

Google

Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to allow a production job to have access to a BigQuery dataset. The production job is running on a Compute Engine instance that is part of an instance group.

What should be included in the IAM Policy on the BigQuery dataset?

- A. The Compute Engine instance group
- B. The project that owns the Compute Engine instance
- C. The Compute Engine service account
- D. The Compute Engine instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

When an identity calls a Google Cloud API, BigQuery requires that the identity has the appropriate permissions to use the resource. You can grant permissions by granting roles to a user, a group, or a service account.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product can report on and maintain compliance on your entire Google Cloud organization to cover multiple projects?

- A. Cloud Logging
- B. Identity and Access Management
- C. Google Cloud Armor
- D. Security Command Center

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security Command Center is a centralized security and risk management platform for your Google Cloud resources. It is a single tool that offers a variety of security features including:

- * 1. Gain centralized visibility and control
- * 2. Discover misconfigurations and vulnerabilities
- * 3. Report on and maintain compliance
- * 4. Detect threats targeting your Google Cloud assets <https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Each of the three cloud service models - infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and software as a service (SaaS) - offers benefits between flexibility and levels of management by the cloud provider and the customer.

Why would SaaS be the right choice of service model?

- A. You want a balance between flexibility for the customer and the level of management by the cloud provider
- B. You want to minimize the level of management by the customer
- C. You want to maximize flexibility for the customer.
- D. You want to be able to shift your emphasis between flexibility and management by the cloud provider as business needs change

Answer: B

Explanation:

Benefits of SaaS

The main benefit of SaaS is that it offloads all infrastructure and application management to the SaaS vendor.

Reference: <https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/iaas-paas-saas>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

What is the difference between Standard and Coldline storage?

- A. Coldline storage is for data for which a slow transfer rate is acceptable.
- B. Standard and Coldline storage have different durability guarantees.
- C. Standard and Coldline storage use different APIs.
- D. Coldline storage is for infrequently accessed data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.msp360.com/resources/blog/google-cloud-nearline-storage-vs-coldline-vs-standard/>

Google Cloud Coldline is a new cold-tier storage for archival data with access frequency of less than once per year. Unlike other cold storage options, Nearline has no delays prior to data access, so now it is the leading solution among competitors.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Your large and frequently changing organization's user information is stored in an on-premises LDAP database. The database includes user passwords and group and organization membership.

How should your organization provision Google accounts and groups to access Google Cloud resources?

- A. Replicate the LDAP infrastructure on Compute Engine
- B. Use the Firebase Authentication REST API to create users
- C. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync to create users
- D. Use the Identity Platform REST API to create users

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can run a single instance of Google Cloud Directory Sync to synchronize user accounts and groups to Google Cloud.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction> Text

Description automatically generated <https://support.google.com/a/answer/106368?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (Topic 1)

What are the key features of Google Cloud Identity.

- A. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- B. Single sign-on (SSO)
- C. Works with your favorite apps and Endpoint management
- D. All of the Above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Identity:

A unified identity, access, app, and endpoint management (IAM/EMM) platform.

- Give users easy access to apps with single sign-on.
- Multi-factor authentication protects user and company data.
- Endpoint management enforces policies for personal and corporate devices

KEY FEATURES :

Modernize IT and strengthen security Multi-factor authentication (MFA)

Help protect your user accounts and company data with a wide variety of MFA verification methods such as push notifications, Google Authenticator, phishing-resistant Titan Security Keys, and using your Android or iOS device as a security key.

Endpoint management

Improve your company's device security posture on Android, iOS, and Windows devices using a unified console. Set up devices in minutes and keep your company data more secure with endpoint management. Enforce security policies, wipe company data, deploy apps, view reports, and export details.

Single sign-on (SSO)

Enable employees to work from virtually anywhere, on any device, with single sign-on to thousands of pre-integrated apps, both in the cloud and on-premises.

