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QUESTION 1

You recently noticed that one of your services has exceeded the error budget for the current rolling window period. Your company's product team is about to launch a new feature. You want to follow Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) practices. What should you do?

- A. Notify the team about the lack of error budget and ensure that all their tests are successful so the launch will not further risk the error budget
- B. Notify the team that their error budget is used up. Negotiate with the team for a launch freeze or tolerate a slightly worse user experience.
- C. Escalate the situation and request additional error budget.
- D. Look through other metrics related to the product and find SLOs with remaining error budget. Reallocate the error budgets and allow the feature launch.

Correct Answer: B

Negotiate with the team for a launch freeze or tolerate a slightly worse user experience.

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

You have an application that runs in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). The application consists of several microservices that are deployed to GKE by using Deployments and Services. One of the microservices is experiencing an issue where a Pod returns 403 errors after the Pod has been running for more than five hours. Your development team is working on a solution, but the issue will not be resolved for a month. You need to ensure continued operations until the microservice is fixed. You want to follow Google-recommended practices and use the fewest number of steps. What should you do?

- A. Create a cron job to terminate any Pods that have been running for more than five hours.



- B. Add a HTTP liveness probe to the microservice's deployment.
- C. Monitor the Pods, and terminate any Pods that have been running for more than five hours.
- D. Configure an alert to notify you whenever a Pod returns 403 errors.

Correct Answer: B

Liveness probes are used to monitor the health of containers inside pods. They can identify application instances that have failed, even if the pod appears to be operational. If a liveness probe detects an unhealthy state, Kubernetes kills the container and tries to redeploy it. If the probe succeeds, no action is taken and no events are logged.

QUESTION 4

Your team of Infrastructure DevOps Engineers is growing, and you are starting to use Terraform to manage infrastructure. You need a way to implement code versioning and to share code with other team members. What should you do?

- A. Store the Terraform code in a version-control system. Establish procedures for pushing new versions and merging with the master.
- B. Store the Terraform code in a network shared folder with child folders for each version release. Ensure that everyone works on different files.
- C. Store the Terraform code in a Cloud Storage bucket using object versioning. Give access to the bucket to every team member so they can download the files.
- D. Store the Terraform code in a shared Google Drive folder so it syncs automatically to every team member's computer. Organize files with a naming convention that identifies each new version.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/guides/recommended-practices/part3.3.html>

QUESTION 5

You support a high-traffic web application with a microservice architecture. The home page of the application displays multiple widgets containing content such as the current weather, stock prices, and news headlines. The main serving thread makes a call to a dedicated microservice for each widget and then lays out the homepage for the user. The microservices occasionally fail; when that happens, the serving thread serves the homepage with some missing content. Users of the application are unhappy if this degraded mode occurs too frequently, but they would rather have some content served instead of no content at all. You want to set a Service Level Objective (SLO) to ensure that the user experience does not degrade too much. What Service Level Indicator (SLI) should you use to measure this?

- A. A quality SLI: the ratio of non-degraded responses to total responses.
- B. An availability SLI: the ratio of healthy microservices to the total number of microservices.
- C. A freshness SLI: the proportion of widgets that have been updated within the last 10 minutes.
- D. A latency SLI: the ratio of microservice calls that complete in under 100 ms to the total number of microservice calls.

Correct Answer: A



<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/adopting-slos>

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