests.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://sre.google/workbook/implementing-slos/>

In the SRE principles book, it's recommended treating the SLI as the ratio of two numbers: the number of good events divided by the total number of events. For example: Number of successful HTTP requests / total HTTP requests (success rate)

NEW QUESTION 6

You have a set of applications running on a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster, and you are using Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine Monitoring. You are bringing a new containerized application required by your company into production. This application is written by a third party and cannot be modified or reconfigured. The application writes its log information to `/var/log/app_messages.log`, and you want to send these log entries to Stackdriver Logging. What should you do?

- A. Use the default Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine Monitoring agent configuration.
- B. Deploy a Fluentd daemonset to GK
- C. Then create a customized input and output configuration to tail the log file in the application's pods and write to Stackdriver Logging.
- D. Install Kubernetes on Google Compute Engine (GCE) and redeploy your application
- E. Then customize the built-in Stackdriver Logging configuration to tail the log file in the application's pods and write to Stackdriver Logging.
- F. Write a script to tail the log file within the pod and write entries to standard output
- G. Run the script as a sidecar container with the application's pod
- H. Configure a shared volume between the containers to allow the script to have read access to `/var/log` in the application container.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/customizing-stackdriver-logs-fluentd>

Besides the list of default logs that the Logging agent streams by default, you can customize the Logging agent to send additional logs to Logging or to adjust agent settings by adding input configurations. The configuration definitions in these sections apply to the fluent-plugin-google-cloud output plugin only and specify how logs are transformed and ingested into Cloud Logging. <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/logging/configuration#configure>

NEW QUESTION 7

Your application runs on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You need to implement Jenkins for deploying application releases to GCP. You want to streamline the release process, lower operational toil, and keep user data secure. What should you do?

- A. Implement Jenkins on local workstations.
- B. Implement Jenkins on Kubernetes on-premises
- C. Implement Jenkins on Google Cloud Functions.
- D. Implement Jenkins on Compute Engine virtual machines.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Your application runs on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You need to implement Jenkins for deploying application releases to GCP. You want to streamline the release process, lower operational toil, and keep user data secure. What should you do?

<https://plugins.jenkins.io/google-compute-engine/>

NEW QUESTION 8

You are ready to deploy a new feature of a web-based application to production. You want to use Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) to perform a phased rollout to half of the web server pods.

What should you do?

- A. Use a partitioned rolling update.
- B. Use Node taints with NoExecute.
- C. Use a replica set in the deployment specification.
- D. Use a stateful set with parallel pod management policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://medium.com/velotio-perspectives/exploring-upgrade-strategies-for-stateful-sets-in-kubernetes-c02b8286f>

NEW QUESTION 9

Some of your production services are running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) in the eu-west-1 region. Your build system runs in the us-west-1 region. You want to push the container images from your build system to a scalable registry to maximize the bandwidth for transferring the images to the cluster. What should you do?

- A. Push the images to Google Container Registry (GCR) using the gcr.io hostname.
- B. Push the images to Google Container Registry (GCR) using the us.gcr.io hostname.
- C. Push the images to Google Container Registry (GCR) using the eu.gcr.io hostname.
- D. Push the images to a private image registry running on a Compute Engine instance in the eu-west-1 region.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hostname Storage location gcr.io Stores images in data centers in the United States asia.gcr.io Stores images in data centers in Asia eu.gcr.io Stores images in data centers within member states of the European Union us.gcr.io Stores images in data centers in the United States

NEW QUESTION 10

You are using Stackdriver to monitor applications hosted on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You recently deployed a new application, but its logs are not appearing on the Stackdriver dashboard.

You need to troubleshoot the issue. What should you do?

- A. Confirm that the Stackdriver agent has been installed in the hosting virtual machine.
- B. Confirm that your account has the proper permissions to use the Stackdriver dashboard.
- C. Confirm that port 25 has been opened in the firewall to allow messages through to Stackdriver.
- D. Confirm that the application is using the required client library and the service account key has proper permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/agent/monitoring/troubleshooting#checklist>

NEW QUESTION 10

You support an application deployed on Compute Engine. The application connects to a Cloud SQL instance to store and retrieve data. After an update to the application, users report errors showing database timeout messages. The number of concurrent active users remained stable. You need to find the most probable cause of the database timeout. What should you do?

