

Certification Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer

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The Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification exam tests the candidate's ability to design, implement, and manage a DevOps culture on the Google Cloud platform. Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Exam covers a wide range of topics, including infrastructure automation, configuration management, continuous integration and delivery, monitoring and logging, and incident management. Candidates are also expected to have hands-on experience with Google Cloud tools such as Kubernetes, Terraform, and Cloud Build.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

You are the Operations Lead for an ongoing incident with one of your services. The service usually runs at around 70% capacity. You notice that one node is returning 5xx errors for all requests. There has also been a noticeable increase in support cases from customers. You need to remove the offending node from the load balancer pool so that you can isolate and investigate the node. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to manage the incident and reduce the impact on users. What should you do?

- A. 1. Communicate your intent to the incident team. 2. Perform a load analysis to determine if the remaining nodes can handle

the increase in traffic offloaded from the removed node, and scale appropriately.3. When any new nodes report healthy, drain traffic from the unhealthy node, and remove the unhealthy node from service.

- B. 1. Drain traffic from the unhealthy node and remove the old node from service.2. Add a new node to the pool, wait for the new node to report as healthy, and then serve traffic to the new node.3. Monitor traffic to ensure that the pool is healthy and is handling traffic appropriately.4. Communicate your actions to the incident team.
- C. 1. Communicate your intent to the incident team.2. Add a new node to the pool, and wait for the new node to report as healthy.3. When traffic is being served on the new node, drain traffic from the unhealthy node, and remove the old node from service.
- D. 1. Drain traffic from the unhealthy node and remove the node from service.2. Monitor traffic to ensure that the error is resolved and that the other nodes in the pool are handling the traffic appropriately.3. Scale the pool as necessary to handle the new load.4. Communicate your actions to the incident team.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 18

You support a web application that runs on App Engine and uses CloudSQL and Cloud Storage for data storage. After a short spike in website traffic, you notice a big increase in latency for all user requests, increase in CPU use, and the number of processes running the application. Initial troubleshooting reveals:

After the initial spike in traffic, load levels returned to normal but users still experience high latency.

Requests for content from the CloudSQL database and images from Cloud Storage show the same high latency.

No changes were made to the website around the time the latency increased.

There is no increase in the number of errors to the users.

You expect another spike in website traffic in the coming days and want to make sure users don't experience latency. What should you do?

- A. Upgrade the GCS buckets to Multi-Regional.
- B. Move the application from App Engine to Compute Engine.
- C. Modify the App Engine configuration to have additional idle instances.
- D. Enable high availability on the CloudSQL instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Scaling App Engine scales the number of instances automatically in response to processing volume. This scaling factors in the automatic_scaling settings that are provided on a per-version basis in the configuration file. A service with basic scaling is configured by setting the maximum number of instances in the max_instances parameter of the basic_scaling setting. The number of live instances scales with the processing volume. You configure the number of instances of each version in that service's configuration file. The number of instances usually corresponds to the size of a dataset being held in memory or the desired throughput for offline work. You can adjust the number of instances of a manually-scaled version very quickly, without stopping instances that are currently running, using the Modules API set_num_instances function.

<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 Optional. The maximum number of idle instances that App Engine should maintain for this version. Specify a value from 1 to 1000. If not specified, the default value is automatic, which means App Engine will manage the number of idle instances. Keep the following in mind: A high maximum reduces the number of idle instances more gradually when load levels return to normal after a spike. This helps your application maintain steady performance through fluctuations in request load, but also raises the number of idle instances (and consequent running costs) during such periods of heavy load.

NEW QUESTION # 19

You are running a web application that connects to an AlloyDB cluster by using a private IP address in your default VPC. You need to run a database schema migration in your CI/CD pipeline by using Cloud Build before deploying a new version of your application. You want to follow Google-recommended security practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the database username and password to Secret Manager. When running the schema migration script, retrieve the username and password from Secret Manager.
- B. Add the database username and encrypted password to the application configuration file. Use these credentials in Cloud Build to execute the schema migration script.
- C. Set up a Cloud Build private pool to access the database through a static external IP address. Configure the database to

- only allow connections from this IP address. Execute the schema migration script in the private pool.
- **D. Create a service account that has permission to access the database. Configure Cloud Build to use this service account and execute the schema migration script in a private pool.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To securely connect Cloud Build to an AlloyDB cluster using a private IP address and adhere to Google- recommended security practices, you need to address two main aspects:

Network Connectivity:Ensuring Cloud Build can reach the private IP of the AlloyDB cluster.

Authentication/Credential Management:Securely authenticating Cloud Build to the AlloyDB cluster.

Let's break down why Option B is the most suitable:

Cloud Build Private Pool:AlloyDB is accessed via a private IP in your VPC. Cloud Build's default build environment runs on Google-managed infrastructure outside your VPC and cannot directly access private IP addresses. To enable this, you must use a Cloud Build private pool. A private pool can be configured with VPC peering to your default VPC, allowing build steps running within that pool to access resources like your AlloyDB cluster via their private IPs. Option B correctly includes "execute the schema migration script in a private pool." Service Account with Permissions (IAM Database Authentication):AlloyDB supports IAM database authentication. This is a Google-recommended security practice because it allows you to manage database access using Google Cloud's Identity and Access Management (IAM) rather than relying on traditional database passwords.

