# Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer熱門考古題，Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer題庫資訊



順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載NewDumps Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Xichg8vAIJaeFm1zLtbMZDYF8IN7_Z4b

只為成功找方法，不為失敗找藉口。想要通過Google的Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer考試認證其實也沒有那麼難，關鍵在於你用什麼樣的方式方法。選擇NewDumps Google的Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer考試培訓資料是個不錯選擇，它會幫助我們順利通過考試，這也是通往成功的最佳捷徑，每個人都有可能成功，關鍵在於選擇。

要贏得Google Professional-Cloud-Devops-Devops-Devineer認證，您將需要通過嚴格的考試，該考試涵蓋了與雲計算，自動化和連續交付有關的廣泛主題。該考試由多項選擇問題組成，旨在評估您使用Google Cloud Platform設計，實施和管理基於雲的解決方案的能力。該考試還測試了您對各種DevOps工具和方法的理解，例如Docker，Kubernetes，Ansible和Jenkins。通過這項考試，您將證明自己使用Google Cloud Platform來構建和部署可擴展可靠的應用程序並獲得認可為Cloud DevOps Engineering的認證專業人員。

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**>> Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer熱門考古題 <<**

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## Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer題庫資訊 - 最新Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer題庫資源

在NewDumps的幫助下,你不需要花費大量的金錢參加相關的補習班或者花費很多時間和精力來復習相關知識就可以輕鬆通過考試。Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer考試軟體是NewDumps研究過去的真實的考題開發出來的。NewDumps提供的Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer考試練習題和答案和真實的考試練習題和答案有很大的相似性。

## 最新的 Cloud DevOps Engineer Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer 免費考試真題 (Q190-Q195):

**問題 #190**
You are developing a strategy for monitoring your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects in production using Stackdriver Workspaces. One of the requirements is to be able to quickly identify and react to production environment issues without false alerts from development and staging projects. You want to ensure that you adhere to the principle of least privilege when providing relevant team members with access to Stackdriver Workspaces. What should you do?

- A. Grant relevant team members read access to all GCP production projects. Create Stackdriver workspaces inside each project.
- B. Choose an existing GCP production project to host the monitoring workspace. Attach the production projects to this workspace. Grant relevant team members read access to the Stackdriver Workspace.
- C. Grant relevant team members the Project Viewer IAM role on all GCP production projects. Create Slackdriver workspaces inside each project.
- D. Create a new GCP monitoring project, and create a Stackdriver Workspace inside it. Attach the production projects to this workspace. Grant relevant team members read access to the Stackdriver Workspace.

答案：D

解題說明：

"A Project can host many Projects and appear in many Projects, but it can only be used as the scoping project once. We recommend that you create a new Project for the purpose of having multiple Projects in the same scope."


## 問題 #191

Your company runs applications in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Several applications rely on ephemeral volumes. You noticed some applications were unstable due to the DiskPressure node condition on the worker nodes. You need to identify which Pods are causing the issue, but you do not have execute access to workloads and nodes. What should you do?

- A. Locate all the Pods with emptyDir volumes. Use the du -sh * command to measure volume disk usage.
- B. Check the node/ephemeral_storage/used_bytes metric by using Metrics Explorer.
- C. Locate all the Pods with emptyDir volumes. use the df-h command to measure volume disk usage.
- D. Check the metric by using Metrics Explorer.

答案：B

解題說明：

Explanation

The correct answer is A. Check the node/ephemeral_storage/used_bytes metric by using Metrics Explorer.

The node/ephemeral_storage/used_bytes metric reports the total amount of ephemeral storage used by Pods on each node1. You can use Metrics Explorer to query and visualize this metric and filter it by node name, namespace, or Pod name2. This way, you can identify which Pods are consuming the most ephemeral storage and causing disk pressure on the nodes. You do not need to have execute access to the workloads or nodes to use Metrics Explorer.

The other options are incorrect because they require execute access to the workloads or nodes, which you do not have. The df-h and du -sh * commands are Linux commands that can measure disk usage, but you need to run them inside the Pods or on the nodes, which is not possible in your scenario34.


## 問題 #192

You are troubleshooting a failed deployment in your CI/CD pipeline. The deployment logs indicate that the application container failed to start due to a missing environment variable. You need to identify the root cause and implement a solution within your CI/CD workflow to prevent this issue from recurring. What should you do?

- A. Run integration tests in the CI pipeline.
- B. Use a canary deployment strategy.
- C. Implement static code analysis in the CI pipeline.
- D. Enable Cloud Audit Logs for the deployment.

