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QUESTION 1

An organization wants to use all available data to offer predictive suggestions on their website that improve over time. Which method should the organization use?

- A. Data automation
- B. Trends analysis
- C. Machine learning
- D. Multiple regression

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

You are consulting for a client who is migrating to Google Cloud. They presently have a matrix organization. Their IT environments were managed around projects. Each team had multiple projects. All the projects had a flat structure under the company. What would you advise them when planning for the move?

- A. On Google Cloud, create a folder corresponding to each team. Under that, there could be projects or further sub folders as the team decides.
- B. In terms of not disturbing the project developers and testers, advise them that the strategic decision is to retain the structure on Google Cloud also.
- C. Since a Project could spawn other sub-Projects, on Google Cloud it is better to assign a folder for each Project.
- D. The flat structure is what is currently used in IT organizations, and this can be used as-is which will provide the best results.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Folders for a related group of projects are the recommended approach. -> A flat structure under the organization node is possible on Google Cloud, but it is not recommended. It becomes tougher to manage. -> Projects cannot have sub-projects; there can only be resources within Projects.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource-hierarchy>

QUESTION 3

A multinational retail company has approached you to help design its systems. They have millions of transactions at their point of sale systems across the world that need to be captured, stored, and analyzed. They are seeing more growth and expect to expand into even more geographies. Which database would be appropriate for them?

- A. Cloud Datastore
- B. Cloud Storage
- C. Cloud Spanner



D. Cloud SQL

Correct Answer: C

Cloud Spanner: "Fully managed relational database with unlimited scale, strong consistency, and up to 99.999% availability." Reference:- <https://cloud.google.com/spanner>

QUESTION 4

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 5

Your organization wants to be sure that its expenditures on cloud services are in line with the budget. Which two Google Cloud cost management features help your organization gain greater visibility into its cloud resource costs? (Choose two.)

- A. Billing dashboards
- B. Resource labels
- C. Sustained use discounts
- D. Financial governance policies
- E. Payments profile

Correct Answer: AB



Resource hierarchy

Structure and organize your [resource hierarchy](#) for fine-grained management and cost allocation using organizations, folders, projects, and labels.

Billing access control

Enforce organizational policies with granular [permissions](#) at different levels in the resource hierarchy to control who can spend and who has administrative and cost-viewing permissions.

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

A label is a key-value pair that helps you organize your Google Cloud resources. You can attach a label to each resource, then filter the resources based on their labels. Information about labels is forwarded to the billing system, so you can break down your billed charges by label. Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/cost-management>

QUESTION 6

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>

QUESTION 7

How do Migrate for Compute Engine and Migrate for Anthos differ?

- A. Unlike Migrate for Anthos, Migrate for Compute Engine assumes that the migration source is VMware vSphere.
- B. Migrate for Compute Engine charges for ingress, but Migrate for Anthos does not.
- C. Migrate for Compute Engine is closed source, and Migrate for Anthos is open source.
- D. Migrate for Anthos migrates to containers, and Migrate for Compute Engine migrates to virtual machines.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/migrate/anthos>

Migrate workloads to Compute Engine with Migrate for Compute Engine. Migrate from Compute Engine to containers with Migrate for Anthos and GKE.

This method makes sense, for instance, in cases where you want to conduct a data-center migration and migrate all workloads into Compute Engine, and only at a second stage selectively modernize suitable workloads to containers.

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/containers/docs/architecture>

QUESTION 8

Which of the following is / are true for Preemptible Instances.

- A. Preemptible Instances have no Service Level Agreement (Compute Engine SLA).



- B. Google Cloud Free Tier credits for compute engine do not apply to preemptible in-stances.
- C. Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.
- D. All of the above.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Preemptible instances function like normal instances but have the following limitations:

-> Compute Engine might stop preemptible instances at any time due to system events. The probability that Compute Engine will stop a preemptible instance for a system event is generally low, but might vary from day to day and from zone to

zone depending on current conditions.

-> Compute Engine always stops preemptible instances after they run for 24 hours. Certain actions reset this 24-hour counter.

-> Preemptible instances are finite Compute Engine resources, so they might not always be available.

-> Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.

-> Due to the above limitations, preemptible instances are not covered by any Service Level Agreement (and, for clarity, are excluded from the Compute Engine SLA).

-> The Google Cloud Free Tier credits for Compute Engine do not apply to preemptible instances.

QUESTION 9

A customer has new applications to build that has to handle both batch data and streaming data. Which product should they choose?

- A. Dataprep
- B. Dataflow
- C. Dataproc
- D. Data Fusion

Correct Answer: B

Dataflow is the managed version of Apache Beam. Beam = Batch + Stream. Unified stream and batch data processing that's serverless, fast, and cost-effective.



