

素敵な Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer 日本語版参考書 & 保証する Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer 専門的な試験の成功 Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer 最新対策問題



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>> Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer日本語版参考書 <<

Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer最新対策問題 & Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer問題集

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam 認定 Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer 試験問題 (Q48-Q53):

質問 # 48

Your company is migrating its production systems to Google Cloud. You need to implement site reliability engineering (SRE) practices during the migration to minimize customer impact from potential future incidents. Which two SRE practices should you implement?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Automate common tasks to analyze key impact information and intelligently suggest mitigating actions for the on-call team.
- B. Create an alerting mechanism for your SRE team based on your system's internal behavior.

- C. Ensure that full autonomy and permissions are only granted to the on-call team.
- **D. Create up-to-date playbooks with instructions for debugging and mitigating issues.**
- E. Ensure that all teams can modify the production environment to resolve issues.

正解: A、D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From General SRE Principles and Google Cloud Knowledge:

Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) emphasizes reliability, automation, and a data-driven approach to operations. The goal is to minimize the "time to detect" (TTD) and "time to resolve" (TTR) for incidents.

Option A (Ensure that full autonomy and permissions are only granted to the on-call team): While the on-call team needs appropriate permissions to act decisively during an incident, granting full autonomy and only to them can be a bottleneck and goes against the principle of least privilege if not carefully scoped. Broader teams might need specific, controlled access for their responsibilities. SRE encourages empowering teams but within a structured framework.

Option B (Automate common tasks to analyze key impact information and intelligently suggest mitigating actions for the on-call team): This is a core SRE practice. Automation reduces toil, speeds up response, and ensures consistency. Analyzing impact and suggesting mitigations helps the on-call team resolve issues faster and more effectively.

Option C (Ensure that all teams can modify the production environment to resolve issues): This is generally a bad practice and against SRE principles of controlled changes and reducing the blast radius of errors.

Production changes should be managed, audited, and ideally automated, not open to modification by all teams, as this increases the risk of unintended incidents.

Option D (Create an alerting mechanism for your SRE team based on your system's internal behavior): While alerting is crucial, SRE emphasizes alerting on symptoms that affect users (Service Level Objectives - SLOs) rather than just internal behavior or causes.

Alerting solely on internal behavior can lead to alert fatigue and may not correlate directly with user impact. Good alerting focuses on user-facing impact first.

Option E (Create up-to-date playbooks with instructions for debugging and mitigating issues): Playbooks (or runbooks) are essential in SRE. They document known issues, troubleshooting steps, and mitigation procedures. Keeping them up-to-date ensures that on-call engineers can respond to incidents quickly and consistently, even for less common issues, thereby minimizing customer impact. Therefore, automating incident response tasks (B) and maintaining clear, actionable playbooks (E) are two key SRE practices to implement for minimizing customer impact.

Reference (Based on SRE principles):

The SRE books by Google (e.g., "Site Reliability Engineering: How Google Runs Production Systems") heavily emphasize automation to reduce toil and the importance of playbooks for incident management.

Google Cloud SRE solutions: <https://cloud.google.com/sre>

Specifically, regarding playbooks and automation: "Playbooks should be living documents, updated regularly as systems change and new incidents provide new lessons."

"SREs aim to automate repetitive tasks (toil) to free up time for engineering projects that improve reliability."

質問 # 49

Your organization wants to collect system logs that will be used to generate dashboards in Cloud Operations for their Google Cloud project. You need to configure all current and future Compute Engine instances to collect the system logs and you must ensure that the Ops Agent remains up to date. What should you do?

- A. Use the gcloud CLI to install the Ops Agent on each VM listed in the Cloud Asset Inventory
- **B. Use the gcloud CLI to create an Agent Policy.**
- C. Install the Ops Agent on the Compute Engine image by using a startup script
- D. Select all VMs with an Agent status of Not detected on the Cloud Operations VMs dashboard Then select Install agents

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

The best option for configuring all current and future Compute Engine instances to collect system logs and ensure that the Ops Agent remains up to date is to use the gcloud CLI to create an Agent Policy. An Agent Policy is a resource that defines how Ops Agents are installed and configured on VM instances that match certain criteria, such as labels or zones. Ops Agents are software agents that collect metrics and logs from VM instances and send them to Cloud Operations products, such as Cloud Monitoring and Cloud Logging. By creating an Agent Policy, you can ensure that all current and future VM instances that match the policy criteria will have the Ops Agent installed and updated automatically. This way, you can collect system logs from all VM instances and use them to generate dashboards in Cloud Operations.

質問 # 50

You manage applications deployed on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters across multiple Google Cloud projects. You require a centralized and scalable solution to collect and query Prometheus metrics from these clusters by using a flexible query language. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a Prometheus server as a sidecar to your applications on each cluster, and run queries in Cloud Monitoring.
- B. Install Prometheus server on an admin cluster with cluster autoscaler enabled, and expose the Prometheus endpoint for queries.
- C. Configure Google Cloud Managed Service for Prometheus with managed collection, and run queries in Metrics Explorer.
- D. Configure the Ops Agent to collect metrics, and run queries in Metrics Explorer.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 200 words of Explanation From Google Cloud DevOps guides documents:

Google Cloud's recommended practice for scalable, multi-cluster monitoring is Google Cloud Managed Service for Prometheus (GMP). This service is a fully managed, multi-cloud-capable solution built on top of Monarch (the same globally scalable time-series database Google uses internally). By using managed collection, GKE clusters automatically deploy collectors that scrape metrics without the operational overhead of managing a manual Prometheus server, scaling, or long-term storage (sharding).

This solution satisfies the "centralized and scalable" requirement because GMP allows you to query data across multiple projects and clusters using PromQL, which provides the flexible query language requested.

While the Ops Agent (Option C) is useful for VM-based workloads, GMP is the purpose-built solution for Kubernetes environments. Standard sidecar deployments (Option A) or self-managed admin clusters (Option D) introduce significant administrative toil and fail to leverage the global scale and high availability of the Cloud Monitoring backend. By centralizing metrics in Metrics Explorer, SRE teams gain a unified view of system health, making it easier to define SLOs and manage incidents across a complex microservices landscape.

質問 # 51

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

Reference:

- 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
- 4: Logging Best Practices for Serverless Applications - Google Codelabs
- 5: About the logging agent | Cloud Logging Documentation | Google Cloud
- 6: Cloud Run FAQ | Google Cloud

質問 # 52

Your company follows Site Reliability Engineering practices. You are the Incident Commander for a new, customer-impacting incident. You need to immediately assign two incident management roles to assist you in an effective incident response. What roles should you assign?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Customer Impact Assessor
- **B. Communications Lead**
- C. Engineering Lead
- D. External Customer Communications Lead
- **E. Operations Lead**

正解: B、E

解説:

<https://sre.google/workbook/incident-response/>

"The main roles in incident response are the Incident Commander (IC), Communications Lead (CL), and Operations or Ops Lead (OL)." The Operations Lead is responsible for managing the operational aspects of the incident, such as deploying fixes, rolling back changes, or restoring backups. The External Customer Communications Lead is not a standard role in incident response, but it could be delegated by the Communications Lead if needed.

質問 # 53

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