- A. Check the serial port logs of the Compute Engine instance.
- B. Use Stackdriver Profiler to visualize the resources utilization throughout the application.
- C. Determine whether there is an increased number of connections to the Cloud SQL instance.
- D. Use Cloud Security Scanner to see whether your Cloud SQL is under a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12

You need to define Service Level Objectives (SLOs) for a high-traffic multi-region web application. Customers expect the application to always be available and have fast response times. Customers are currently happy with the application performance and availability. Based on current measurement, you observe that the 90th percentile of latency is 120ms and the 95th percentile of latency is 275ms over a 28-day window. What latency SLO would you recommend to the team to publish?

- A. 90th percentile – 100ms 95th percentile – 250ms
- B. 90th percentile – 120ms 95th percentile – 275ms
- C. 90th percentile – 150ms 95th percentile – 300ms
- D. 90th percentile – 250ms 95th percentile – 400ms

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 14

You are working with a government agency that requires you to archive application logs for seven years. You need to configure Stackdriver to export and store the logs while minimizing costs of storage. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Storage bucket and develop your application to send logs directly to the bucket.
- B. Develop an App Engine application that pulls the logs from Stackdriver and saves them in BigQuery.
- C. Create an export in Stackdriver and configure Cloud Pub/Sub to store logs in permanent storage for seven years.
- D. Create a sink in Stackdriver, name it, create a bucket on Cloud Storage for storing archived logs, and then select the bucket as the log export destination.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/routing/overview>

NEW QUESTION 19

You use a multiple step Cloud Build pipeline to build and deploy your application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You want to integrate with a third-party monitoring platform by performing a HTTP POST of the build information to a webhook. You want to minimize the development effort. What should you do?

- A. Add logic to each Cloud Build step to HTTP POST the build information to a webhook.
- B. Add a new step at the end of the pipeline in Cloud Build to HTTP POST the build information to a webhook.
- C. Use Stackdriver Logging to create a logs-based metric from the Cloud Build log
- D. Create an Alert with a Webhook notification type.
- E. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub push subscription to the Cloud Build cloud-builds PubSub topic to HTTP POST the build information to a webhook.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24

You support a high-traffic web application that runs on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You need to measure application reliability from a user perspective without making any engineering changes to it. What should you do?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Review current application metrics and add new ones as needed.
- B. Modify the code to capture additional information for user interaction.
- C. Analyze the web proxy logs only and capture response time of each request.
- D. Create new synthetic clients to simulate a user journey using the application.
- E. Use current and historic Request Logs to trace customer interaction with the application.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/adopting-slos?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION 25

Your company is developing applications that are deployed on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Each team manages a different application. You need to create the development and production environments for each team, while minimizing costs. Different teams should not be able to access other teams' environments. What should you do?

- A. Create one GCP Project per team
- B. In each project, create a cluster for Development and one for Production
- C. Grant the teams IAM access to their respective clusters.
- D. Create one GCP Project per team
- E. In each project, create a cluster with a Kubernetes namespace for Development and one for Production
- F. Grant the teams IAM access to their respective clusters.
- G. Create a Development and a Production GKE cluster in separate project
- H. In each cluster, create a Kubernetes namespace per team, and then configure Identity Aware Proxy so that each team can only access its own namespace.
- I. Create a Development and a Production GKE cluster in separate project
- J. In each cluster, create a Kubernetes namespace per team, and then configure Kubernetes Role-based access control (RBAC) so that each team can only access its own namespace.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/architecture/prep-kubernetes-engine-for-prod#roles_and_groups

NEW QUESTION 27

You have a CI/CD pipeline that uses Cloud Build to build new Docker images and push them to Docker Hub. You use Git for code versioning. After making a change in the Cloud Build YAML configuration, you notice that no new artifacts are being built by the pipeline. You need to resolve the issue following Site Reliability Engineering practices. What should you do?

- A. Disable the CI pipeline and revert to manually building and pushing the artifacts.
- B. Change the CI pipeline to push the artifacts to Container Registry instead of Docker Hub.
- C. Upload the configuration YAML file to Cloud Storage and use Error Reporting to identify and fix the issue.
- D. Run a Git compare between the previous and current Cloud Build Configuration files to find and fix the bug.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"After making a change in the Cloud Build YAML configuration, you notice that no new artifacts are being built by the pipeline"- means something wrong on the recent change not with the image registry.

