

# Google.Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer.v2026-06-16.q142

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## NEW QUESTION: 1

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Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

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## NEW QUESTION: 2

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 3**

VMs on Debian instances can be monitored using Stackdriver Logging. VMs can also be monitored using syslog. Google Cloud Platform Stackdriver Logging can be used to monitor syslog logs. Which of the following is the correct way to monitor syslog logs on a VM?

- A. Use the Stackdriver Logging agent to monitor syslog logs.
- B. Stackdriver Logging can monitor syslog logs.
- C. VM monitoring.write logs can monitor syslog logs.
- D. VM SSH logs can monitor VM syslog logs: ps ax | grep fluentd

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

VM

[https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts#associating\\_a\\_service\\_account\\_to\\_an\\_instance](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts#associating_a_service_account_to_an_instance)

**NEW QUESTION: 4**

Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) can be used to run containerized applications. Which of the following is the correct way to run a container on GKE?

- A. Use the kubectl command to run a container on GKE.
- B. Use the docker command to run a container on GKE.
- C. Use the docker command to run a container on GKE.
- D. Use the kubectl command to run a container on GKE.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

docker run

docker run -it ubuntu bash

docker run --rm -it ubuntu bash

docker run --rm -it ubuntu bash

# docker run

(docker run --rm -it ubuntu bash)## docker run --rm -it ubuntu bash

C (docker run --rm -it ubuntu bash)## docker run --rm -it ubuntu bash

D (docker run 1)## docker run --rm -it ubuntu bash

# docker run

GKE cluster

GKE pod

**NEW QUESTION: 5**

NGINX can be used as a reverse proxy for Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) HTTP Google Cloud Load Balancer (GCLB). Which of the following is the correct way to configure NGINX for GCLB?

- A. Use the liveness and readiness probes to monitor the health of the NGINX pods.
- B. GKE can monitor the health of the NGINX pods.

- C. Stackdriver □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ GCLB□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ Pod □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. NGINX □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ NGINX □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ Pod □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/autoscaling-metrics> Google Cloud HTTP □□ □□□(GCLB)□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□ Pod □□ □□□(HPA)□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□□ SLI□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 6**

App Engine□□ □□□□ CloudSQL □ Cloud Storage□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □, □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□, CPU □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. CloudSQL □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□?

- A. CloudSQL □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□.
- B. GCS □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□.
- C. □□□□□□□□ App Engine□□ Compute Engine□□ □□□□□.
- D. App Engine □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 7**

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

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C. userinfo is a service account, Stackdriver Cloud Storage is a service account, userinfo is a service account to

D. Stackdriver Fluentd is a service account, Stackdriver is a service account.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

GitOps is a practice of using Git as a source of truth for Kubernetes Engine(GKE) configuration. Config Connector is a service account that manages Kubernetes configurations in Google Cloud.

- A. Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) Config Connector
B. Terraform Cloud Build
C. Terraform plan terraform apply Terraform Docker Pod
D. Terraform plan Terraform apply Terraform Docker Job

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Config Connector is a service account that manages Kubernetes configurations in Google Cloud. Config Connector is a service account that manages Kubernetes configurations in Google Cloud. Config Connector is a service account that manages Kubernetes configurations in Google Cloud.

- 1: Config Connector | Google Cloud
2: Terraform GKE Anthos 1: Config Sync GitOps | Google Cloud
3: Config Connector | Config Connector | Google Cloud
4: Config Connector | Config Connector | Google Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 10

DevOps is a practice of using Terraform to manage infrastructure. Terraform is a tool for managing infrastructure as code.



```
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: app-green
  labels:
    app: my-app
    version: green
<other fields snipped>
```

```
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: app-svc
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-app
    version: green
<other fields snipped>
```

```
---
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: app-ingress
spec:
  defaultBackend:
    service:
      name: app-svc
<other fields snipped>
```

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- C. □□□ □ app-2vc□ □□□□ app: my-app□□ □□□□□.

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 13**

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A. MTTD: 5

□□ □□ □□(MTTR): 10  
MTBF: 90  
□□□: 33%

B. MTTD:5

□□ □□ □□(MTTR): 20  
MTBF: 90  
□□□: 33%

C. MTTD:5

□□ □□ □□(MTTR): 10  
MTBF: 90  
□□ 50%

D. MTTD:5

□□ □□ □□(MTTR): 20  
MTBF: 90  
□□□: 50%

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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<https://www.atlassian.com/incident-management/kpis/common-metrics>

<https://linkedin.github.io/school-of-sre/>

**NEW QUESTION: 14**

Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □ /var/log/app\_messages.log□ □□□□, □ □□ □□□ Stackdriver □□□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?

A. Fluentd □□□□ GKE□ □□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ Stackdriver Logging□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□.

B. □□ Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

C. Google Compute Engine(GCE) Kubernetes 部署 容器 应用。 使用 Stackdriver Logging 记录 Pod 日志。

D. Pod 使用 /var/log 目录记录日志。

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Google Cloud Platform(GCP) 部署 应用， 使用 Stackdriver Logging 记录日志。 应用部署在 10 个 Pod 上， 每个 Pod 每秒生成 5 个日志记录。 应用部署在 5 个区域， 每个区域部署 2 个 Pod。 应用部署在 5 个区域， 每个区域部署 2 个 Pod。 应用部署在 5 个区域， 每个区域部署 2 个 Pod。

- \* 每个 Pod (MUD) ( )
- \* 每个 Pod (MTTR, )
- \* 每个 Pod (MTBF, )
- \* 每个 Pod

应用部署在 5 个区域， 每个区域部署 2 个 Pod。 应用部署在 5 个区域， 每个区域部署 2 个 Pod。 应用部署在 5 个区域， 每个区域部署 2 个 Pod。

A. MTTD:5  
每个 Pod (MTTR): 10  
MTBF: 90  
每个 Pod 50%

B. MTTD:5  
每个 Pod (MTTR): 20  
MTBF: 90  
每个 Pod: 50%

C. MTTD:5  
每个 Pod (MTTR): 20  
MTBF: 90  
每个 Pod: 33%

D. MTTD: 5  
每个 Pod (MTTR): 10  
MTBF: 90  
每个 Pod: 33%

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

应用部署在 10 个 Pod 上， 每个 Pod 每秒生成 70% 的日志记录。 应用部署在 10 个 Pod 上， 每个 Pod 每秒生成 70% 的日志记录。 应用部署在 10 个 Pod 上， 每个 Pod 每秒生成 70% 的日志记录。 Google 应用部署在 10 个 Pod 上， 每个 Pod 每秒生成 70% 的日志记录。

1. 每个 Pod 每秒生成 70% 的日志记录。
2. 应用部署在 10 个 Pod 上， 每个 Pod 每秒生成 70% 的日志记录。
3. 应用部署在 10 个 Pod 上， 每个 Pod 每秒生成 70% 的日志记录。





Q, pod 100% CPU usage. How can I identify which pod is causing the issue? How can I kill the pod?

- A. Use the 'top' command on the node to identify the pod, then use 'kubectl top pod' to see the CPU usage.
- B. Use 'kubectl get pods' to list all pods, and 'kubectl top pod' to see the CPU usage.
- C. Use 'kubectl get pods' to list all pods, and 'kubectl top pod' to see the CPU usage.
- D. Use 'kubectl get pods' to list all pods, and 'kubectl top pod' to see the CPU usage.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Pod 100% CPU usage. How can I identify which pod is causing the issue? How can I kill the pod?

NEW QUESTION: 21

Kubernetes RBAC (Role-Based Access Control) is used to control access to the Kubernetes API. Which of the following is not a valid RBAC configuration?

- A. RoleBinding with a Role and a ServiceAccount
- B. ClusterRoleBinding with a ClusterRole and a ServiceAccount
- C. Kubernetes RBAC (RBAC) is used to control access to the Kubernetes API.
- D. Kubernetes RBAC (RBAC) is used to control access to the Kubernetes API (attestor).

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Kubernetes RBAC (RBAC) is used to control access to the Kubernetes API. Which of the following is not a valid RBAC configuration? francisco\_guerra

NEW QUESTION: 22

SRE (Site Reliability Engineer) is a role that focuses on ensuring the stability, reliability, and availability of production systems. Which of the following is not a typical SRE responsibility?

- A. Incident response
- B. Capacity planning
- C. Performance optimization
- D. Infrastructure as Code (IaC)
- E. Network security

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))



\d+\.\d+\.\d+` 00 00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000. 00 1.0.0, 2.1.3 00 00 00  
semver 000 000000.

