

Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Certification Exam Infor - Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Latest Braindumps Pdf



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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.

Career Prospects

The Google Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer certification demonstrates your ability to efficiently perform the development operations that can balance service reliability and delivery speed. After completing the qualifying exam, you will be proficient in using Google Cloud Platform to build software delivery pipelines, deploy & monitor services, and manage incidents. This expertise will give you access to endless opportunities for career development. Immediately after getting certified, you can start a career as a Cloud DevOps Engineer. Additionally, you can apply for the related job roles, such as a DevOps Infrastructure Engineer, a Cloud Solutions Architect, a GCP Cloud Native Architect, a Google Cloud Platform Data Architect, a GCP Cloud Data Engineer, and more. The average salary that the certificate holders can earn ranges between \$137,000 and \$180,000 per year.

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We often ask, what is the purpose of learning? Why should we study? Why did you study for Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer exam so long? As many people think that, even if one day we forget the formula for the area of a triangle, we can still live very well, but if it were not for the knowledge of learning Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Exam and try to obtain certification, how can we have the opportunity to good to future life? So, the examination is necessary, only to get the test Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer certification, get a certificate, to prove better us, to pave the way for our future life.

Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer (Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer) Certification Exam is a professional-level exam designed to validate the skills and knowledge of individuals in the field of cloud DevOps engineering. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification exam is intended for individuals who have experience in cloud computing, software development, and DevOps practices. Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Exam assesses the candidate's ability to design, develop, and implement cloud solutions using Google Cloud Platform (GCP) services and tools.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

Your company runs services by using Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). The GKE clusters in the development environment run applications with verbose logging enabled. Developers view logs by using the kubectl logs command and do not use Cloud Logging. Applications do not have a uniform logging structure defined. You need to minimize the costs associated with application logging while still collecting GKE operational logs. What should you do?

- A. Run the gcloud container clusters update logging=WORKLOAD command for the development cluster.
- **B. Run the gcloud container clusters update --logging SYSTEM command for the development cluster.**
- C. Add the severity >= DEBUG resource. type "k8s container" exclusion filter to the Default logging sink in the project associated with the development environment.
- D. Run the gcloud logging sinks update _Default --disabled command in the project associated with the development environment.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 36

You support a high-traffic web application and want to ensure that the home page loads in a timely manner. As a first step, you decide to implement a Service Level Indicator (SLI) to represent home page request latency with an acceptable page load time set to 100 ms. What is the Google-recommended way of calculating this SLI?

- A. Bucketize the request latencies into ranges, and then compute the percentile at 100 ms.
- B. Count the number of home page requests that load in under 100 ms. and then divide by the total number of all web

application requests.

- C. Count the number of home page requests that load in under 100 ms, and then divide by the total number of home page requests.
- D. Bucketize the request latencies into ranges, and then compute the median and 90th percentiles.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://sre.google/workbook/implementing-slos/>

In the SRE principles book, it's recommended treating the SLI as the ratio of two numbers: the number of good events divided by the total number of events. For example: Number of successful HTTP requests / total HTTP requests (success rate)

NEW QUESTION # 37

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. Validate that the resource requirements are within the available quota limits of each region.
- B. Deploy the service in one region and use a global load balancer to route traffic to this region.
- C. Use the n1-highcpu-96 machine type in the configuration of the MIG.
- D. Monitor results of Stackdriver Trace to determine the required amount of resources.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 38

You are creating a CI/CD pipeline to perform Terraform deployments of Google Cloud resources. Your CI/CD tooling is running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and uses an ephemeral Pod for each pipeline run. You must ensure that the pipelines that run in the Pods have the appropriate Identity and Access Management (IAM) permissions to perform the Terraform deployments. You want to follow Google-recommended practices for identity management. What should you do?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Assign the appropriate IAM permissions to the Google service account associated with the Compute Engine VM instances that run the Pods
- B. Create a new JSON service account key for the Google service account store the key in the secret management store for the CI/CD tool and configure Terraform to use this key for authentication
- C. Create a new Kubernetes service account, and assign the service account to the Pods. Use Workload Identity to authenticate as the Google service account
- D. Create a new JSON service account key for the Google service account store the key as a Kubernetes secret, inject the key into the Pods, and set the `GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS` environment variable
- E. Create a new Google service account, and assign the appropriate IAM permissions

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

The best options for ensuring that the pipelines that run in the Pods have the appropriate IAM permissions to perform the Terraform deployments are to create a new Kubernetes service account and assign the service account to the Pods, and to use Workload Identity to authenticate as the Google service account. A Kubernetes service account is an identity that represents an application or a process running in a Pod. A Google service account is an identity that represents a Google Cloud resource or service. Workload Identity is a feature that allows you to bind Kubernetes service accounts to Google service accounts. By using Workload Identity, you can avoid creating and managing JSON service account keys, which are less secure and require more maintenance. You can also assign the appropriate IAM permissions to the Google service account that corresponds to the Kubernetes service account.

NEW QUESTION # 39

You support a stateless web-based API that is deployed on a single Compute Engine instance in the europe-west2-a zone. The Service Level Indicator (SLI) for service availability is below the specified Service Level Objective (SLO). A postmortem has revealed that requests to the API regularly time out. The time outs are due to the API having a high number of requests and running out memory. You want to improve service availability. What should you do?

- A. Move the service to higher-specification compute instances with more memory.
- B. Change the specified SLO to match the measured SLI.
- C. Set up additional service instances in other zones and load balance the traffic between all instances.
- D. Set up additional service instances in other zones and use them as a failover in case the primary instance is unavailable.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 40

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