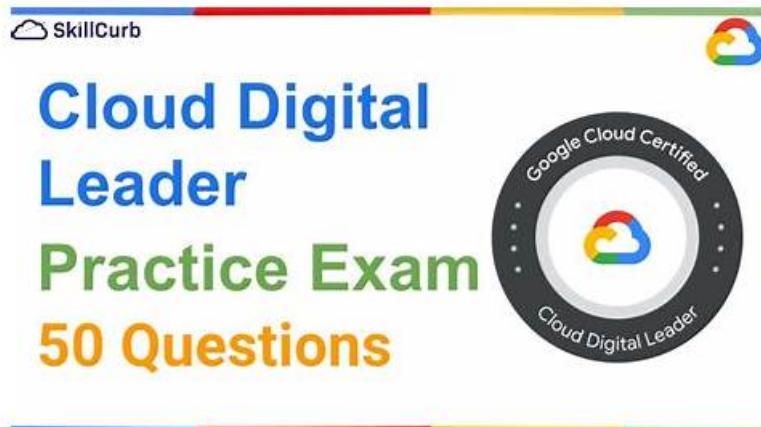


# Updated Cloud-Digital-Leader—100% Free Test Passing Score | Cloud-Digital-Leader Test Questions Fee



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Are you planning to attempt the Google Cloud Digital Leader (Cloud-Digital-Leader) exam of the Cloud-Digital-Leader certification? The first hurdle you face while preparing for the Google Cloud Digital Leader (Cloud-Digital-Leader) exam is not finding the trusted brand of accurate and updated Cloud-Digital-Leader exam questions. If you don't want to face this issue then you are at the trusted ValidBraindumps is offering actual and latest Google Cloud Digital Leader (Cloud-Digital-Leader) Exam Questions that ensure your success in the Google Cloud Digital Leader (Cloud-Digital-Leader) certification exam on your maiden attempt.

The GCDL exam is an online, multiple-choice test consisting of 50 questions with a designated time limit of 90 minutes. Cloud-Digital-Leader Exam is administered by Qwiklabs, which is a part of Google Cloud. Passing the exam requires a score of 70% or higher. Upon passing, the candidate is awarded a Google Cloud Digital Leader certification, which is valid for two years. Google Cloud Digital Leader certification is recognition for those individuals who have demonstrated expertise in digital transformation on the Google Cloud Platform.

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### Google Cloud Digital Leader Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

How do Migrate for Compute Engine and Migrate for Anthos differ?

- A. Migrate for Compute Engine charges for ingress, but Migrate for Anthos does not.
- B. **Migrate for Anthos migrates to containers, and Migrate for Compute Engine migrates to virtual machines.**
- C. Unlike Migrate for Anthos, Migrate for Compute Engine assumes that the migration source is VMware vSphere.
- D. Migrate for Compute Engine is closed source, and Migrate for Anthos is open source.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Reference:

Migrate workloads to Compute Engine with Migrate for Compute Engine. Migrate from Compute Engine to containers with Migrate

for Anthos and GKE.

This method makes sense, for instance, in cases where you want to conduct a data-center migration and migrate all workloads into Compute Engine, and only at a second stage selectively modernize suitable workloads to containers.

## About Migrate for Compute Engine

With Migrate to Containers, you containerize existing VM-based applications to run on [Google Kubernetes Engine \(GKE\)](#) or [Anthos](#) clusters.

Along with Migrate to Containers, you can also use [Migrate for Compute Engine](#) to migrate your workloads to Google Cloud. Use [Migrate for Compute Engine](#) to migrate workloads to VMs running on Compute Engine instances on Google Cloud.

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/containers/docs/architecture>

### NEW QUESTION # 15

An organization is deploying their servers to the cloud using the infrastructure as a service model. In the shared responsibility model, what is the cloud provider responsible for?

- A. **Physical security**
- B. Security of the software
- C. Data access policies
- D. Security of the operating system

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In the Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) model under the shared responsibility model, the cloud provider (e.g., Google Cloud) is responsible for the physical security of the infrastructure, including data centers, hardware, and the physical environment. The customer is responsible for managing the operating system, applications, and data.