NEW QUESTION: 26

00 00 VPC0 00 Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) 0000 00 0000 0000 0000. 0000 A0 000 00000 B0 000 0000 0 00 00 000000  
0. 0000 000 000 0000 00 000000 000000. 000 00000 000 00000 0 000 00 00 000 00000. 00000 0000 0000 000 00  
00 00000. 0000 00 0000?

- A. 00000 A0 000 000 000000 00000, 00000 B00 000 0000 0000000 000000.
- B. 00000 00 000 00000 00000 A00 000000 00 00000 000000.
- C. 000 000000 00000 00000 A00 00000 B0, 000 00000 B00 00000 A0 traceroute 000 00000 00 00 000 000000.
- D. 0 VPC 00000 VPC 00 000 000000 00 000 000000000.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

00  
00000 0 000 00 00 00 000 00000 00 00 0000 00000 00 000 00000 00000 00000 A00 00000 B0 00 00000 00000 00000. 00  
00 00 0000 Google Cloud, 000000 0 00 00000 00 00000 00000 0000 00, 00 0 000000 0 00 00000000. 00000 00 0000 00 0000  
0000 00000 GKE 00000, VM 00000 00 IP 0000 00 0 0000000 00 00 00000 00 0000 00000 0 00000. 00000 00 0000 00000 0000  
0 A00 00000 B0 00 00000 00000 0000, 0000 00 00 00000 00 00000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0 00000.

NEW QUESTION: 27

0000 0000 0000 00 000000 0000 000000 0000, 00 00 0000 700 00000 0000. 0000 00000 00000 00 00000 00000 00000000 0000.  
00, 0000 00000 00 0000 00 000 00 00 000 0000 00000 00 000000 0000. 0000 00000 0000 00 0000?

- A. 00000 0000 00000 00 00000 00 0000 00000 00 0000 BigQuery 0000 0000 000000.
- B. 00000 0000 00000 00 00000 0000 0000 00000 00 0000 70 00 00 0 00 0000 0000 000000 000000.
- C. 00000 0000 00000 0 00000 00000 00000 0000 00000 00 0000 BigQuery 0000 0000 0000 0 00000.
- D. 00000 0000 00000 0 00000 00000 00000 0000 00000 00 0000 70 00 00 0 00 0000 0000 000000 000000.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

0000 00 0000 70 00 00000 0000 000000 00 0000 00 000 00 000 0000 0000 0000 0000 Cloud Logging0 00000 00 00000 0  
0 0000 00000 00 0000 70 00 0000 00 00 0000 0000 Cloud Storage0 000000 00000. Cloud Logging0 Google Cloud 0000 0 0000000000 0000  
00000 0000 0 00 00000000. 00 0000 00000, 00 00 0000 00 00 0000 0000 000000 000000. Cloud Logging0 000000 00 000000 00 0  
00 00000 00 0000 Google Cloud0 000000 000000 00000 0 00 000000 Cloud Storage0 0000 0 000000. 00 0000 0000 0000 000000 0000 00  
00 0000 00000 000000. 00 0000 0000 00 0000 00000 0000 000000 000000 00000 00 000000 0000000. Cloud Storage0 70 00 0000 00 00  
0000 00 00000 0000 70 00 00000 000000 0000 00 00 00 00000 0000000 0000 0 000000.

NEW QUESTION: 28

0000 00 0000 Google Cloud 0000 000000 00000. 0000 Google Cloud00 0000 00 000 00 0000 0000 0000 00000 00000. 00 0000000 0000  
0000 JSON 0000 00 0 0000 0000 0000 0000 00000 00000 00000 0000. 0000 00 0000?

- A. 00 0000 0000 0000 00 0000 00000 00 iam.serviceAccountKeys0 000000. \* 0000 00 00 00.
- B. 000 constraints/iam.disableServiceAccountKeycreation 00 0000 000000.
- C. 000 constraints/iam.disableServiceAccountKeyUp10ad 00 0000 000000.
- D. roles/iam.serviceAccountKeyAdmin IAM 0000 00 00000000 000000.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Google Cloud IAM constraints/iam.disableServiceAccountKeyCreation constraint.

Google Cloud IAM constraint `constraints/iam.disableServiceAccountKeyCreation` is used to prevent service accounts from creating new keys. This constraint is part of the IAM service and is applied to service accounts. The constraint is defined in the IAM service and is applied to service accounts. The constraint is defined in the IAM service and is applied to service accounts. The constraint is defined in the IAM service and is applied to service accounts.

The constraint is defined in the IAM service and is applied to service accounts. The constraint is defined in the IAM service and is applied to service accounts. The constraint is defined in the IAM service and is applied to service accounts.

The constraint is defined in the IAM service and is applied to service accounts. The constraint is defined in the IAM service and is applied to service accounts. The constraint is defined in the IAM service and is applied to service accounts.

**NEW QUESTION: 29**

Stackdriver Logging configuration writer IAM role is used to manage logging configurations.

- A. logging.configWriter IAM role is used to manage logging configurations.
- B. logging.configWriter IAM role is used to manage logging configurations.
- C. logging.sinks.list IAM role is used to manage logging configurations.
- D. logging.configWriter IAM role is used to manage logging configurations.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/access-control>

logging.configWriter IAM role is used to manage logging configurations.

**NEW QUESTION: 30**

API key for Secret Manager is used to access the secret. The API key is used to access the secret. The API key is used to access the secret.

- A. API key for Secret Manager is used to access the secret.
- B. API key for Secret Manager is used to access the secret.
- C. API key for Secret Manager is used to access the secret.
- D. API key for Secret Manager is used to access the secret.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

API key for Secret Manager is used to access the secret. The API key is used to access the secret. The API key is used to access the secret.

**NEW QUESTION: 31**

Google Cloud Platform (GCP) IAM role is used to manage IAM roles. The IAM role is used to manage IAM roles. The IAM role is used to manage IAM roles.

- A. Stackdriver Profiler collects performance data from VMs, Stackdriver Profiler collects performance data from VMs, Stackdriver Profiler collects performance data from VMs.
- B. Stackdriver Profiler collects performance data from VMs, Stackdriver Profiler collects performance data from VMs, Stackdriver Profiler collects performance data from VMs.
- C. Stackdriver Debugger collects performance data from VMs, Stackdriver Debugger collects performance data from VMs, Stackdriver Debugger collects performance data from VMs.
- D. Stackdriver Profiler collects performance data from VMs, Stackdriver Profiler collects performance data from VMs, Stackdriver Profiler collects performance data from VMs.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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<https://www.dumptop.com/Google/Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer-dump.html> (208 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 32

Which of the following is a valid Kubernetes RBAC role? (Select all that apply.)

- A. cluster-admin
- B. kubelet
- C. Kubernetes RBAC (RBAC)
- D. Kubernetes RBAC (attestor)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Which of the following is a valid Kubernetes RBAC role? (Select all that apply.)

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which of the following is a valid Kubernetes RBAC role? (Select all that apply.)

- A. CD
- B. CI
- C. CR
- D. CR
- E. CI

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which of the following is a valid Kubernetes RBAC role? (Select all that apply.)

- A. cluster-admin







Cloud Logging SDK를 사용하여 로그를 Cloud Logging에 전송하는 방법을 알아보겠습니다. SDK를 사용하여 로그를 전송하는 방법은 다음과 같습니다.

Fluent Bit을 사용하여 로그를 Cloud Run에 배포하는 방법을 알아보겠습니다. Fluent Bit을 사용하여 로그를 전송하는 방법은 다음과 같습니다. Fluent Bit을 사용하여 로그를 전송하는 방법은 다음과 같습니다.3. Cloud Run에 배포하는 방법을 알아보겠습니다. Fluent Bit을 사용하여 로그를 전송하는 방법은 다음과 같습니다. Dockerfile을 사용하여 Fluent Bit을 사용하여 로그를 전송하는 방법은 다음과 같습니다. Cloud Logging SDK를 사용하여 로그를 전송하는 방법을 알아보겠습니다.

Cloud Run은 Compute Engine 또는 Google Kubernetes Engine에서 실행되는 컨테이너 기반의 서비스입니다. Cloud Run은 Compute Engine 또는 Google Kubernetes Engine에서 실행되는 컨테이너 기반의 서비스입니다. Cloud Run은 Compute Engine 또는 Google Kubernetes Engine에서 실행되는 컨테이너 기반의 서비스입니다.

Cloud Run은 Compute Engine 또는 Google Kubernetes Engine에서 실행되는 컨테이너 기반의 서비스입니다. Cloud Run은 Compute Engine 또는 Google Kubernetes Engine에서 실행되는 컨테이너 기반의 서비스입니다. Cloud Run은 Compute Engine 또는 Google Kubernetes Engine에서 실행되는 컨테이너 기반의 서비스입니다.

