CLOUD-DIGITAL-LEADER Q&As

Cloud Digital Leader

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QUESTION 1

A customer has contacted you about migrating to Google Cloud. The customer would like to mi-grate their data from on premises as soon as possible. They don\\'t have the budget to rewrite code, and they want the most direct route. What migration option should suggest to the customer?

A. None, since the customer is not cloud native ready.

B. Rip and Replace

C. Lift and Shift

D. Improve and Move

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: With Lift and Shift migrations, the customer could move workloads from a source environment to a target environment with few or no modifications or refactoring

Lift and shift

In a lift and shift migration, you move workloads from a source environment to a target environment with minor or no modifications or refactoring. The modifications you apply to the workloads to migrate are only the minimum changes you need to make in order for the workloads to operate in the target environment.

A lift and shift migration is ideal when a workload can operate as-is in the target environment, or when there is little or no business need for change. This migration is the type that requires the least amount of time because the amount of refactoring is kept to a minimum.

There might be technical issues that force a lift and shift migration. If you cannot refactor a workload to migrate and cannot decommission the workload, you must use a lift and shift migration. For example, it can be difficult or impossible to modify the source code of the workload, or the build process isn't straightforward so producing new artifacts after refactoring the source code might not be possible.

Lift and shift migrations are the easiest to perform because your team can continue to use the same set of tools and skills that they were using before. These migrations also support off-the-shelf software. Because you migrate existing workloads with minimal refactoring, lift and shift migrations tend to be the quickest, compared to improve and move or remove and replace migrations.

On the other hand, the results of a lift and shift migration are non-cloud-native workloads running in the target environment. These workloads don't take full advantage of cloud platform features, such as horizontal scalability, fine-grained pricing, and highly managed services.

https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-gcp-getting-started

QUESTION 2

If you increase the size of a subnet in a custom VPC network, the IP addresses of virtual machines already on that subnet might be affected. Which options are Correct.

A. False

B. None of the above

C. True

D. Not Defined by Google Cloud Platform

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: You can dynamically increase the size of a subnet in a custom network by expanding the range of IP addresses allocated to it. Doing that doesn\\'t affect already configured VMs.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following options is/are correct about Preemptible VMs?

A. Preemptible VMs don\\'t have fixed pricing.

B. Both A and B

C. None of the Above.

D. You can not use Preemptible VMs at fault-tolerant workloads such as high-performance computing, big data and analytics, continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD), rendering/transcoding, and testing.

Correct Answer: C

Preemptible VMs:

Predictable and low cost

Preemptible VMs are up to 80% cheaper than regular instances. Pricing is fixed so you will always get low cost and financial predictability, without worrying about variable market pricing.

Expand your batch processing

Supplement your regular VMs with lower-cost, preemptible instances to finish your compute-intensive work faster, saving you time and money. Throw preemptible VMs at fault-tolerant workloads such as high performance computing, big data

and analytics, continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD), rendering/transcoding, and testing.

Get more from your containers

Containers are naturally stateless and fault tolerant, making them a great fit for preemptible VMs! You save on your containerized workloads today with these affordable compute instances. Take advantage of Google Kubernetes Engine for

your containerized workloads and Managed Instance Groups to painlessly and seamlessly recover from preemptions.

Enable it instantly

Simply add --preemptible to the gcloud command line and you\\'re off to the races. There\\'s no bidding to code for, and with per-second billing, just shut down your VMs as soon as you\\'re done.

QUESTION 4

What conditions be true if a VM interface wants to send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access?

A. VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.

B. VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is disabled

C. Both A and B

D. None of the Above.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A VM interface can send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access if all these conditions are met:

-

The VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is enabled.

-

The VPC network that contains the subnet meets the network requirements for Google APIs and services.

-

The VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.

- The source IP address of packets sent from the VM matches the VM interface\\'s primary internal IP address or an internal IP address from an alias IP range. A VM with an external IP address assigned to its network interface doesn\\'t need Private Google Access to connect to Google APIs and services. However, the VPC network must meet the requirements for accessing Google APIs and services.

QUESTION 5

You are storing sensitive information in a Cloud Storage bucket. For legal reasons, you need to be able to record all requests that read any of the stored data. You want to make sure you comply with these requirements. What should you do?

A. Scan the bucket using the Data Loss Prevention API.

B. Enable Data Access audit logs for the Cloud Storage API.

C. Enable the Identity Aware Proxy API on the project.

D. Allow only a single Service Account access to read the data.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Logged information

Your Google Cloud projects contain only the audit logs for resources that are directly within the Cloud project. Other Google Cloud resources, such as folders, organizations, and billing accounts, contain the audit logs for the entity itself.

Available audit logs

The following types of audit logs are available for Cloud Storage:

- Admin Activity audit logs: Entries for `ADMIN_WRITE` operations that modify the configuration or metadata of a Cloud project, bucket, or object. You can't disable Admin Activity audit logs.
- Data Access audit logs: Entries for operations that modify objects or read a Cloud project, bucket, or object. There are several sub-types of Data Access audit logs:
  - `ADMIN_READ`: Entries for operations that read the configuration or metadata of a Cloud project, bucket, or object.
  - `DATA_READ`: Entries for operations that read an object.
  - `DATA_WRITE`: Entries for operations that create or modify an object.

  To receive Data Access audit logs, you must explicitly enable them.

For fuller descriptions of the audit log types, see Types of audit logs.

Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logging