Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Valid Exam Fee - Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Reliable Test Book

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DumpsFree Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam (Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer) practice material can be accessed instantly after purchase, so you won't have to face any excessive issues for preparation of your desired Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer certification exam. The Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Exam Dumps of DumpsFree has been made after seeking advice from many professionals. Our objective is to provide you with the best learning material to clear the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam (Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer) exam.

Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Exam is a valuable credential for professionals who are looking to build a career in DevOps engineering. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification validates the candidate's ability to design and manage continuous delivery systems and implement DevOps practices using Google Cloud technologies. To pass the exam, candidates should have a strong understanding of DevOps engineering practices and Google Cloud technologies, as well as hands-on experience with related tools and practices.

Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer certification is highly valued in the industry and is recognized by leading companies that use Google Cloud Platform (GCP). Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification is an indication of the candidate's ability to design, develop, and manage cloud-based solutions using best practices and industry standards. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification provides an edge to the candidate in the job market and can lead to better career opportunities and higher salaries.

Test Structure

The candidates who want to take this Google exam will have two hours to answer all questions. Even though the vendor doesn't give details on the total number of questions that the examinees will receive, they should be prepared to solve multiple-choice and multiple-answer inquiries. Besides, the test is delivered in the English language only. As for the registration fee, the test-takers will need to pay $200 to take it. Additional taxes may apply depending on the candidate's profile and chosen delivery method. By and large, the applicants have two options to take the official exam. They can choose to take it online from any remote location that they prefer. If they choose this option, the candidates should read carefully what the testing requirements are. In case applicants prefer to be present in a classroom when they take the actual testing, then they can search for a test center that is closest to their location. Also, Google doesn't have any prerequisites for the candidates to be eligible for the evaluation. Still, it recommends that the candidates for the Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer exam should have at least 3 years of experience in the industry including a minimum of one year of experience in managing and developing solutions on GCP.

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This is the most unique and helpful method of Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer exam preparation. Web-based practice exam helps you study with more concentration because it gives you a simulated Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer exam environment. This helps you in preventing Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Exam anxiety and also gives you a broad insight into the Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer exam pattern. You can get examination experience before the actual Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam (Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer) exam.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q152-Q157):

NEW QUESTION # 152
You are running a real-time gaming application on Compute Engine that has a production and testing environment. Each environment has their own Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network. The application frontend and backend servers are located on different subnets in the environment's VPC. You suspect there is a malicious process communicating intermittently in your production frontend servers. You want to ensure that network traffic is captured for analysis. What should you do?

- A. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the production VPC network frontend and backend subnets only with a sample volume scale of 1.0.
- B. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the testing and production VPC network frontend and backend subnets with a volume scale of 1.0. Apply changes in testing before production.
- C. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the testing and production VPC network frontend and backend subnets with a volume scale of 0.5. Apply changes in testing before production.
- D. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the production VPC network frontend and backend subnets only with a sample volume scale of 0.5.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 153
You use Cloud Build to build and deploy your application. You want to securely incorporate database credentials and other application secrets into the build pipeline. You also want to minimize the development effort. What should you do?

- A. Encrypt the secrets and store them in the application repository. Store a decryption key in a separate repository and grant Cloud Build access to the repository.
- B. Use Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) to encrypt the secrets and include them in your Cloud Build deployment configuration. Grant Cloud Build access to the KeyRing.
- C. Use client-side encryption to encrypt the secrets and store them in a Cloud Storage bucket. Store a decryption key in the bucket and grant Cloud Build access to the bucket.
- D. Create a Cloud Storage bucket and use the built-in encryption at rest. Store the secrets in the bucket and grant Cloud Build access to the bucket.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 154
You are running a web application deployed to a Compute Engine managed instance group Ops Agent is installed on all instances You recently noticed suspicious activity from a specific IP address You need to configure Cloud Monitoring to view the number of requests from that specific IP address with minimal operational overhead. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Ops Agent with a logging receiver Create a logs-based metric
- B. Configure the Ops Agent with a metrics receiver
- C. Create a script to scrape the web server log Export the IP address request metrics to the Cloud Monitoring API
- D. Update the application to export the IP address request metrics to the Cloud Monitoring API

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 155
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. Enable high availability on the CloudSQL instances.
- C. Modify the App Engine configuration to have additional idle instances.
- D. Move the application from App Engine to Compute Engine.

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 # 156
You use Spinnaker to deploy your application and have created a canary deployment stage in the pipeline. Your application has an in-memory cache that loads objects at start time. You want to automate the comparison of the canary version against the production version. How should you configure the canary analysis?

- A. Compare the canary with a new deployment of the current production version.
- B. Compare the canary with the existing deployment of the current production version.
- C. Compare the canary with a new deployment of the previous production version.

- D. Compare the canary with the average performance of a sliding window of previous production versions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/architecture/automated-canary-analysis-kubernetes-engine-spinnaker
https://spinnaker.io/guides/user/canary/best-practices/#compare-canary-against-baseline-not-against-production

NEW QUESTION # 157
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One of the best things about our Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam (Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer) prep material is the convenience it offers. The Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer study material is available in three formats: web-based Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam (Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer) practice exam, desktop practice test software, and Prepare for your Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam (Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer) PDF. We also understand that every student is unique and learns differently, so our product is designed in three formats to adapt to their individual needs.

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