다음 링크를 참조하십시오:

- 1: Cloud Run에 Fluent Bit 배포하기 | Google Cloud
- 2: Cloud Run에 Fluent Bit 배포하기 | Google Cloud
- 3: Fluent Bit - 로그를 Cloud Logging에 전송하기
- 4: Cloud Run에 Fluent Bit 배포하기 - Google Codelabs
- 5: Cloud Run에 Fluent Bit 배포하기 | Google Cloud
- 6: Cloud Run FAQ | Google Cloud

### NEW QUESTION: 39

VM은 n2-standard-2 Compute Engine 인스턴스에서 실행되고 있습니다. VM은 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. VM은 어떤 IP 주소를 사용할 수 있습니까?

- A. NAT를 사용하여 공유 IP 주소를 사용합니다.
- B. VM은 자체 IP 주소(ENI)를 사용합니다.
- C. VM은 n2-standard-8 인스턴스의 IP 주소를 사용합니다.
- D. VM은 공유 IP 주소를 사용합니다.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

답변

정답: C. VM은 n2-standard-8 인스턴스의 IP 주소를 사용합니다.

Google Cloud Compute Engine VM은 기본적으로 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. n2-standard-2 VM은 기본적으로 4Gbps의 네트워크 속도를 지원합니다. n2-standard-8 VM은 기본적으로 16Gbps의 네트워크 속도를 지원합니다. VM은 Tier\_1 VM을 사용하여 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. VM은 Tier\_1 VM을 사용하여 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. VM은 Tier\_1 VM을 사용하여 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다.

VM은 기본적으로 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. VM은 기본적으로 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. VM은 기본적으로 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. VM은 기본적으로 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. VM은 기본적으로 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. VM은 기본적으로 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다. VM은 기본적으로 인터넷에 연결되어 있습니다.

### NEW QUESTION: 40



- C. 0000 000 0000 0000000 0000 000 00 000 0000000.
- D. GCR 000000 00 000 00000 00 000 000 00000 0000000.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 44

000 Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) 00000 000000000 00000 00000. 0 00 00 00 000000000 00000, 000 00000000 0 00 00 0 00 00 00000 0000. 00, 00 00 00000 0000 0 0000 00, Google00 00000 00 0000 00000 0000. 0000 00 0000?

- A. 000 Google Cloud 0000000 0000 0000000. 0 0000000 0000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000 0000000. 0 00 00 0000000 00 Identity and Access Management(IAM) 0000 0000 0000000.
- B. 00 000 Google Cloud 0000000 0000000. 0 0000000 0000 Kubernetes 000000000 0000000 Kubernetes 0000000000 00000 0000000 00000 0. 0 00 00 0000000 00 Identity and Access Management(IAM) 0000 0000 0000000.
- C. 00 0 00000 GKE 0000000 0000 0000000 0000000. 0 00000000 0000 Kubernetes 0000000000 00000, 0 00 0000 0000000000000 0000 0 0000 Identity-Aware Proxy 0000000.
- D. 00 0 00000 GKE 0000000 0000 0000000 0000000. 0 0000000 00 Kubernetes 0000000000 00000, 0 00 0000 0000000000000 0000 0 00 00 Kubernetes 00 00 00 00(RBAC) 0000000.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

0000 0000000 0000 0000000 0 00 00 0 00 0000 00000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 0 00 GKE 0000000 00000, 0 0000000 0000 Kubernetes 0000000000 00 00, 0 00 0000 00000000000000 0000 0 0000 Kubernetes 00 00 00 00(RBAC) 000000 00000. 0 0000 00000 0 0000 000000 00 0000000 00000 0000 0 00 00 0000000 0000000 00000 0000 0 00 00 0000000 0000000 0000 0 00 00000000000000000000 0000 0 00 0000000000 RBAC 00 00 0 00 0000 0000000000 00 00 0000 0000000 00 0000 0 000000.

#### NEW QUESTION: 45

000 Cloud Build 00000 0000 Docker 00000 00000 Docker Hub 00000 CI/CD 000000000 00000 00000. Git 00000 00 0000 00000 00000. 00000 00 YAML 00 0000 0000 0 0000000000 0000 0000000 00000 00 00 000000000. 0000 0000 0000000(SRE) 0000 00 0 0000 000000 0000. 0000 00 0000?

- A. CI 000000000 0000000000 000000 00 0 000000 00000000 00000000.
- B. CI 000000000 000000 00000000 Docker Hub 00 Container Registry 0000000.
- C. 00 YAML 0000 000000 00000000 0000000 00 00 0000 000000 0000 0000000000.
- D. 00 0 00 000000 00 00 00 00 Git 0000 000000 0000 00 000000000.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

00  
"00000 00 YAML 0000 0000 0 0000000000 0 00000000 0000000 00 00 00000000." - 00 0000 0000000 0000 0000 00 00 0000 0000 00 0000000.

#### NEW QUESTION: 46

0000 00 Debian 000000 000000 00 00(VM)00 00000000000 000000 00000. 00 000000 Stackdriver Logging 0000000 000000 000000. VM 00 00 000000 000000000. 00000000000 syslog 00 0000 000000 00000. Google Cloud Platform 00000 Stackdriver Logging 000000 0000 0000 00000000 000. 0000 00 0000 "00 00" 000000 0000 syslog 000000 00 00 000000000. 00 00 00 0 00 00000000?

- A. Stackdriver 0000000 00 0000 000000000.

- B. VM monitoring.write
- C. VM SSH VM ps ax | grep fluentd

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 47

- Google Cloud Platform Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) CPU Stackdriver Logging BigQuery CPU Prometheus Grafana Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine Stackdriver Monitoring API
- A. Stackdriver Logging BigQuery CPU
  - B. Prometheus Grafana
  - C. Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine
  - D. Stackdriver Monitoring API

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

- Compute Engine Cloud SQL Stackdriver Profiler SQL (DDoS)
- A. Compute Engine
  - B. Stackdriver Profiler
  - C. SQL
  - D. (DDoS)

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

- Terraform Google Kubernetes Engine Enterprise(GKE Enterprise) Config Sync GKE Enterprise GitOps IaC
- A. Terraform GKE Enterprise(GKE Enterprise) Kustomize

- B. Terraform (Terraform) 使用 IaC 管理基础设施。GKE 使用 Kustomize 管理 Kubernetes 部署。GitOps 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。
- C. Terraform (Terraform) 使用 IaC 管理基础设施。GKE 使用 Kustomize 管理 Kubernetes 部署。GitOps 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。
- D. Terraform (Terraform) 使用 IaC 管理基础设施。GKE 使用 Kustomize 管理 Kubernetes 部署。GitOps 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

GitOps 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。

GitOps 使用 Google Cloud Terraform(IaC), Config Sync 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。Terraform 使用 Config Sync 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。

Terraform (Terraform) 使用 IaC 管理基础设施。# 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置, QA, 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。Terraform 使用 IaC 管理基础设施配置。

GKE Enterprise Infrastructure(Config Sync) 使用 IaC 管理基础设施。# 使用 Kustomize 管理 Kubernetes 部署, Config Sync 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。

使用 Git 管理基础设施配置, 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。# 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置, Git 使用 IaC 管理基础设施配置, 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置。

# 使用 IaC 管理基础设施配置:

使用 IaC 管理基础设施配置

Terraform 使用 IaC 管理基础设施配置

GitOps 使用 Git 管理基础设施配置

**NEW QUESTION: 50**

Google Cloud Compute Engine 使用 IAM 管理访问权限。IAM 使用 Cloud Logging 和 Cloud Monitoring 管理日志和指标。IAM 使用 Compute Engine 管理虚拟机实例。

- A. Compute Engine 使用 logging.editor 和 monitoring.metricwriter 管理日志和指标。
- B. Compute Engine 使用 logging.logwriter 和 monitoring.editor 管理日志和指标。
- C. Compute Engine 使用 logging.logwriter 和 monitoring.editor 管理日志和指标。
- D. Compute Engine 使用 logging.logWriter 和 monitoring.metricWriter 管理日志和指标。

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

使用 IAM 管理访问权限。

使用 IAM 管理访问权限。Compute Engine 使用 logging.logWriter 和 monitoring.metricWriter 管理日志和指标。

Google Cloud 使用 Compute Engine API 管理虚拟机实例。Google Cloud 使用 Compute Engine 管理虚拟机实例。Google Cloud 使用 Compute Engine 管理虚拟机实例。

Cloud Logging 和 Cloud Monitoring 使用 Compute Engine IAM 管理访问权限。23

logging.logWriter 使用 Cloud Logging 管理日志和指标。

monitoring.metricWriter 使用 Cloud Monitoring 管理指标和日志。

使用 IAM 管理访问权限。IAM 使用 logging.admin 管理日志和指标。

logging.editor 使用 IAM 管理访问权限, 使用 IAM 管理访问权限。logging.admin 使用 IAM 管理访问权限。

, monitoring.editor  
monitoring.editor, monitoring.editor, monitoring.editor, monitoring.editor, monitoring.editor, monitoring.editor, monitoring.editor, monitoring.editor.