Works with your favorite apps

Cloud Identity integrates with hundreds of cloud applications out of the box—and we're constantly adding more to the list so you can count on us to be your single identity platform today and in the future.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (Topic 1)

A partner of yours used to have their own private data center. Your company was already on Google Cloud and now they have also moved to Google Cloud. You are investigating whether there are ways to collaborate better or shared services. What would be one good option to consider?

- A. Use Private Service Access within Google Cloud.
- B. Use VPC Peering to share resources privately between your two organizations.
- C. Use public IP addresses as before.
- D. It will automatically be routed internally only.
- E. Use VPC Shared Networks to share common resources.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VPC Network Peering allows internal IP address connectivity across two Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks regardless of whether they belong to the same project or the same organization.

-> Shared VPC is only within an organization - it allows an organization to connect resources from multiple projects to a common Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network, so that they can communicate with each other securely and efficiently using internal IPs from that network.

-> Private Google Access is only to access Google APIs and services

References:

-> <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering>

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

-> <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product is designed to reduce the risks of handling personally identifiable information (PII)?

- A. Cloud Storage
- B. Google Cloud Armor
- C. Cloud Data Loss Prevention
- D. Secret Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/take-charge-of-your-sensitive-data-with-the-cloud-dlp-api>

Cloud Data Loss Prevention: Fully managed service designed to help you discover, classify, and protect your most sensitive data.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

An organization is looking for a storage solution that will help them serve content to users worldwide. They need a solution that offers a high level of availability.

What feature of Cloud Storage would they benefit from?

- A. Global metadata
- B. Object versioning
- C. Data encryption
- D. Multi-regional storage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to collect metrics and metadata from their cloud applications and put them into dashboards.

Which Google Cloud tool should they use?

- A. Cloud Monitoring

- B. Cloud Trace
- C. Cloud Logging
- D. Cloud Debugger

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 3)

What is monitoring within the context of cloud operations?

- A. Observing cloud expenditure in real time to ensure that budgets are not exceeded
- B. Collecting predefined and custom metrics from applications and infrastructure
- C. Tracking user activities to guarantee compliance with privacy regulations
- D. Tracing user location to document regional access and utilization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 3)

How is service availability measured in the context of cloud technology?

- A. Number of available regions
- B. Percentage of uptime
- C. Speed of response time
- D. Number of downtime incidents

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 3)

An organization is altering their gaming product so that it is compatible with cloud technology. What can they expect when moving from traditional technology to cloud technology?

- A. No change to existing responsibilities
- B. A shift toward OpEx
- C. A shift toward using structured data
- D. Increased hardware maintenance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 26

- (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 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)

How does a large hotel chain benefit from storing their customer reservation data in the cloud?

- A. On-premises hardware access to transaction data
- B. Real-time data transformation at scale within an on-premises database
- C. Real-time business transaction accuracy at scale
- D. Physical hardware access during peak demand

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 3)

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 3)

An organization is looking for a business intelligence solution that allows individual employees and end users to analyze business data and generate insights.

Which Google Cloud product or service should the organization use?

- A. Looker
- B. Cloud Spanner
- C. BigQuery
- D. Dataflow

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 3)

Why do organizations often struggle to scale their on-premises application infrastructure?

- A. Scaling compute instances could breach compliance and/or regulation
- B. Increasing compute capacity is time-consuming and costly
- C. Their serverless compute functions struggle to meet the demand
- D. Their multi-cloud architecture is complex and expensive

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38

- (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 43

- (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 45

- (Topic 3)

An organization notices that some of their cloud expenditures are too high. What should the organization do to control costs?

- A. Streamline the hardware procurement process to reduce costs.
- B. Share cost views with the departments to establish more accountability.
- C. Change the cost model from operational expenditure to capital expenditure.
- D. Ensure that all cloud resources are tagged with a single tag.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to upskill their IT staff. How can they do this in a transformational way?

