Google CDL Certification Test Bank

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Bank 1

1. A team is rushing to launch a new customer portal on Google Cloud. To reduce risk, they want to ensure developers can only change the specific resources needed for their tasks and nothing more. Which principle best fits this requirement?
   A. Least privilege
   B. Agility
   C. Elasticity
   D. Latency

2. A company wants to build and deploy an application quickly while having the cloud provider manage the runtime and scaling so the team can focus primarily on code and data. Which cloud service model best matches this goal?
   A. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
   B. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
   C. Software as a Service (SaaS)
   D. On-premises

3. A retailer needs a managed analytics solution to run large, SQL-style queries for dashboards and business reporting across very large datasets. Which Google Cloud service best matches this use case?
   A. Cloud Storage
   B. Bigtable
   C. BigQuery
   D. A billing account

4. A company wants to store large volumes of raw and lightly processed data so different teams can analyze it later in different ways. Which concept best describes this approach?
   A. Data warehouse
   B. Data pipeline
   C. Data governance
   D. Data lake

5. A healthcare organization must store and process certain records only in specific geographic locations due to legal and contractual requirements. What requirement is this describing?
   A. Data residency
   B. Availability

C. Observability

D. Cost optimization

6. A regulated business needs stronger control over encryption key ownership and use, rather than leaving key control entirely to the cloud provider. Which option best matches that need?

A. Logging

B. Customer-managed encryption keys

C. Autoscaling

D. Application programming interface (A P I)

7. A streaming service has unpredictable spikes during live events and wants capacity to adjust automatically to demand so performance stays stable and costs stay controlled. What capability best matches this need?

A. Scalability

B. Reliability

C. Autoscaling

D. Compliance

8. After a security review, a company realizes most of its cloud risk comes from unclear permissions and overly broad access. What control area should it prioritize first to address "who can do what" on resources?

A. Network security

B. Disaster recovery

C. Cloud deployment model

D. Identity and access management (I A M)

9. A manager claims that moving to a managed cloud service means the provider now handles "all security and compliance" for the company. Which concept best corrects this misunderstanding?

A. Shared responsibility model

B. Business continuity

C. Cloud computing

D. Application modernization

10. An operations team can see outages happening, but they struggle to explain what the system was doing right before failures occurred. They want better insight using signals like logs, metrics, and traces. What capability are they trying to improve?

A. Availability

B. Observability

C. Data privacy
D. Migration

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1. Correct Answer: A. Least privilege
   Explanation: Least privilege means granting only the minimum permissions needed to perform a task for the shortest necessary time. It is tested as a core security principle because overly broad access is a common risk and a frequent exam decision point.

2. Correct Answer: B. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
   Explanation: PaaS is a service model where the provider manages the runtime and scaling while the customer focuses on code and data. It is commonly tested through responsibility-boundary scenarios where speed to deliver is the goal.

3. Correct Answer: C. BigQuery
   Explanation: BigQuery is a fully managed analytics data warehouse designed for analyzing large datasets with SQL-style queries. It is the best match when the workload is reporting and analytics rather than operational, low-latency transactions.

4. Correct Answer: D. Data lake
   Explanation: A data lake stores large amounts of raw or lightly processed data so different teams can analyze it later in different ways. It is tested as the flexible option compared with a curated warehouse designed for consistent reporting.

5. Correct Answer: A. Data residency
   Explanation: Data residency requires data to be stored or processed in specific geographic locations. It is tested as a constraint that drives region-selection decisions and governance controls.

6. Correct Answer: B. Customer-managed encryption keys
   Explanation: Customer-managed encryption keys are encryption keys controlled by the customer rather than fully controlled by the cloud provider. This is tested when scenarios require stronger key control due to compliance or risk requirements.

7. Correct Answer: C. Autoscaling
   Explanation: Autoscaling automatically adjusts capacity up or down based on demand to keep performance stable and costs controlled. It is tested as a practical expression of elasticity in variable-demand scenarios.

8. Correct Answer: D. Identity and access management (I A M)
   Explanation: I A M defines who can access resources and what actions they can take, supporting least privilege and accountability. It is frequently tested as the first-best control area when the problem is over-permissioning.

9. Correct Answer: A. Shared responsibility model
   Explanation: The shared responsibility model explains how duties are divided between the cloud provider and the customer. It is tested because moving to cloud or managed services does not eliminate the customer's responsibility for security and governance choices.

10. Correct Answer: B. Observability
    Explanation: Observability is understanding what a system is doing by examining signals like logs, metrics, and traces. It is tested as the capability that supports faster troubleshooting and more reliable operations.