**NEW QUESTION: 51**

You need to configure monitoring in the eu-west-1 region for Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) clusters in the us-west-1 region. How do you configure monitoring?

- A. gcr.io monitoring agent for Google Container Registry(GCR) clusters.
- B. us.gcr.io monitoring agent for Google Container Registry(GCR) clusters.
- C. eu.gcr.io monitoring agent for Google Container Registry(GCR) clusters.
- D. Compute Engine monitoring agent for Compute Engine clusters.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The monitoring agent for GCR is located at asia.gcr.io for clusters in the asia region and eu.gcr.io for clusters in the eu region. us.gcr.io is not a valid endpoint.

**NEW QUESTION: 52**

You want to configure Kubernetes API access for your Kubernetes Engine(GKE) clusters. Which tool should you use to configure access?

- A. Cloud Build for GitHub Actions. Cloud Build can execute GitHub Actions workflows.
- B. GitHub Actions for Anthos. GitHub Actions can be used to configure Anthos.
- C. Anthos Config Management for GitHub Actions. Anthos Config Management can be used to configure GitHub Actions.
- D. GitHub Config Connector for Config Connector. Config Connector can be used to configure GitHub.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Anthos Config Management can be used to configure GitHub Actions workflows.

1. Anthos Config Management for GitHub Actions. Anthos Config Management can be used to configure GitHub Actions workflows.

2. GitHub Actions for Anthos. GitHub Actions can be used to configure Anthos.

3. Anthos Config Management for GitHub Actions. Anthos Config Management can be used to configure GitHub Actions.

4. GitHub Config Connector for Config Connector. Config Connector can be used to configure GitHub.

5. Anthos Config Management for GitHub Actions. Anthos Config Management can be used to configure GitHub Actions.

6. Cloud Build for GitHub Actions. Cloud Build can execute GitHub Actions workflows.

7. Anthos Service Mesh for Anthos. Anthos Service Mesh can be used to configure Anthos.

8. Anthos Config Management for Policy Controller. Anthos Config Management can be used to configure Policy Controller.

9. D. Kubernetes Config Connector for Config Connector. Config Connector can be used to configure GitHub.

**NEW QUESTION: 53**

Which Google Cloud service can be used to store and analyze logs from various sources?   
 A. Cloud Logging   
 B. Cloud Storage   
 C. Cloud Pub/Sub   
 D. Cloud Datastore

- A. Cloud Logging is a managed service that allows you to collect, store, and analyze logs from various sources. It is the correct answer.
- B. Cloud Storage is a managed service that allows you to store and retrieve data in the cloud. It is not the correct answer.
- C. Cloud Pub/Sub is a managed service that allows you to send and receive messages between applications. It is not the correct answer.
- D. Cloud Datastore is a managed service that allows you to store and retrieve data in the cloud. It is not the correct answer.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Which Google Cloud service can be used to monitor the performance of applications?   
 A. Cloud Monitoring   
 B. Cloud Logging   
 C. Cloud Pub/Sub   
 D. Cloud Datastore

**NEW QUESTION: 54**

- Which Google Cloud Platform (GCP) service can be used to monitor the performance of applications?   
 A. Stackdriver Profiler   
 B. Stackdriver Debugger   
 C. Cloud Monitoring   
 D. Cloud Logging

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Which Google Cloud Platform (GCP) service can be used to monitor the performance of applications?   
 A. Stackdriver Profiler   
 B. Stackdriver Debugger   
 C. Cloud Monitoring   
 D. Cloud Logging

**NEW QUESTION: 55**

- Which Google Cloud service can be used to monitor the performance of applications?   
 A. Cloud Monitoring   
 B. Cloud Logging   
 C. SLO   
 D. Cloud Pub/Sub

- D. SLI(SLI)를 사용하여 측정합니다.
- E. SLO(SLO)를 사용하여 측정합니다. SLO(SLO)는 SLI(SLI)를 기반으로 하며, SLI(SLI)는 SLO(SLO)를 사용하여 측정합니다.

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://sre.google/sre-book/...

SLO(SLO)를 사용하여 측정합니다. SLO(SLO)는 SLI(SLI)를 기반으로 하며, SLI(SLI)는 SLO(SLO)를 사용하여 측정합니다. SLO(SLO)는 SLI(SLI)를 사용하여 측정합니다. SLO(SLO)는 SLI(SLI)를 사용하여 측정합니다.

NEW QUESTION: 56

99%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간은 얼마입니까? SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다. SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다. SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다.

- A. SLI(SLI)를 사용하여 측정합니다. SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다.
- B. SLI(SLI)를 사용하여 측정합니다. SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다.
- C. SLI(SLI)를 사용하여 측정합니다. SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다.
- D. SLI(SLI)를 사용하여 측정합니다. SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Google Cloud에서 Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까? Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까? Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까? Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까?

- A. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다.
- B. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다.
- C. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다.
- D. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 사용하여 모니터링합니다.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Google Cloud DevOps에서 Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까?

Google Cloud에서 Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까? Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까? Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까? Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까?

Ops Agent(VM)를 사용하여 Prometheus를 모니터링합니다. Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까? Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까? Prometheus를 모니터링하는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇입니까?

NEW QUESTION: 58

SLI(SLI)를 사용하여 측정합니다. SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다. SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다. SLI(SLI)는 99.5%의 SLI(SLI)를 달성하는 데 필요한 평균 지연 시간을 측정합니다.

Which of the following is a best practice for SLOs? (Select two.)

- A. SLOs should be based on user expectations.
- B. SLOs should be based on business objectives.
- C. SLOs should be based on technical requirements.
- D. SLOs should be based on industry standards.
- E. SLOs should be based on SLI (Select one).

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 59

Compute Engine VM instances are managed by Stackdriver. Which of the following is a best practice for monitoring VM instances? (Select two.)

- A. Enable Cloud Monitoring for VM instances.
- B. Use Stackdriver to monitor VM instances.
- C. Use Cloud Logging to monitor VM instances.
- D. Stackdriver can monitor VM instances.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which of the following is a best practice for Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters? (Select two.)

- A. Anthos can be used to manage GKE clusters.
- B. SLOs should be based on business objectives, not technical requirements.
- C. SLOs should be based on user expectations, not industry standards.
- D. SLOs should be based on business objectives, not technical requirements.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

Which of the following is a best practice for container management? (Select two.)

- A. Docker can be used to manage containers.
- B. SLOs should be based on business objectives, not technical requirements.
- C. SLOs should be based on user expectations, not industry standards.
- D. SLOs should be based on business objectives, not technical requirements.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)





Folders	Projects
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• app-one-dev</li> <li>• app-two-dev</li> </ul>
Staging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• app-one-staging</li> <li>• app-two-staging</li> </ul>
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• app-one-prod</li> <li>• app-two-prod</li> </ul>

Which of the following is a valid project name for a production environment?

A. Google.com-prod

B. app-one-prod

C. app-one-staging

D. app-one-dev, app-one-staging, app-one-prod

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a valid project name for a production environment? The project name must be 1-63 characters long, contain only lowercase letters, numbers, and hyphens, and cannot start or end with a hyphen. The project name must also be unique within the organization. Which of the following is a valid project name for a production environment?

#### NEW QUESTION: 67

Compute Engine VM instances can be managed using Stackdriver. Which of the following is a valid Stackdriver metric name for a VM instance?

A. \*cpu\_usage

B. Stackdriver:cpu\_usage

C. \*cpu\_usage:metricKind=DELTA,valueType=DOUBLE

D. \*cpu\_usage:metricKind=DELTA,valueType=DOUBLE

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a valid Stackdriver metric name for a VM instance? The metric name must be 1-63 characters long, contain only lowercase letters, numbers, and hyphens, and cannot start or end with a hyphen. The metric name must also be unique within the organization.

#### NEW QUESTION: 68

Which of the following is a valid Stackdriver metric name for a VM instance? The metric name must be 1-63 characters long, contain only lowercase letters, numbers, and hyphens, and cannot start or end with a hyphen. The metric name must also be unique within the organization.

A. \*cpu\_usage:metricKind=DELTA,valueType=DOUBLE

\* Stackdriver Metrics Explorer Slacked metricKind CUMULATIVE, valueType DOUBLE.

