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Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer (Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer) Certification Exam is a valuable certification for cloud DevOps engineers who want to validate their skills and knowledge in designing, developing, and implementing cloud solutions using GCP services and tools. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification exam is challenging and requires candidates to have a good understanding of cloud computing, software development, and DevOps practices. Passing the certification exam can enhance the candidate's career prospects and demonstrate their expertise in cloud DevOps engineering.

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What is the duration, language, and format of Google Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam

- Passing score: 80%
- Language: English
- Number of Questions: 50-60
- Format: Multiple choices, multiple select
- Length of Examination: 120 minutes

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
You need to build a CI/CD pipeline for a containerized application in Google Cloud Your development team uses a central Git repository for trunk-based development You want to run all your tests in the pipeline for any new versions of the application to improve the quality What should you do?

- A. 1. Trigger Cloud Build to build the application container and run unit tests with the container2. If unit tests are successful, deploy the application container to a testing environment, and run integration tests3. If the integration tests are successful the pipeline deploys the application container to the production environment After that, run acceptance tests
- B. 1. Install a Git hook to require developers to run unit tests before pushing the code to a central repository2. Trigger Cloud Build to build the application container Deploy the application container to a testing environment, and run integration tests3. If the integration tests are successful deploy the application container to your production environment. and run acceptance tests
- C. 1. Install a Git hook to require developers to run unit tests before pushing the code to a central repositoryIf all tests are successful build a container2. Trigger Cloud Build to deploy the application container to a testing environment, and run integrationtests and acceptance tests3. If all tests are successful tag the code as production ready Trigger Cloud Build to build and deploy the application container to the production environment
- D. 1. Trigger Cloud Build to run unit tests when the code is pushed If all unit tests are successful, build and push the application container to a central registry.2. Trigger Cloud Build to deploy the container to a testing environment, and run integration tests and acceptance tests3. If all tests are successful the pipeline deploys the application to the production environment and runs smoke tests

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 40
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. Grant the roles/ storage. objectAdmin Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to the Cloud Build service account on the state file bucket.
- B. Change the Terraform code to use local state.
- C. Create a storage bucket with the name specified in the Terraform configuration.
- D. Grant the roles/ owner Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to the Cloud Build service account on the project.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 # 41

Your application runs on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You need to implement Jenkins for deploying application releases to GCP. You want to streamline the release process, lower operational toil, and keep user data secure. What should you do?

- A. Implement Jenkins on local workstations.
- B. Implement Jenkins on Compute Engine virtual machines.
- C. Implement Jenkins on Google Cloud Functions.
- D. Implement Jenkins on Kubernetes on-premises

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
Your application runs on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You need to implement Jenkins for deploying application releases to GCP. You want to streamline the release process, lower operational toil, and keep user data secure. What should you do?
https://plugins.jenkins.io/google-compute-engine/

NEW QUESTION # 42

You need to create a Cloud Monitoring SLO for a service that will be published soon. You want to verify that requests to the service will be addressed in fewer than 300 ms at least 90% Of the time per calendar month.
You need to identify the metric and evaluation method to use. What should you do?

- A. Select an availability metric for a request-based method of evaluation.
- B. Select an availability metric for a window-based method Of evaluation.
- C. Select a latency metric for a window-based method of evaluation.
- D. Select a latency metric for a request-based method of evaluation.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. Select a latency metric for a request-based method of evaluation.
A latency metric measures how responsive your service is to users. For example, you can use thecloud.
googleapis.com/http/server/response_latenciesmetric to measure the latency of HTTP requests to your service1. A request-based method of evaluation counts the number of successful requests that meet a certain criterion, such as being below a latency threshold, and compares it to the number of all requests. For example, you can define an SLI as the ratio of requests with latency below 300 ms to all requests2. A request-based method of evaluation is suitable for measuring performance over time, such as per calendar month. You can set an SLO for the SLI to be at least 90%, which means that you expect 90% of the requests to have latency below 300 ms in a month3.
Reference:
Creating an SLO | Operations Suite | Google Cloud, Choosing a metric, Latency metric.Concepts in service monitoring | Operations Suite | Google Cloud, Service-level indicators, Request-based SLIs.Learn how to set SLOs - SRE tips | Google Cloud Blog, Setting SLOs.

NEW QUESTION # 43

You are designing a new multi-tenant Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster for a customer. Your customer is concerned with the risks associated with long-lived credentials use. The customer requires that each GKE workload has the minimum Identity and Access Management (IAM) permissions set following the principle of least privilege (PoLP). You need to design an IAM impersonation solution while following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a Google service account.
  Create a service account key for the Google service account.
  Create a Kubernetes secret with a service account key.

Ensure that workload mounts the secret and set the GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS environment variable to point at the mount path.
Repeat for each workload.

- B. Create a Google service account.
Create a Kubernetes service account in a Workload Identity-enabled cluster.
Link the Google service account with the Kubernetes service account by using the roles/iam.
workloadIdentityUser role and iam.gke.io/gcp-service-account annotation.
Map the Kubernetes service account to the workload.
Repeat for each workload.
- C. Create a Google service account.
Create a node pool, and set the Google service account as the default identity.
Ensure that workloads can only run on the designated node pool by using node selectors, taints, and tolerations.
Repeat for each workload.
- D. Create a Google service account.
Create a node pool without taints, and set the Google service account as the default identity.
Grant IAM permissions to the Google service account.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Google Workload Identity is the recommended method to allow GKE workloads to securely access Google Cloud APIs using short-lived credentials without managing keys.
"Workload Identity is the recommended way to access Google Cloud services from GKE. It replaces the older method of using service account keys."
- Workload Identity Overview
"You can configure a Kubernetes service account to impersonate a Google Cloud service account by granting the roles/iam.workloadIdentityUser role and using the iam.gke.io/gcp-service-account annotation."
- Configure Workload Identity
This satisfies the customer's requirement for PoLP and avoids long-lived keys.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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