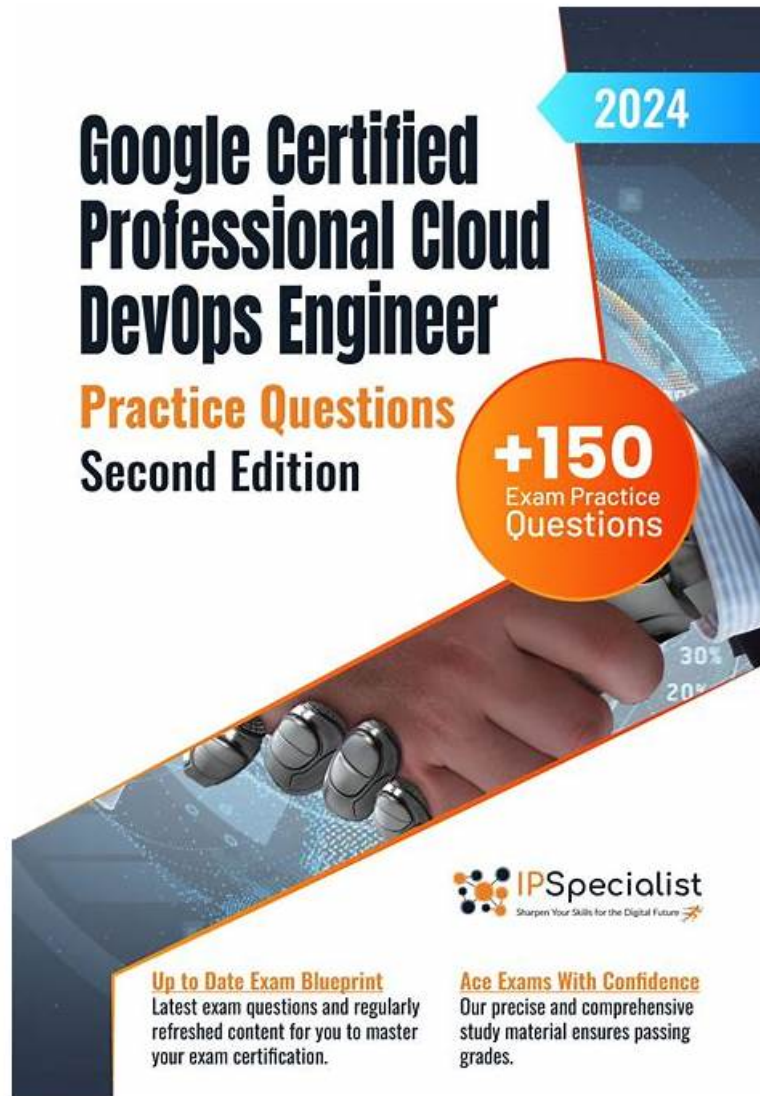


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Upon successful completion of the certification exam, candidates will receive a Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer certificate, which demonstrates their proficiency in cloud-based DevOps engineering. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers, making it an excellent investment for professionals seeking to advance their career in this field.

The Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification exam covers a wide range of topics, including cloud computing fundamentals, GCP architecture, infrastructure and platform services, DevOps principles, and best practices for deploying and maintaining applications on GCP. Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Exam consists of multiple-choice questions and requires candidates to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of these topics.

The Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer exam covers various aspects of DevOps engineering, including continuous integration and delivery, monitoring and logging, infrastructure as code, and site reliability engineering. Additionally, it also tests the candidate's understanding of cloud security best practices, compliance, and disaster recovery.

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### Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q160-Q165):

#### NEW QUESTION # 160

Your company is using HTTPS requests to trigger a public Cloud Run-hosted service accessible at the `https://booking-engine-abcdef.a.run.app` URL. You need to give developers the ability to test the latest revisions of the service before the service is exposed to customers. What should you do?