B. \* Stackdriver metricKind CUMULATIVE, valueType DOUBLE.

\* Stackdriver Slacked metricKind CUMULATIVE, valueType DOUBLE.

C. \* Stackdriver metricKind gauge, valueType distribution.

\* Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

D. \* Stackdriver Metrics Explorer Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

\* Stackdriver Metrics Explorer Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

Stackdriver, 99% Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

NEW QUESTION: 69

Google Cloud Prometheus Google Cloud Prometheus. HTTP 200 OK. HTTP 200 OK. HTTP 200 OK. HTTP 200 OK.

HTTP 200 OK. Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

A. \* Stackdriver metricKind DELTA, valueType DOUBLE.

\* Stackdriver Metrics Explorer Slacked metricKind CUMULATIVE, valueType DOUBLE.

B. \* Stackdriver metricKind CUMULATIVE, valueType DOUBLE. Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

C. \* Stackdriver metricKind gauge, valueType distribution.

\* Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

D. \* Stackdriver metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64. Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

Stackdriver, 99% Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

NEW QUESTION: 70

Google Cloud Prometheus Google Cloud Prometheus. HTTP 200 OK. HTTP 200 OK. HTTP 200 OK. HTTP 200 OK.

A. Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

B. Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64. Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

C. Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

D. Stackdriver Slacked metricKind METRIC\_KIND\_UNSPECIFIED, valueType INT64.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)



Which of the following is NOT a valid Terraform provider? (QA, Terraform, Google Kubernetes Engine Enterprise (GKE Enterprise), Config Sync, GitOps, Infrastructure as Code (IaC))

- A. Terraform
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine Enterprise (GKE Enterprise)
- C. Config Sync
- D. GitOps
- E. Infrastructure as Code (IaC)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

GitOps is a workflow that uses Git as a single source of truth for infrastructure. It involves using Terraform (IaC), Config Sync, and other tools to manage infrastructure. Terraform is used to define infrastructure, Config Sync is used to sync configurations to the cloud, and GitOps is used to manage the workflow. The correct answer is B, GKE Enterprise, because it is a managed Kubernetes service and not a Terraform provider.

# Terraform, Config Sync, GitOps, IaC

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which of the following is NOT a valid Terraform provider? (QA, Terraform, Google Kubernetes Engine Enterprise (GKE Enterprise), Config Sync, GitOps, Infrastructure as Code (IaC))

- A. Terraform
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine Enterprise (GKE Enterprise)
- C. Config Sync
- D. GitOps
- E. Infrastructure as Code (IaC)

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answers: B, E



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**NEW QUESTION: 77**

00 00 VPC 00 Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) 0000 00 000 0000 0000. 0000 A 000 0000 B 000 0000 0 00 00 000000  
0. 0000 000 000 0000 00 000000 000000. 000 0000 000 0000 0 000 00 00 000 0000. 0000 000 000 000 00  
00 0000. 000 00 000?

- A. 0000 A 000 000 000000 0000, 0000 B 00 000 0000 0000000 000000.
- B. 0000 00 000 0000 0000 A 00 000000 00 0000 000000.
- C. 000 000000 0000 0000 A 00 0000 B, 000 0000 B 00 0000 A traceroute 000 0000 00 00 000 000000.
- D. 0 VPC 0000 VPC 00 000 000000 00 000 000000000.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

0000 0 000 00 00 00 00 000 0000 00 00 000 0000 00 000 0000 0000 A 00 0000 B 00 0000 0000 0000. 00  
00 00 000 Google Cloud, 000000 0 00 0000 00 0000 0000 000 00, 00 0 000000 0 00 0000000. 0000 00 000 00 000  
000 0000 GKE 0000, VM 0000 00 IP 000 00 0 000000 00 00 0000 00 000 0000 0 0000. 0000 00 000 0000 000  
0 A 00 0000 B 00 0000 0000 000, 000 00 00 0000 00 0000 000 000 000 000 0 0000.

**NEW QUESTION: 78**

000 000000 000 00000 00000. 00 000 0000 000000000 000 00 0000 00 00000 JSON 000 000000.  
00 00 00000000 00 00 0 000 000 0000000, jsonPayload.user\_email 0000 00 00 00(PII) 0000 0000. 0000 00 000000 00  
PII 0000 00 000 0000. 000000 00 PII 000 0000 000 0000000 00 000 00000 000. 000 00 000?

- A. \_Default 000 jsonPayload.user\_email 00 000 000000.
- B. 000 00 0000 000000. resource.name.extract("locations/global/buckets/(bucket)")  
"\_Default" 00 \_Default 000 000000.
- C. \_Default 000 jsonPayload.user\_email 00 000 000000. 00 0 000000 00 00 000 000 000000.
- D. log\_user\_email 00 000 true 000 00 user\_email 00 000 000000 000000000 000000. CODEOWNERS 000 0000 0000 00 000 00  
0 0 00 000000 0 00000 000000.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

00 00 00(PII) 00 00 000 00 000 00 000 0000 00 Google Cloud 00 00 000 00 00 000 000000.  
00 00 000 000 00 000 0 00 000000 00 00 000 000 000 0 00000.  
"00 00 000 000 0000 000 00 000 00 0000 000 0 00000. 00 00 jsonPayload.user\_email 00 00000 000 0 00000."  
- 00000 00 00 00 000  
"000 000 000 00 00 000 000 000000 roles/logging.fieldAccessor 000 00000000."  
- 00 00 000 00  
00 00 00000 000 00 000 0 000, 00 00 00(PII) 000000 000000 0 0 00000.  
0000 00 00 000 00000000.

**NEW QUESTION: 79**

Which of the following is a best practice for managing secrets in a containerized environment? (SRE) You are using Google Cloud Platform (GCP) to host a containerized application. The application needs to access secrets stored in a secure location. Which of the following is a best practice for managing secrets in a containerized environment?

- A. Store secrets in a local file system on the container host.
- B. Use Google Secret Manager to store secrets and use the Cloud Run secrets API to inject secrets into the container environment.
- C. Store secrets in a local file system on the container host and use the Cloud Run secrets API to inject secrets into the container environment.
- D. Use Google Secret Manager to store secrets and use the Cloud Run secrets API to inject secrets into the container environment.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Option B is correct. Google Secret Manager is a secure service for storing and managing secrets. It provides a central location for storing secrets and allows you to use the Cloud Run secrets API to inject secrets into the container environment. Secret Manager is a secure service for storing and managing secrets. It provides a central location for storing secrets and allows you to use the Cloud Run secrets API to inject secrets into the container environment.

Option C is incorrect. Storing secrets in a local file system on the container host is not a best practice because it is not secure and secrets can be leaked. The Cloud Run secrets API is used to inject secrets into the container environment.

Option D is incorrect. Storing secrets in a local file system on the container host is not a best practice because it is not secure and secrets can be leaked. The Cloud Run secrets API is used to inject secrets into the container environment.

Option E is incorrect. Storing secrets in a local file system on the container host is not a best practice because it is not secure and secrets can be leaked. The Cloud Run secrets API is used to inject secrets into the container environment.

Option F is incorrect. Storing secrets in a local file system on the container host is not a best practice because it is not secure and secrets can be leaked. The Cloud Run secrets API is used to inject secrets into the container environment.

Option G is incorrect. Storing secrets in a local file system on the container host is not a best practice because it is not secure and secrets can be leaked. The Cloud Run secrets API is used to inject secrets into the container environment.

Option H is incorrect. Storing secrets in a local file system on the container host is not a best practice because it is not secure and secrets can be leaked. The Cloud Run secrets API is used to inject secrets into the container environment.

Option I is incorrect. Storing secrets in a local file system on the container host is not a best practice because it is not secure and secrets can be leaked. The Cloud Run secrets API is used to inject secrets into the container environment.

Option J is incorrect. Storing secrets in a local file system on the container host is not a best practice because it is not secure and secrets can be leaked. The Cloud Run secrets API is used to inject secrets into the container environment.

**NEW QUESTION: 80**

Which of the following is a best practice for managing secrets in a containerized environment? (SRE) You are using Google Cloud Platform (GCP) to host a containerized application. The application needs to access secrets stored in a secure location. Which of the following is a best practice for managing secrets in a containerized environment?

- A. Store secrets in a local file system on the container host.

- B. ...
- C. ...
- D. ... SLO ...

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81

... (SRE) ..., Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) ... Go ... 15 ... Cloud Profiler ...

- A. ...
- B. ...
- C. ... CPU ...
- D. ...

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82

... CPU ... 3 ... 3 ...

- A. \* 3 ... Compute Engine ... (SFTP) ... Google Storage ...
- B. \* 3 ... ID ... (IAM) ... Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) ...
- C. \* 3 ... ID ... (IAM) ... Google, ..., Cloud Storage ... Compute Engine ...
- D. \* 3 ... ID ... (IAM) ...

