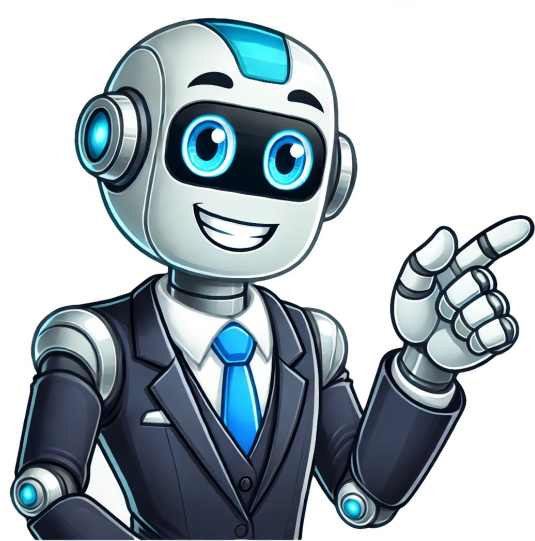# Google cloud digital leader sample exam

Stay on top of things with organized collections and personalized content grouping! Ready to refresh? You can now opt for the shorter renewal exam. For more details, keep reading. A Cloud Digital Leader knows how to highlight the benefits of Google Cloud core products and services and explain how they help businesses. They can also describe typical business scenarios and show how cloud solutions support an enterprise's goals. This certification is perfect for anyone who wants to prove their basic knowledge of cloud computing and how Google Cloud products and services can help organizations achieve their objectives. The exam tests your understanding in these areas: Register View FAQs Register FAQs If you're new to certifications or if your certification has expired, you'll need to take the standard exam. If you're renewing, you can choose between the shorter renewal exam and the standard exam 60 days before your expiration date. Once you've chosen a path, you'll stay in that lane until you pass or your certification expires. Standard exam details: Length: 90 minutes Content: Follow our guide Registration fee: $99 (plus tax where applicable) Language: English, Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, French Exam format: 50-60 multiple-choice questions Exam Delivery Method: Online-proctored or onsite-proctored Validity period: 3 years Prerequisites: None Recommended experience: Experience working with technical professionals Renewal exam details: Length: 45 minutes Content: Same as the standard exam Registration fee: $60 (plus tax where applicable) Languages: English, Japanese Exam format: 20 multiple-choice questions Exam Delivery Method: Online-proctored or onsite-proctored Validity period: 3 years Eligibility: Candidates must have an active certification and be within their renewal eligibility window. Renewal FAQs You can opt for a shorter renewal exam or the regular one starting 60 days before your certification expiration date. Once you've chosen either path, you'll stay in it until you pass or your certification expires. The standard exam lasts 90 minutes and covers general topics. It's available online or at an onsite-proctored location, and costs $99 plus tax. You can take the exam in English, Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, or French. Alternatively, the renewal exam is shorter, lasting only 45 minutes, and has the same content as the standard exam. The registration fee is $60, also plus tax, and it's available online or onsite-proctored. You can take the exam in English or Japanese. To be eligible for the renewal exam, your certification must still be active and you must be within the renewal window. If you're new to certification or your current one has expired, you'll need to take the standard exam. Google Cloud Certified Digital Leader Certification Exam Details The Google Cloud Certified Digital Leader certification exam assesses an individual's knowledge of cloud technology and GCP products and services. Eligible candidates must have an active certification and be within the renewal period. To prepare for the exam, it is recommended to go through practice exams or questions to familiarize yourself with the real exam pattern. Whizlabs offers high-quality practice questions, including a sample set of 30 questions. The Cloud Digital Leader plays a crucial role in fulfilling specific business needs by investigating Google core products and services. They are responsible for strategic planning, describing the capability of GCP products and services to organizations, and identifying business use cases that benefit organizations. As a Senior Project Manager, you're working on an RFP for a proposed solution that includes business continuity measures. The solution details how to ensure application and data availability in case of a particular data centre's unavailability. To put this section into your RFP, it would be best to highlight it as "Business Continuity Plan". This option is correct, while the other options don't fit the scenario - Proactive Monitoring is about continuous monitoring for potential problems, Continuous Improvement Plan is about ongoing service improvements, and Automation plan is about implementing automation. The Google Cloud product offering that fits a PaaS (Platform as a Service) model is Google App Engine. This option is correct because it allows developers to build scalable web applications without managing the underlying infrastructure. The other options are incorrect: Google Workspace is a SaaS (Software as a Service) offering, Google Compute Engine is an IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) offering, and Persistent Disk is also an IaaS offering. In Cloud Computing models, customers who choose IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) require owning the patching of their operating systems. This option is correct because with IaaS, users manage and maintain the underlying infrastructure, including