- A. `Runthecloud run services update-traffic booking-engine -to-revisions LATEST*! command` Use the `https://booking-engine-abcdef.a.run.app` URL for testing
- B. `Runthecloud run deploy booking-engine -no-traffic --ag dev` command Use the `https://dev---booking-engine-abcdef.a.run.app` URL for testing
- C. Grant the `roles/run.invoker` role to the developers testing the booking-engine service Use the `https://booking-engine-abcdef.private.run.app` URL for testing
- D. Pass the `curl -K "Authorization: Bearer $(gcloud auth print-identity-token)"` auth token Use the `https://booking-engine-abcdef.a.run.app` URL to test privately

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 161

You are investigating issues in your production application that runs on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE).

You determined that the source of the issue is a recently updated container image, although the exact change in code was not identified. The deployment is currently pointing to the latest tag. You need to update your cluster to run a version of the container that functions as intended. What should you do?

- A. Create a new tag called `stable` that points to the previously working container, and change the deployment to point to the new tag.
- B. **Alter the deployment to point to the sha256 digest of the previously working container.**
- C. Build a new container from a previous Git tag, and do a rolling update on the deployment to the new container.
- D. Apply the latest tag to the previous container image, and do a rolling update on the deployment.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 162

You need to enforce several constraint templates across your Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters. The constraints include policy parameters, such as restricting the Kubernetes API. You must ensure that the policy parameters are stored in a GitHub repository and automatically applied when changes occur. What should you do?

- A. When there is a change in GitHub, use a web hook to send a request to Anthos Service Mesh, and apply the change.
- B. Configure Config Connector with the GitHub repository. When there is a change in the repository, use Config Connector

to apply the change.

- C. Configure Anthos Config Management with the GitHub repository. When there is a change in the repository, use Anthos Config Management to apply the change.
- D. Set up a GitHub action to trigger Cloud Build when there is a parameter change. In Cloud Build, run a gcloud CLI command to apply the change.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Configure Anthos Config Management with the GitHub repository. When there is a change in the repository, use Anthos Config Management to apply the change.

According to the web search results, Anthos Config Management is a service that lets you manage the configuration of your Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters from a single source of truth, such as a GitHub repository<sup>1</sup>. Anthos Config Management can enforce several constraint templates across your GKE clusters by using Policy Controller, which is a feature that integrates the Open Policy Agent (OPA) Constraint Framework into Anthos Config Management<sup>2</sup>. Policy Controller can apply constraints that include policy parameters, such as restricting the Kubernetes API<sup>3</sup>. To use Anthos Config Management and Policy Controller, you need to configure them with your GitHub repository and enable the sync mode<sup>4</sup>. When there is a change in the repository, Anthos Config Management will automatically sync and apply the change to your GKE clusters<sup>5</sup>.

The other options are incorrect because they do not use Anthos Config Management and Policy Controller.

Option A is incorrect because it uses a GitHub action to trigger Cloud Build, which is a service that executes your builds on Google Cloud Platform infrastructure<sup>6</sup>. Cloud Build can run a gcloud CLI command to apply the change, but it does not use Anthos Config Management or Policy Controller. Option B is incorrect because it uses a web hook to send a request to Anthos Service Mesh, which is a service that provides a uniform way to connect, secure, monitor, and manage microservices on GKE clusters<sup>7</sup>. Anthos Service Mesh can apply the change, but it does not use Anthos Config Management or Policy Controller. Option D is incorrect because it uses Config Connector, which is a service that lets you manage Google Cloud resources through Kubernetes configuration. Config Connector can apply the change, but it does not use Anthos Config Management or Policy Controller.

#### NEW QUESTION # 163

Your team is preparing to launch a new API in Cloud Run. The API uses an OpenTelemetry agent to send distributed tracing data to Cloud Trace to monitor the time each request takes. The team has noticed inconsistent trace collection. You need to resolve the issue. What should you do?

- A. Increase the CPU limit in Cloud Run from 2 to 4.
- B. Configure CPU to be always-allocated.
- C. Use an HTTP health check.
- D. Configure CPU to be allocated only during request processing.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 164

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. 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.
- B. Create a basic 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`, create an advanced log filter matching `userinfo`, and then configure a log export in the Stackdriver console with Cloud Storage as a sink.
- D. 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.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 165

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