- A. Prioritize training current employees instead of hiring new recruits with cloud experience.
- B. Prioritize giving privileged access to third-party partners and contractors to fill IT knowledge gaps.
- C. Create a culture of self-motivated, isolated learning with official training materials.
- D. Create a culture of continuous peer-to-peer learning with official training materials.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51

- (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 55

- (Topic 3)

Several departments in an organization are working together on a project. The organization wants to customize access to resources for each department. What is the quickest and most efficient way to achieve this?

- A. By mapping IAM roles to job functions for each department
- B. By assigning IAM primitive roles to each employee
- C. By applying least-privilege to roles for each employee
- D. By creating a single shared service account for all departments

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 57

- (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 62

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to move from a tactical cloud adoption approach to a transformational approach. How should they adapt the way they lead the organization?

- A. Increase top-down visibility and foster a culture of blamelessness
- B. Shift from an operational expenditure model to capital expenditure
- C. Drive cloud adoption with an individual contributor focus
- D. Invest in on-premises infrastructure to redesign relationships between IT and employees

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 3)

Which technology allows organizations to run multiple computer operating systems on a single piece of physical hardware?

- A. Hypervisor
- B. Containers
- C. Serverless computing
- D. Open source

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 3)

An organization wants to introduce a new image recognition login system. What should the organization do to follow SRE principles?

- A. Roll out the new system to a subset of employees to test it out
- B. Roll out the new system to all employees to collect as much data as possible
- C. Avoid rolling out the new system because it may have security flaws
- D. Avoid rolling out the new system because it may violate privacy policy

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 70

- (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 the 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 74

- (Topic 3)

An organization meets their service level objective (SLO) of 99.999% ("five nines"). How much downtime do their end users experience per year?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 500 minutes
- C. 5 hours
- D. 5 days

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 2)

A large organization is struggling to manage their cloud costs effectively. They want to increase visibility into cloud costs. Which cost management approach should the organization use?

- A. Establish a partnership between finance, technology, and business teams.
- B. Appoint a single person to monitor cloud spending across the organization.
- C. Review any cloud spending that exceeds the organization's error budget.
- D. Increase monitoring of on-premises infrastructure and services.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Because cross-team partnerships are part of the visibility cost management strategy.

https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat/question.COST_1.en.html

NEW QUESTION 81

- (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) = $100 * 1,000,000,000,000 * 8$ bits

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

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

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 85

- (Topic 2)

Google Cloud Platform (GCP) provides three main compliance resource webpages. What are they? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Compliance Reports Manager
- B. Support Hub
- C. Compliance Offerings
- D. GDPR Home Page
- E. TechCentral

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Compliance Reports Manager, GDPR Home Page, Compliance Offerings GCP provides three main compliance resource webpages

Compliance Reports Manager

– <https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/compliance-reports-manager>

Compliance Reports Manager

Google Cloud's industry-leading security, third-party audits and certifications, documentation, and contract commitments help support your compliance. Compliance reports manager provides you with easy, on-demand access to these critical compliance resources, at no additional cost. Key resources include our latest ISO/IEC certificates, SOC reports, and self assessments.

Select resources may require sign-in with your Google Cloud or Google Workspace account. If you would like to access previous reports please reach out to support for more information. Anything marked "Google Confidential Information" is shared subject to the confidentiality obligations described in the customer or partner agreement(s) covering Cloud Services. Please contact your sales representative for permission to share confidential resources outside of your organization with customers or other third parties not expressly permitted by your agreement.

Text, timeline Description automatically generated

Compliance Offerings – <https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/offerings>

Compliance offerings

To help you with compliance and reporting, we share information, best practices, and easy access to documentation.

Our products regularly undergo independent verification of security, privacy, and compliance controls, achieving certifications against global standards to earn your trust. We're constantly working to expand our coverage.

This site contains information about Google's certifications and compliance standards it satisfies as well as general information about certain region or sector-specific regulations.

