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## Preparation Sources and Resources

The candidates can find everything they need to prepare for the Google Professional Cloud Developer certification exam on the official website. To help the learners build the required skillset for the qualifying test, Google has developed a variety of tools. The best way to start your preparation process is to review the topics in the study guide. This will provide you with an understanding of what you need to cover while preparing for the exam.

After that, you can proceed with the Cloud Developer learning path. This is an online self-study training tool that includes lectures, demos, and hands-on labs for a better understanding of the Google Cloud products and services. Besides that, the official platform offers sample questions that enable the learners to familiarize themselves with the format of exam questions and content that may be covered in the certification test. To enhance your understanding of the exam domains, refer to the additional resources such as Google Cloud documentation and Google Cloud solutions. The students can also sign up for a subject-related webinar to get valuable tips and insights from the industry experts.

## Google Certified Professional - Cloud Developer Sample Questions (Q265-Q270):

### NEW QUESTION # 265

You work for an environmental agency in a large city. You are developing a new monitoring platform that will capture air quality readings from thousands of locations in the city. You want the air quality reading devices to send and receive their data payload to the newly created RESTful backend systems every minute by using a curl command. The backend systems are running in a single cloud region and are using Premium Tier networking. You need to connect the devices to the backend while minimizing the daily average latency, measured by using Time to First Byte (TTFB). How should you build this service?

- A. 1. Run the air quality devices' backends on Compute Engine VMs.  
2. Create a round robin routing policy on Cloud DNS for these Compute Engine VMs.  
3. Configure the air quality devices to connect by using this DNS.
- B. 1. Run the air quality devices' backends on Compute Engine VMs.  
2. Create a weighted round robin routing policy on Cloud DNS.  
3. Configure the air quality devices to connect by using this DNS.
- C. 1. Run the air quality devices' backends in a managed instance group.  
2. Create an external Application Load Balancer, and connect it to the managed instance group.  
3. Configure a connection between the air quality devices and the Application Load Balancer.
- D. 1. Run the air quality devices' backends in a managed instance group.  
2. Create an external passthrough Network Load Balancer to connect to the managed instance group.  
3. Configure a connection between the air quality devices and the Network Load Balancer.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://web.dev/articles/optimize-ttfb>

### NEW QUESTION # 266

Your application performs well when tested locally, but it runs significantly slower when you deploy it to App Engine standard environment. You want to diagnose the problem.

What should you do?

- A. File a ticket with Cloud Support indicating that the application performs faster locally.
- B. Add logging commands to the application and use Stackdriver Logging to check where the latency problem occurs.
- C. Use Stackdriver Debugger Snapshots to look at a point-in-time execution of the application.
- D. Use Stackdriver Trace to determine which functions within the application have higher latency.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

### NEW QUESTION # 267

You are developing a new web application using Cloud Run and committing code to Cloud Source Repositories. You want to deploy new code in the most efficient way possible. You have already created a Cloud Build YAML file that builds a container and runs the following command: `gcloud run deploy`. What should you do next?

- A. Create a Cron job that runs the following command every 24 hours: `gcloud builds submit`.
- B. Create a webhook build trigger that runs the build file in response to HTTP POST calls to the webhook URL.
- C. Create a Pub/Sub topic to be notified when code is pushed to the repository. Create a Pub/Sub trigger that runs the build file when an event is published to the topic.
- **D. Create a build trigger that runs the build file in response to a repository code being pushed to the development branch.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/build/docs/triggers>

Cloud Build uses build triggers to enable CI/CD automation. You can configure triggers to listen for incoming events, such as when a new commit is pushed to a repository or when a pull request is initiated, and then automatically execute a build when new events come in. You can also configure triggers to build code on any changes to your source repository or only on changes that match certain criteria.

### NEW QUESTION # 268

You are designing a resource-sharing policy for applications used by different teams in a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster. You need to ensure that all applications can access the resources needed to run. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- **A. Create a namespace for each team, and attach resource quotas to each namespace.**
- B. Specify the resource limits and requests in the object specifications.
- C. Create a Kubernetes service account (KSA) for each application, and assign each KSA to the namespace.
- **D. Create a LimitRange to specify the default compute resource requirements for each namespace.**
- E. Use the Anthos Policy Controller to enforce label annotations on all namespaces. Use taints and tolerations to allow resource sharing for namespaces.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/resource-quotas/>

A resource quota, defined by a ResourceQuota object, provides constraints that limit aggregate resource consumption per namespace. It can limit the quantity of objects that can be created in a namespace by type, as well as the total amount of compute resources that may be consumed by resources in that namespace.

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/limit-range/>

A LimitRange is a policy to constrain the resource allocations (limits and requests) that you can specify for each applicable object kind (such as Pod or PersistentVolumeClaim) in a namespace.

### NEW QUESTION # 269

You have an application in production. It is deployed on Compute Engine virtual machine instances controlled by a managed instance group. Traffic is routed to the instances via a HTTP(s) load balancer. Your users are unable to access your application. You want to implement a monitoring technique to alert you when the application is unavailable.

Which technique should you choose?

- **A. Stackdriver uptime checks**
- B. Smoke tests
- C. Managed instance group - health checks
- D. Cloud Load Balancing - health checks

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: <https://medium.com/google-cloud/stackdriver-monitoring-automation-part-3-uptime-checks-476b8507f59c>

