

Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer

Prüfungsmaterialien, Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Antworten

Google Cloud Platform		Certification Details
Google Cloud Certified Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer		
 Prior Certification Not Required	 Exam Validity 2 Years	 Exam Fee \$200 USD
 Exam Duration 120 minutes	 No. of Questions 50 (Approx)	 Passing Marks 70% (Approx)
 Recommended Experience 3+ years of industry experience- 1+ years managing solutions on Google Cloud		 Exam Format Multiple Choice & Multiple Select
 Languages English		

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Die Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen ist nicht einfach. Die richtige Ausbildung zu wählen ist der erste Schritt zu Ihrem Erfolg. Und eine zuverlässige Informationsquelle zu wählen ist die Garantie für den Erfolg. It-Prüfung hat gute und zuverlässige Informationsquellen. Wenn Sie Produkte von It-Prüfung wählen, versprechen wir Ihnen nicht nur, die Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung 100% zu bestehen, sondern Ihnen auch einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service zu bieten.

Die Prüfung wurde entwickelt, um das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten eines Kandidaten in einer Reihe von Themen zu testen, einschließlich Cloud -Architektur, Anwendungsentwicklung, Automatisierung, Compliance und Sicherheit. Die Prüfung deckt auch Best Practices für die Verwaltung und Überwachung von Cloud-basierten DevOps-Prozessen sowie Strategien zur Implementierung der kontinuierlichen Integration und Bereitstellung ab. Kandidaten, die die Prüfung bestehen, können ihre Fähigkeit demonstrieren, komplexe Cloud-basierte DevOps-Umgebungen zu entwerfen und zu verwalten.

>> Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Prüfungsmaterialien <<

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Im 21. Jahrhundert, wo es viele Exzellente gibt, fehlen doch IT-Fachleute. Die Gesellschaft brauchen viele IT-Fachleute. IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Methode, die Fähigkeit der IT-Leute zu prüfen. Aber es ist nicht so einfach, die Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Normalerweise werden die IT-Kandidaten an einem Kurs teilnehmen. Der Schulungskurs von It-Prüfung ist von guter Qualität. Einen guten Kurs zu besuchen ist die Garantie für den Erfolg. Die Ähnlichkeit der Prüfungsunterlagen von It-Prüfung beträgt 95%. Wenn Sie die Übungen von It-Prüfung benutzen, können Sie 100% die Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung nur einmal bestehen.

Um die Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer-Zertifizierung zu erhalten, müssen die Kandidaten eine strenge Prüfung bestehen, die ihr Wissen über verschiedene DevOps-Tools und -Praktiken testet, einschließlich Google-Cloud-spezifischer Technologien wie Kubernetes, Cloud-Funktionen und Cloud-Build. Die Prüfung besteht aus Multiple-Choice- und Szenario-basierten Fragen, bei denen Kandidaten ihre Fähigkeit zum Entwerfen, Implementieren und Verwalten von DevOps-Workflows in einem realen Kontext demonstrieren müssen. Erfolgreiche Kandidaten können ihre Fachkenntnisse bei der Verwendung von Google Cloud zum Erstellen, Bereitstellen und Verwalten skalierbarer und zuverlässiger Anwendungen demonstrieren.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam

Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q137-

Q142):

137. Frage

Your Cloud Run application writes unstructured logs as text strings to Cloud Logging. You want to convert the unstructured logs to JSON-based structured logs. What should you do?

- A. Configure the log agent to convert log text payload to JSON payload.
- B. Install the log agent in the Cloud Run container image, and use the log agent to forward logs to Cloud Logging.
- C. A Install a Fluent Bit sidecar container, and use a JSON parser.
- D. Modify the application to use Cloud Logging software development kit (SDK), and send log entries with a `jsonPayload` field.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The correct answer is D. Modify the application to use Cloud Logging software development kit (SDK), and send log entries with a `jsonPayload` field.

Cloud Logging SDKs are libraries that allow you to write structured logs from your Cloud Run application.

You can use the SDKs to create log entries with a `jsonPayload` field, which contains a JSON object with the properties of your log entry. The `jsonPayload` field allows you to use advanced features of Cloud Logging, such as filtering, querying, and exporting logs based on the properties of your log entry¹.

To use Cloud Logging SDKs, you need to install the SDK for your programming language, and then use the SDK methods to create and send log entries to Cloud Logging. For example, if you are using Node.js, you can use the following code to write a structured log entry with a `jsonPayload` field²:

```
// Imports the Google Cloud client library
const {Logging} = require('@google-cloud/logging');
// Creates a client
const logging = new Logging();
// Selects the log to write to
const log = logging.log('my-log');
// The data to write to the log
const text = 'Hello, world!';
const metadata = {
  // Set the Cloud Run service name and revision as labels
  labels: {
    service_name: process.env.K_SERVICE || 'unknown',
    revision_name: process.env.K_REVISION || 'unknown',
  },
  // Set the log entry payload type and value
  jsonPayload: {
    message: text,
    timestamp: new Date(),
  },
};
// Prepares a log entry
const entry = log.entry(metadata);
// Writes the log entry
await log.write(entry);
console.log(`Logged: ${text}`);
```

Using Cloud Logging SDKs is the best way to convert unstructured logs to structured logs, as it provides more flexibility and control over the format and content of your log entries.

