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QUESTION 1

An online retail organization wants to optimize their service.

What is an example of unstructured data that they can use to make decisions?

A. Customer survey comments

B. Seller location coordinates

C. Product sales trends

D. Warehouse inventory records

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/requester-pays

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QUESTION 2

You are working with a government agency. A web application serves users of the country. It al-lows citizens to receive certain services in providing their national identity. Citizens have com-plained that they are seeing delays in web page loading compared to before. On investigating, they are seeing a lot of spurious traffic coming in from a few IPs which they have identified as for-eign. What should they do?

A. Setup Firewall rules to deny access to the malicious IPs.

B. Setup Cloud Armor and add the malicious IPs to the deny list.

C. Setup Firewall rules to allow access only to the IPs from within the country.

D. Setup Cloud NAT and remove all the internal IPs and replace it with a single public IP.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Cloud Armor provides DDoS protection for applications. It can also "Filter your incoming traffic based on IPv4 and IPv6 addresses or CIDRs. Enforce geography- based access controls to allow or deny traffic based on source geo using Google\\'s geoIP mapping."

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: B

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%20an d%20platform%20services

QUESTION 4

As your organization increases its release velocity, the VM-based application upgrades take a long time to perform rolling updates due to OS boot times. You need to make the application deployments faster.

What should your organization do?

A. Migrate your VMs to the cloud, and add more resources to them

B. Convert your applications into containers

C. Increase the resources of your VMs

D. Automate your upgrade rollouts

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

An organization wants full control of their virtual machine infrastructure for a custom home- grown application with a product that autoscales and automatically updates. Which Google Cloud product or solution should the organization use?

A. Cloud Build

B. Cloud Run

C. Compute Engine

D. App Engine

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Compute Engine will allow you to have full control of their VM infrastructure and you can autoscale and also apply automatic updates.

QUESTION 6

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

Correct 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

QUESTION 7

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.

Correct 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."

QUESTION 8

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.

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 applica-tion 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 da-taset. 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 ac-cess 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.

Correct Answer: D

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

QUESTION 9

Your company\\'s development team is building an application that will be deployed on Cloud Run. You are designing a

CI/CD pipeline so that any new version of the application can be deployed in the fewest number of steps possible using the CI/CD pipeline you are designing. You need to select a storage location for the images of the application after the CI part of your pipeline has built them.

What should you do?

A. Create a Compute Engine image containing the application

B. Store the images in Container Registry

C. Store the images in Cloud Storage

D. Create a Compute Engine disk containing the application

Correct Answer: B

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

QUESTION 10

You are working for a hospital that stores its medical images in an on-premises data room and it is provided that the hospitals want to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images. You are required to design and implement a solution where the hospital wants an automated process to up-load any new medical images to Cloud Storage. On the basis of this statements which of the follow-ing statement is correct.

A. Create a Pub/Sub topic, and enable a Cloud Storage trigger for the Pub/Sub topic. Create an application that sends all medical images to the Pub/Sub topic.

B. Create a script that uses the gsutil command line interface to synchronize the on-premises storage with Cloud Storage. Schedule the script as a cron job.

C. In the Cloud Console, go to Cloud Storage. Upload the relevant images to the ap-propriate bucket.

D. Deploy a Dataflow job from the batch template, "Datastore to Cloud Storage" Schedule the batch job on the desired interval.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Using sync for new images implies that you will continue to use your onprem and keep synchronizing it forever, Sync just once for the old images, new images go directly to google cloud via pub/sub, and eventually get rid of the onprem.

QUESTION 11

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 organi- zation use?

A. Document AI

B. AI Hub

C. Cloud Talent Solution

D. Recommendations AI

Correct Answer: B

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

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QUESTION 12

Your company needs to segment Google Cloud resources used by each team from the others. The teams\\' efforts are changing frequently, and you need to reduce operational risk and maintain cost visibility. Which approach does Google recommend?

A. One project per team.

B. One organization per team.

C. One project that contains all of each team\\'s resources.

D. One top-level folder per team.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://cloud.google.com/security/infrastructure/design The Teams need to segmented to have visibility on the resources each team consumes

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QUESTION 13

One of your customers used to have a private data center. While within their data center itself, they were consuming some Google services via API calls and other public, well- known addresses pub-lished by Google. Now they\\'re evacuating their private data center and are moving to Google Cloud. Could they improve some of their existing architecture with respect to security?

A. Use VPC Peering with the Google Cloud organization so that you can directly use services using only private IPs.

B. Use private addresses only. No additional configuration is required. All Google services will be accessible within Google Cloud on private addresses.

C. Use Shared VPCs with the Google Cloud organization so that you can directly use services using only private IPs.

D. Enable Private Google Access so that they can remove public IP addresses.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: "VM instances that only have internal IP addresses (no external IP addresses) can use Private Google Access. They can reach the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services. f you disable Private Google Access, the VM instances can no longer reach Google APIs and services; they can only send traffic within the VPC network."

Private Google Access 🏷   Send feedback

VM instances that only have internal IP addresses (no external IP addresses) can use Private Google Access. They can reach the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services. The source IP address of the packet can be the primary internal IP address of the network interface or an address in an alias IP range that is assigned to the interface. If you disable Private Google Access, the VM instances can no longer reach Google APIs and services; they can only send traffic within the VPC network.

Private Google Access has no effect on instances that have external IP addresses. Instances with external IP addresses can access the internet, according to the internet access requirements. They don't need any special configuration to send requests to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services.

You enable Private Google Access on a subnet by subnet basis; it's a setting for subnets in a VPC network. To enable a subnet for Private Google Access and to view the requirements, see Configuring Private Google Access.

https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/private-google-access

QUESTION 14

An organization has had a data leak scare because one employee made a sensitive Cloud Storage bucket available to the public. Given the nature of the company\\\'s business, it is understood that there is never any reason to give the public direct access to any file. The security head wants to ensure that such an event never occurs again. How can you ensure this?

A. Remove Edit access rights of all Cloud Storage buckets so that no user can make any edits.

B. Set an organizational policy constraint to restrict bucket access set to the public.

C. Use Cloud Scheduler to run a job at a specified interval to scan buckets. Any public permissions can be programmatically changed.

D. Write Cloud Functions code connected to Cloud Storage. Any changes will be notified to the function which can be used to reset the public access.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The straightforward way to set it is using Organizational Policy constraint. Any attempts to change the organizational setting will be rejected for any project and resource.

Introduction to the Organization Policy Service 🔖

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The Organization Policy Service gives you centralized and programmatic control over your organization's cloud resources. As the organization policy administrator, you will be able to configure constraints across your entire resource hierarchy.

Benefits

- Centralize control to configure restrictions on how your organization's resources can be used.

- Define and establish guardrails for your development teams to stay within compliance boundaries.

- Help project owners and their teams move quickly without worry of breaking compliance.

References link: -> https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/overview -> https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/org-policy- constraints

QUESTION 15

You are working with a user to set up an application in a new VPC behind a firewall and it is no-ticed that the user is concerned about data egress. Therefore, to provide assistance you want to con-figure 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.

Correct 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