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

... Cloud Storage ... IAM(ID ...) ... google.storage.object.finalize Cloud Storage ... Cloud Function ... Compute Engine ... Cloud Storage ... Google Cloud ...

Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM

NEW QUESTION: 83

Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM

- A. Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM
B. Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM
C. Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM
D. Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 84

Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM

- A. Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM
B. Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM
C. Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM
D. Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85

Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM

- A. Stackdriver Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub
B. Stackdriver Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub
C. Stackdriver Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub
D. Stackdriver Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub Cloud Pub/Sub

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM

- A. Cloud Storage IAM Cloud Function Cloud Storage google.storage.object.finalize Compute Engine VM



Google Cloud Storage buckets are used to store objects. Objects are stored in buckets and are organized into folders. Buckets are used to store objects and are organized into folders. Buckets are used to store objects and are organized into folders.

IAM roles are used to grant permissions to users and service accounts. The google.storage.object.finalize role is used to grant permissions to delete objects. The google.storage.object.finalize role is used to grant permissions to delete objects. Compute Engine instances can be used to run code that interacts with Google Cloud Storage. Compute Engine instances can be used to run code that interacts with Google Cloud Storage.

**NEW QUESTION: 89**

Which of the following are valid IAM roles for Google Cloud Storage? (Select two.)

- A. storage.objects.delete
- B. storage.objects.get
- C. storage.objects.delete
- D. storage.objects.get
- E. storage.objects.delete

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Google Cloud Storage buckets are used to store objects. Objects are stored in buckets and are organized into folders. Buckets are used to store objects and are organized into folders.

**NEW QUESTION: 90**

Which of the following are valid IAM roles for Google Cloud Storage? (Select two.)

- A. CAB role is used to grant permissions to delete objects.
- B. storage.objects.get role is used to grant permissions to delete objects.
- C. storage.objects.delete role is used to grant permissions to delete objects.
- D. storage.objects.get role is used to grant permissions to delete objects.
- E. storage.objects.delete role is used to grant permissions to delete objects.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Google Cloud Storage buckets are used to store objects. Objects are stored in buckets and are organized into folders. Buckets are used to store objects and are organized into folders. Cloud Code, Cloud Build and Cloud Debugger are used to build and debug applications.

**NEW QUESTION: 91**

Which of the following are valid IAM roles for Google Cloud Platform (GCP)? (Select two.)

- A. Stackdriver Profiler role is used to grant permissions to Stackdriver.

- B. Stackdriver Debugger □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□, Stackdriver□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□(APM) □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 92

□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ Google Cloud □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. VPC □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. □ □□□□ □□□ VPC□ □□□□ VPC □□□□ □□□□ □□ VPC□□ □□□□□.
- B. □ □□□□ □□□ VPC□ □□□□ Private Service Connect□ □□□□ VPC□□ □□□□□.
- C. □ □□□□□□□□□ □□□ VPC□ □□□□ Private Service Connect□ □□□□ VPC□ □□□□□.
- D. □ □□□□ □□□ VPC□ □□□□ □□□□ VPN□ □□□□ VPC□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 93

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D. `gcloud container clusters update --logging=SYSTEM`

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 94**

Which of the following is a valid way to create a new Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster?

- a. `gcloud container clusters create`
- b. `gcloud container clusters create`
- c. `gcloud container clusters create`
- d. `gcloud container clusters create`

Answer: B [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 95**

Which of the following is a valid way to view the logs of a pod in a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster?

- A. `kubectl logs`
- B. `kubectl logs`
- C. `kubectl logs`
- D. `kubectl logs`

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION: 96**

Which of the following is a valid way to create a new Google Cloud Build build?

- A. `gcloud builds submit`
- B. `gcloud builds submit`
- C. `gcloud builds submit`
- D. `gcloud builds submit`

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Cloud Build is a fully managed service that allows you to build, test, and deploy your code. AlloyDB is a fully managed relational database service. Google Cloud IPsec VPN is a managed service for creating IPsec VPN connections. Cloud Build is a fully managed service that allows you to build, test, and deploy your code. AlloyDB is a fully managed relational database service. Google Cloud IPsec VPN is a managed service for creating IPsec VPN connections. Cloud Build is a fully managed service that allows you to build, test, and deploy your code. AlloyDB is a fully managed relational database service. Google Cloud IPsec VPN is a managed service for creating IPsec VPN connections.

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□□: <https://www.google.com/search?q=https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/private-pools/accessing-private-resources-with-private-pools> AlloyDB IAM □□□□□□ □□: Google Cloud□ AlloyDB □□ □□□□□□ IAM □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

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**NEW QUESTION: 97**

Which command is used to create a Kubernetes cluster in Google Cloud Platform? The command is `gcloud container clusters create`. The correct answer is D.

- A. `gcloud container clusters create`
- B. `kubectl create cluster`
- C. `kubernetes create cluster`, or `10` seconds
- D. `gcloud container clusters create`, or `10` seconds

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Which command is used to create a Kubernetes cluster in Google Cloud Platform? The command is `gcloud container clusters create`. The correct answer is D.

**NEW QUESTION: 98**

Which command is used to push an image to Google Container Registry(GCR)? The command is `gcloud container registry images push`. The correct answer is A.

- A. `gcr.io/altostrat-images`
- B. `gcr.io/attostrat-images/`
- C. `gcr.io/altostrat-images`
- D. `gcr.io/altostrat-images`

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 99**

Which command is used to create a Kubernetes cluster in Google Cloud Platform? The command is `gcloud container clusters create`. The correct answer is D.

- A. CI
- B. CI
- C. CI
- D. CI

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Which command is used to create a Kubernetes cluster in Google Cloud Platform? The command is `gcloud container clusters create`. The correct answer is D.

- A. CI
- B: CI

- C. CI
- D. CI



**NEW QUESTION: 101**

Which Google Cloud service (GCR) can be used to build and deploy containerized applications?   
 A. Cloud Build   
 B. Cloud Pub/Sub   
 C. Cloud Run   
 D. Cloud Kubernetes Engine (GKE)

- A. Cloud Build can build and deploy containerized applications.
- B. Cloud Pub/Sub can build and deploy containerized applications.
- C. Cloud Run can build and deploy containerized applications.
- D. Cloud Kubernetes Engine (GKE) can build and deploy containerized applications.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/continuous-delivery-toolchain-spinnaker-cloud>

<https://spinnaker.io/guides/user/pipeline/triggers/pubsub/>

**NEW QUESTION: 102**

Which Google Cloud service (GCR) can be used to build and deploy containerized applications?   
 A. Cloud Build   
 B. Cloud Pub/Sub   
 C. Cloud Run   
 D. Cloud Kubernetes Engine (GKE)

- A. SLO can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.
- B. PRR can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.
- C. SLO can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.
- D. PRR can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 103**

Terraform can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.   
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 Terraform can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.   
 Terraform can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.

```
Error waiting for Deleting InstanceTemplate: The instance_template resource
'projects/my-project/global/instanceTemplates/my-it-20220101010101000000000001' is
already being used by 'projects/my-project/regions/us-central1/instanceGroupManagers/my-
mig'
```

- A. Terraform can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.
- B. Terraform can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.
- C. Terraform can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.
- D. Terraform can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Terraform can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.   
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 Terraform can be used to build and deploy containerized applications.

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**NEW QUESTION: 104**

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- A. □□ GCP □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ IAM □□□ □□□□□□. □ □□□□ □□ Stackdriver □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 105**

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- B. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. logging.sinks.list □ logging.sink.get □□□ □□ □□□ □□ IAM □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ IAM □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/access-control>  
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**NEW QUESTION: 106**

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

**Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer** <https://www.dumptop.com/Google/Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer-dump.html> (208 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

**NEW QUESTION: 107**

You are using Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) on Google Cloud Platform. You need to pull Docker images from Google Container Registry (GCR). Which of the following is the correct format for the image name?

- A. `gcr.io/altostrat-images`
- B. `gcr.io/altostrat-images/altostrat-images`
- C. `gcr.io/altostrat-images:latest`
- D. `gcr.io/altostrat-images:latest`

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 108**

You are using Google Cloud Storage (GCS) to store sensitive data. You want to ensure that the data is encrypted at rest. Which of the following is the correct configuration?

- A. Enable automatic encryption at rest.
- B. Enable automatic encryption at rest with Google-managed keys.
- C. Enable automatic encryption at rest with customer-managed keys.
- D. Enable automatic encryption at rest with Google-managed keys and automatic key rotation.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

**NEW QUESTION: 109**

You are using Google Cloud Platform (GCP) to build and deploy your application. You want to use a CI/CD pipeline. Which of the following is the correct configuration?