NEW QUESTION 30

You are running an application on Compute Engine and collecting logs through Stackdriver. You discover that some personally identifiable information (PII) is leaking into certain log entry fields. You want to prevent these fields from being written in new log entries as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Use the filter-record-transformer Fluentd filter plugin to remove the fields from the log entries in flight.
- B. Use the fluent-plugin-record-reformer Fluentd output plugin to remove the fields from the log entries in flight.
- C. Wait for the application developers to patch the application, and then verify that the log entries are no longer exposing PII.
- D. Stage log entries to Cloud Storage, and then trigger a Cloud Function to remove the fields and write the entries to Stackdriver via the Stackdriver Logging API.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 35

You support a service with a well-defined Service Level Objective (SLO). Over the previous 6 months, your service has consistently met its SLO and customer satisfaction has been consistently high. Most of your service's operations tasks are automated and few repetitive tasks occur frequently. You want to optimize the balance between reliability and deployment velocity while following site reliability engineering best practices. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Make the service's SLO more strict.
- B. Increase the service's deployment velocity and/or risk.
- C. Shift engineering time to other services that need more reliability.
- D. Get the product team to prioritize reliability work over new features.
- E. Change the implementation of your Service Level Indicators (SLIs) to increase coverage.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

(<https://sre.google/workbook/implementing-slos/#slo-decision-matrix>)

NEW QUESTION 38

You are on-call for an infrastructure service that has a large number of dependent systems. You receive an alert indicating that the service is failing to serve most of its requests and all of its dependent systems with hundreds of thousands of users are affected. As part of your Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) incident management protocol, you declare yourself Incident Commander (IC) and pull in two experienced people from your team as Operations Lead (OLJ) and Communications Lead (CL). What should you do next?

- A. Look for ways to mitigate user impact and deploy the mitigations to production.
- B. Contact the affected service owners and update them on the status of the incident.
- C. Establish a communication channel where incident responders and leads can communicate with each other.
- D. Start a postmortem, add incident information, circulate the draft internally, and ask internal stakeholders for input.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

Your team uses Cloud Build for all CI/CO pipelines. You want to use the kubectl builder for Cloud Build to deploy new images to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You need to authenticate to GKE while minimizing development effort. What should you do?

- A. Assign the Container Developer role to the Cloud Build service account.
- B. Specify the Container Developer role for Cloud Build in the cloudbuild.yaml file.
- C. Create a new service account with the Container Developer role and use it to run Cloud Build.
- D. Create a separate step in Cloud Build to retrieve service account credentials and pass these to kubectl.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/deploying-builds/deploy-gke> <https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/securing-builds/configure-user-specified-service-accounts>

NEW QUESTION 42

You support a Node.js application running on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) in production. The application makes several HTTP requests to dependent applications. You want to anticipate which dependent applications might cause performance issues. What should you do?

- A. Instrument all applications with Stackdriver Profiler.
- B. Instrument all applications with Stackdriver Trace and review inter-service HTTP requests.
- C. Use Stackdriver Debugger to review the execution of logic within each application to instrument all applications.
- D. Modify the Node.js application to log HTTP request and response times to dependent application
- E. Use Stackdriver Logging to find dependent applications that are performing poorly.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46

You support an application running on GCP and want to configure SMS notifications to your team for the most critical alerts in Stackdriver Monitoring. You have already identified the alerting policies you want to configure this for. What should you do?

- A. Download and configure a third-party integration between Stackdriver Monitoring and an SMS gateway. Ensure that your team members add their SMS/phone numbers to the external tool.
- B. Select the Webhook notifications option for each alerting policy, and configure it to use a third-party integration too
- C. Ensure that your team members add their SMS/phone numbers to the external tool.
- D. Ensure that your team members set their SMS/phone numbers in their Stackdriver Profile
- E. Select the SMS notification option for each alerting policy and then select the appropriate SMS/phone numbers from the list.
- F. Configure a Slack notification for each alerting policy
- G. Set up a Slack-to-SMS integration to send SMS messages when Slack messages are received
- H. Ensure that your team members add their SMS/phone numbers to the external integration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/support/notification-options#creating_channels To configure SMS notifications, do the following:

In the SMS section, click Add new and follow the instructions. Click Save. When you set up your alerting policy, select the SMS notification type and choose a verified phone number from the list.

NEW QUESTION 49

You are deploying an application that needs to access sensitive information. You need to ensure that this information is encrypted and the risk of exposure is minimal if a breach occurs. What should you do?

- A. Store the encryption keys in Cloud Key Management Service (KMS) and rotate the keys frequently
- B. Inject the secret at the time of instance creation via an encrypted configuration management system.
- C. Integrate the application with a Single sign-on (SSO) system and do not expose secrets to the application
- D. Leverage a continuous build pipeline that produces multiple versions of the secret for each instance of the application.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/security-key-management>

NEW QUESTION 51

Your product is currently deployed in three Google Cloud Platform (GCP) zones with your users divided between the zones. You can fail over from one zone to another, but it causes a 10-minute service disruption for the affected users. You typically experience a database failure once per quarter and can detect it within five minutes. You are cataloging the reliability risks of a new real-time chat feature for your product. You catalog the following information for each risk:

- Mean Time to Detect (MTD) in minutes
- Mean Time to Repair (MTTR) in minutes
- Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) in days
- User Impact Percentage

The chat feature requires a new database system that takes twice as long to successfully fail over between zones. You want to account for the risk of the new database failing in one zone. What would be the values for the risk of database failover with the new system?

- A. MTTD: 5MTTR: 10MTBF: 90Impact: 33%
- B. MTTD:5 MTTR: 20MTBF: 90Impact: 33%
- C. MTTD:5 MTTR: 10MTBF: 90Impact 50%
- D. MTTD:5 MTTR: 20MTBF: 90Impact: 50%

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.atlassian.com/incident-management/kpis/common-metrics> <https://linkedin.github.io/school-of-sre/>

NEW QUESTION 56

You support a large service with a well-defined Service Level Objective (SLO). The development team deploys new releases of the service multiple times a week. If a major incident causes the service to miss its SLO, you want the development team to shift its focus from working on features to improving service reliability. What should you do before a major incident occurs?

- A. Develop an appropriate error budget policy in cooperation with all service stakeholders.
- B. Negotiate with the product team to always prioritize service reliability over releasing new features.
- C. Negotiate with the development team to reduce the release frequency to no more than once a week.
- D. Add a plugin to your Jenkins pipeline that prevents new releases whenever your service is out of SLO.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reason : Incident has not occurred yet, even when development team is already pushing new features multiple times a week. The option A says, to define an error budget "policy", not to define error budget(It is already present). Just simple means to bring in all stakeholders, and decide how to consume the error budget effectively that could bring balance between feature deployment and reliability.

The goals of this policy are to: -- Protect customers from repeated SLO misses -- Provide an incentive to balance reliability with other features

<https://sre.google/workbook/error-budget-policy/>

NEW QUESTION 59

You are running an experiment to see whether your users like a new feature of a web application. Shortly after deploying the feature as a canary release, you receive a spike in the number of 500 errors sent to users, and your monitoring reports show increased latency. You want to quickly minimize the negative impact on users.

What should you do first?

- A. Roll back the experimental canary release.
- B. Start monitoring latency, traffic, errors, and saturation.
- C. Record data for the postmortem document of the incident.
- D. Trace the origin of 500 errors and the root cause of increased latency.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 62

Your organization wants to implement Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) culture and principles. Recently, a service that you support had a limited outage. A manager on another team asks you to provide a formal explanation of what happened so they can action remediations. What should you do?

- A. Develop a postmortem that includes the root causes, resolution, lessons learned, and a prioritized list of action item
- B. Share it with the manager only.
- C. Develop a postmortem that includes the root causes, resolution, lessons learned, and a prioritized list of action item
- D. Share it on the engineering organization's document portal.
- E. Develop a postmortem that includes the root causes, resolution, lessons learned, the list of people responsible, and a list of action items for each perso
- F. Share it with the manager only.
- G. Develop a postmortem that includes the root causes, resolution, lessons learned, the list of people responsible, and a list of action items for each perso
- H. Share it on the engineering organization's document portal.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 66

You use Cloud Build to build and deploy your application. You want to securely incorporate database credentials and other application secrets into the build pipeline. You also want to minimize the development effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Storage bucket and use the built-in encryption at res
- B. Store the secrets in the bucket and grant Cloud Build access to the bucket.
- C. Encrypt the secrets and store them in the application repositior
- D. Store a decryption key in a separate repository and grant Cloud Build access to the repository.
- E. Use client-side encryption to encrypt the secrets and store them in a Cloud Storage bucke
- F. Store a decryption key in the bucket and grant Cloud Build access to the bucket.
- G. Use Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) to encrypt the secrets and include them in your Cloud Build deployment configuratio
- H. Grant Cloud Build access to the KeyRing.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/securing-builds/use-encrypted-credentials>

NEW QUESTION 69

You are managing the production deployment to a set of Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters. You want to make sure only images which are successfully built by your trusted CI/CD pipeline are deployed to production. What should you do?

- A. Enable Cloud Security Scanner on the clusters.
- B. Enable Vulnerability Analysis on the Container Registry.
- C. Set up the Kubernetes Engine clusters as private clusters.
- D. Set up the Kubernetes Engine clusters with Binary Authorization.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/binary-authorization/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 72

Your team has recently deployed an NGINX-based application into Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and has exposed it to the public via an HTTP Google Cloud Load Balancer (GCLB) ingress. You want to scale the deployment of the application's frontend using an appropriate Service Level Indicator (SLI). What should you do?

- A. Configure the horizontal pod autoscaler to use the average response time from the Liveness and Readiness probes.
- B. Configure the vertical pod autoscaler in GKE and enable the cluster autoscaler to scale the cluster as pods expand.
- C. Install the Stackdriver custom metrics adapter and configure a horizontal pod autoscaler to use the number of requests provided by the GCLB.
- D. Expose the NGINX stats endpoint and configure the horizontal pod autoscaler to use the request metrics exposed by the NGINX deployment.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/autoscaling-metrics>

NEW QUESTION 73

You have migrated an e-commerce application to Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You want to prepare the application for the upcoming busy season. What should you do first to prepare for the busy season?

- A. Load test the application to profile its performance for scaling.
- B. Enable AutoScaling on the production clusters, in case there is growth.
- C. Pre-provision double the compute power used last season, expecting growth.
- D. Create a runbook on inflating the disaster recovery (DR) environment if there is growth.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/topics/retail/preparing-for-peak-holiday-season-while-wfh>

NEW QUESTION 75

You are running a real-time gaming application on Compute Engine that has a production and testing environment. Each environment has their own Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network. The application frontend and backend servers are located on different subnets in the environment's VPC. You suspect there is a malicious process communicating intermittently in your production frontend servers. You want to ensure that network traffic is captured for analysis. What should you do?

- A. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the production VPC network frontend and backend subnets only with a sample volume scale of 0.5.
- B. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the production VPC network frontend and backend subnets only with a sample volume scale of 1.0.
- C. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the testing and production VPC network frontend and backend subnets with a volume scale of 0.5. Apply changes in testing before production.
- D. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the testing and production VPC network frontend and backend subnets with a volume scale of 1.0. Apply changes in testing before production.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79

You are performing a semiannual capacity planning exercise for your flagship service. You expect a service user growth rate of 10% month-over-month over the next six months. Your service is fully containerized and runs on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) using a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) Standard regional cluster on three zones with cluster autoscaler enabled. You currently consume about 30% of your total deployed CPU capacity, and you require resilience against the failure of a zone. You want to ensure that your users experience minimal negative impact as a result of this growth or as a result of zone failure, while avoiding unnecessary costs. How should you prepare to handle the predicted growth?

- A. Verify the maximum node pool size, enable a horizontal pod autoscaler, and then perform a load test to verify your expected resource needs.
- B. Because you are deployed on GKE and are using a cluster autoscaler
- C. your GKE cluster will scale automatically, regardless of growth rate.
- D. Because you are at only 30% utilization, you have significant headroom and you won't need to add any additional capacity for this rate of growth.
- E. Proactively add 60% more node capacity to account for six months of 10% growth rate, and then perform a load test to make sure you have enough capacity.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/horizontalpodautoscaler>

The Horizontal Pod Autoscaler changes the shape of your Kubernetes workload by automatically increasing or decreasing the number of Pods in response to the workload's CPU or memory consumption

NEW QUESTION 80

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