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Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer certification exam is a rigorous and comprehensive assessment of the candidate's skills and knowledge in cloud DevOps engineering. It covers a wide range of topics, including cloud infrastructure automation, containerization, CI/CD pipelines, monitoring and logging, security and compliance, and more. Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to design, implement, and manage cloud-based DevOps solutions that meet the needs of modern organizations.

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Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer certification exam is a highly sought-after certification that is designed for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their skills in managing and deploying applications on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification validates the skills and knowledge of individuals in various areas of cloud computing, including DevOps practices, infrastructure automation, continuous delivery, and monitoring and logging.

Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer Certification Exam is a professional-level certification offered by Google Cloud. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification is designed to validate the skills and expertise of professionals who are responsible for designing, implementing, and managing DevOps practices and processes on the Google Cloud Platform.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q166-Q171):

NEW QUESTION # 166

You currently store the virtual machine (VM) utilization logs in Stackdriver. You need to provide an easy-to-share interactive VM utilization dashboard that is updated in real time and contains information aggregated on a quarterly basis. You want to use Google Cloud Platform solutions. What should you do?

- A. 1. Export VM utilization logs from Stackdriver to a Cloud Storage bucket.
2. Enable the Cloud Storage API to pull the logs programmatically.
3. Build a custom data visualization application.
4. Display the pulled logs in a custom dashboard.
- B. 1. Export VM utilization logs from Stackdriver to Cloud Pub/Sub.
2. From Cloud Pub/Sub, send the logs to a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system.
3. Build the dashboards in the SIEM system and share with your stakeholders.
- C. 1. Export VM utilization logs from Stackdriver to BigQuery.
2. Create a dashboard in Data Studio.
3. Share the dashboard with your stakeholders.
- D. 1. Export VM utilization logs from Stackdriver to BigQuery.
2. From BigQuery, export the logs to a CSV file.
3. Import the CSV file into Google Sheets.
4. Build a dashboard in Google Sheets and share it with your stakeholders.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 167

You are deploying a Cloud Build job that deploys Terraform code when a Git branch is updated. While testing, you noticed that the job fails. You see the following error in the build logs:

Initializing the backend. ..

Error: Failed to get existing workspaces : querying Cloud Storage failed: googleapi : Error

403

You need to resolve the issue by following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a storage bucket with the name specified in the Terraform configuration.
- B. Grant the roles/owner Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to the Cloud Build service account on the project.
- C. Change the Terraform code to use local state.
- D. Grant the roles/storage.objectAdmin Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to the Cloud Build service account on the state file bucket.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Grant the roles/storage.objectAdmin Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to the Cloud Build service account on the state file bucket.

According to the Google Cloud documentation, Cloud Build is a service that executes your builds on Google Cloud Platform infrastructure¹. Cloud Build uses a service account to execute your build steps and access resources, such as Cloud Storage buckets². Terraform is an open-source tool that allows you to define and provision infrastructure as code³. Terraform uses a state file to store and track the state of your infrastructure⁴. You can configure Terraform to use a Cloud Storage bucket as a backend to store and share the state file across multiple users or environments⁵.

The error message indicates that Cloud Build failed to access the Cloud Storage bucket that contains the Terraform state file. This is likely because the Cloud Build service account does not have the necessary permissions to read and write objects in the bucket. To resolve this issue, you need to grant the roles/storage.

objectAdmin IAM role to the Cloud Build service account on the state file bucket. This role allows the service account to create, delete, and manage objects in the bucket⁶. You can use the gcloud command-line tool or the Google Cloud Console to grant this role.

The other options are incorrect because they do not follow Google-recommended practices. Option A is incorrect because it changes the Terraform code to use local state, which is not recommended for production or collaborative environments, as it can cause conflicts, data loss, or inconsistency. Option B is incorrect because it creates a new storage bucket with the name specified in the Terraform configuration, but it does not grant any permissions to the Cloud Build service account on the new bucket. Option C is incorrect because it grants the roles/owner IAM role to the Cloud Build service account on the project, which is too broad and violates the principle of least privilege. The roles/owner role grants full access to all resources in the project, which can pose a security risk if misused or compromised.

NEW QUESTION # 168

Your team is preparing to launch a new API in Cloud Run. The API uses an OpenTelemetry agent to send distributed tracing data to Cloud Trace to monitor the time each request takes. The team has noticed inconsistent trace collection. You need to resolve the issue. What should you do?

- A. Configure CPU to be allocated only during request processing.
- B. Use an HTTP health check.
- **C. Configure CPU to be always-allocated.**
- D. Increase the CPU limit in Cloud Run from 2 to 4.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 169

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 df-h 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 du -sh * command to measure volume disk usage.
- D. Check the metric by using Metrics Explorer.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 170

Your organization has a containerized web application that runs on-premises. As part of the migration plan to Google Cloud you need to select a deployment strategy and platform that meets the following acceptance criteria

1 The platform must be able to direct traffic from Android devices to an Android-specific microservice

2 The platform must allow for arbitrary percentage-based traffic splitting

3 The deployment strategy must allow for continuous testing of multiple versions of any microservice. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the canary release of the application to Cloud Run. Use traffic splitting to direct 10% of user traffic to the canary release based on the revision tag.
- B. Deploy the canary release of the application to Compute Engine. Use Anthos Service Mesh with Compute Engine to direct 10% of user traffic to the canary release by configuring the virtual service.
- C. Deploy the canary release of the application to App Engine. Use traffic splitting to direct a subset of user traffic to the new version based on the IP address.
- **D. Deploy the canary release to Google Kubernetes Engine with Anthos Service Mesh. Use traffic splitting to direct 10% of**