答案：A

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From General CI/CD Practices:

The issue is a runtime failure: the container fails to start due to a missing environment variable. This means the application expects an environment variable that wasn't provided when the container was run. The goal is to prevent this within the CI/CD workflow before it reaches deployment.

A; Run integration tests in the CI pipeline: Integration tests typically involve deploying the application (or a component of it) to a test environment and checking if its parts work together correctly. As part of this, the application would attempt to start up with its configured environment. An integration test suite could include a basic "smoke test" that simply verifies the application starts successfully. If a required environment variable is missing, the application would fail to start during this integration test phase in the CI pipeline, catching the error before a production deployment. Many integration test setups will try to mimic the target deployment environment including its configuration mechanisms (like environment variables).

B: Implement static code analysis in the CI pipeline: Static code analysis tools check the code for potential bugs, style issues, and security vulnerabilities without actually running it. While useful, they are unlikely to catch a missing environment variable configuration, as this is an issue with the deployment configuration or runtime environment, not typically a static property of the code itself (unless the code hardcodes an expectation that could be flagged, but that's less direct).

C: Use a canary deployment strategy: Canary deployments are a strategy for releasing software to production by first deploying to a small subset of users/servers. This helps limit the blast radius if an issue occurs in production. While a good practice for deployments,

it doesn't prevent the issue from occurring in the first place; it just limits its impact once it does occur. The question asks to prevent recurrence within the CI/CD workflow (i.e., earlier).

D: Enable Cloud Audit Logs for the deployment: Cloud Audit Logs record administrative actions and accesses within Google Cloud. While the deployment logs already indicated the failure, audit logs provide information about who did what and when regarding the deployment configuration or execution. They are useful for post-mortem analysis of the deployment process itself but don't directly prevent the application from failing due to a misconfiguration like a missing environment variable during the build and test stages.

The most effective way to catch such an issue before a production deployment attempt is to have a test stage in the CI pipeline that attempts to run the application in an environment configured similarly to production, including expected environment variables. Integration tests (or even simpler smoke tests that check for successful startup) would achieve this.

Reference (Based on CI/CD best practices):

Continuous Integration (CI) principles emphasize automated testing at various levels (unit, integration, end-to- end) to catch issues early.

A common CI pipeline stage is to build the application, then deploy it to a test/staging environment and run integration tests. If the application fails to start in this test environment due to a missing environment variable, the pipeline would fail, preventing a flawed release from proceeding further.

"Integration tests verify that different parts of your application work together correctly. This can include interactions with databases, external services, and ensuring the application starts and operates as expected with its runtime configuration." Catching configuration errors like missing environment variables is a key benefit of running integration or smoke tests in a CI environment that mirrors production.

## 問題 #193

Your company's security team needs to have read-only access to Data Access audit logs in the _Required bucket You want to provide your security team with the necessary permissions following the principle of least privilege and Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Assign the roles/logging, viewer role to each member of the security team
- B. Assign the roles/logging.privateLogviewer role to a group with all the security team members
- C. Assign the roles/logging.privateLogViewer role to each member of the security team
- D. Assign the roles/logging. viewer role to a group with all the security team members

答案：**B**

解題說明：

Explanation

The best option for providing your security team with the necessary permissions following the principle of least privilege and Google-recommended practices is to assign the roles/logging.privateLogViewer role to a group with all the security team members. The roles/logging.privateLogViewer role is a predefined role that grants read-only access to Data Access audit logs and other private logs in Cloud Logging. A group is a collection of users that can be assigned roles and permissions as a single unit. You can assign the roles/logging.privateLogViewer role to a group with all the security team members by using IAM policies.

This way, you can provide your security team with the minimum level of access they need to view Data Access audit logs in the _Required bucket.

## 問題 #194

You are deploying an application that needs to access sensitive information. You need to ensure that this information is encrypted and the risk of exposure is minimal if a breach occurs. What should you do?

- A. Leverage a continuous build pipeline that produces multiple versions of the secret for each instance of the application.
- B. Store the encryption keys in Cloud Key Management Service (KMS) and rotate the keys frequently
- C. Inject the secret at the time of instance creation via an encrypted configuration management system.
- D. Integrate the application with a Single sign-on (SSO) system and do not expose secrets to the application

答案：**B**

解題說明：
https://cloud.google.com/security-key-management

## 問題 #195

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難道你不想在你的工作生涯中做出一番輝煌的成績嗎？肯定希望那樣吧。那麼，你就有必要時常提升自己了。在Google行業工作的你應該怎樣提升自己的水準呢？其實參加IT認證考試獲得認證資格是一個好方法。Google的認證考試資格是很重要的資格，因此參加Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer考試的人變得越來越多了。

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