

# Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer資料 - Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer考題套裝

## GOOGLE CLOUD PROFESSIONAL CLOUD DEVOPS ENGINEER EXAM

### ALL IN ONE GUIDE

Get Certified Efficiently This comprehensive self-study guide offers complete coverage of the new Google Cloud DevOps Engineer certification exam



JOSEPH HOLBROOK

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KaoGuTi為Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer 認證考試準備的培訓包括Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer認證考試的模擬測試題和當前考試題。在互聯網上你也可以看到幾個也提供相關的培訓的網站，但是你比較之後，你就會發現KaoGuTi的關於Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer 認證考試的培訓比較有針對性，不僅品質是最高的，而且內容是最全面的。

通過考試後，考生將獲得Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer認證，這證明了他們在基於雲的DevOps工程方面的專業知識。此認證有助於個人在IT行業中發展職業，為成長和發展開啟新的機會。

考生可以利用Google Cloud提供的各種資源，例如在線課程、練習考試和學習指南來準備考試。此外，考生還可以通過參與Google Cloud項目和在線論壇和社區中工作來獲得實踐經驗。

Google Cloud Certified Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer考試旨在測試專業人士的技能和知識，他們可以幫助組織改善軟件交付流程，並在Google Cloud平台上構建可靠、可擴展和安全的應用程序。此認證驗證候選人具備必要的技

能，能夠使用GCP工具和服務設計、實施和管理DevOps流程。

>> Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer資料 <<

## 值得信賴的Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer資料 |第一次嘗試輕鬆學習並通過考試並且有效的Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam

在KaoGuTi的網站上你可以免費下載KaoGuTi為你提供的關於Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer認證考試學習指南和部分練習題及答案作為嘗試。

### 最新的 Cloud DevOps Engineer Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer 免費考試真題 (Q41-Q46):

#### 問題 #41

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. Bucketize the request latencies into ranges, and then compute the median and 90th percentiles.
- 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. 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.

答案: C

解題說明:

<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)

#### 問題 #42

You recently migrated an ecommerce application to Google Cloud. You now need to prepare the application for the upcoming peak traffic season. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do first to prepare for the busy season?

- A. Create a Terraform configuration for the application's underlying infrastructure to quickly deploy to additional regions.
- B. Load test the application to profile its performance for scaling.
- C. Pre-provision the additional compute power that was used last season, and expect growth.
- D. Migrate the application to Cloud Run, and use autoscaling.

答案: B

解題說明:

The first thing you should do to prepare your ecommerce application for the upcoming peak traffic season is to load test the application to profile its performance for scaling. Load testing is a process of simulating high traffic or user demand on your application and measuring how it responds. Load testing can help you identify any bottlenecks, errors, or performance issues that might affect your application during the busy season<sup>1</sup>. Load testing can also help you determine the optimal scaling strategy for your application, such as horizontal scaling (adding more instances) or vertical scaling (adding more resources to each instance)<sup>2</sup>.

There are different tools and methods for load testing your ecommerce application on Google Cloud, depending on the type and complexity of your application. For example, you can use Cloud Load Balancing to distribute traffic across multiple instances of your application, and use Cloud Monitoring to measure the latency, throughput, and error rate of your application<sup>3</sup>. You can also use Cloud Functions or Cloud Run to create serverless load generators that can simulate user requests and send them to your application<sup>4</sup>.

Alternatively, you can use third-party tools such as Apache JMeter or Locust to create and run load tests on your application. By load testing your ecommerce application before the peak traffic season, you can ensure that your application is ready to handle the expected load and provide a good user experience. You can also use the results of your load tests to plan and implement other

steps to prepare your application for the busy season, such as migrating to a more scalable platform, creating a Terraform configuration for deploying to additional regions, or pre-provisioning additional compute power.

References:

- 1:Load Testing 101: How To Test Website Performance | BlazeMeter
- 2: Scaling applications | Google Cloud
- 3:Load testing using Google Cloud | Solutions | Google Cloud
- 4: Serverless load testing using Cloud Functions | Solutions | Google Cloud

#### 問題 #43

You are designing a system with three different environments: development, quality assurance (QA), and production.

Each environment will be deployed with Terraform and has a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster created so that application teams can deploy their applications. Anthos Config Management will be used and templated to deploy infrastructure level resources in each GKE cluster. All users (for example, infrastructure operators and application owners) will use GitOps. How should you structure your source control repositories for both Infrastructure as Code (IaC) and application code?

- A. Cloud Infrastructure (Terraform) repository is shared: different directories are different environmentsGKE Infrastructure (Anthos Config Management Kustomize manifests) repository is shared: different overlay directories are different environmentsApplication (app source code) repositories are separated: different branches are different features
- B. Cloud Infrastructure (Terraform) repository is shared: different branches are different environmentsGKE Infrastructure (Anthos Config Management Kustomize manifests) repository is shared: different overlay directories are different environmentsApplication (app source code) repository is shared: different directories are different features
- C. **Cloud Infrastructure (Terraform) repository is shared: different directories are different environmentsGKE Infrastructure (Anthos Config Management Kustomize manifests) repositories are separated: different branches are different environmentsApplication (app source code) repositories are separated: different branches are different features**
- D. Cloud Infrastructure (Terraform) repositories are separated: different branches are different environmentsGKE Infrastructure (Anthos Config Management Kustomize manifests) repositories are separated: different overlay directories are different environmentsApplication (app source code) repositories are separated: different branches are different features

答案: C

#### 問題 #44

You are configuring Cloud Logging for a new application that runs on a Compute Engine instance with a public IP address. A user-managed service account is attached to the instance. You confirmed that the necessary agents are running on the instance but you cannot see any log entries from the instance in Cloud Logging. You want to resolve the issue by following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Update the instance to use the default Compute Engine service account.
- **B. Add the Logs Writer role to the service account.**
- C. Export the service account key and configure the agents to use the key.
- D. Enable Private Google Access on the subnet that the instance is in.

答案: B

解題說明:

The correct answer is A. Add the Logs Writer role to the service account.

To use Cloud Logging, the service account attached to the Compute Engine instance must have the necessary permissions to write log entries. The Logs Writer role (roles/logging.logWriter) provides this permission. You can grant this role to the user-managed service account at the project, folder, or organization level.

Private Google Access is not required for Cloud Logging, as it allows instances without external IP addresses to access Google APIs and services. The default Compute Engine service account already has the Logs Writer role, but it is not a recommended practice to use it for user applications. Exporting the service account key and configuring the agents to use the key is not a secure way of authenticating the service account, as it exposes the key to potential compromise.

References:

- 1:Access control with IAM | Cloud Logging | Google Cloud
- 2: Private Google Access overview | VPC | Google Cloud
- 3: Service accounts | Compute Engine Documentation | Google Cloud
- 4: Best practices for securing service accounts | IAM Documentation | Google Cloud

## 問題 #45

Your company has a Google Cloud resource hierarchy with folders for production test and development. Your cyber security team needs to review your company's Google Cloud security posture to accelerate security issue identification and resolution. You need to centralize the logs generated by Google Cloud services from all projects only inside your production folder to allow for alerting and near-real time analysis. What should you do?

- A. Create a central Cloud Monitoring workspace and attach all related projects
- B. Create an aggregated log sink associated with the production folder that uses a Cloud Logging bucket as the destination
- C. Enable the Workflows API and route all the logs to Cloud Logging
- D. Create an aggregated log sink associated with the production folder that uses a Pub Sub topic as the destination

答案： B

## 問題 #46

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