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- ✓ Horizontal autoscaling of worker resources to maximize resource utilization
- ✓ OSS community-driven innovation with Apache Beam SDK
- ✓ Reliable and consistent exactly-once processing

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow>

QUESTION 10

Your organization is moving an application to Google Cloud. As part of that effort, it needs to migrate the application's working database from another cloud provider to Cloud SQL. The database runs on the MySQL engine. The migration must cause minimal disruption to users. Data must be secured while in transit.

Which should your organization use?

- A. BigQuery Data Transfer Service
- B. MySQL batch insert
- C. Database Migration Service
- D. Cloud Composer

Correct Answer: C



Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/dms/>

QUESTION 11

Considering Different Storage and database options e.g. Cloud Datastore, Cloud SQL, Cloud Storage, etc. Which of the following statements is/are correct? (Select two answer)

- A. Cloud DataStore and Cloud SQL have Terabytes + and Terabytes Capacity respectively.
- B. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have Petabytes + capacity.
- C. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have not Petabytes + capacity.
- D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 12

An organization needs to search an application's source code to identify a potential issue. The application is distributed across multiple containers. Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

- A. Google Cloud Console
- B. Cloud Trace
- C. Cloud Monitoring
- D. Cloud Logging

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Cloud Trace is supposed to be the correct answer. It's an application performance management tool. It's a Google solution for monitoring application performance. It is a distributed tracing system that helps developers debug or fix and optimize their code

QUESTION 13

You are working with a user to set up an application in a new VPC behind a firewall and it is noticed that the user is concerned about data egress. Therefore, to provide assistance you want to configure the fewest open egress ports. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that blocks all egress and a low-priority (65534) rule that allows only the appropriate ports.
- B. Set up a low-priority (65534) rule that blocks all egress and a high-priority rule (1000) that allows only the appropriate ports.
- C. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule to allow the appropriate ports.
- D. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that pairs both ingress and egress ports.



Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Implied rules Every VPC network has two implied firewall rules. These rules exist, but are not shown in the Cloud Console:

Implied allow egress rule. An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority

firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address or uses a Cloud NAT instance. For more information, see Internet access requirements.

If IPv6 is enabled, the VPC network also has these two implied rules:

- **Implied IPv6 allow egress rule.** An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is ::/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address.
- **Implied IPv6 deny ingress rule.** An ingress rule whose action is deny, source is ::/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) protects all instances by blocking incoming connections to them. A higher priority rule might allow incoming access.

The implied rules cannot be removed, but they have the lowest possible priorities. You can create rules that override them as long as your rules have higher priorities (priority numbers less than 65535). Because deny rules take precedence over allow rules of the same priority, an ingress allow rule with a priority of 65535 never takes effect.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls>

QUESTION 14

You have deployed a new public web application that allows users to register and login with email ids, phone numbers, or user ids. You are seeing some unusual activity with user registrations and logins from a few IPs. A large number of accounts were created very quickly. Logins are also hap-pening quickly thereafter from these new accounts. Different parts of the application are being ex-plored, all of which are putting a heavy load on the application. What could be a problem and how can you solve it?

- A. A hacker group has hired a bunch of people to create accounts and manually use the system. Use Cloud Asset Inventory to see if there have been changes in the inventory.
- B. Bots are creating accounts and then using them. Use Google Cloud's Web App and API Protection (WAAP).
- C. Bots are creating accounts and then using them. Use Identity-Aware Proxy to re-strict the users to known users.
- D. Automated testing tools might still be running and creating accounts. Use Identity-Aware Proxy to restrict the users to known users.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Bots attacking the application is the most likely scenario in this case. Using WAAP is the right protection



plan: Anti-DDoS, anti-bot, WAF, and API protection help you protect against new and existing threats while helping you keep your apps and APIs compliant and continuously available.

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/web-app-and-api-protection>

QUESTION 15

A developer in your IT team is creating a bucket on Cloud Storage. He is receiving an error that the bucket name already exists. He has checked his project and the few other projects in the organization, The name seems to be entirely unique, What would be the issue?

- A. Bucket names ignore any "." in the name. Look for similar bucket names that have a "." in it.
- B. Previously deleted bucket names in the same project cannot be reused. There must have been an older bucket with the same name.
- C. Bucket names in Cloud storage have to be globally unique
- D. Bucket names are case insensitive- look for bucket names in your org that have a different capitalization.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Bucket names have to be unique across Google Cloud Platform [GCP], including other organizations and projects.

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