OS patching. The other options are incorrect: PaaS providers take care of OS patching, SaaS providers also outsource this task, and FSaaS (FileSystem as a Service) isn't a valid Cloud Computing model. For a startup working on self-driving vehicles applications that need to collect data from vehicles on the road, the best offering from Cloud providers would be their IoT (Internet of Things) product offerings. This option is correct because IoT helps in collecting data from sensors and devices in real-time, which fits the scenario. The other options are incorrect: Machine Learning enables organizations to build and deploy AI models but doesn't focus on data collection from vehicles; Data Analytics is about analyzing existing data, not collecting new data; and Storage offerings store data after it's collected, not transmit it in real-time. Google Cloud Providers Unlock Big Data Potential Cloud providers' offerings help improve data analysis capabilities and decision-making for businesses. Facilitating Data Storage Storage products from cloud providers aid in storing diverse data types, enabling efficient management. Google Cloud Knowledge A brief overview of Google Cloud's technology, including: - Locating current requirements - Creating a consumption-based model - Defining geographical segmentation strategies If a customer has a Google Support plan, option A is not suitable for implementing a solution with disaster recovery capability that can withstand an entire region's loss. To achieve this goal, one strategy involves using multiregional storage services (option A). Another approach is to utilize zonal resources but snapshot data to a multiregional resource (option B). Yet another method is to employ zonal resources while managing own data replication to other regions as required (option C). The least suitable option for this solution is using only managed zonal resources. This is because it would not allow the application to sustain regional failure. A region in Google Cloud can be defined as a collection of zones, where each zone consists of one or more data centers. Conversely, a region itself can comprise multiple zones. Therefore, the correct definition of a Region is: "Collection of Zones is Region." Not all Google Cloud resources are global; some have regional and zonal specifications. Specifically, static external IP addresses are regional resources, whereas VM instances are zonal resources. Furthermore, any Google Cloud resource being used must necessarily belong to a project. To grant permission for a new team member to access specific Google Cloud resources through IAM, it is essential to assign roles that encompass the required permissions. This allows the team member to access the necessary resources without directly granting individual permissions. By assigning an appropriate role, the team member can gain the necessary access rights to perform their duties within the project. IAM policy is attached to resources, defining and enforcing the roles granted to members. Option D is incorrect as pre-authenticated URLs do not provide access to resources. C is not correct as security command centers should defend Google cloud assets, but storing API keys and certificates isn't the right use. Option D is incorrect as Cloud Key management is also wrong. A client wants the cheapest customer care support plan with phone support for billing issues. The most cost-efficient plan to suggest would be Basic Support from Google Cloud. This option provides phone support for billing issues along with case and chat support, included in the subscription without additional charges. Standard, Enhanced, and Premium supports are incorrect options as they're paid plans that don't meet the criteria of being the most cost-efficient. The following disk types are backed by solid-state drives (SSD): Balanced persistent disks (pd-balanced), SSD persistent disks (pd-ssd), and Extreme persistent disks (pd-extreme). The one type not backed by SSD is Standard persistent disks (pd-standard) which is backed by standard Hard Disk Drive. To ensure that VM instances for a SQL server and license manager run indefinitely without getting deleted, the "delete protection" feature needs to be enabled. An ideal choice for a Persistent Disk snapshot would be Single disk backup or Multiple disk backup. Instance cloning and replication also work but Differential backup and VM Instance configuration are not suitable options in this context. Cloud Asset Inventory can serve as a metadata inventory service, enabling customers to view all GCP and Anthos assets across projects and services. Cloud Asset Inventory enables customers to monitor and analyze all the GCP and Anthos assets across projects and services. Binary Authorization helps ensure deployment of trusted container images on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and Cloud Run. Natural Language AI is a product that assists in classifying unstructured text and performing sentiment analysis. Cloud Functions are used to develop Event-Based serverless