Text Description automatically generated

GDPR Resource Center – <https://cloud.google.com/security/gdpr/resource-center> At Google Cloud, we champion initiatives that prioritize and improve the security and

privacy of customer personal data, and want you, as a Google Cloud customer, to feel confident using our services in light of GDPR requirements. If you partner with Google Cloud, we will support your GDPR compliance efforts

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 2)

Google offers Firebase, In terms of Firebase Console, any particular message that has to be delivered to a customer at a certain degree of change in behavior can be managed through_____.

- A. A/B testing
- B. Notification Composer
- C. Firebase Remote config.
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can send notification messages using the Notifications composer in the Firebase console. Though this does not provide the same flexibility or scalability as sending messages with the Admin SDK or the HTTP and XMPP protocols, it can be very useful for testing or for highly targeted marketing and user engagement. The Firebase console provides analytics-based A/B testing to help refine and improve marketing messages. After you have developed logic in your app to receive messages, you can allow non-technical users to send messages per the instructions on the Notifications page in the Firebase Help Center.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (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 names 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 92

- (Topic 2)

Your company has signed up with a cloud provider and you will be using storage and virtual machines with the provider. The provider has provided your organization some expectations for what the service should perform at. What type of agreement provides a guarantee of a certain level of service such as "Uptime"?

- A. Performance Agreement
- B. Interconnection Agreement
- C. Warranty
- D. Service Level Agreement

Answer: D

Explanation:

Service Level Agreement (SLA)

A service level agreement (SLA) is a contract between a service provider (either internal or external) and the end user that defines the level of service expected from the service provider. Some common SLA's are uptime, Response Time, etc.

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 2)

When you update the function in Firebase by deploying updated code, instances for older versions are cleaned up along with build artifacts in and replaced by new instances.

- A. Google Cloud console.
- B. Storage and Container Registry.
- C. Container Registry repository.
- D. None of the Above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Container Registry is a single place for your team to manage Docker images, perform vulnerability analysis, and decide who can access what with fine-grained access control

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is / are true for Preemptible Instances.

- A. Preemptible Instances have no Service Level Agreement (Compute Engine SLA).
- B. Google Cloud Free Tier credits for compute engine do not apply to preemptible instances.
- C. Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 2)

Firebase Hosting provides the following services-

- A. Dynamic content
- B. Static content.
- C. Microservices.
- D. All of the Above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Firebase Hosting- Firebase Hosting provides fast and secure hosting for your web app, static and dynamic content, and microservices. Firebase Hosting is production-grade web content hosting for developers. With a single command, you can quickly deploy web apps and serve both static and dynamic content to a global CDN (content delivery network). You can also pair Firebase Hosting with Cloud Functions or Cloud Run to build and host microservices on Firebase.
Key capabilities of Firebase Hosting:
Serve content over a secure connection:- The modern web is secure. Zero-configuration SSL is built into Firebase Hosting, so content is always delivered securely.
Host static and dynamic content plus microservices:- Firebase Hosting supports all kinds of content for hosting, from your CSS and HTML files to your Express.js microservices or APIs.
Deliver content fast: Each file that you upload is cached on SSDs at CDN edges around the world and served as gzip or Brotli. We auto-select the best compression method for your content. No matter where your users are, the content is delivered fast.

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 2)

A client is currently running software on their on-premise systems that is bound by a certain type of license. They are allowed to run the software on virtualized machines. However, they cannot run them on virtualized machines that are shared by two different companies, teams, or projects. What option do they have on Google Cloud?

- A. Google Cloud is a public cloud accessed by multiple customers.
- B. Allocate a Bare Metal machine.
- C. Setup exclusive login to the VM with self-generated security keys.
- D. Allocate sole-tenant nodes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sole-tenancy lets you have exclusive access to a sole-tenant node, which is a physical Compute Engine server that is dedicated to hosting only your project's VMs. Use sole-tenant nodes to keep your VMs physically separated from VMs in other projects, or to group your VMs together on the same host hardware.
<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/sole-tenant-nodes>

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 2)

Your company has a requirement to run manual tests on their web products for UX research before it is released to end customers. The people who will do the tests are external to the company. They will either use their own Gmail id or be given temporary email ids using the applications and record-ing their inputs in another app. The UX testing is done in the last week of the month. Each month the UX testers could be different. How should the IT team manage the users?