You would create a dedicated service account for Cloud Build (or use the private pool's service account).

This service account would be granted the necessary IAM roles to connect to the AlloyDB instance (e.g., roles/alloydb.client) and a database-level IAM role for login (e.g., roles/alloydb.user or roles/alloydb.admin depending on the permissions needed for schema migration).

Cloud Build would then be configured to use this service account. The "permission to access the database" in Option B refers to these IAM permissions. This method avoids managing and distributing database passwords.

Analyzing the options:

A: Set up a Cloud Build private pool to access the database through a static external IP address...

While using a private pool is correct for network access, routing this through a static external IP for a resource that has a private IP is generally not the first-choice secure pattern if direct private access is feasible. It adds complexity and a potential external exposure point, even if firewalled. The aim is to keep traffic within the private network as much as possible.

B: Create a service account that has permission to access the database. Configure Cloud Build to use this service account and execute the schema migration script in a private pool.

This option correctly combines the use of a private pool (for private IP network access) with a service account having permissions (strongly implying IAM database authentication for AlloyDB, which is a best practice).

This is a secure and robust approach.

C: Add the database username and encrypted password to the application configuration file...

Storing credentials, even if "encrypted" (the method and key management for encryption are unspecified and problematic), in application configuration files checked into source control or packaged with the application is a significant security risk and not a recommended practice.

D: Add the database username and password to Secret Manager. When running the schema migration script, retrieve the username and password from Secret Manager.

Using Secret Manager to store database usernames and passwords is a Google-recommended practice if you are using password-based authentication. However, this option does not solve the network connectivity issue for Cloud Build to reach the private IP of AlloyDB. You would still need a private pool. While D is good for secret management, B offers a more comprehensive solution that includes both the network aspect and implies a more modern authentication method (IAM database auth). If the question forced a choice between only doing secure credential storage (D) or doing IAM auth + private networking (B), B is more complete for the overall task.

Conclusion:Option B is the most aligned with Google-recommended security practices as it addresses both the necessary private network connectivity via a Cloud Build private pool and promotes the use of IAM-based database authentication for AlloyDB, which is generally preferred over managing passwords.

References (General Concepts):

Cloud Build Private Pools for VPC Access:Google Cloud documentation for Cloud Build explicitly details using private pools to connect to resources in a VPC network.

See:<https://www.google.com/search?q=https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/private-pools/accessing-private-resources-with-private-pools> AlloyDB IAM Database Authentication:Google Cloud documentation for AlloyDB highlights IAM database authentication as a secure method.

See:<https://www.google.com/search?q=https://cloud.google.com/alloydb/docs/iam-authentication> Secret Manager:If password authentication were the only option, Secret Manager would be the recommended way to store those credentials.

See:<https://cloud.google.com/secret-manager>

Option B synergizes the benefits of private networking and modern IAM-based authentication for a comprehensive secure solution.

NEW QUESTION # 20

You are the Site Reliability Engineer responsible for managing your company's data services and products.

You regularly navigate operational challenges, such as unpredictable data volume and high cost, with your company's data ingestion processes. You recently learned that a new data ingestion product will be developed in Google Cloud. You need to collaborate with the product development team to provide operational input on the new product. What should you do?

- A. Review the design of the product with the product development team to provide feedback early in the design phase.
- B. When the initial product version passes the quality assurance phase and compliance assessments, deploy the product to a staging environment. Share error logs and performance metrics with the product development team.
- C. When the new product is used by at least one internal customer in production, share error logs and monitoring metrics with the product development team.
- D. Deploy the prototype product in a test environment, run a load test, and share the results with the product development team.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Review the design of the product with the product development team to provide feedback early in the design phase.

According to the Google Cloud DevOps best practices, a Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) should collaborate with the product development team from the beginning of the product lifecycle, not just after the product is deployed or tested. This way, the SRE can provide operational input on the product design, such as scalability, reliability, security, and cost efficiency. The SRE can also help define service level objectives (SLOs) and service level indicators (SLIs) for the product, as well as monitoring and alerting strategies. By collaborating early and often, the SRE and the product development team can ensure that the product meets the operational requirements and expectations of the customers.

NEW QUESTION # 21

You are running an experiment to see whether your users like a new feature of a web application. Shortly after deploying the feature as a canary release, you receive a spike in the number of 500 errors sent to users, and your monitoring reports show increased latency. You want to quickly minimize the negative impact on users.

What should you do first?

- A. Trace the origin of 500 errors and the root cause of increased latency.
- B. Record data for the postmortem document of the incident.
- C. Roll back the experimental canary release.
- D. Start monitoring latency, traffic, errors, and saturation.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 22

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