

# Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Practice Braindumps - Instant Professional-Cloud-DevOps- Engineer Access



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The Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification exam consists of multiple-choice questions and simulations that test the candidate's ability to apply their knowledge in real-world scenarios. Candidates must demonstrate their ability to design and implement solutions using Google Cloud Platform services such as App Engine, Kubernetes, Cloud Functions, and Cloud Storage. They must also demonstrate their ability to use tools such as Stackdriver, Cloud Logging, and Cloud Monitoring to manage and monitor their applications and services.

The Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Exam focuses on various aspects of DevOps, including continuous delivery, infrastructure as code, monitoring and logging, and security. Candidates who pass the exam are recognized as experts in implementing and managing DevOps workflows on Google Cloud Platform. They are also able to design and implement highly scalable and reliable cloud-based applications.

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The Google Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer exam is taken by the specialists who want to obtain international certification and get validated as professional engineers who can manage Cloud DevOps features.

## Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

You support a high-traffic web application with a microservice architecture. The home page of the application displays multiple widgets containing content such as the current weather, stock prices, and news headlines.

The main serving thread makes a call to a dedicated microservice for each widget and then lays out the homepage for the user. The microservices occasionally fail; when that happens, the serving thread serves the homepage with some missing content. Users of the application are unhappy if this degraded mode occurs too frequently, but they would rather have some content served instead of no content at all. You want to set a Service Level Objective (SLO) to ensure that the user experience does not degrade too much. What Service Level Indicator (SLI) should you use to measure this?

- **A. An availability SLI: the ratio of healthy microservices to the total number of microservices**
- B. A quality SLI: the ratio of non-degraded responses to total responses
- C. A latency SLI: the ratio of microservice calls that complete in under 100 ms to the total number of microservice calls
- D. A freshness SLI: the proportion of widgets that have been updated within the last 10 minutes

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/available-or-not-that-is-the-question-cre-life-lessons>

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

You support an e-commerce application that runs on a large Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster deployed on-premises and on Google Cloud Platform. The application consists of microservices that run in containers. You want to identify containers that are using the most CPU and memory. What should you do?

- **A. Use Prometheus to collect and aggregate logs per container, and then analyze the results in Grafana.**
- B. Use the Stackdriver Monitoring API to create custom metrics, and then organize your containers using groups.
- C. Use Stackdriver Logging to export application logs to BigQuery, aggregate logs per container, and then analyze CPU and memory consumption.
- D. Use Stackdriver Kubernetes Engine Monitoring.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 86

Your organization recently adopted a container-based workflow for application development. Your team develops numerous applications that are deployed continuously through an automated build pipeline to a Kubernetes cluster in the production environment. The security auditor is concerned that developers or operators could circumvent automated testing and push code changes to production without approval. What should you do to enforce approvals?

- A. Leverage Kubernetes Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to restrict access to only approved users.
- **B. Configure the build system with protected branches that require pull request approval.**
- C. Use an Admission Controller to verify that incoming requests originate from approved sources.
- D. Enable binary authorization inside the Kubernetes cluster and configure the build pipeline as an attestor.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 87

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

The best option for troubleshooting the issue without having execute access to workloads and nodes is to use Network Connectivity Center to perform a Connectivity Test from Cluster A to Cluster B. Network Connectivity Center is a service that allows you to create, manage, and monitor network connectivity across Google Cloud, hybrid, and multi-cloud environments. You can use Network Connectivity Center to perform a Connectivity Test, which is a feature that allows you to test the reachability and latency between two endpoints, such as GKE clusters, VM instances, or IP addresses. By using Network Connectivity Center to perform a Connectivity Test from Cluster A to Cluster B, you can identify the layer at which the network connectivity is broken, such as the firewall, routing, or load balancing.

#### NEW QUESTION # 88

Your product is currently deployed in three Google Cloud Platform (GCP) zones with your users divided between the zones. You can fail over from one zone to another, but it causes a 10-minute service disruption for the affected users. You typically experience a database failure once per quarter and can detect it within five minutes. You are cataloging the reliability risks of a new real-time chat feature for your product. You catalog the following information for each risk:

- \* Mean Time to Detect (MTTD) in minutes
- \* Mean Time to Repair (MTTR) in minutes
- \* Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) in days
- \* User Impact Percentage

The chat feature requires a new database system that takes twice as long to successfully fail over between zones. You want to account for the risk of the new database failing in one zone. What would be the values for the risk of database failover with the new system?

- A. MTTD:5  
MTTR: 10  
MTBF: 90  
Impact 50%
- B. MTTD:5  
MTTR: 20  
MTBF: 90  
Impact: 50%
- C. MTTD: 5  
MTTR: 10  
MTBF: 90  
Impact: 33%
- D. MTTD:5  
MTTR: 20  
MTBF: 90  
Impact: 33%

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 89

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