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Google Professional-Cloud-DevOps-Engineer (Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer) Certification Exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge required for professionals who are working in DevOps roles in the cloud computing environment. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam certification is specifically designed for professionals who are responsible for designing, building, and managing efficient and scalable cloud-based systems using Google Cloud technologies.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
You need to enforce several constraint templates across your Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters. The constraints include policy parameters, such as restricting the Kubernetes API. You must ensure that the policy parameters are stored in a GitHub repository and automatically applied when changes occur. What should you do?

- A. When there is a change in GitHub, use a web hook to send a request to Anthos Service Mesh, and apply the change.
- B. Configure Anthos Config Management with the GitHub repository. When there is a change in the repository, use Anthos Config Management to apply the change.

- C. Set up a GitHub action to trigger Cloud Build when there is a parameter change. In Cloud Build, run a gcloud CLI command to apply the change.
- D. Configure Config Connector with the GitHub repository. When there is a change in the repository, use Config Connector to apply the change.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Configure Anthos Config Management with the GitHub repository. When there is a change in the repository, use Anthos Config Management to apply the change.
According to the web search results, Anthos Config Management is a service that lets you manage the configuration of your Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters from a single source of truth, such as a GitHub repository1. Anthos Config Management can enforce several constraint templates across your GKE clusters by using Policy Controller, which is a feature that integrates the Open Policy Agent (OPA) Constraint Framework into Anthos Config Management2. Policy Controller can apply constraints that include policy parameters, such as restricting the Kubernetes API3. To use Anthos Config Management and Policy Controller, you need to configure them with your GitHub repository and enable the sync mode4. When there is a change in the repository, Anthos Config Management will automatically sync and apply the change to your GKE clusters5.
The other options are incorrect because they do not use Anthos Config Management and Policy Controller.
Option A is incorrect because it uses a GitHub action to trigger Cloud Build, which is a service that executes your builds on Google Cloud Platform infrastructure6. Cloud Build can run a gcloud CLI command to apply the change, but it does not use Anthos Config Management or Policy Controller. Option B is incorrect because it uses a web hook to send a request to Anthos Service Mesh, which is a service that provides a uniform way to connect, secure, monitor, and manage microservices on GKE clusters7. Anthos Service Mesh can apply the change, but it does not use Anthos Config Management or Policy Controller. Option D is incorrect because it uses Config Connector, which is a service that lets you manage Google Cloud resources through Kubernetes configuration. Config Connector can apply the change, but it does not use Anthos Config Management or Policy Controller.
Reference:
Anthos Config Management documentation, Overview. Policy Controller, Policy Controller. Constraint template library, Constraint template library. Installing Anthos Config Management, Installing Anthos Config Management. Syncing configurations, Syncing configurations. Cloud Build documentation, Overview.
Anthos Service Mesh documentation, Overview. [Config Connector documentation], Overview.

NEW QUESTION # 81
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 Kubemetes 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 (laC) and application code?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is B. Cloud Infrastructure (Terraform) repository is shared: different directories are different environments. GKE Infrastructure (Anthos Config Management Kustomize manifests) repositories are separated: different branches are different

environments. Application (app source code) repositories are separated: different branches are different features.
This answer follows the best practices for using Terraform and Anthos Config Management with GitOps, as described in the following sources:
For Terraform, it is recommended to use a single repository for all environments, and use directories to separate them. This way, you can reuse the same Terraform modules and configurations across environments, and avoid code duplication and drift. You can also use Terraform workspaces to isolate the state files for each environment12.
For Anthos Config Management, it is recommended to use separate repositories for each environment, and use branches to separate the clusters within each environment. This way, you can enforce different policies and configurations for each environment, and use pull requests to promote changes across environments. You can also use Kustomize to create overlays for each cluster that apply specific patches or customizations34.
For application code, it is recommended to use separate repositories for each application, and use branches to separate the features or bug fixes for each application. This way, you can isolate the development and testing of each application, and use pull requests to merge changes into the main branch. You can also use tags or labels to trigger deployments to different environments5 .
References:
1: Best practices for using Terraform | Google Cloud
2: Terraform Recommended Practices - Part 1 | Terraform - HashiCorp Learn
3: Deploy Anthos on GKE with Terraform part 1: GitOps with Config Sync | Google Cloud Blog
4: Using Kustomize with Anthos Config Management | Anthos Config Management Documentation | Google Cloud
5: Deploy Anthos on GKE with Terraform part 3: Continuous Delivery with Cloud Build | Google Cloud Blog GitOps-style continuous delivery with Cloud Build | Cloud Build Documentation | Google Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 82
You are on-call for an infrastructure service that has a large number of dependent systems. You receive an alert indicating that the service is failing to serve most of its requests and all of its dependent systems with hundreds of thousands of users are affected. As part of your Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) incident management protocol, you declare yourself Incident Commander (IC) and pull in two experienced people from your team as Operations Lead (OLJ and Communications Lead (CL). What should you do next?

- A. Look for ways to mitigate user impact and deploy the mitigations to production.
- B. Contact the affected service owners and update them on the status of the incident.
- C. Start a postmortem, add incident information, circulate the draft internally, and ask internal stakeholders for input.
- D. Establish a communication channel where incident responders and leads can communicate with each other.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
https://sre.google/sre-book/managing-incidents/

NEW QUESTION # 83
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. Enable Private Google Access on the subnet that the instance is in.
- B. Export the service account key and configure the agents to use the key.
- C. Add the Logs Writer role to the service account.
- D. Update the instance to use the default Compute Engine service account.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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 level1.
Private Google Access is not required for Cloud Logging, as it allows instances without external IP addresses to access Google APIs and services2. The default Compute Engine service account already has the Logs Writer role, but it is not a recommended

practice to use it for user applications3. 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 compromise4.
Explanation:
The correct answer is
Reference:
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

NEW QUESTION # 84
You support an application running on App Engine. The application is used globally and accessed from various device types. You want to know the number of connections. You are using Stackdriver Monitoring for App Engine. What metric should you use?

- A. flex/connections/current
- B. tcp_ssl_proxy/new_connections
- C. tcp_ssl_proxy/open_connections
- D. flex/instance/connections/current

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 85
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