- A. Since the app is anyways going to be public, create permanent credentials for the UX testers that they can conveniently use each time.
- B. It would be a security issue to have users come and go
- C. Recommend that the test-ers be permanently hired to plug the vulnerability issue.
- D. It would be a security issue to have users come and go
- E. Recommend that the test-ers be permanently hired to plug the vulnerability issue.
- F. Create a Group with the permissions required to do the test and record their in-put
- G. When users arrive each week, add them to the group and after the testing period, remove them from the group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Groups are convenient to use for this requirement. Permissions to the group are automatically inherited by the members of the group. Adding and removing UX testers from the group will grant and remove permissions.

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 2)

A customer has a tens of applications that are dependent on Oracle databases in their on- premise data centers. The customer wants to migrate to Google Cloud. Their long term goal is to move to other cloud native database technologies. What options do they have to initially move their data?

- A. Migrate to a Bare Metal server.
- B. Migrate to Cloud SQL.
- C. Since there is no hosted Oracle solution, leave the Oracle data on-premise while doing analytics on Google Cloud.
- D. Containerize Oracle and run it using Cloud Run.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Bare Metal solution is the recommended approach. You can deploy Oracle capabilities like clustered databases, replication, and all performance features at licensing costs that are similar to on-premise systems

Choose a Google Cloud bare metal migration strategy

[Send feedback](#)

This article describes the three most common options for migrating your bare metal workloads to Google Cloud along with a framework for understanding your workload requirements. It also explains how to choose the bare metal option that's right for your situation. Finally, it provides practical use cases for each migration strategy.

This article is designed for IT managers and staff who want to understand the capabilities of the Google Cloud offerings [Migrate for Compute Engine](#), [Bare Metal Solution](#), and [Mainframe Modernization](#), and how each can facilitate the migration of bare-metal workloads. The article also discusses an IBM offering for working on Google Cloud.

Migrating to bare metal in Google Cloud serves as an important step toward transforming your IT strategy to focus on the cloud. By running your bare metal workloads closer to Google Cloud services, you can take advantage of those services while implementing your application modernization strategy in parallel.

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-bare-metal-workloads>

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 2)

You are a cloud architect in a software solution provider company, one of the client that is a National Bank who wants to build an application that deals with transactions processing, and it needs a relational database with petabyte of scale data. Which of the following Google Cloud Services will you use?

- A. Cloud SQL
- B. Cloud Bigtable
- C. Cloud Spanner
- D. Google Cloud BigQuery

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Cloud Spanner is the online transaction processing solution that is relational and offers petabyte scalability. Cloud SQL is not designed for petabyte-scale data.

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 2)

Your customer's IT team is in the process of modernizing their customer-facing applications. They've witnessed others getting good results from employing microservices, and they're keen to adopt it themselves. The first application that they are modernizing has about 5 different sub-parts, which they have identified will be the services. They also identify that each of them has different scale requirements - some services like user login are less frequently used while others like transactions are heavily used. What technical strategy would you recommend for them?

- A. Containerize the services and orchestrate them with Google Kubernetes Engine.
- B. Retain the original application in Compute Engine and scale it as needed using Managed Instance Groups.
- C. Retain the original application as a backup and also for separately scaling the services, create new application binaries.
- D. Retain the original application in Compute Engine and scale it as needed using Unmanaged Instance Groups.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Containers and Kubernetes are ideal for the kind of requirement mentioned here - separate microservices that need to scale independently. Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) provides a managed environment for deploying, managing, and scaling your containerized applications using Google infrastructure. The GKE environment consists of multiple machines (specifically, Compute Engine instances) grouped together to form a cluster. Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/kubernetes-engine-overview>

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 2)

You are looking for a one stop reference page for GCP support. What Page would you select?

