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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

You are configuring connectivity across Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters in different VPCs. You notice that the nodes in Cluster A are unable to access the nodes in Cluster B. You suspect that the workload access issue is due to the network configuration. You need to troubleshoot the issue but do not have execute access to workloads and nodes. You want to identify the layer at which the network connectivity is broken. What should you do?

- A. Use Network Connectivity Center to perform a Connectivity Test from Cluster A to Cluster B.
- B. Install a toolbox container on the node in Cluster A. Confirm that the routes to Cluster B are configured appropriately.
- C. Use a debug container to run the traceroute command from Cluster A to Cluster B and from Cluster B to Cluster A. Identify the common failure point.
- D. Enable VPC Flow Logs in both VPCs and monitor packet drops.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 11

You are running an application on Compute Engine and collecting logs through Stackdriver. You discover that some personally identifiable information (PII) is leaking into certain log entry fields. All PII entries begin with the text `userinfo`. You want to capture these log entries in a secure location for later review and prevent them from leaking to Stackdriver Logging. What should you do?

- A. Create an advanced log filter matching `userinfo`, configure a log export in the Stackdriver console with Cloud Storage as a sink, and then configure a log exclusion with `userinfo` as a filter.
- B. Use a Fluentd filter plugin with the Stackdriver Agent to remove log entries containing `userinfo`, create an advanced log filter matching `userinfo`, and then configure a log export in the Stackdriver console with Cloud Storage as a sink.
- C. Use a Fluentd filter plugin with the Stackdriver Agent to remove log entries containing `userinfo`, and then copy the entries to a Cloud Storage bucket.
- D. Create a basic log filter matching `userinfo`, and then configure a log export in the Stackdriver console with Cloud Storage as a sink.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 12

Your application images are built using Cloud Build and pushed to Google Container Registry (GCR). You want to be able to specify a particular version of your application for deployment based on the release version tagged in source control. What should you do when you push the image?

- A. Supply the source control tag as a parameter within the image name.
- B. Use GCR digest versioning to match the image to the tag in source control.
- C. Reference the image digest in the source control tag.

- **D. Use Cloud Build to include the release version tag in the application image.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 13

You are deploying an application to Cloud Run. The application requires a password to start. Your organization requires that all passwords are rotated every 24 hours, and your application must have the latest password. You need to deploy the application with no downtime. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Build to add your password into the application container at build time. Ensure that Artifact Registry is secured from public access.
- B. Store the password in Secret Manager and send the secret to the application by using environment variables.
- **C. Store the password in Secret Manager and mount the secret as a volume within the application.**
- D. Store the password directly in the code. Use Cloud Build to rebuild and deploy the application each time the password changes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is B. Store the password in Secret Manager and mount the secret as a volume within the application.

Secret Manager is a service that allows you to securely store and manage sensitive data such as passwords, API keys, certificates, and tokens. You can use Secret Manager to rotate your secrets automatically or manually, and access them from your Cloud Run applications¹.

There are two ways to use secrets from Secret Manager in Cloud Run:

As environment variables: You can set environment variables that point to secrets in Secret Manager.

Cloud Run will resolve the secrets at runtime and inject them into the environment of your application.

However, this method has some limitations, such as:

The environment variables are cached for up to 10 minutes, so you may not get the latest version of the secret immediately.

The environment variables are visible in plain text in the Cloud Console and the Cloud SDK, which may expose sensitive information.

The environment variables are limited to 4 KB of data, which may not be enough for some secrets.² As file system volumes: You can mount secrets from Secret Manager as files in a volume within your application. Cloud Run will create a tmpfs volume and write the secrets as files in it. This method has some advantages, such as:

The files are updated every 30 seconds, so you can get the latest version of the secret faster.

The files are not visible in the Cloud Console or the Cloud SDK, which provides better security.

The files can store up to 64 KB of data, which allows for larger secrets.³ Therefore, for your use case, it is better to use the second method and mount the secret as a file system volume within your application. This way, you can ensure that your application has the latest password, and you can deploy it with no downtime.

To mount a secret as a file system volume in Cloud Run, you can use the following command:

```
gcloud beta run deploy SERVICE --image IMAGE_URL --update-secrets=/path/to/file=secretName:version where:
```

SERVICE is the name of your Cloud Run service.

IMAGE_URL is the URL of your container image.

/path/to/file is the path where you want to mount the secret file in your application.

secretName is the name of your secret in Secret Manager.

version is the version of your secret. You can use latest to get the most recent version.³ You can also use the Cloud Console to mount secrets as file system volumes. For more details, see Mounting secrets from Secret Manager.

References:

1: Overview | Secret Manager Documentation | Google Cloud

2: Using secrets as environment variables | Cloud Run Documentation | Google Cloud

3: Mounting secrets from Secret Manager | Cloud Run Documentation | Google Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 14

You are building an application that runs on Cloud Run. The application needs to access a third-party API by using an API key. You need to determine a secure way to store and use the API key in your application by following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Encrypt the API key by using Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) and pass the key to Cloud Run as an environment variable. Decrypt and use the key in Cloud Run.

