

# ***KillTest***

高品質 より良いサービス



## 練習問題

<https://www.killtest.jp>

1年間無料アップデート

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**Exam :**        **Associate Cloud Engineer**

**Title :**        Google Cloud Certified –  
Associate Cloud Engineer

**Version :**     DEMO

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1. You need to run an important query in BigQuery but expect it to return a lot of records. You want to find out how much it will cost to run the query. You are using on-demand pricing.

What should you do?

- A. Arrange to switch to Flat-Rate pricing for this query, then move back to on-demand.
- B. Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes read. Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.
- C. Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes returned. Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.
- D. Run a select count (\*) to get an idea of how many records your query will look through. Then convert that number of rows to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/estimate-costs>

On-demand pricing Under on-demand pricing, BigQuery charges for queries by using one metric: the number of bytes processed (also referred to as bytes read). You are charged for the number of bytes processed whether the data is stored in BigQuery or in an external data source such as Cloud Storage, Drive, or Cloud Bigtable. On-demand pricing is based solely on usage.

[https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing#on\\_demand\\_pricing](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing#on_demand_pricing)

2. You are building a new version of an application hosted in an App Engine environment. You want to test the new version with 1% of users before you completely switch your application over to the new version.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy a new version of your application in Google Kubernetes Engine instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
- B. Deploy a new version of your application in a Compute Engine instance instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
- C. Deploy a new version as a separate app in App Engine. Then configure App Engine using GCP Console to split traffic between the two apps.
- D. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engine. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

GCP App Engine natively offers traffic splitting functionality between versions. You can use traffic splitting to specify a percentage distribution of traffic across two or more of the versions within a service. Splitting traffic allows you to conduct A/B testing between your versions and provides control over the pace when rolling out features.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/splitting-traffic>

3. 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?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

<https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp-cf9473fef8f0#:~:text=Go%20to%20the%20destination%20project,Voila!>

4. You are analyzing Google Cloud Platform service costs from three separate projects. You want to use this information to create service cost estimates by service type, daily and monthly, for the next six months using standard query syntax.

What should you do?

- A. Export your bill to a Cloud Storage bucket, and then import into Cloud Bigtable for analysis.
- B. Export your bill to a Cloud Storage bucket, and then import into Google Sheets for analysis.
- C. Export your transactions to a local file, and perform analysis with a desktop tool.
- D. Export your bill to a BigQuery dataset, and then write time window-based SQL queries for analysis.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

"...we recommend that you enable Cloud Billing data export to BigQuery at the same time that you create a Cloud Billing account." <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery>  
<https://medium.com/google-cloud/analyzing-google-cloud-billing-data-with-big-query-30bae1c2aae4>

5. You are the team lead of a group of 10 developers. You provided each developer with an individual Google Cloud Project that they can use as their personal sandbox to experiment with different Google Cloud solutions. You want to be notified if any of the developers are spending above \$500 per month on their sandbox environment.

What should you do?

- A. Create a single budget for all projects and configure budget alerts on this budget.
- B. Create a separate billing account per sandbox project and enable BigQuery billing exports. Create a Data Studio dashboard to plot the spending per billing account.
- C. Create a budget per project and configure budget alerts on all of these budgets.
- D. Create a single billing account for all sandbox projects and enable BigQuery billing exports. Create a Data Studio dashboard to plot the spending per project.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Set budgets and budget alerts Overview Avoid surprises on your bill by creating Cloud Billing budgets to monitor all of your Google Cloud charges in one place. A budget enables you to track your actual Google Cloud spend against your planned spend. After you 've set a budget amount, you set budget alert threshold rules that are used to trigger email notifications. Budget alert emails help you stay informed

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about how your spend is tracking against your budget. 2. Set budget scope Set the budget Scope and then click Next. In the Projects field, select one or more projects that you want to apply the budget alert to. To apply the budget alert to all the projects in the Cloud Billing account, choose Select all.

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets#budget-scope>

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets>