

Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Cloud-Digital-Leader/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is/are true about Anthos?

- A. Enterprise-grade container orchestration and management service.
- B. Modernizing your security for hybrid and multi-cloud deployments
- C. Fully managed service mesh with built-in visibility
- D. All of the Above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anthos :

Anthos unifies the management of infrastructure and applications across on-premises, edge, and in multiple public clouds with a Google Cloud-backed control plane for consistent operation at scale.

- Build, deploy, and optimize apps on GKE and VMs anywhere—simply, flexibly, and securely.
- Consistent development and operations experience for hybrid and multi-cloud environments.

Key features:

- * 1. Enterprise-grade container orchestration and management service
- * 2. Automate policy and security at scale
- * 3. Fully managed service mesh with built-in visibility
- * 4. Modernizing your security for hybrid and multi-cloud deployments

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is building an application running in Google Cloud. Currently, software builds, tests, and regular deployments are done manually, but you want to reduce work for the team. Your organization wants to use Google Cloud managed solutions to automate your build, testing, and deployment process.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

- A. Cloud Scheduler
- B. Cloud Code
- C. Cloud Build
- D. Cloud Deployment Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Deploy your application to App Engine using the gcloud app deploy command. This command automatically builds a container image by using the Cloud Build service and then deploys that image to the App Engine flexible environment.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/nodejs/testing-and-deploying-your-app>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to establish private network connectivity between its on-premises network and its workloads running in Google Cloud. You need to be able to set up the connection as soon as possible.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should you use?

- A. Cloud Interconnect
- B. Direct Peering
- C. Cloud VPN
- D. Cloud CDN

Answer: A

Explanation:

Private Google Access for on-premises hosts provides a way for on-premises systems to connect to Google APIs and services by routing traffic through a Cloud VPN tunnel. Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access-hybrid>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

Your company has recently acquired three growing startups in three different countries. You want to reduce overhead in infrastructure management and keep your costs low without sacrificing security and quality of service to your customers.

How should you meet these requirements?

- A. Host all your subsidiaries' services on-premises together with your existing services.
- B. Host all your subsidiaries' services together with your existing services on the public cloud.
- C. Build a homogenous infrastructure at each subsidiary, and invest in training their engineers.
- D. Build a homogenous infrastructure at each subsidiary, and invest in hiring more engineers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Host all your subsidiaries' services together with your existing services on the public cloud.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Your organization recently migrated its compute workloads to Google Cloud. You want these workloads in Google Cloud to privately and securely access your

large volume of on- premises data, and you also want to minimize latency.
What should your organization do?

- A. Use Storage Transfer Service to securely make your data available to Google Cloud
- B. Create a VPC between your on-premises data center and your Google resources
- C. Peer your on-premises data center to Google's Edge Network
- D. Use Transfer Appliance to securely make your data available to Google Cloud


Answer: C

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application, Word, email

Direct Peering overview

[Send feedback](#)

Direct Peering enables you to establish a direct [peering](#)  connection between your business network and Google's edge network and exchange high-throughput cloud traffic.

This capability is available at any of more than 100 locations in 33 countries around the world. For more information about Google's edge locations, see [Google's peering site](#).

When established, Direct Peering provides a direct path from your on-premises network to Google services, including Google Cloud products that can be exposed through one or more public IP addresses. Traffic from Google's network to your on-premises network also takes that direct path, including traffic from VPC networks in your projects. Google Cloud customers must request that direct egress pricing be enabled for each of their projects after they have established Direct Peering with Google. For more information, see [Pricing](#).

Direct Peering exists outside of Google Cloud. Unless you need to access Google Workspace applications, the recommended methods of access to Google Cloud are [Dedicated Interconnect](#) or [Partner Interconnect](#).

For a description of the differences between Direct Peering and Cloud Interconnect, see the [comparison table](#).

Description automatically generated <https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/direct-peering>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Your customer is making a decision on whether to move to Google Cloud. Their key concern is about 10,000 VMs that are part of their IT infrastructure used across more than 110 applications. They are apprehensive of too many changes at this stage. They want to get to Google Cloud in the easiest way possible with minimal disruption. What option would you recommend for them?

- A. Use Migrate for Anthos
- B. Lift and shift the VMs to serverless options like App Engine Flex.
- C. Re-architect on-prem to use Kubernetes and then slowly extend and bridge the on-prem data center to the Google Cloud data center.
- D. Use Migrate for Compute

Answer: D

Explanation:

Migrate for Compute Engine's advanced replication migration technology copies instance data to Google Cloud in the background with no interruptions to the source workload that's running.

Cloud migration creates a lot of questions. Migrate for Compute Engine by Google Cloud has the answers. Whether you're looking to migrate one application from on-premises or one thousand enterprise-grade applications across multiple data centers, Migrate for Compute Engine gives any IT team, large or small, the power to migrate their workloads to Google Cloud.

Watch the video to your right to hear what one of our customers, Rackspace Technology, thinks about Migrate for Compute Engine's speed and ease of use.

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

A retail store has discovered a cost-effective solution for creating self-service kiosks. They can use existing check-out hardware and purchase a virtual customer service application. Why do they also need an API?

- A. To connect the check-out hardware to the public cloud.
- B. To connect the new application with the legacy system.

- C. To migrate all customer data for disaster recovery.
- D. To update the check-out hardware remotely.

Answer: B

Explanation:

APIs can create new business value by connecting legacy systems (the checkout hardware) with new software (the virtual customer service application).

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to process large amounts of data from an online application that operates continuously. You do not want to be required to provision infrastructure or create server clusters. What should your organization choose?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

You do not want to be required to provision infrastructure or create server clusters. Because Unified stream and batch data processing that's serverless, fast, and cost-effective.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

Your company has been using a shared facility for data storage and will be migrating to Google Cloud. One of the internal applications uses Linux custom images that need to be migrated.

Which Google Cloud product should you use to maintain the custom images?

- A. App Engine flexible environment
- B. Compute Engine
- C. App Engine standard environment
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images/create-delete-deprecate-private-images>

A custom image is a boot disk image that you own and control access to. Use custom images for the following tasks:

Import a virtual disk to Compute Engine from your on-premises environment or from VMs that are running on your local workstation or on another cloud platform.

You can manually import boot disk images to Compute Engine, but one disk at a time.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

The government has ordered an audit of your company's data. You have hired an external company to conduct the audit. They need to be able to review the data stored in your Cloud Storage buckets across eight projects. How would you grant them access?

- A. Give the auditors an Owner role on the eight buckets so that they have proper access.
- B. Give them Storage Object Viewer access to the buckets in those eight projects.
- C. They might need access to all projects as the audit progresses; so give them access to all Storage buckets so that you don't have to do it repeatedly later on.
- D. They might need access to all projects as the audit progresses; so give them the Editor role on all Storage buckets so that you don't have to do it repeatedly later on.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Apply the Principle of Least Privilege and only provide read permissions on only the required buckets. No more, no less

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

A video game organization has invested in cloud technology to generate insights from user behaviors. They want to ensure recommendations of games are aligned to players' interests. What may have prompted this business decision?

- A. Customers expect faster time to market for games.
- B. Employees expect source code changes to be deployed faster.
- C. Customers expect a personalized experience.
- D. Employees expect more predictable data management spending.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because in the cloud era, users expect more personalization and customization.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 3)

How would an organization benefit from using Looker?

- A. Optimal identity and access management
- B. Leading serverless warehousing technology
- C. Robust data roll-back accuracy
- D. Advanced business intelligence and analytics

Answer: D

Explanation:

Looker is a business intelligence software and big data analytics platform that helps you explore, analyze and share real-time business analytics easily.

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 3)

An organization's developers are growing increasingly frustrated by the limitations of their on-premises infrastructure. How would they benefit from leveraging cloud technology?

- A. They can expect 100% service availability.
- B. They can avoid the limitations of serverless computing.
- C. They can have new tools to innovate and optimize resource usage.
- D. They can optimize maintenance for their on-premises infrastructure.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Google cloud have vast majority of products/tools that you can use to innovate. Additionally, there are products in google that scale automatically based from usage (Ex. App Engine, Cloud Run, etc.)

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 3)

Why is data stored in Google Cloud secure and private?

- A. Data is encrypted by the Security Command Center
- B. Data is encrypted by Cloud Data Loss Prevention
- C. Data is encrypted by default
- D. Data is encrypted when an appropriate tag is applied

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/docs/security/encryption/default-encryption#:~:text=Google%20uses%20the%20Advanced%20Encryption,to%202015%20that%20use%20AES128>

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to leverage tooling and automation as part of its new DevOps philosophy. Which operational challenge will this resolve?

- A. Repetitive manual tasks that hinder workflows
- B. Time-consuming supervision of creative tasks
- C. Distribution and supply-chain issues
- D. Defective technical equipment that limits innovation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs to migrate specialized workloads to the cloud while maintaining their existing complex licensing and architecture. What Google Cloud solution should the organization use?

- A. Compute Engine
- B. Bare Metal Solution
- C. Cloud Run
- D. Cloud Functions

Answer: B

Explanation:

“This solution provides a path to modernize your application infrastructure landscape, while maintaining your existing investments and architecture. With Bare Metal Solution, you can bring your specialized workloads to Google Cloud, allowing you access and integration with GCP services with minimal latency.”

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 3)

An organization delivers a proactive healthcare service. They want to efficiently and automatically collect patient data. What should the organization encourage the patients to do?

- A. Use at-home health screening devices and then upload their health data daily
- B. Wear Internet of Things (IoT) devices that upload their health data in real time
- C. Self-assess their health data and then document and upload it in real time
- D. Visit a nurse who will use Internet of Things (IoT) devices to collect and upload their health data

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 3)

An organization relies on online seasonal sales for the majority of their annual revenue. Why should the organization use App Engine for their customer app?

- A. Automatically adjusts physical inventory in real time
- B. Autoscales during peaks in demand
- C. Runs maintenance during seasonal sales
- D. Recommends the right products to customers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 3)

An international bank is looking for a serverless warehouse solution that lets them perform smart analytics. Which Google Cloud product or service should the bank use?

- A. BigQuery
- B. Dataflow
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Cloud Spanner

Answer: A

Explanation:

The international bank should use Google Cloud's BigQuery service, which is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that allows for high-speed analysis of large datasets. It provides a range of built-in functions for analytics and can easily integrate with other Google Cloud services.

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Topic 3)

How would a global organization benefit from managing their data with Cloud Spanner?

- A. Cloud Spanner is optimized for cold storage
- B. Cloud Spanner replicates data across regions in real time
- C. Cloud Spanner is optimized to ingest unstructured data
- D. Cloud Spanner visualizes and analyzes data in real time

Answer: B

Explanation:

Spanner is Google's scalable, multi-version, globally-distributed, and synchronously-replicated database.

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to transform multiple types of structured and unstructured data in the cloud from various sources. The data must be readily accessible for analysis and insights.

Which cloud data storage system should the organization use?

- A. Relational database
- B. Private data center
- C. Data field
- D. Data warehouse

Answer: D

Explanation:

It supports real-time insights. A data warehouse is an enterprise system used for the analysis and reporting of structured and semi-structured data from multiple sources, <https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-a-data-warehouse>

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 3)

A food delivery service needs access to real-time menu information from all partner restaurants. They also need to share customer order information with the restaurants in real time.

What should the organization use?

- A. Site reliability engineering (SRE)
- B. An application programming interface (API)
- C. A customized machine learning model
- D. A multi-regional database

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 3)

What DevOps practice should an organization use when developing their application to help minimize disruption caused by bugs?

- A. Pause production until all bugs have been eliminated
- B. Prioritize fixing large bugs during production because they are easier to review
- C. Implement small changes incrementally to reduce recovery time when bugs appear
- D. Implement large changes together to make rolling back easier when bugs appear

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the key principles of DevOps is to release changes frequently and in small batches. This helps to reduce the risk of disruption caused by bugs. If a bug is introduced in a small change, it is easier to identify and fix the bug without affecting a large number of users.

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 3)

When an organization adopts cloud technology, how does their total cost of ownership (TCO) shift?

- A. Away from cost management toward capital expenditure
- B. Away from operational expenditure toward cost management
- C. Away from capital expenditure toward operational expenditure
- D. Away from operational expenditure toward capital expenditure

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to migrate legacy applications currently hosted in their data center to the cloud. The current architecture dictates that each application needs its own operating system (OS) instead of sharing an OS.

Which infrastructure solution should they choose?

- A. Virtual machines
- B. Open source
- C. Serverless computing
- D. Containers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Virtual machines - you can install customized OS Containers - about applications

Virtualization enables you to run multiple operating systems on the hardware of a single physical server, while containerization enables you to deploy multiple applications using the same operating system on a single virtual machine or server. Serverless computing would be no OS required and the open source operating system allows the use of code that is freely distributed and available to anyone and for commercial purposes such as Linux and Free BSD.

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 3)

An organization needs to store structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in its raw, native format in the same repository.

Which cloud data management solution should the organization use?

- A. Data field
- B. Data lake
- C. Database
- D. Data warehouse

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data lake can store all types of data with no fixed limitation on account size or file and with no specific purpose defined yet. The data comes from disparate sources and can be structured, semi-structured, or even unstructured. Data-lake data can be queried as needed.

<https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-a-data-lake>

A data lake is a centralized repository designed to store, process, and secure large amounts of structured, semistructured, and unstructured data. It can store data in its native format and process any variety of it, ignoring size limits.

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 3)

What is logging within the context of cloud technology?

- A. Writing application and operating system events as text
- B. Monitoring network and resource limitations
- C. Tracking source code across an organization
- D. Recording infrastructure and hardware expenditure

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Logging is a fully managed service that allows you to store, search, analyze, monitor, and alert on logging data and events from Google Cloud and Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants its users to validate a series of new features for their app. Why should they use App Engine?

- A. Because their app is containerized and enabled by microservices
- B. Because the updated app will only include new features
- C. To run different versions of the app for different users
- D. To run different versions of the app for the same user

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 3)

An organization is using machine learning to make predictions. One of their datasets mistakenly includes mislabeled data. How will the prediction be impacted?

- A. Increased risk of privacy leaks
- B. Increased risk of inaccuracy
- C. Decreased model compatibility
- D. Decreased model training time

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 3)

What is an organization exclusively responsible for when they access an application through a software as a service (SaaS) model?

- A. Maintaining overall system operability
- B. Maintaining customer-facing content
- C. Monitoring data center servers
- D. Monitoring computer networks

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 3)

What is artificial intelligence?

- A. Any system that ingests data in real time
- B. Any system that automatically structures data
- C. Any system capable of a task that requires smart analytics to generate predictions
- D. Any system capable of a task that normally requires human cognition

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to create a new application in the cloud to replace an existing on- premises application. Which application modernization approach should the organization use?

- A. Move the application to the cloud, and then change it.
- B. Change their application, and then move it to the cloud.
- C. Invent in greenfield.
- D. Invent in brownfield.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This approach carries over as much custom components as possible from the source system and minimizes initial reengineering efforts.

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 3)

What is an example of unstructured data that organizations can capture from social media?

- A. Post comments
- B. Tagging
- C. Profile picture
- D. Location

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://treehousetechgroup.com/8-examples-of-unstructured-data/>

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Topic 3)

What does Cloud Debugger help an organization do?

- A. Implement code updates in real time without affecting the service level objective (SLO).
- B. Inspect source code in real time without affecting user downtime.
- C. Manage code and accelerate application development.
- D. Analyze live source code during user downtime.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Debugger is a feature of Google Cloud Platform that lets you inspect the state of an application, at any code location, without stopping or slowing down the running app. Cloud Debugger makes it easier to view the application state without adding logging statements.

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 2)

What issues can arise when organizations integrate third-party systems into their cloud infrastructure?

- A. Third-party systems may not be powerful enough to run many critical business applications.
- B. Without sufficient security measures and regular checks, unsecured third-party systems can pose a threat to data security.
- C. Over-reliance on third-party systems limits an organization's potential for innovation.
- D. Third-party systems are less capable of addressing an organization's security requirements.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because unsecured third-party systems are a cybersecurity threat.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 2)

You are working with a user to set up an application in a new VPC behind a firewall and it is noticed that the user is concerned about data egress. Therefore, to provide assistance you want to configure the fewest open egress ports. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that blocks all egress and a low-priority (65534) rule that allows only the appropriate ports.
- B. Set up a low-priority (65534) rule that blocks all egress and a high-priority rule (1000) that allows only the appropriate ports.
- C. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule to allow the appropriate ports.
- D. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that pairs both ingress and egress ports.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Implied rules Every VPC network has two implied firewall rules. These rules exist, but are not shown in the Cloud Console:
Implied allow egress rule. An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address or uses a Cloud NAT instance. For more information, see Internet access requirements.

If IPv6 is enabled, the VPC network also has these two implied rules:

- **Implied IPv6 allow egress rule.** An egress rule whose action is `allow`, destination is `::/0`, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance send traffic to any destination, except for traffic `blocked` by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address.
- **Implied IPv6 deny ingress rule.** An ingress rule whose action is `deny`, source is `::/0`, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) protects all instances by blocking incoming connections to them. A higher priority rule might allow incoming access.

The implied rules *cannot* be removed, but they have the lowest possible priorities. You can create rules that override them as long as your rules have higher priorities (priority numbers *less than* 65535). Because `deny` rules take precedence over `allow` rules of the same priority, an ingress `allow` rule with a priority of 65535 never takes effect.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls>

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 2)

A large travel company has thus far invested heavily in their technology team. There is strategic pressure on the company to focus on their core business and innovate to survive in certain geographies and thrive in others. They are evaluating whether a move to Google Cloud will be good for them. Which of these reasons would be relevant for them? (choose two answer)

- A. Application architecture won't be too involved because of serverless options.
- B. The IT team won't have to manage software upgrades, security patches, et
- C. for the VMs.
- D. The IT team won't have to work on procuring and provisioning new hardware and refreshes to existing hardware.
- E. Budgeting won't be an issue since the cloud takes care of billing.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 2)

App Engine has been deployed in your customers GCP cloud deployment. The customer would like to know more about the benefits of App Engine Flexible. Please advise them on the benefits of App Engine Flexible (Select Two Answers)

- A. Supports autoscaling
- B. Supports Docker containers
- C. Supports mainframe connectivity
- D. Source code is written in specific versions of the supported programming languages only

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Autoscaling is supported in both Flexible and Standard environments. Flexible Environment does run a Docker container that includes a custom runtime or source code written in other programming languages.

Reference link - <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/the-appengine-environments>

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 2)

You are discussing scaling requirements with a gaming company. When the game launches, they are expecting incoming data surges of 2 million users or more during weekends and holidays. Their on-premise systems have had issues scaling and they want your advice on solving the issue. What do you recommend?

- A. Either Compute Engine VMs or Kubernetes nodes work, but it is better to keep a buffer of an extra 2 million users.
- B. We can deploy a Pub/Sub to ingest data which will grow to absorb demand and pass it on to other stages.
- C. We will allocate Compute Engine VMs estimating 80% capacity of 2 million users.
- D. We will allocate Kubernetes nodes estimating 80% capacity of 2 million users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When there are huge surges in demand, it is preferable to use serverless technologies that automatically scale on demand. In this case, the key concern is data ingestion. Pub/Sub is a serverless system that can expand to absorb such demand.

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 2)

Considering Different Storage and database options e.g. Cloud Datastore, Cloud SQL, Cloud Storage, etc. Which of the following statements is/are correct? (Select two answer)

- A. Cloud DataStore and Cloud SQL have Terabytes + and Terabytes Capacity respectively.
- B. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have Petabytes + capacity.
- C. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have not Petabytes + capacity.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 2)

A startup client of yours does offline data processing for a few of its clients. They are migrating their applications and the associated data to Google Cloud. They have 100TB of data to move. They presently have a very small private data center setup connected to a local internet provider. The maximum bandwidth they are able to get is 100Mbps. How long will it take them to transfer the data over the internet if the transfer goes smoothly?

- A. About 12 days.
- B. About 2 years.
- C. About 100 days.
- D. About 24 hours.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key reason I included this question is to clarify some terminologies that will be important for your estimates. The data size mentioned is a TB terabyte. Note the "byte". The speed is mentioned in Mbps, which is Megabits per second. Note the "bits". 8 bits make a byte. So, to get the actual number of bits transferred, you need to multiply the TB number by 8.

Total data transferred (in bits) = $100 \times 1,000,000,000,000 \times 8$ bits

Speed = 100Mbps = $100 \times 1,000,000$. i.e. 100 million bits are transferred per second. Hence time taken to transfer all the data = $\text{Total Data} / \text{Speed} = 8,000,000$ seconds.

Number of seconds in a day = $24 \times 60 \times 60 = 86,400$

Total time taken in days = $8,000,000 / 86,400 = 92.59$ days

Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets#online_versus_offline_transfer

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 2)

DriveSuper Inc. teaches its clients to drive cars and bikes and helps them get their license. They are planning to build a mobile application where users can sign up, plan their schedules, and take stock of progress. They want the onboarding process to be smooth and frictionless, giving users a great experience from the get-go. They want this done as quickly as possible and not be expensive. What is their best option on Google Cloud?

- A. Build the mobile app with Cloud SQL as the backend

- B. Build the mobile app with Cloud Storage as the backend
- C. Build the mobile application with Firebase as the backend
- D. Build the mobile app with Cloud Spanner as the backend

Answer: C

Explanation:

Firebase/Firestore is easy to build and is suitable for user information that could vary in nature.

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 2)

A developer in your IT team is creating a bucket on Cloud Storage. He is receiving an error that the bucket name already exists. He has checked his project and the few other projects in the organization, The name seems to be entirely unique, What would be the issue?

- A. Bucket names ignore any "." in the name
- B. Look for similar bucket names that have a "." in it.
- C. Previously deleted bucket names in the same project cannot be reused
- D. There must have been an older bucket with the same name.
- E. Bucket names in Cloud storage have to be globally unique
- F. Bucket names are case insensitive- look for bucket name in your org that have a different capitalization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Bucket names have to be unique across Google Cloud Platform [GCP], including other organizations and projects.

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 2)

One of your clients is in the retail sector. They have a small team supporting their operations and a small development team taking care of application development. They have heard of the benefits of machine learning, but they do not have the capacity to hire data scientists or the work to retain them. They have a team of analysts who works primarily on BigQuery and knows how to run SQL queries. They want to be able to get into the new age of machine learning and artificial intelligence. What options are available to run on Google Cloud?

- A. Use the popular open-source libraries SciPy and NumPy to create machine learning models.
- B. Use the Unified AI Platform to create a custom TensorFlow model.
- C. Use BigQuery ML to create machine learning models using SQL queries.
- D. Integrate the Cloud Vision API and the Cloud Speech API to create a custom model that will suit the retail sector.

Answer: C

Explanation:

BigQuery ML allows you to create ML models using standard SQL queries. Those familiar with BigQuery and ML will be able to create ML models with just a basic understanding of machine learning.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/>

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 2)

What are the different storage & database services in GCP? Which is Google cloud storage and database below the option

- A. Persistent Disk
- B. Cloud SQL.
- C. Cloud Bigtable
- D. Cloud Spanner
- E. All of the Above

Answer: E

Explanation:

Google Cloud offers 9 storage and database options namely:

- Cloud Storage.
- Cloud SQL.
- Cloud Spanner.
- Cloud Datastore.
- Cloud Bigtable.
- Persistent Disk.
- Cloud Firestore (Firestore & Filestore are both two different types)
- Google Cloud Filestore.

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 2)

You have contracted a partner to conduct some medical trials. This is a limited, 2-month contract. At the end of each day, you are expecting about 10 Gbs of data. The data is highly sensitive. What networking option would you employ?

- A. As the name indicates, set up Partner Interconnect with your partner company.
- B. Setup Dedicated Interconnect with your partner.
- C. Setup Cloud VPN and create an IPsec VPN tunnel with your partner.
- D. Create a public IP for a VM and share that with your partners so that they can access it over the internet and share the data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"Cloud VPN securely extends your peer network to Google's network through an IPsec VPN tunnel. Traffic is encrypted and travels between the two networks over the public internet. Cloud VPN is useful for low-volume data connections. For additional connection options, see the Hybrid Connectivity product page."

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 2)

A customer has contacted you about migrating to Google Cloud. The customer would like to migrate their data from on premises as soon as possible. They don't have the budget to rewrite code, and they want the most direct route. What migration option should suggest to the customer?

- A. None, since the customer is not cloud native ready.
- B. Rip and Replace
- C. Lift and Shift
- D. Improve and Move

Answer: C

Explanation:

With Lift and Shift migrations, the customer could move workloads from a source environment to a target environment with few or no modifications or refactoring

Lift and shift

In a lift and shift migration, you move workloads from a source environment to a target environment with minor or no modifications or refactoring. The modifications you apply to the workloads to migrate are only the minimum changes you need to make in order for the workloads to operate in the target environment.

A lift and shift migration is ideal when a workload can operate as-is in the target environment, or when there is little or no business need for change. This migration is the type that requires the least amount of time because the amount of refactoring is kept to a minimum.

There might be technical issues that force a lift and shift migration. If you cannot refactor a workload to migrate and cannot decommission the workload, you must use a lift and shift migration. For example, it can be difficult or impossible to modify the source code of the workload, or the build process isn't straightforward so producing new artifacts after refactoring the source code might not be possible.

Lift and shift migrations are the easiest to perform because your team can continue to use the same set of tools and skills that they were using before. These migrations also support off-the-shelf software. Because you migrate existing workloads with minimal refactoring, lift and shift migrations tend to be the quickest, compared to improve and move or remove and replace migrations.

On the other hand, the results of a lift and shift migration are non-cloud-native workloads running in the target environment. These workloads don't take full advantage of cloud platform features, such as horizontal scalability, fine-grained pricing, and highly managed services.

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-gcp-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Topic 2)

Your customer is moving from AWS to Google Cloud. Data also needs to be moved. There is about 50TB of data. On AWS, the data resides in an S3 bucket. It is going to be moved to Cloud Storage. Data is also being continuously generated on S3 prior to the cutover. It is preferable that this is also periodically transferred. What is the best way to move the data?

- A. Use the gsutil command-line option
- B. Use the Google Cloud console to drag and drop the files easily
- C. Use the Storage Transfer Service
- D. Use a Transfer Appliance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. We can also schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.

Storage Transfer Service is a product that enables you to:

- Move or backup data to a Cloud Storage bucket either from other cloud storage providers or from a local or cloud POSIX file system.
- Move data from one Cloud Storage bucket to another, so that it is available to different groups of users or applications.
- Move data from Cloud Storage to a local or cloud file system
- Move data between file systems.
- Periodically move data as part of a data processing pipeline or analytical workflow.

Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. For example, you can:

- Schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.
- Delete existing objects in the destination bucket if they don't have a corresponding object in the source.
- Delete data source objects after transferring them.
- Schedule periodic synchronization from a data source to a data sink with advanced filters based on file creation dates, filenames, and the times of day you prefer to import data.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/storage-transfer/docs/overview>

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/transferring-data-from-amazon-s3-to-cloud-storage-using-vpc-service-controls-and-storage-transfer-service>

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Topic 2)

Which of these are defined by the following statement: a contract you have with your end custom-ers, which, if you don't meet, you might even have to pay fines?

- A. SLA - Service Level Agreement
- B. SLC - Service Level Contract
- C. SLO - Service Level Objective
- D. SLI - Service Level Indicator

Answer: A

Explanation:

Service-Level Agreement (SLA)

At Google, we distinguish between an SLO and a Service-Level Agreement (SLA). An SLA normally involves a promise to someone using your service that its availability SLO should meet a certain level over a certain period, and if it fails to do so then some kind of penalty will be paid. This might be a partial refund of the service subscription fee paid by customers for that period, or additional subscription time added for free. The concept is that going out of SLO is going to hurt the service team, so they will push hard to stay within SLO. If you're charging your customers money, you will probably need an SLA.

Because of this, and because of the principle that availability shouldn't be much better than the SLO, the availability SLO in the SLA is normally a looser objective than the internal availability SLO. This might be expressed in availability numbers: for instance, an availability SLO of 99.9% over one month, with an internal availability SLO of 99.95%. Alternatively, the SLA might only specify a subset of the metrics that make up the internal SLO.

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

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 2)

In terms of Dockers and Kubernetes, which of the following statements are correct?

- A. Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.
- B. Difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in con-tainerizing and running your applications
- C. Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Kubernetes vs. Docker

Often misunderstood as a choice between one or the other, Kubernetes and Docker are different yet complementary technologies for running containerized applications.

Docker lets you put everything you need to run your application into a box that can be stored and opened when and where it is required. Once you start boxing up

your applications, you need a way to manage them; and that's what Kubernetes does. Kubernetes is a Greek word meaning 'captain' in English. Like the captain is responsible for the safe journey of the ship in the seas, Kubernetes is responsible for carrying and delivering those boxes safely to locations where they can be used.


- Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.
- Docker is not an alternative to Kubernetes, so it's less of a "Kubernetes vs. Docker" question. It's about using Kubernetes with Docker to containerize your applications and run them at scale.
- The difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in containerizing and running your applications.
- Docker is an open industry standard for packaging and distributing applications in containers.
- Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 2)

A customer in the European Union region is very clear that their data should not go outside the Eu-ropean Union. Their end users are spread all over the European U. They have to choose a storage option that serves all the users within Asia via web browsers as quickly as possible. Which storage option will work for them?

Multi-regions

Multi-Region Name	Multi-Region Description
ASIA	Data centers in Asia
EU	Data centers within member states  of the European Union*
US	Data centers in the United States

- A. Cloud Storage with a single region that is known to be within the European U
- B. Cloud Filestore is connected to virtual machines which are guaranteed to be within the European U
- C. Cloud Storage with the multi-region option of European U
- D. Cloud Storage with the dual-region option of European U

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multi-region option will use multiple datacenters that are within the European Union. More regions will also help with lower latency since users are spread across the European U.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/locations#considerations>

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Topic 2)

While on-premise, an enterprise had multiple teams, each with its own analytics data store. Attempts to converge the storage for centralized, company-wide analysis failed because of speed and scaling issues. What would be the preferred destination architecture on Google Cloud?

- A. Migrate to Bigtable which provides high throughput reads and writes.
- B. Migrate to Cloud Spanner as a globally scalable SQL database.
- C. Migrate to BigQuery as a central data warehouse.
- D. Migrate to Cloud SQL which supports multiple databases like MySQL, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server - all of the customer's SQL databases can be accommodated here.

Answer: C

Explanation:

BigQuery is the data warehousing option on Google Cloud. Since the source data has already been used for analysis, it should easily fit the BigQuery structure too.

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Topic 2)

How does a least privilege resource access model contribute to cloud security?

- A. Google is responsible for determining access to cloud resources.
- B. Employees may only access on-premises software with special permission.
- C. Only managers and other senior employees have cloud resource access.
- D. Employees only have access to the cloud resources necessary for their job.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the definition of a least privilege model.

A supporting principle that helps organizations achieve these goals is the principle of least privilege. The principle of least privilege addresses access control and states that an individual should have only the minimum access privileges necessary to perform a specific job or task and nothing more

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 2)

A Customer has their current SAP systems using Microsoft SQL Server as the Database. They are migrating to Google Cloud and also preparing to later migrate to the latest ver- sion of SAP. The entire IT team is being directed to focus on the migration to the new ver- sion of SAP. The new version of SAP does not use Microsoft SQL Server as the Database, Any but the most critical IT management tasks are being deprioritized, How should they migrate their current database to Google Cloud?

- A. Spanner
- B. Bare Metal
- C. BigQuery
- D. Cloud SQL

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud SQL supports SQL Server, Since the IT team's attention is being focused on other activities, they will have less time for existing admin tasks, It would be best to take a managed/hosted version.

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following methods should you use when you require a dynamic way of provisioning VMs on Compute Engine when it is observed that the exact specifications will be in a dedicated configuration file and you want to follow Google's recommended practices.

- A. Managed Instance Group
- B. Deployment Manager
- C. Cloud Composer
- D. Unmanaged Instance Group

Answer: B

Explanation:

The question is about a dynamic way to provision VM, it can be achieved by a Deployment manager or by using terraform. MIG is creating multiple machines based on templates by load balancing

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is true while creating a boot persistent disk from a snapshot.

- A. You cannot apply a snapshot to an existing persistent disk, or apply a snapshot to persistent disks that belong to a different project than that snapshot.
- B. It is only possible to apply data from a snapshot when you first create a persistent disk.
- C. After you create a snapshot of a boot persistent disk, you can apply data from that snapshot to new persistent disks.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When you create a virtual machine (VM) instance, you must also create a boot disk for the VM. You can use a public image, a custom image, or a snapshot that was taken from another boot disk. When you create a boot disk, limit the disk size to 2 TB to account for the limitations of MBR partitioning. Compute Engine automatically creates a boot persistent disk when you create an instance. If you require additional data storage space for your instances, add one or more secondary instance storage options. You might need to create a standalone boot persistent disk and attach it to an instance later, or resize a boot persistent disk to improve performance and add more space for additional applications or operating system files. That process is described in Add or resize a persistent disk. As a best practice, do not use regional persistent disks for boot disks. In a failover situation, they do not force-attach to a VM. After you create a snapshot of a boot persistent disk, you can apply data from that snapshot to new persistent disks. It is only possible to apply data from a snapshot when you first create a persistent disk. You cannot apply a snapshot to an existing persistent disk, or apply a snapshot to persistent disks that belong to a different project than that snapshot.

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Topic 2)

Virtual Machine vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive one of the following discounts? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Military Discounts
- B. Spot Instances
- C. Committed-Use
- D. Sustained-Use
- E. Preemptible VMs

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Sustained, Committed and Preemptible
vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive discounts VM vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive discounts
Sustained-use discounts—Google offers up to 30% off for workloads that run for most of the billing month on GCP services.
Committed-use discounts—users can save up to 57% by committing to use an instance for a certain time period, with no upfront payment and with the flexibility to change instances during the commitment period.
Preemptible VMs—similar to the concept of AWS spot instances, Google offers up to 79% off for Virtual Machines that may be shut down at any time and replaced by others.
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/sustained-use-discounts> Reference link– <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/signing-up-committed-use-discounts>
Reference link– <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 2)

You are running a data warehouse on BigQuery. A partner company is offering a recommendation engine based on the data in your data warehouse. The partner company is also running their application on Google Cloud. They manage the resources in their own project, but they need access to the BigQuery dataset in your project. You want to provide the partner company with access to the dataset. What should you do?