Bank 2

1. A finance lead wants an early-warning control so the team gets notified when cloud spending is trending beyond expectations for a defined scope. Which item best fits this need?
   A. Billing account
   B. Budget
   C. Cost optimization
   D. Project

2. A team wants maximum control over the operating system and patch timing for a workload they move into the cloud, even though the provider still runs the underlying hardware layer. Which cloud service model best matches this?
   A. Software as a Service (SaaS)
   B. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
   C. Managed service
   D. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

3. A business requires higher resilience so a regional outage does not take down the entire service. Which design approach best matches this goal?
   A. Multi-region
   B. Latency
   C. Cloud Storage
   D. Logging

4. A company wants consistent, curated reporting with stable definitions so leadership dashboards reflect a single source of truth. Which concept best matches this?
   A. Data lake
   B. Bigtable
   C. Data warehouse
   D. Data residency

5. A security review finds data is encrypted, but auditors ask how the organization creates, stores, rotates, and controls the cryptographic keys. What capability are they focused on?
   A. Encryption
   B. Compliance
   C. Customer-managed encryption keys
   D. Key management

6. An organization wants a clean way to separate environments and ownership so resources, access controls, and costs can be organized logically. What construct best supports this?
   A. Cloud deployment model
   B. Project
   C. Observability
   D. Application programming interface (A P I)

7. A team needs a repeatable flow that collects data from sources, transforms it, and delivers it to a destination used for analytics. Which term best describes this end-to-end flow?
   A. Data governance
   B. Data lake
   C. Data pipeline
   D. Data privacy

8. A company is expanding analytics but must limit collection and use of personal data and ensure handling follows rules and consent. What requirement is being emphasized?
   A. Data privacy
   B. Availability
   C. Elasticity
   D. Reliability

9. A business is already in the cloud, but its application release process is slow and hard to maintain. They want to update how the app is built and deployed so it fits modern delivery patterns and improves speed and maintainability. What approach best describes this?
   A. Migration
   B. On-premises
   C. Application modernization
   D. Autoscaling

10. A leader wants a structured way to identify risks, evaluate likelihood and impact, and choose a response such as reducing, transferring, accepting, or avoiding. What discipline is this?
    A. Business continuity
    B. Disaster recovery
    C. Compliance
    D. Risk management

1. Correct Answer: B. Budget
   Explanation: A budget sets an expected spending limit for a defined scope and is often paired with alerts to flag unusual spend early. It is tested as a cost-governance control rather than a general "save money" idea.

2. Correct Answer: D. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
   Explanation: IaaS is the model where the customer manages the operating system and applications while the provider manages the underlying hardware layer. It is tested through "who is responsible for what" boundary decisions.

3. Correct Answer: A. Multi-region
   Explanation: Multi-region designs run across more than one region to improve resilience and availability. The exam commonly tests the tradeoff of higher cost and complexity for reduced outage impact.

4. Correct Answer: C. Data warehouse
   Explanation: A data warehouse is a curated, structured repository designed for analytics and reporting with consistent definitions. It is tested as the "single source of truth" choice compared with flexible raw storage approaches.

5. Correct Answer: D. Key management
   Explanation: Key management covers how cryptographic keys are created, stored, rotated, and controlled. The exam tests that "encrypted" is not enough unless key control is also addressed.

6. Correct Answer: B. Project
   Explanation: A project is a logical container used to organize cloud resources, access controls, and billing. It is commonly tested in governance scenarios to improve scoping, ownership, and separation.

7. Correct Answer: C. Data pipeline
   Explanation: A data pipeline is the end-to-end flow that collects, moves, transforms, and delivers data from sources to destinations. It is tested as a reliability and repeatability concept rather than one-off copying.

8. Correct Answer: A. Data privacy
   Explanation: Data privacy focuses on limiting collection, use, exposure, and retention of personal or sensitive data based on rules and consent. It is tested as a constraint that affects access and data-handling decisions.

9. Correct Answer: C. Application modernization
   Explanation: Application modernization updates how an app is built, deployed, or operated so it fits modern delivery patterns and improves maintainability and speed. The exam contrasts modernization with migration, which may move the same design without improving it.

10. Correct Answer: D. Risk management
    Explanation: Risk management is identifying risks, evaluating likelihood and impact, and choosing responses such as reduce, transfer, accept, or avoid. It is tested as business-driven decision-making, not purely technical tuning.

