



**Free Questions for Professional-Cloud-Developer by dumpshq**

**Shared by Whitfield on 20-10-2022**

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## Question 1

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Your security team is auditing all deployed applications running in Google Kubernetes Engine. After completing the audit, your team discovers that some of the applications send traffic within the cluster in clear text. You need to ensure that all application traffic is encrypted as quickly as possible while minimizing changes to your applications and maintaining support from Google. What should you do?

### Options:

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- A- Use Network Policies to block traffic between applications.
- B- Install Istio, enable proxy injection on your application namespace, and then enable mTLS.
- C- Define Trusted Network ranges within the application, and configure the applications to allow traffic only from those networks.
- D- Use an automated process to request SSL Certificates for your applications from Let's Encrypt and add them to your applications.

### Answer:

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D

## Question 2

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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You have an HTTP Cloud Function that is called via POST. Each submission's request body has a flat, unnested JSON structure containing numeric and text data.

a. After the Cloud Function completes, the collected data should be immediately available for ongoing and complex analytics by many users in parallel. How should you persist the submissions?

**Options:**

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- A-** Directly persist each POST request's JSON data into Datastore.
- B-** Transform the POST request's JSON data, and stream it into BigQuery.
- C-** Transform the POST request's JSON data, and store it in a regional Cloud SQL cluster.
- D-** Persist each POST request's JSON data as an individual file within Cloud Storage, with the file name containing the request identifier.

**Answer:**

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D

## Question 3

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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You have an application that uses an HTTP Cloud Function to process user activity from both desktop browser and mobile application clients. This function will serve as the endpoint for all metric submissions using HTTP POST.

### Options:

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- A- Access-Control-Allow-Origin: \*
- B- Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://\*.example.com
- C- Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://fn.example.com
- D- Access-Control-Allow-origin: https://www.example.com

### Answer:

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D

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Your web application is deployed to the corporate intranet. You need to migrate the web application to Google Cloud. The web application must be available only to company employees and accessible to employees as they travel. You need to ensure the security and accessibility of the web application while minimizing application changes. What should you do?

### Options:

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- A-** Configure the application to check authentication credentials for each HTTP(S) request to the application.
- B-** Configure Identity-Aware Proxy to allow employees to access the application through its public IP address.
- C-** Configure a Compute Engine instance that requests users to log in to their corporate account. Change the web application DNS to point to the proxy Compute Engine instance. After authenticating, the Compute Engine instance forwards requests to and from the web application.
- D-** Configure a Compute Engine instance that requests users to log in to their corporate account. Change the web application DNS to point to the proxy Compute Engine instance. After authenticating, the Compute Engine issues an HTTP redirect to a public IP address hosting the web application.

### Answer:

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B

## Question 5

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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You are deploying your applications on Compute Engine. One of your Compute Engine instances failed to launch. What should you do? (Choose two.)

### Options:

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- A- Determine whether your file system is corrupted.
- B- Access Compute Engine as a different SSH user.
- C- Troubleshoot firewall rules or routes on an instance.
- D- Check whether your instance boot disk is completely full.
- E- Check whether network traffic to or from your instance is being dropped.

### Answer:

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A, D

### Explanation:

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<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/vm-startup>

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Your team develops services that run on Google Cloud. You need to build a data processing service and will use Cloud Functions. The data to be processed by the function is sensitive. You need to ensure that invocations can only happen from authorized services and follow Google-recommended best practices for securing functions. What should you do?

**Options:**

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- A-** Enable Identity-Aware Proxy in your project. Secure function access using its permissions.
- B-** Create a service account with the Cloud Functions Viewer role. Use that service account to invoke the function.
- C-** Create a service account with the Cloud Functions Invoker role. Use that service account to invoke the function.
- D-** Create an OAuth 2.0 client ID for your calling service in the same project as the function you want to secure. Use those credentials to invoke the function.

**Answer:**

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C

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You are developing an ecommerce web application that uses App Engine standard environment and Memorystore for Redis. When a user logs into the app, the application caches the user's information (e.g., session, name, address, preferences), which is stored for quick retrieval during checkout.

While testing your application in a browser, you get a 502 Bad Gateway error. You have determined that the application is not connecting to Memorystore. What is the reason for this error?

**Options:**

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- A-** Your Memorystore for Redis instance was deployed without a public IP address.
- B-** You configured your Serverless VPC Access connector in a different region than your App Engine instance.
- C-** The firewall rule allowing a connection between App Engine and Memorystore was removed during an infrastructure update by the DevOps team.
- D-** You configured your application to use a Serverless VPC Access connector on a different subnet in a different availability zone than your App Engine instance.

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 8

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Your application is running on Compute Engine and is showing sustained failures for a small number of requests. You have narrowed the cause down to a single Compute Engine instance, but the instance is unresponsive to SSH. What should you do next?

**Options:**

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- A- Reboot the machine.
- B- Enable and check the serial port output.
- C- Delete the machine and create a new one.
- D- Take a snapshot of the disk and attach it to a new machine.

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 9

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Your analytics system executes queries against a BigQuery dataset. The SQL query is executed in batch and passes the contents of a SQL file to the BigQuery CLI. Then it redirects the BigQuery CLI output to another process. However, you are getting a permission error from the BigQuery CLI when the queries are executed. You want to resolve the issue. What should you do?

**Options:**

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- A-** Grant the service account BigQuery Data Viewer and BigQuery Job User roles.
- B-** Grant the service account BigQuery Data Editor and BigQuery Data Viewer roles.
- C-** Create a view in BigQuery from the SQL query and SELECT\* from the view in the CLI.
- D-** Create a new dataset in BigQuery, and copy the source table to the new dataset Query the new dataset and table from the CLI.

**Answer:**

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B

## Question 10

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Your App Engine standard configuration is as follows:

service: production

instance\_class: B1

You want to limit the application to 5 instances. Which code snippet should you include in your configuration?

**Options:**

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**A-** manual\_scaling:instances: 5min\_pending\_latency: 30ms

**B-** manual\_scaling:max\_instances: 5idle\_timeout: 10m

**C-** basic\_scaling:instances: 5min\_pending\_latency: 30ms

**D-** basic\_scaling:max\_instances: 5idle\_timeout: 10m

**Answer:**

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C

## Question 11

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Your company has a data warehouse that keeps your application information in BigQuery. The BigQuery data warehouse keeps 2 PBs of user data.

a. Recently, your company expanded your user base to include EU users and needs to comply with these requirements:

Your company must be able to delete all user account information upon user request.

All EU user data must be stored in a single region specifically for EU users.

Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

### Options:

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- A-** Use BigQuery federated queries to query data from Cloud Storage.
- B-** Create a dataset in the EU region that will keep information about EU users only.
- C-** Create a Cloud Storage bucket in the EU region to store information for EU users only.
- D-** Re-upload your data using to a Cloud Dataflow pipeline by filtering your user records out.
- E-** Use DML statements in BigQuery to update/delete user records based on their requests.

### Answer:

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C, E

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