- A. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and have them give the Service Account access to BigQuery in their project.
- B. Create a Service Account in your own project, and grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in your project.
- C. Create a Service Account in your own project, and ask the partner to grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in their project.
- D. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and grant their Service Account access to the BigQuery dataset in your project.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- if the need is to authenticate the application to access your dataset, it's the application's service account that will be provided during the authentication, so the service account is to be created at their side to run the application

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 2)

An e-commerce company's business has been booming. To keep up with the growth the IT team also grew. Many new people are being added and new resources are being set up. The CIO is in conversation with you over coffee one day and expresses her growing concern that they might be moving too fast. Their security checks and policies have not kept pace. She worries that somebody would make a misconfiguration or compliance violation thus exposing the company to data and privacy loss. What can you advise her?

- A. Use Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy to allow only specific users to access the data.
- B. Use Security Command Center to have a centralized view of assets and get notified on misconfigurations and vulnerabilities.
- C. Use Cloud Data Loss Prevention to prevent the loss of any data.
- D. Use Cloud Armor to block any DDoS attacks that could be a threat.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security Command Center is the right tool for this use case. It can check resources for security issues and notify you when issues are found.
<https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 2)

What according to you are NOT the key capabilities of In-App Messaging?

- A. Target messages accordingly to the change in the behavior pattern of the target audience.
- B. Creating customized and flexible alerts
- C. Increasing conversion for user-to-user sharing
- D. Sending relevant messages to the target audience

Answer: C

Explanation:

In-App Messaging

Engage active app users with contextual messages.

Firebase In-App Messaging helps you engage users who are actively using your app by sending them targeted and contextual messages that nudge them to complete key in-app actions - like beating a game level, buying an item, or subscribing to content.

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 2)

With respect to the Core Feature of Standby Instances of Cloud SQL which one of the options is correct.?

- A. The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occur
- B. The standby instance appears in the Google Cloud Console but does not get billed
- C. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance need to be manually transferred to the standby instance.
- D. The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occur
- E. The standby instance appears in the Google Cloud Console but does not get billed
- F. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.
- G. The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occur
- H. The standby instance doesn't appear in the Google Cloud Console
- I. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.
- J. None of the Above.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occurs. The standby instance doesn't appear in the Google Cloud Console. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.

Cloud SQL Key Terms: Cloud SQL instance

A Cloud SQL instance corresponds to one virtual machine (VM). The VM includes the database instance and accompanying software containers to keep the database instance up and running.

Database instance

A database instance is the set of software and files that operate the databases: MySQL, PostgreSQL or SQL Server.

High availability

Cloud SQL instances using high availability (HA) provide greater reliability than non-HA instances.

HA in Cloud SQL works by having two synchronized instances: a primary instance and a standby instance. Each instance has exactly one VM. Each instance is in a different zone in the same region.

Failover

A failover is when Cloud SQL switches serving from the original primary instance to the standby instance.

Autofailover is a mechanism that automatically triggers failover when a Cloud SQL instance didn't issue a heartbeat in the previous interval.

Standby instances

The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occurs. The standby instance doesn't appear in the Google Cloud

Console. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.

Clone

When you clone a Cloud SQL instance, you create a new instance that is a copy of the source instance, but is completely independent. After cloning is complete, changes to the

source instance are not reflected in the clone, and changes in the clone are not reflected in the source instance.

Replication

Replication is the ability to create copies of a Cloud SQL instance or an on-premises database, and offload work to the copies. The main reason for using replication is to scale the use of data in a database without degrading performance on the primary instance. Read replica

The read replica is an exact copy of the primary instance. Data and other changes on the primary instance are updated in almost real time on the read replica.

Send your write transactions to the primary instance, and your read requests to the read replica. The read replica processes queries, read requests, and analytics traffic, thus reducing the load on the primary instance.

Source server

Replication copies transactions from a primary instance to one or more read replicas. The primary instance is also called the source server. The source server can be a Cloud SQL primary instance, or a server outside of Google Cloud, such as an on-premises server or a server running in a different cloud. If the source server is outside of Google Cloud, we call it Replication from an external server.

Cloud SQL Auth proxy client

The Cloud SQL Auth proxy client is open source software maintained by Cloud SQL. It connects to a companion process, the Cloud SQL Auth proxy server, running on your Cloud SQL instance. You run the Cloud SQL Auth proxy client on your own servers. The Cloud SQL Auth proxy client can be used to establish a secure SSL/TLS connection to the database instance, and/or to avoid having to open the firewall. Authentication is done through Identity and Access Management (IAM).

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 2)

When creating machine learning models, a key initial step is to identify the type of model required. One of these is the classification model. Which of these statements define a classification model?

- A. A type of machine learning model for distinguishing among two or more discrete value
- B. E.
- C. "book", "car".
- D. A type of machine learning model is a meta-model maker, which classifies algo-rithms based on the quality of their output.
- E. A type of machine learning model that outputs continuous (typically, floating-point) value
- F. E.
- G. the predicted price of the house is \$120,000.
- H. A type of classic model approach that is less used today and which has been re-placed by the regression model.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A classification model classifies the incoming data into one or more discrete classes.

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 2)

A bank wants to track the success of their existing ATM network, which has been modernized with APIs to instantly notify customers about their transfers. What is the benefit of using Apigee to achieve this goal?

- A. It has dashboards that chart dimensions and metrics to report on APIs.
- B. It replicates banking APIs to create new business value.
- C. It measures and tracks their total cost of ownership (TCO).
- D. It allows developers to connect the banking APIs with the public cloud.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Apigee includes analytics services which allow enterprises to report on various aspects of an API.

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 2)

You are working in a company where you need to store Terabytes of Image Data daily and process them e.g. Taking photos of the entire planet 24 hours every day with satellite and sending data to data centres to store and process it. Which of the following would be the best combination for your infrastructure.

You are working in a company where you need to store Terabytes of Image Data daily and process them e.g. Taking photos of the entire planet 24 hours every day with satellite and

sending data to data centres to store and process it. Which of the following would be the best combination for your infrastructure.

- A. Bare Metal Solutions with Google Cloud Storage.
- B. Google Cloud Storage & Google Cloud Compute Engines
- C. Google Cloud Storage & Preemptible VMs.
- D. None of the Above

Answer: C

Explanation:

The above is a real world example of a company named Planet, where they sent around 80+ satellites to take pictures of earth every day, 24 hours. They run around 40,000 preemptible VMs concurrently.

Preemptible instances function like normal instances but have the following limitations: Compute Engine might stop preemptible instances at any time due to system events. The probability that Compute Engine will stop a preemptible instance for a system event is generally low, but might vary from day to day and from zone to zone depending on current conditions.