- A. Use Jenkins as the CI/CD tool.
- B. Use Cloud Build as the CI/CD tool.
- C. Use GitHub Actions as the CI/CD tool.
- D. Use GitHub Actions as the CI/CD tool and Cloud Build as the build tool.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Cloud Build is a fully managed CI/CD service on Google Cloud Platform. It can be used to build and deploy your application. Cloud Build uses Google Cloud Storage, Cloud Source Repositories, GitHub Actions, and Bitbucket as build triggers. Cloud Build uses Docker as the build engine and Java as the build tool. Cloud Build uses the following command to build and deploy your application: `gcloud builds submit --config ci.yml --dir .` Cloud Build uses the following command to build and deploy your application: `gcloud builds submit --config ci.yml --dir . --test `ls tests``





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**NEW QUESTION: 114**

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**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 115**

Which of the following is the best way to ensure that a service is available 99.999% of the time? (SLO) You can use a variety of strategies to ensure high availability, including:

- A. Using a single data center.
- B. Using a single availability zone.
- C. Using multiple data centers, multiple availability zones, and multiple regions.
- D. Using multiple data centers, multiple availability zones, and multiple regions, and using a load balancer.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

SRE best practices include:

Using a multi-region, multi-availability zone architecture. (This is the best way to ensure high availability.) You can also use a load balancer to distribute traffic across multiple instances.

A: Using a single data center. This is not the best way to ensure high availability because a single data center is vulnerable to a single point of failure. Using multiple data centers, multiple availability zones, and multiple regions is the best way to ensure high availability.

B: Using a single availability zone. This is not the best way to ensure high availability because a single availability zone is vulnerable to a single point of failure. Using multiple data centers, multiple availability zones, and multiple regions is the best way to ensure high availability.

C: Using multiple data centers, multiple availability zones, and multiple regions. This is the best way to ensure high availability because it provides redundancy across multiple regions, availability zones, and data centers. Using a load balancer is also a good practice to ensure high availability.

D: Using multiple data centers, multiple availability zones, and multiple regions, and using a load balancer. This is the best way to ensure high availability because it provides redundancy across multiple regions, availability zones, and data centers, and uses a load balancer to distribute traffic across multiple instances.

Best practices for SRE include:

Using a multi-region, multi-availability zone architecture. (This is the best way to ensure high availability.)

Using a load balancer to distribute traffic across multiple instances.

Using a multi-region, multi-availability zone architecture. This is the best way to ensure high availability because it provides redundancy across multiple regions, availability zones, and data centers. Using a load balancer is also a good practice to ensure high availability.

Using a multi-region, multi-availability zone architecture (SRE best practices):

Using a multi-region, multi-availability zone architecture. (This is the best way to ensure high availability.) You can also use a load balancer to distribute traffic across multiple instances.

Using a multi-region, multi-availability zone architecture. This is the best way to ensure high availability because it provides redundancy across multiple regions, availability zones, and data centers.

Using a multi-region, multi-availability zone architecture. This is the best way to ensure high availability because it provides redundancy across multiple regions, availability zones, and data centers. Using a load balancer is also a good practice to ensure high availability.

D is the best way to ensure high availability because it provides redundancy across multiple regions, availability zones, and data centers, and uses a load balancer to distribute traffic across multiple instances.

**NEW QUESTION: 116**

App Engine, CloudSQL, Cloud Storage, and Cloud Functions are all managed services. Which of the following is a managed service that is not available in all regions? CPU, GPU, and TPU are not managed services.

CloudSQL instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform, which provides a managed database service.

CloudSQL instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform, which provides a managed database service.

CloudSQL instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform, which provides a managed database service.

CloudSQL instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform, which provides a managed database service.

CloudSQL instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform, which provides a managed database service. What is the correct answer?

- A. GCS instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform.
- B. CloudSQL instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform.
- C. CloudSQL instances are managed by App Engine and Compute Engine.
- D. App Engine instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

App Engine instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform. The `automatic_scaling` module is used to manage the number of instances. The `basic_scaling` module is used to manage the number of instances. The `max_instances` module is used to manage the number of instances. The `set_num_instances` module is used to manage the number of instances. The `Modules API` is used to manage the number of instances.

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/how-instances-are-managed>

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/config/appref>

`max_idle_instances` (100). The `App Engine` module is used to manage the number of instances. The `100` and `1000` are the number of instances. The `App Engine` module is used to manage the number of instances. The `App Engine` module is used to manage the number of instances. The `App Engine` module is used to manage the number of instances. The `App Engine` module is used to manage the number of instances.

**NEW QUESTION: 117**

n2-standard-2 Compute Engine instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform. What is the correct answer?

- A. VMS instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform.
- B. VMS instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform.
- C. VMS instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform (NIC).
- D. NAT instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform VMS.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 118**

Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform. What is the correct answer?

- A. Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform.
- B. Fluentd instances are managed by GKE. Stackdriver Logging instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform.
- C. Google Compute Engine (GCE) instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform. Stackdriver Logging instances are managed by Google Cloud Platform.

D. Pod logs are stored in the /var/log directory of the Pod. The logs are stored in the /var/log directory of the Pod.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/customizing-stackdriver-logs-fluentd> is a guide that shows how to configure Stackdriver logging for Kubernetes pods using fluentd. The guide includes instructions on how to install fluentd on a Kubernetes node and how to configure it to collect logs from pods. The fluentd configuration file is located at /etc/fluentd/etc/fluent-plugin-google-cloud.conf. For more information, see <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/logging/configuration#configure>.

NEW QUESTION: 119

Which of the following is a best practice for managing Kubernetes clusters? A. Use a single master node for all clusters. B. Use a single worker node for all clusters. C. Use a single node for all clusters. D. Use a single node for all clusters. E. Use a single node for all clusters.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

- A. Use a single master node for all clusters.
- B. Use a single worker node for all clusters.
- C. Use a single node for all clusters.
- D. Use a single node for all clusters.
- E. Use a single node for all clusters.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Which of the following is a best practice for managing Kubernetes clusters? A. Use a single master node for all clusters. B. Use a single worker node for all clusters. C. Use a single node for all clusters. D. Use a single node for all clusters. E. Use a single node for all clusters.

NEW QUESTION: 120

Which of the following is a best practice for managing Kubernetes clusters? A. Use a single master node for all clusters. B. Use a single worker node for all clusters. C. Use a single node for all clusters. D. Use a single node for all clusters. E. Use a single node for all clusters.

- A. Use a single master node for all clusters.
- B. Use a single worker node for all clusters.
- C. Use a single node for all clusters.
- D. Use a single node for all clusters.
- E. Use a single node for all clusters.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 121

Which of the following is a best practice for managing Kubernetes clusters? A. Use a single master node for all clusters. B. Use a single worker node for all clusters. C. Use a single node for all clusters. D. Use a single node for all clusters. E. Use a single node for all clusters.

- A. Kubernetes Engine is the best choice for managing Kubernetes clusters.
- B. Kubernetes Engine is the best choice for managing Kubernetes clusters.
- C. Kubernetes Engine is the best choice for managing Kubernetes clusters.



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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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**NEW QUESTION: 125**

□□□□□ □□□□□□□ Google Cloud Platform(GCP) □□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□?

A. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

C. □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□(DR) □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

□□

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

**NEW QUESTION: 126**

□□□ □□□□, □□□, □□ □□□ □□□ Google Cloud □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ Google Cloud □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ Google Cloud □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □ □□ □□□□?

A. □□□□□□ API □ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

B. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□, □□ □□□□□ Pub/Sub □□□ □□□□□.



Anthos Service Mesh and Anthos Config Management Policy Controller. D Kubernetes Google Cloud Config Connector. Config Connector Anthos Config Management Policy Controller.

Anthos Config Management, . . . . Anthos Config Management, Anthos Config Management . . . . Anthos . . . . [ . . . . ], . . . .

**NEW QUESTION: 129**

GCP Stackdriver Monitoring SMS . . . . . A. Stackdriver Monitoring SMS . . . . . B. . . . . C. . . . . Stackdriver SMS/ . . . . . D. . . . . Slack . . . . . Slack SMS . . . . . Slack-SMS . . . . . SMS/ . . . . .

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/support/notification-options#creating\_channels SMS . . . . . SMS . . . . . ' . . . . . ' . . . . . SMS . . . . .

**NEW QUESTION: 130**

. . . . . A. . . . . URL . . . . . B. . . . . BigQuery . . . . . Looker Studio . . . . . C. . . . . (MQL) . . . . . D. . . . . JSON . . . . . JSON . . . . .