Option B: Physical security is correct because it describes the cloud provider's responsibility in securing the physical aspects of the infrastructure.

References:

\* Google Cloud Shared Responsibility Model: Customer and Provider Responsibilities

\* Google Cloud Security Overview: Physical Security Measures

### NEW QUESTION # 16

Your client is building a custom machine learning pipeline to identify lesions in the lungs based on x-rays.

Different teams of data scientists are sharing common source data and building many versions of ML models. Which of these Cloud Storage options would be best for them?

- A. Retain the data in use in a single region bucket with nearline storage. Retain the data in use in a dual-region bucket.
- B. Retain the data in use in a dual-region bucket.
- C. **Retain the data in use in a single region bucket with standard storage.**
- D. Retain the data in use in a multi-region bucket.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Integrated repository for analytics and ML: The highest level of availability and performance within a single region is ideal for compute, analytics, and machine learning workloads in a particular region. Cloud Storage is also strongly consistent, giving you confidence and accuracy in analytics workloads.

Table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

## Standard storage

Standard storage is best for data that is frequently accessed ("hot" data) and/or stored for only brief periods of time.

When used in a region, Standard storage is appropriate for storing data in the same location as [Google Kubernetes Engine clusters](#) or [Compute Engine instances](#) that use the data. Co-locating your resources maximizes the performance for data-intensive computations and can reduce network charges.

When used in a dual-region, you still get optimized performance when accessing Google Cloud products that are located in one of the associated regions, but you also get the improved availability that comes from storing data in geographically separate locations.

When used in a multi-region, Standard storage is appropriate for storing data that is accessed around the world, such as serving website content, streaming videos, executing interactive workloads, or serving data supporting mobile and gaming applications.

## Availability

The availability of Standard storage data is:



Location Type	Availability SLA <sup>1</sup>	Typical monthly availability
multi-region	99.95%	>99.99%
dual-region	99.95%	>99.99%
	99.99%	>99.99%

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

## NEW QUESTION # 17

What load balancer type is supported with Cloud Armor security policies?

- A. SSL Proxy, HTTP(S) and SSL
- **B. HTTP(S) Only**
- C. HTTP(S) and SSL
- D. Regional SSL

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

Google Cloud Armor security policies protect your application by providing Layer 7 filtering and by scrubbing incoming requests for common web attacks or other Layer 7 attributes to potentially block traffic before it reaches your load balanced backend services or backend buckets. Each security policy is made up of a set of rules that filter traffic based on conditions such as an incoming request's IP address, IP range, region code, or request headers.

-> Google Cloud Armor security policies are available only for backend services behind an external HTTP(S) load balancer. The load balancer can be in Premium Tier or Standard Tier.

-> Google Cloud Armor security policies and IP DENY lists and ALLOW lists are available only for HTTP(S) load balancing.  
Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/armor/docs/security-policy-overview>

## NEW QUESTION # 18

What type of cloud computing service provides raw compute, storage, and network, organized in ways that are familiar to physical data centers?

- A. Software as a Service.
- **B. Infrastructure as a Service.**
- C. Platform as a Service.
- D. Database as a Service.

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

## Explanation

## What is Infrastructure as a service :

IaaS (infrastructure as a service) is a computing model that offers resources on-demand to businesses and individuals via the cloud. IaaS is attractive because acquiring computing resources to run applications or store data the traditional way requires time and capital. Enterprises must purchase equipment through procurement processes that can take months. They must invest in physical spaces: typically specialized rooms with power and cooling. And after deploying the systems, enterprises need IT professionals, to manage them.

All this is challenging to scale when demand spikes or the business grows. Enterprises risk running out of capacity or overbuilding and ending up with infrastructure that suffers from low utilization.

These challenges are why IaaS use is steadily growing. Learn more about Compute Engine, Cloud Storage, etc.

## NEW QUESTION # 19

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