Compute Engine always stops preemptible instances after they run for 24 hours. Certain actions reset this 24-hour counter.

Preemptible instances are finite Compute Engine resources, so they might not always be available.

Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.

Due to the above limitations, preemptible instances are not covered by any Service Level Agreement (and, for clarity, are excluded from the Compute Engine

SLA).

The Google Cloud Free Tier credits for Compute Engine do not apply to preemptible instances.

Important: Spot VMs are the latest version of preemptible VMs. New and existing preemptible VMs continue to be supported, and preemptible VMs use the same pricing model as Spot VMs. However, Spot VMs provide new features that preemptible VMs do not support. For example, preemptible VMs can only run for up to 24 hours at a time, but Spot VMs do not have a maximum runtime. Learn more about [Spot VMs](#) and how to [create Spot VMs](#).

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to build streaming data pipelines. You don't want to manage the individual servers that do the data processing in the pipelines. Instead, you want a managed service that will automatically scale with the amount of data to be processed.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization choose?

- A. Pub/Sub
- B. Dataflow
- C. Data Catalog
- D. Dataprep by Trifacta

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline>

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline>

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 1)

Your organization wants to migrate your on-premises environment to Google Cloud. The on-premises environment consists of containers and virtual machine instances. Which Google Cloud products can help to migrate the container images and the virtual machine disks?

- A. Compute Engine and Filestore
- B. Artifact Registry and Cloud Storage
- C. Dataflow and BigQuery
- D. Pub/Sub and Cloud Storage

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/import/importing-virtual-disks>

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Topic 1)

Your organization runs an application on virtual machines in Google Cloud. This application processes incoming images. This activity takes hours to create a result for each image. The workload for this application normally stays at a certain baseline level, but at regular intervals it spikes to a much greater workload. Your organization needs to control the cost to run this application.

What should your organization do?

- A. Purchase committed use discounts for the baseline load
- B. Purchase committed use discounts for the expected spike load
- C. Leverage sustained use discounts for your virtual machines
- D. Run the workload on preemptible VM instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

The idea of the Sustained Use discount is that the longer you run a VM instance in any given month, the bigger discount you will get from the list price.

Reference: <https://www.parkmycloud.com/blog/google-sustained-use-discounts/>

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is migrating to Google Cloud. As part of that effort, it needs to move terabytes of data from on-premises file servers to Cloud Storage. Your organization wants the migration process to be automated and to be managed by Google. Your organization has an existing Dedicated Interconnect connection that it wants to use. Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

- A. Storage Transfer Service
- B. Migrate for Anthos
- C. BigQuery Data Transfer Service
- D. Transfer Appliance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets>
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated
<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets>

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Topic 1)

Your Google Cloud Platform [GCP] admin has to manage a bunch of API keys for external services that are accessed by different applications, which are used by a few teams. What is the best way to manage them?

- A. Share the information in a Github repository and grant access to the repo in IAM as required.
- B. Store the information in Secret Manager and give IAM read permissions as required.
- C. Store the information in Kubernetes Secrets and only grant read permissions to users as required.
- D. Encrypt the information and store it in Cloud Storage for centralized access
- E. Give the decrypt key only to the users who need to access it.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Store the information in Secret Manager is a secure and convenient storage system for API keys, passwords, certificates, and other sensitive data. Secret Manager provides a central place and single source of truth to manage access, and audit secrets across Google Cloud.
<https://cloud.google.com/secret-manager>

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 1)

A fitness band company is continuously ingesting data from millions of its consumers. Different kinds of data based on time, like location, heartbeat rate, temperature, movement, etc. are connected. They need a high throughput database that can write data very fast. Since their users are spread across the world, they need the database to be geographically scalable. Consumers also want to see near-real-time visualizations of their activities. Which of these databases would be a good fit?

- A. Cloud SQL
- B. Bigtable
- C. Spanner
- D. Firestore

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bigtable is the best suited for time series data. It also has high read-write throughput and ability to scale globally.

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 1)

An organization wants to search for and share plug-and-play AI components which can easily build ML services into their project. Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

- A. Document AI
- B. AI Hub
- C. Cloud Talent Solution
- D. Recommendations AI

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because AI Hub is a hosted repository of plug-and-play AI components. Reference link:- <https://cloud.google.com/ai-hub/docs/release-notes>

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 1)

An organization has created an ecommerce website. What data on this website would be considered structured data?

- A. Product photographs
- B. Product reviews
- C. Product descriptions
- D. Product ratings score

Answer: D

Explanation:

Because product ratings are structured because they are numerical scores.

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Topic 1)

Your organization consists of many teams. Each team has many Google Cloud projects. Your organization wants to simplify the management of identity and access policies for these projects. How can you group these projects to meet this goal?

- A. Group each team's projects into a separate domain
- B. Assign labels based on the virtual machines that are part of each team's projects
- C. Use folders to group each team's projects
- D. Group each team's projects into a separate organization node

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 1)

Your company provides car maintenance services. It is conducting an internal hackathon to identify new ideas that could expand their business. The teams have pitched different ideas and have started working on it. They have to present their application to the judges within 48 hours. A presentation alone is not enough; they have to demonstrate a working proof of concept. The team that you are mentoring is going to recommend additional services to drive in customers based on the brand of car they drive in. They need to be able to identify what brand of car the customer has, based on a photograph automatically taken at entry. They have already discovered an open source database of car images collected by online enthusiasts. How should they implement this solution?

- A. Use Deep Learning Containers that are preconfigured and optimized containers for deep learning environments.
- B. Use AutoML Image - upload the images and let it create a working model for you.
- C. Use TensorFlow to create a model that will identify the car brands; use the available data to train the model.
- D. Use Cloud Vision AI that is able to detect logo
- E. Write only the code to integrate in-to your workflow.

Answer: B

Explanation:

It would be most straightforward to use AutoML Image. Put the images in Cloud Storage, point to it from AutoML, and start the model building process.
Reference Link- <https://cloud.google.com/automl>

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Topic 1)

What conditions be true if a VM interface wants to send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access?

- A. VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
- B. VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is disabled
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the Above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A VM interface can send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access if all these conditions are met:

- The VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is enabled.
 - The VPC network that contains the subnet meets the network requirements for Google APIs and services.
 - The VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
 - The source IP address of packets sent from the VM matches the VM interface's primary internal IP address or an internal IP address from an alias IP range.
- A VM with an external IP address assigned to its network interface doesn't need Private Google Access to connect to Google APIs and services. However, the VPC network must meet the requirements for accessing Google APIs and services.

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 1)

Your team is using BigQuery as your central data warehouse. You are running a certain workload that you've run frequently over the last few days. It is a short, high capacity analytics workload. Which of the following would be an appropriate pricing model to use?

- A. There is no need for any pricing model the first 1 TB of query data processed per month is free.
- B. On-demand pricing
- C. Flex Slots
- D. Flat-rate reservations

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A is Correct- BigQuery Flex Slots for cyclical workloads that require extra capacity, or for workloads that need to process a lot of data in a short time, and so would be less expensive to run using reserved slots for a short time.