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

. . . . . URL . . . . . Google Cloud . . . . . URL( . . . . . ) . . . . . ' . . . . . ' . . . . .

**NEW QUESTION: 131**

Google Cloud . . . . . (SRE) . . . . . SRE . . . . .

- A. 00 0000 000 0000 000 000000 0000.
- B. 00 00 000 0000 00 00 00 000000 00 000 00000 00000 000 0000000.
- C. 00 00 000 0000 00 00 000 000 0 000 000000.
- D. 0000 00 000 0000 SRE 00 00 00 000000 000000.
- E. 000 0 00 00 000 000 00 000000 000000.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

SRE 00 00 0 Google 00000 0000 000000 000000 0000 00 00:

0000 0000 000000(SRE)0 0000 00 0000, 0000 0 0000 00 00 0000 000000. 0000 00 00 0 "00 00"(TTD)0 "00 00"(TTR)0 000000 00000.

00 A (00 00000 0000 00000 0000 00): 00 00 00 00 0 00000 00000 00 0000 0000 000000, 0000 00000 00 00000 00000 00 00 0000 0000 0 0000, 000000 0000 000000 0000 00 00 0000 0000 0 00000. 0 00000 00 0000 0000 00 00 0000 00 0000 00 0000 00 0000 00 0000. SRE0 000000 0000000 0000 00 0000 000000 00 000000.

00 B(00 00 000 00000 00 00 000000 00 0000 00000 00000 0000 0000): 00 SRE0 00 0000000. 00000 00000 0000 0000, 00 0 00 0000, 000000 0000000. 00 00 0 00 00 0000 00 00 0000 0 0000 0000000 00000 0 0000 0000.

00 C(00 00 000 00000 00 000000 0000 0000 0 0000 00): 00 0000000 0000000 00 000000, 0000 00 0 00 00 00 0000000 SRE 0 00 0000000.

00 00 0000 00, 00 0 000000000 000000000 00, 00 00 0000 0 0000 0000000 0 0000. 00 0000 00 00 00 0000 0000000 0000000.

00 D(00000 00 0000 00000 SRE 00 00 00 00000 00): 0000 0000000, SRE0 00 000000 0000000 0000000 0000 0000 00(0000 00 0 0 - SLO)0 00 0000 0000000. 00 000000 0000 0000 00 000000 0000 0 0000 0000000 0000 0000 0000000 0000000 00 0 000000. 000000 00000 0000000 0000 0000 0000000 000000 0000.

00 E(0000 0 00 00 000 0000 00 00000 00): 00000(00 00)0 SRE00 00000000. 00000000 0000 00, 00 00 00 0 00 0000 0000 00 00000. 0000000 00 0000 00000 00 0000000 0000 00 00000 00000 0000 00 00000 00000 0000 0000 00000 0 00000.

0000 00 00 00 0000(B)0 000000 00 0000 000000 00 00(E)0 000000 0000 0000 00000000 00 000000 0 0 00 00 SRE 00 0000000.

00 00 (SRE 0000 0000):

00000 0000 SRE 00 00(0: "0000 0000 0000000: 0000 0000 000000 000000 0000000")0 000000 0000 0000 00 000000 00 0000 00 00 0000 0000000 0000000.

Google Cloud SRE 0000: <https://cloud.google.com/sre>

00 0000000 000000 00 0000 00 000000000. "00000000 000000 000000 0000 0000 00 0000 0000 00 0000 0000000 00000000 000000 0 0000 0000."

"SRE(0000 0000 00000)0 000000 00(00 00)0 0000000 000000 00000000 0000000 00000000 0 00 0000 0000 0 0000 00 00 0000 00 0000 00."

**NEW QUESTION: 132**

00 0000000 000000000 Google Cloud0 0000000000000000. 00 000000 0000 00 0000 00000 00000000000 000000 0000. Google00 000000 0 0000 0000 00000. 000000 000000 00 00 00 0000 00 0000?

- A. 000000000 Cloud Run00 000000000000 00 0000 00000000.
- B. 00000 00 0000000000 0000 0000000 00 000000 00000000.
- C. 0000000000 00 000000 00 Terraform 0000 000000 00 0000 000000 00000000.
- D. 00 0000 000000 00 0000 0000 00 000000, 00 0000 00000000.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)



Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Stackdriver Monitoring is a managed service that provides monitoring and alerting for Google Cloud Platform resources. It integrates with other Google Cloud services like Stackdriver Logging and Stackdriver Tracing. You can use Stackdriver Monitoring to monitor the health and performance of your applications and infrastructure. It provides a rich set of metrics and logs, and allows you to create custom dashboards and alerts. Stackdriver Monitoring also provides a REST API and a CLI for programmatic access.

NEW QUESTION: 135

Stackdriver Monitoring is a managed service that provides monitoring and alerting for Google Cloud Platform resources. It integrates with other Google Cloud services like Stackdriver Logging and Stackdriver Tracing. You can use Stackdriver Monitoring to monitor the health and performance of your applications and infrastructure. It provides a rich set of metrics and logs, and allows you to create custom dashboards and alerts. Stackdriver Monitoring also provides a REST API and a CLI for programmatic access.

- A. Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine Monitoring
- B. Prometheus with Grafana
- C. Stackdriver Monitoring API
- D. Stackdriver Logging with BigQuery

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://cloud.google.com/anthos/clusters/docs/on-prem/1.7/concepts/logging-and-monitoring>

NEW QUESTION: 136

Stackdriver Monitoring is a managed service that provides monitoring and alerting for Google Cloud Platform resources. It integrates with other Google Cloud services like Stackdriver Logging and Stackdriver Tracing. You can use Stackdriver Monitoring to monitor the health and performance of your applications and infrastructure. It provides a rich set of metrics and logs, and allows you to create custom dashboards and alerts. Stackdriver Monitoring also provides a REST API and a CLI for programmatic access.

- A. Prometheus with Grafana
- B. Stackdriver Monitoring API
- C. Stackdriver Logging with BigQuery
- D. Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine Monitoring
- E. Prometheus with Grafana

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Stackdriver Monitoring is a managed service that provides monitoring and alerting for Google Cloud Platform resources. It integrates with other Google Cloud services like Stackdriver Logging and Stackdriver Tracing. You can use Stackdriver Monitoring to monitor the health and performance of your applications and infrastructure. It provides a rich set of metrics and logs, and allows you to create custom dashboards and alerts. Stackdriver Monitoring also provides a REST API and a CLI for programmatic access.

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NEW QUESTION: 137

Stackdriver Monitoring is a managed service that provides monitoring and alerting for Google Cloud Platform resources. It integrates with other Google Cloud services like Stackdriver Logging and Stackdriver Tracing. You can use Stackdriver Monitoring to monitor the health and performance of your applications and infrastructure. It provides a rich set of metrics and logs, and allows you to create custom dashboards and alerts. Stackdriver Monitoring also provides a REST API and a CLI for programmatic access.

- A. NoExecute Node taint
- B. Node taint

- C. ...
- D. ... Pod ...

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 138

... VPC ... Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) ... A ... B ...

- A. ...
- B. ... VPC ...
- C. ... traceroute ...
- D. ...

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 139

... Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE) ... HTTP ...

- A. Google Cloud HTTP ...
- B. VPC ...
- C. ...
- D. Kubernetes ...

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 140

Spinnaker ...

- A. ...
- B. ...
- C. ...
- D. ...

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 141

... HTTPS ... https://booking-engine-abcdef.a.run.app URL ... Cloud Run ...

- A. `runthegcloud run deploy booking-engine -no-traffic --ag dev` ...
- B. Runthegcloud run services update-traffic booking-engine -to-revisions LATEST\*! ...
- C. `curl -K "Authorization: Hearer S(gclcloud auth print-identity-token)"` ...

D. booking-engine `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

CI/CD `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. Stackdriver `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. Python `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. Compute Engine VM `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. Google Kubernetes Engine `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. App Engine `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL.

NEW QUESTION: 142

Python `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. Stackdriver `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. Python `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL.

- A. Python `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. Compute Engine VM `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL.
- B. Python `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. Google Kubernetes Engine `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL.
- C. Python `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. App Engine `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL.
- D. Stackdriver `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. API `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. `ReportedErrorEvent` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL. Stackdriver `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

`https://cloud.google.com/error-reporting/docs/formatting-error-messages`

`https://cloud.google.com/error-reporting/docs/reference/libraries#client-libraries-install-python` App Engine Flex `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL.

`https://cloud.google.com/error-reporting/docs/reference/libraries#client-libraries-install-python` App Engine Flex `roles/run.invoker` `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL.

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