Using a Fluent Bit sidecar container is not a good option, as it adds complexity and overhead to your Cloud Run application. Fluent Bit is a lightweight log processor and forwarder that can be used to collect and parse logs from various sources and send them to different destinations³. However, Cloud Run does not support sidecar containers, so you would need to run Fluent Bit as part of your main container image. This would require modifying your Dockerfile and configuring Fluent Bit to read logs from supported locations and parse them as JSON. This is more cumbersome and less reliable than using Cloud Logging SDKs.

Using the log agent in the Cloud Run container image is not possible, as the log agent is not supported on Cloud Run. The log agent is a service that runs on Compute Engine or Google Kubernetes Engine instances and collects logs from various applications and system components. However, Cloud Run does not allow you to install or run any agents on its underlying infrastructure, as it is a fully managed service that abstracts away the details of the underlying platform.

Storing the password directly in the code is not a good practice, as it exposes sensitive information and makes it hard to change or

rotate the password. It also requires rebuilding and redeploying the application each time the password changes, which adds unnecessary work and downtime.

References:

- 1: Writing structured logs | Cloud Run Documentation | Google Cloud
- 2: Write structured logs | Cloud Run Documentation | Google Cloud
- 3: Fluent Bit - Fast and Lightweight Log Processor & Forwarder
- Logging Best Practices for Serverless Applications - Google Codelabs
- About the logging agent | Cloud Logging Documentation | Google Cloud
- Cloud Run FAQ | Google Cloud

138. Frage

You are configuring your CI/CD pipeline natively on Google Cloud. You want builds in a pre-production Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) environment to be automatically load-tested before being promoted to the production GKE environment. You need to ensure that only builds that have passed this test are deployed to production. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you configure this pipeline with Binary Authorization?

- A. Create an attestation for the builds that pass the load test by using a private key stored in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) with a service account JSON key stored as a Kubernetes Secret.
- B. Create an attestation for the builds that pass the load test by requiring the lead quality assurance engineer to sign the attestation by using their personal private key.
- C. Create an attestation for the builds that pass the load test by requiring the lead quality assurance engineer to sign the attestation by using a key stored in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS).
- **D. Create an attestation for the builds that pass the load test by using a private key stored in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) authenticated through Workload Identity.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Explanation

The correct answer is B. Create an attestation for the builds that pass the load test by using a private key stored in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) authenticated through Workload Identity.

According to the Google Cloud documentation, Binary Authorization is a deploy-time security control that ensures only trusted container images are deployed on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) or Cloud Run¹.

Binary Authorization uses attestations to certify that a specific image has completed a previous stage in the CI/CD pipeline, such as passing a load test². Attestations are signed by private keys that are associated with attestors, which are entities that verify the attestations³. To follow Google-recommended practices, you should store your private keys in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS), which is a secure and scalable service for managing cryptographic keys⁴. You should also use Workload Identity, which is a feature that allows Kubernetes service accounts to act as Google service accounts, to authenticate to Cloud KMS and sign attestations without having to manage or expose service account keys⁵.

The other options are incorrect because they do not follow Google-recommended practices. Option A and option D require human intervention to sign the attestations, which is not scalable or automated. Option C exposes the service account JSON key as a Kubernetes Secret, which is less secure than using Workload Identity.

139. Frage

You support a web application that is hosted on Compute Engine. The application provides a booking service for thousands of users. Shortly after the release of a new feature, your monitoring dashboard shows that all users are experiencing latency at login. You want to mitigate the impact of the incident on the users of your service. What should you do first?

- A. Deploy a new release to see whether it fixes the problem.
- **B. Upsize the virtual machines running the login services.**
- C. Review the Stackdriver monitoring.
- D. Roll back the recent release.

Antwort: B

140. Frage

You need to deploy a new service to production. The service needs to automatically scale using a Managed Instance Group (MIG)

and should be deployed over multiple regions. The service needs a large number of resources for each instance and you need to plan for capacity. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the service in one region and use a global load balancer to route traffic to this region.
- B. Use the n2-highcpu-96 machine type in the configuration of the MIG.
- C. Monitor results of Stackdriver Trace to determine the required amount of resources.
- **D. Validate that the resource requirements are within the available quota limits of each region.**

Antwort: D

141. Frage

You are configuring Cloud Logging for a new application that runs on a Compute Engine instance with a public IP address. A user-managed service account is attached to the instance. You confirmed that the necessary agents are running on the instance but you cannot see any log entries from the instance in Cloud Logging. You want to resolve the issue by following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Enable Private Google Access on the subnet that the instance is in.
- B. Update the instance to use the default Compute Engine service account.
- C. Export the service account key and configure the agents to use the key.
- **D. Add the Logs Writer role to the service account.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Explanation

The correct answer is A. Add the Logs Writer role to the service account.

To use Cloud Logging, the service account attached to the Compute Engine instance must have the necessary permissions to write log entries. The Logs Writer role (roles/logging.logWriter) provides this permission. You can grant this role to the user-managed service account at the project, folder, or organization level.

Private Google Access is not required for Cloud Logging, as it allows instances without external IP addresses to access Google APIs and services². The default Compute Engine service account already has the Logs Writer role, but it is not a recommended practice to use it for user applications³. Exporting the service account key and configuring the agents to use the key is not a secure way of authenticating the service account, as it exposes the key to potential compromise⁴.

References:

1: Access control with IAM | Cloud Logging | Google Cloud

2: Private Google Access overview | VPC | Google Cloud

3: Service accounts | Compute Engine Documentation | Google Cloud

4: Best practices for securing service accounts | IAM Documentation | Google Cloud

142. Frage

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