functions. Cloud Logging provides real-time analysis and management of logs, including the ability to search and analyze log files through query statements. This process involves gathering various metrics and turning them into visual representations for applications and infrastructure's availability, performance, and health. Whizlabs practice exams for the Google Digital Cloud Leader are considered top-notch in the industry. To get a thorough understanding of your readiness for the GCP Cloud Leader exam, try our practice tests today. Q 25. Which feature of Pub/Sub allows offline message examination and debugging to ensure timely processing of other messages? A) Exactly once processing B) Seek and replay C) Dead Letter topics D) Filtering Correct Answer: C Option A is Incorrect. Exactly once processing ensures the Pub/Sub stream is processed exactly once. Option B is Incorrect. The seek and replay feature can reprocess messages by rewinding backlog to a specific point in time. Option C is Correct. It enables offline message examination and debugging to ensure timely processing of other messages. Option D is Incorrect. Filtering allows for message filtering based on attributes. References Domain : Infrastructure and Application Modernization with Google Cloud Q26 : Which use cases should Local SSD be used for? A) Genome sequencing B) Media rendering C) Data archiving D) Use as cache E) Batch Jobs Correct Answers: B and D Explanation Option A is Incorrect. Genome sequencing requires speed, scalability, and security, making Filestore the most suitable choice. Option B is Correct. Local SSD is ideal for Media rendering. Option C is Incorrect. Cold storage is best suited for data archiving. Option D is Correct. Local SSD is optimal for caching as it provides high IOPS and very low latency. Option E is Incorrect. Preemptible VMs are suitable for batch jobs. References: Domain : Infrastructure and Application Modernization with Google Cloud Q27 : An issue is reported in the code deployed in production. To diagnose the issue, your developer needs to inject a new logging statement and capture the state of running applications. How can this be done? A) Cloud Logging B) Cloud Monitoring C) Cloud Trace D) Cloud Debugger Correct Answer: D Explanation Option A is Incorrect. Cloud logging helps manage and analyze logs in real-time. Option B is Incorrect. Cloud Monitoring monitors infrastructure and application health, availability, and performance by producing metrics. Option C is Incorrect. Cloud Trace finds production performance bottlenecks by collecting latency data. Option D is Correct. Cloud Debugger investigates code behavior in production. References: Domain : Infrastructure and Application Given article text here with Google Cloud Q28 : Which of the below-listed ways cannot be used to connect to the services and resources hosted in the Google Cloud platform? A. Cloud SDK B. Cloud Shell C. Google Cloud Console D. Google Management Console Correct Answer: D Explanation There are three basic ways to interact and connect with the services and resources hosted in Google Cloud Platform. Google Cloud Console Command Line Interface (includes Cloud SDK and Cloud Shell) Client Libraries "Google Management Console" is an invalid option. Option A is incorrect as Cloud SDK is an excellent way to interact and connect with the services and resources hosted in the Google Cloud Platform. Option B is incorrect as Cloud Shell is an excellent way to interact and connect with the services and resources hosted in the Google Cloud Platform. Option C is incorrect as Google Cloud Console is an excellent way to interact and connect with the services and resources hosted in the Google Cloud Platform. Option D is correct as "Google Management Console" is an invalid option. Reference: Save and categorize content based on your preferences. If you're looking to renew, you can now take a shorter renewal exam. This certification is for those who want to demonstrate their knowledge of cloud computing basics and how Google Cloud products can help organizations achieve their goals. A Cloud Digital Leader can explain the capabilities of Google Cloud core products and services, as well as common business use cases and how cloud solutions support an enterprise. The certification covers topics such as registering, viewing FAQs, and more. For first-time certifications or expired ones, you must take the standard exam. If renewing, you can choose between the shorter renewal exam (45 minutes) or the standard exam (90 minutes), with a 60-day deadline before expiration. Once you select an option, your path is set until you pass or certification expires. The standard exam includes 50-60 multiple-choice questions and lasts 90 minutes. The renewal exam has 20 multiple-choice questions and lasts 45 minutes. Both exams are online-proctored or onsite-proctored and valid for three years. To renew, candidates must have an active certification within the renewal eligibility period.

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