- A. Compliance Hub
- B. Google Cloud Platform Status
- C. Support Hub
- D. Pricing Page

Answer: C

Explanation:

Google provides a page that brings together everything needed around support. Its called the Support Hub
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/support-hub>

NEW QUESTION 124

- (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 algorithms 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 replaced by the regression model.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 125

- (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 130

- (Topic 2)

You are a DevOps Engineer in an E-commerce company that sells products globally, across the countries, Customers buy products, add them to carts or check-in stock from different parts of the world with different timestamps, you need to choose a database that can scale globally without any hassle and lots of developer support, it should be consistent across regions, can scale horizontally to support enormous user, automatically replicates, shards and even auto transaction processing. Which of the following database do you choose?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Spanner:

Fully managed relational database with unlimited scale, strong consistency, and up to 99.999% availability.

- Get all the benefits of relational semantics and SQL with unlimited scale
- Start at any size and scale with no limits as your needs grow
- Enjoy high availability with zero scheduled downtime and online schema changes
- Deliver high-performance transactions with strong consistency across regions and continents
- Focus on innovation, eliminating manual tasks with capabilities like automatic sharding

Automatic sharding

Cloud Spanner optimizes performance by automatically sharding the data based on request load and size of the data. As a result, you can spend less time worrying about how to scale your database and instead focus on scaling your business.

Strong transactional consistency

Purpose-built for external, strong, global transactional consistency.

Regional and multi-regional configurations

No matter where your users may be, apps backed by Cloud Spanner can read and write up-to-date strongly consistent data globally. Additionally, when running a multi-region instance, your database is able to survive a regional failure, and offers industry-leading 99.999% availability.

Online schema changes with no downtime

Cloud Spanner users can make a schema change, whether it's adding a column or adding an index while serving traffic with zero downtime. Hence you now have the flexibility to adapt your database to your business needs without compromising on the availability of your application.

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 1)

You are migrating workloads to the cloud. The goal of the migration is to serve customers worldwide as quickly as possible. According to local regulations, certain data is required to be stored in a specific geographic area, and it can be served worldwide. You need to design the architecture and deployment for your workloads.

What should you do?

- A. Select a public cloud provider that is only active in the required geographic area
- B. Select a private cloud provider that globally replicates data storage for fast data access
- C. Select a public cloud provider that guarantees data location in the required geographic area
- D. Select a private cloud provider that is only active in the required geographic area

Answer: C

Explanation:

The goal of the migration is to serve customers worldwide as quickly as possible. According to local regulations, certain data is required to be stored in a specific geographic area, and it can be served worldwide. This characteristic is inherent to the public cloud provider.

NEW QUESTION 139

- (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 142

- (Topic 1)

An organization's applications run on an inflexible, on-premises architecture. The organization has decided to modernize their existing applications with the cloud. What may have prompted this business decision?

- A. Developers want cloud providers to take full control of their application performance.
- B. IT managers want cloud providers to automatically deploy their infrastructure.
- C. IT managers want to stop making gradual changes.
- D. Developers want to test ideas and experiment with more ease.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Modernizing applications means they can make alterations and innovate more easily.

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to categorize objects in a large group of static images using machine learning. Which Google Cloud product or service should your organization use?

- A. BigQuery ML
- B. AutoML Video Intelligence
- C. Cloud Vision API
- D. AutoML Tables

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/vision>

Derive insights from your images in the cloud or at the edge with AutoML Vision or use pre-trained Vision API models to detect emotion, understand text, and more.

Vision API offers powerful pre-trained machine learning models through REST and RPC APIs. Assign labels to images and quickly classify them into millions of predefined categories. Detect objects and faces, read printed and handwritten text, and build valuable metadata into your image catalog.

NEW QUESTION 148

- (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 153

- (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 158

- (Topic 1)

Your organization uses Active Directory to authenticate users. Users' Google account access must be removed when their Active Directory account is terminated. How should your organization meet this requirement?

