

# Efficient Google - Professional-Cloud-Developer - Reliable Google Certified Professional - Cloud Developer Exam Simulations



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As a professional cloud developer, you will be responsible for designing, building, and managing cloud-based applications that scale for use by various organizations. Professional-Cloud-Developer Exam covers knowledge of several cloud services offered by Google, including Google App Engine, Google Container Engine (Kubernetes), and Google Kubernetes Engine. Developers must become proficient in scripting languages such as Python, Java, and JavaScript for a smooth experience in building and deploying applications on Google Cloud.

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## Professional-Cloud-Developer Labs & Professional-Cloud-Developer Exam Training

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## Google Certified Professional - Cloud Developer Sample Questions (Q378-Q383):

### NEW QUESTION # 378

You need to containerize a web application that will be hosted on Google Cloud behind a global load balancer with SSL certificates. You don't have the time to develop authentication at the application level, and you want to offload SSL encryption and management from your application. You want to configure the architecture using managed services where possible. What should you do?

- A. Host the application on Google Kubernetes Engine, and deploy cert-manager to manage SSL certificates.
- B. Host the application on Google Kubernetes Engine, and deploy an NGINX Ingress Controller to handle authentication.
- **C. Host the application on Google Kubernetes Engine, and use Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) with Cloud Load Balancing and Google-managed certificates.**
- D. Host the application on Compute Engine, and configure Cloud Endpoints for your application.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

IAP provides a way to control access to applications running on GCP without the need for traditional VPNs. It works by verifying a user's identity and determining if that user should be allowed access to the application. This is especially useful since you do not have the time to develop authentication at the application level. IAP can handle this for you.

### NEW QUESTION # 379

You are developing a corporate tool on Compute Engine for the finance department, which needs to authenticate users and verify that they are in the finance department. All company employees use G Suite. What should you do?

- A. Configure Cloud Armor Security Policies to restrict access to only corporate IP address ranges. Issue client side certificates to everybody in the

finance team and verify the certificates in the application.

- B. Configure Cloud Armor Security Policies to restrict access to only corporate IP address ranges. Verify the provided JSON Web Token within the application.
- **C. Enable Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy on the HTTP(s) load balancer and restrict access to a Google Group containing users in the finance department. Verify the provided JSON Web Token within the application.**
- D. Enable Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy on the HTTP(s) load balancer and restrict access to a Google Group containing users in the finance department. Issue client-side certificates to everybody in the finance team and verify the certificates in the application.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/signed-headers-howto#securing\\_iap\\_headers](https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/signed-headers-howto#securing_iap_headers) (<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/authenticating-users-google-id>).

[https://cloud.google.com/armor/docs/security-policy-overview#:~:text=Google%20Cloud%20Armor%20security%20policies%20enable%20you%20to%20allow%20or,Private%20Cloud%20\(VPC\)%20networks](https://cloud.google.com/armor/docs/security-policy-overview#:~:text=Google%20Cloud%20Armor%20security%20policies%20enable%20you%20to%20allow%20or,Private%20Cloud%20(VPC)%20networks)

"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"

#### NEW QUESTION # 380

Your operations team has asked you to create a script that lists the Cloud Bigtable, Memorystore, and Cloud SQL databases running within a project. The script should allow users to submit a filter expression to limit the results presented. How should you retrieve the data?

- A. Use the HBase API, Redis API, and MySQL connection to retrieve database lists. Combine the results, and then apply the filter to display the results
- B. Use the HBase API, Redis API, and MySQL connection to retrieve database lists. Filter the results individually, and then combine them to display the results
- C. Run `gcloud bigtable instances list`, `gcloud redis instances list`, and `gcloud sql databases list`. Use a filter within the application, and then display the results
- **D. Run `gcloud bigtable instances list`, `gcloud redis instances list`, and `gcloud sql databases list`. Use `-filter` flag with each command, and then display the results**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/topic/filters>

Most `gcloud` commands return a list of resources on success. By default they are pretty-printed on the standard output. The `--format=NAME[ATTRIBUTES]` (PROJECTION) and `--filter=EXPRESSION` flags along with projections can be used to format and change the default output to a more meaningful result.

Use the `--format` flag to change the default output format of a command. For details run `$ gcloud topic formats`.

Use the `--filter` flag to select resources to be listed. Resource filters are described in detail below.

#### NEW QUESTION # 381

You want to view the memory usage of your application deployed on Compute Engine. What should you do?

- A. Use the Google Cloud Platform Console.
- B. Install the Stackdriver Client Library.
- **C. Use the Stackdriver Metrics Explorer.**
- D. Install the Stackdriver Monitoring Agent.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43991246/google-cloud-platform-how-to-monitor-memory-usage-of-vm-ins>

#### NEW QUESTION # 382

Your service adds text to images that it reads from Cloud Storage. During busy times of the year, requests to Cloud Storage fail with an HTTP 429 "Too Many Requests" status code.

How should you handle this error?

- A. Request a quota increase from the GCP Console.
- **B. Retry the request with a truncated exponential backoff strategy.**
- C. Add a cache-control header to the objects.
- D. Change the storage class of the Cloud Storage bucket to Multi-regional.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://developers.google.com/gmail/api/v1/reference/quota>