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 1)

What are the network requirements for Private Google Access?

- A. Private Google Access automatically enables any API.
- B. Your network must have appropriate routes for the destination IP ranges used by Google APIs and services.
- C. Both A and B

D. None of the Above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network requirements for Private Google Access:

- Because Private Google Access is enabled on a per-subnet basis, you must use a VPC network. Legacy networks are not supported because they don't support subnets.
- Private Google Access does not automatically enable any API. You must separately enable the Google APIs you need to use via the APIs & services page in the Google Cloud Console.
- If you use the private.googleapis.com or therestricted.googleapis.com domain names, you'll need to create DNS records to direct traffic to the IP addresses associated with those domains.
- Your network must have appropriate routes for the destination IP ranges used by Google APIs and services. These routes must use the default internet gateway next hop. If you use the private.googleapis.com or therestricted.googleapis.com domain names, you only need one route (per domain). Otherwise, you'll need to create multiple routes.
- Egress firewalls must permit traffic to the IP address ranges used by Google APIs and services. The implied allow egress firewall rule satisfies this requirement. For other ways to meet the firewall requirement.

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 1)

You are a program manager within a Software as a Service (SaaS) company that offers rendering software for animation studios. Your team needs the ability to allow scenes to be scheduled at will and to be interrupted at any time to restart later. Any individual scene rendering takes less than 12 hours to complete, and there is no service-level agreement (SLA) for the completion time for all scenes. Results will be stored in a global Cloud Storage bucket. The compute resources are not bound to any single geographical location. This software needs to run on Google Cloud in a cost-optimized way. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application on Compute Engine using preemptible instances
- B. Develop the application so it can run in an unmanaged instance group
- C. Create a reservation for the minimum number of Compute Engine instances you will use
- D. Start more instances with fewer virtual centralized processing units (vCPUs) instead of fewer instances with more vCPUs

Answer: A

Explanation:

What is a preemptible instance?

Preemptible VM instances are available at much lower price—a **60-91% discount**—compared to the price of standard VMs. However, Compute Engine might stop (preempt) these instances if it needs to reclaim the compute capacity for allocation to other VMs. Preemptible instances use excess Compute Engine capacity, so their availability varies with usage.

If your apps are fault-tolerant and can withstand possible instance preemptions, then preemptible instances can reduce your Compute Engine costs significantly. For example, batch processing jobs can run on preemptible instances. If some of those instances stop during processing, the job slows but does not completely stop. Preemptible instances complete your batch processing tasks without placing additional workload on your existing instances and without requiring you to pay full price for additional normal instances.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 1)

You are currently managing workloads running on Windows Server for which your company owns the licenses. Your workloads are only needed during working hours, which allows you to shut down the instances during the weekend. Your Windows Server licenses are up for renewal in a month, and you want to optimize your license cost. What should you do?

- A. Renew your licenses for an additional period of 3 year
- B. Renew your licenses for an additional period of 3 year
- C. Negotiate a cost reduction with your current hosting provider wherein infrastructure cost is reduced when workloads are not in use
- D. Renew your licenses for an additional period of 2 year
- E. Negotiate a cost reduction by committing to an automatic renewal of the licenses at the end of the 2 year period
- F. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine with a bring-your-own-license (BYOL) model
- G. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine with a pay-as-you-go (PAYG) model

Answer: D

Explanation:

The PAYG model is more convenient because you only pay for usage. And the case describes that the workloads are only run on certain days.

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following NIST Cloud characteristics uses the business model of shared re- sources in a cloud environment?

- A. Elasticity
- B. Availability
- C. Broad Network Access

D. Multi-Tenancy

Answer: D

Explanation:

In cloud computing, multitenancy means that multiple customers of a cloud vendor are using the same computing resources. Even though they share resources, cloud customers aren't aware of each other, and their data is kept totally separate. Multi-tenancy is a crucial component of cloud computing; without it, cloud services would be far less practical. Multitenant architecture is a feature in many types of public cloud computing, including IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, containers, and serverless computing.

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product gives you a consistent platform for multi-cloud application deployments and extends other Google Cloud services to your environment?

- A. Google Kubernetes Engine
- B. Virtual Public Cloud
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Anthos

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anthos

Migrate directly from VMs, Build, deploy, and optimize apps on GKE, Anthos serverless landing zones and VMs anywhere—simply, flexibly, and securely

Try it free

Contact sales

- ✓ Build, deploy, and optimize apps on GKE and VMs anywhere—simply, flexibly, and securely
- ✓ Consistent development and operations experience for hybrid and multicloud environments
- ✓ Achieve up to 4.8x ROI within 3 years according to the [Forrester Total Economic Impact study](#)
- ✓ Accelerate your VM-based app [migration journey](#) to containers

<https://cloud.google.com/anthos>

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Topic 1)

Your company is running the majority of its workloads in a co-located data center. The workloads are running on virtual machines (VMs) on top of a hypervisor and use either Linux or Windows server editions. As part of your company's transformation strategy, you need to modernize workloads as much as possible by adopting cloud-native technologies. You need to migrate the workloads into Google Cloud. What should you do?

- A. Export the VMs into VMDK format, and import them into Compute Engine
- B. Export the VMs into VMDK format, and import them into Google Cloud VMware Engine
- C. Migrate the workloads using Migrate for Compute Engine
- D. Migrate the workloads using Migrate for Anthos

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anthos: Anthos lets you build, deploy, and manage applications anywhere in a secure, consistent manner. You can modernize existing applications running on virtual machines while deploying cloud-native apps on containers in an increasingly hybrid and multi-cloud world.

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Topic 1)

Your organization offers public mobile apps and websites. You want to migrate to a Google Cloud-based solution for checking and maintaining your users' usernames and passwords and controlling their access to different resources based on their identity. Which should your organization choose?

- A. VPN tunnels
- B. Identity Platform
- C. Compute Engine firewall rules
- D. Private Google Access

Answer: B

Explanation:

An identity platform is a modern solution for managing the identities of users and devices in a centralized fashion.

Reference: <https://www.okta.com/blog/2021/07/what-is-an-identity-platform/#:~:text=An%20identity%20platform%20is%20a,%2C%20integrations%2C%20and%20platform%20services>

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 1)

A customer has new applications to build that has to handle both batch data and streaming data. Which product should they choose?

- A. Dataprep
- B. Dataflow
- C. Dataproc
- D. Data Fusion

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enabling Requester Pays is useful, for example, if you have a lot of data you want to make available to users, but you don't want to be charged for their access to that data.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/requester-pays>

NEW QUESTION 226

.....

THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual Cloud-Digital-Leader Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the Cloud-Digital-Leader Product From:

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Cloud-Digital-Leader/>

Money Back Guarantee

Cloud-Digital-Leader Practice Exam Features:

- * Cloud-Digital-Leader Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * Cloud-Digital-Leader Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * Cloud-Digital-Leader Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- * Cloud-Digital-Leader Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year