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Cloud Digital Leader

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QUESTION 1

Google Cloud offers 9 storage and database options namely:

- Cloud Storage.
- Cloud SQL.
- Cloud Spanner.
- Cloud Datastore.
- Cloud Bigtable.
- Persistent Disk.
- Cloud Firestore (Firestore & Filestore are both two different types)
- Google Cloud Filestore.

You are running a data warehouse on BigQuery. A partner company is offering a recommendation engine based on the data in your data warehouse. The partner company is also running their application on Google Cloud. They manage the resources in their own project, but they need access to the BigQuery dataset in your project. You want to provide the partner company with access to the dataset. What should you do?

- A. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and have them give the Service Account access to BigQuery in their project.
- B. Create a Service Account in your own project, and grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in your project.
- C. Create a Service Account in your own project, and ask the partner to grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in their project.
- D. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and grant their Service Account access to the BigQuery dataset in your project.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: - if the need is to authenticate the application to access your dataset, it's the application's service account that will be provided during the authentication, so the service account is to be created at their side to run the application

QUESTION 2

You are working with a government agency. A web application serves users of the country. It allows citizens to receive certain services in providing their national identity. Citizens have complained that they are seeing delays in web page loading compared to before. On investigating, they are seeing a lot of spurious traffic coming in from a few IPs which they have identified as for-eign. What should they do?

- A. Setup Firewall rules to deny access to the malicious IPs.
- B. Setup Cloud Armor and add the malicious IPs to the deny list.
- C. Setup Firewall rules to allow access only to the IPs from within the country.



D. Setup Cloud NAT and remove all the internal IPs and replace it with a single public IP.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Cloud Armor provides DDoS protection for applications. It can also "Filter your incoming traffic based on IPv4 and IPv6 addresses or CIDRs. Enforce geography- based access controls to allow or deny traffic based on source geo using Google's geolIP mapping."

QUESTION 3

Your organization offers public mobile apps and websites. You want to migrate to a Google Cloud-based solution for checking and maintaining your users' usernames and passwords and controlling their access to different resources based on their identity.

Which should your organization choose?

- A. VPN tunnels
- B. Identity Platform
- C. Compute Engine firewall rules
- D. Private Google Access

Correct Answer: B

An identity platform is a modern solution for managing the identities of users and devices in a centralized fashion.

Reference: <https://www.okta.com/blog/2021/07/what-is-an-identity-platform/#:~:text=An%20identity%20platform%20is%20a,%2C%20integrations%2C%20and%20platform%20services>

QUESTION 4

You are a program manager within a Software as a Service (SaaS) company that offers rendering software for animation studios. Your team needs the ability to allow scenes to be scheduled at will and to be interrupted at any time to restart later. Any individual scene rendering takes less than 12 hours to complete, and there is no service-level agreement (SLA) for the completion time for all scenes. Results will be stored in a global Cloud Storage bucket. The compute resources are not bound to any single geographical location. This software needs to run on Google Cloud in a cost-optimized way.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application on Compute Engine using preemptible instances
- B. Develop the application so it can run in an unmanaged instance group
- C. Create a reservation for the minimum number of Compute Engine instances you will use
- D. Start more instances with fewer virtual centralized processing units (vCPUs) instead of fewer instances with more vCPUs

Correct Answer: A



What is a preemptible instance?

Preemptible VM instances are available at much lower price—a **60-91% discount**—compared to the price of standard VMs. However, Compute Engine might stop (preempt) these instances if it needs to reclaim the compute capacity for allocation to other VMs. Preemptible instances use excess Compute Engine capacity, so their availability varies with usage.

If your apps are fault-tolerant and can withstand possible instance preemptions, then preemptible instances can reduce your Compute Engine costs significantly. For example, batch processing jobs can run on preemptible instances. If some of those instances stop during processing, the job slows but does not completely stop. Preemptible instances complete your batch processing tasks without placing additional workload on your existing instances and without requiring you to pay full price for additional normal instances.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

QUESTION 5

Your team is working on building a machine learning model. There are a bunch of terminologies that are being used. What is an "instance" or an "example"?

- A. An input variable is used in making predictions. E.g. number of rooms in a house price prediction model.
- B. One row of a dataset containing one or more input columns and possibly a prediction result.
- C. An answer for a prediction task, either the answer produced by a machine learning system or the right answer supplied in training data. E.g. image contains a "cat".
- D. The "knobs" that you tweak during successive runs of training a model. E.g. learning rate

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: One row of a dataset containing one or more input columns and possibly a prediction result.



- **Instance:** The thing about which you want to make a prediction. For example, the instance might be a web page that you want to classify as either "about cats" or "not about cats".
- **Label:** An answer for a prediction task either the answer produced by a machine learning system, or the right answer supplied in training data. For example, the label for a web page might be "about cats".
- **Feature:** A property of an instance used in a prediction task. For example, a web page might have a feature "contains the word 'cat'".
- **Feature Column:** A set of related features, such as the set of all possible countries in which users might live. An example may have one or more features present in a feature column. "Feature column" is Google-specific terminology. A feature column is referred to as a "namespace" in the VW system (at Yahoo/Microsoft), or a [field](#).
- **Example:** An instance (with its features) and a label.
- **Model:** A statistical representation of a prediction task. You train a model on examples then use the model to make predictions.

A picture containing timeline <https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/rules-of-ml#terminology>

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