- A. Configure two-factor authentication in the Google domain
- B. Remove the Google account from all IAM policies
- C. Configure BeyondCorp and Identity-Aware Proxy in the Google domain
- D. Configure single sign-on in the Google domain

Answer: D

Explanation:

Configure single sign-on in the Google domain

Single sign-on: Whenever a user needs to authenticate, Google Cloud delegates the authentication to Active Directory by using the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) protocol. This delegation ensures that only Active Directory manages user credentials and that any applicable policies or multi-factor authentication (MFA) mechanisms are being enforced. For a sign-on to succeed.

Federating Google Cloud with Active Directory

[Send feedback](#)

This article describes how you can configure Cloud Identity or Google Workspace to use [Active Directory as IdP and authoritative source](#).

The article compares the logical structure of Active Directory with the structure used by Cloud Identity and Google Workspace and describes how you can map Active Directory forests, domains, users, and groups. The article also provides a [flowchart](#) that helps you determine the best mapping approach for your scenario.

This article assumes that you're familiar with Active Directory.

Implementing federation

Google Cloud uses [Google identities](#) for authentication and access management. Manually maintaining Google identities for each employee can add unnecessary management overhead when all employees already have an account in Active Directory. By federating user identities between Google Cloud and your existing identity management system, you can automate the maintenance of Google identities and tie their lifecycle to existing users in Active Directory.

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction>

Reference Link- <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/single-sign-on>

NEW QUESTION 160

- (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 164

- (Topic 1)

Your organization needs to plan its cloud infrastructure expenditures. Which should your organization do?

- A. Review cloud resource costs frequently, because costs change often based on use
- B. Review cloud resource costs annually as part of planning your organization's overall budget
- C. If your organization uses only cloud resources, infrastructure costs are no longer part of your overall budget

D. Involve fewer people in cloud resource planning than your organization did for on- premises resource planning

Answer: A

Explanation:

Review cloud resource costs frequently, because costs change often based on use because One need to know current usage/ trend for planning; While public cloud eliminates capex, and gets into pay as you go model, the usage pattern determines the cloud cost and hence needs to be measured frequently to enable better forecast

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Topic 1)

Your organization is developing and deploying an application on Google Cloud. Tracking your Google Cloud spending needs to stay as simple as possible. What should you do to ensure that workloads in the development environment are fully isolated from production workloads?

- A. Apply a unique tag to development resources
- B. Associate the development resources with their own network
- C. Associate the development resources with their own billing account
- D. Put the development resources in their own project

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.deps.co/blog/google-cloud-platform-good-bad-ugly/>

Project resources are components that are necessary for successful project implementation. They include people, equipment, money, time, knowledge – basically, anything that you may require from the project planning to the project delivery phases.

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Topic 1)

A Multiple projects within your organization have long-term VM usage. Based on current demand, they are able to project into the future and estimate how many VM hours they will use every year. Going in for a committed use contract seems sensible. How can you configure committed use easily across all the projects?

- A. Enable committed use with discount sharing for the projects
- B. Review the usage of resources by each project on a daily basi
- C. Enable committed use for the following day based on that number, so that it gives maximum granularity without wastage.
- D. Take a report of each project's use in the last yea
- E. Enable committed use on a per- project basis based on the previous year's numbers.
- F. Share a Google Sheet and request each project team to send in their estimat
- G. Enable committed use accordingly on a per-project basis.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enable committed use discounts are applied to the project from which you purchased it. To share the discount across multiple projects linked to your Cloud Billing account, enable committed use discount sharing from the console. When you enable committed use discount sharing, all of your current active committed use discounts in all the projects under the same Cloud Billing account, including those you previously purchased and new ones you purchase in the future are shared across your Cloud Billing account. Your sustained use discounts are also pooled and shared across all projects within your Cloud Billing account.

NEW QUESTION 178

- (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 179

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