Bank 3

1. A product team wants to move faster by using cloud capabilities that reduce the time needed to provision infrastructure and ship changes. Which business outcome best describes this goal?
   A. Agility
   B. Compliance
   C. Latency
   D. Data residency

2. An organization wants a complete application delivered and run by a provider, with minimal operational responsibility for the customer. Which cloud service model best matches this?
   A. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
   B. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
   C. Software as a Service (SaaS)
   D. Cloud deployment model

3. A team is deciding between cloud and on-premises solutions. They want on-demand access to compute and storage delivered over the internet with managed operations. What concept best matches this description?
   A. Cloud computing
   B. On-premises
   C. Network security
   D. Access control

4. A system is usable most of the time, but leadership wants to measure and improve the likelihood it is usable when needed, especially during failures. Which quality attribute is being emphasized?
   A. Reliability
   B. Availability
   C. Observability
   D. Elasticity

5. A company is selecting an approach that describes where workloads run and who owns the environment, such as public cloud, private cloud, hybrid, or multi-cloud. What is this describing?
   A. Cloud service model
   B. Cloud deployment model

C. Data governance

D. Application modernization

6. A web application is slow for users far from the region where it runs. The team wants to reduce the delay between a user request and the response. What performance factor are they addressing?
   A. Latency
   B. Scalability
   C. Business continuity
   D. Encryption

7. A security architect argues that network segmentation alone is not enough and that each access request should be verified based on identity and context, with no implicit trust. Which approach is being described?
   A. Shared responsibility model
   B. Zero trust
   C. Least privilege
   D. Compliance

8. A company wants to modernize but chooses to first move workloads from on-premises to the cloud with minimal changes, planning improvements later. What is this approach best described as?
   A. Application modernization
   B. Migration
   C. Data pipeline
   D. Managed service

9. A platform team wants to package an application with its dependencies so it runs consistently across environments and improves deployment portability. What technology best matches this?
   A. Container
   B. Cloud Storage
   C. Data warehouse
   D. BigQuery

10. During an outage investigation, responders have plenty of logs but cannot clearly connect what changed, who approved it, and when it happened. Which area is most directly missing?
    A. Encryption
    B. Data lake

C. Logging

D. Governance and accountability around changes

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1. Correct Answer: A. Agility

   Explanation: Agility is the ability to change direction quickly and ship updates faster by reducing long cycles. The exam frames agility as a key business outcome of cloud adoption compared with slower on-premises change cycles.

2. Correct Answer: C. Software as a Service (SaaS)

   Explanation: SaaS provides a complete application where the provider manages most operational responsibilities. The exam uses it to test recognition of the lowest operational burden among service models.

3. Correct Answer: A. Cloud computing

   Explanation: Cloud computing delivers compute, storage, and services over the internet with on-demand access and managed operations. The exam uses this as a foundational definition tied to business outcomes like speed and scalability.

4. Correct Answer: B. Availability

   Explanation: Availability is the likelihood that a service is usable when needed, often discussed as uptime and resilience. The exam tests availability as a design outcome rather than a single "bigger server" choice.

5. Correct Answer: B. Cloud deployment model

   Explanation: A cloud deployment model describes where workloads run and who owns the environment, such as public, private, hybrid, or multi-cloud. The exam tests choosing a model based on constraints like compliance or existing investments.

6. Correct Answer: A. Latency

   Explanation: Latency is the time delay between a request and a response, often felt as user-perceived slowness. The exam uses latency to steer region placement and network-related decisions.

7. Correct Answer: B. Zero trust

   Explanation: Zero trust assumes no implicit trust and requires verification for each access request based on identity and context. The exam tests it as a principle set rather than a single product or network-only solution.

8. Correct Answer: B. Migration
Explanation: Migration is moving applications, data, or workloads from one environment to another, such as from on-premises to cloud. The exam contrasts migration with modernization, which changes how the app is built or operated.

9. Correct Answer: A. Container
Explanation: A container packages an application with its dependencies so it runs consistently across environments. The exam tests containers as a modernization tool that improves portability and deployment consistency.

10. Correct Answer: D. Governance and accountability around changes
Explanation: Governance defines policies and controls, including accountability, approvals, and traceability for actions and changes. The exam emphasizes that collecting logs alone is not enough without clear ownership and decision rules that explain what changed, who approved it, and when.

Bank 4

1. A security analyst reviews a cloud incident where a user successfully signed in, but they still should not have been able to delete a storage resource. The analyst wants a concept that covers the rules deciding who can do what with which resources, separating identity proof from permission grant. What concept best fits?
   A. Access control
   B. Network security
   C. Logging
   D. Compliance

2. A company wants to make sure cloud charges are owned and paid under the right financial container, separate from the technical grouping of resources. Which item is most directly responsible for payment ownership and linking costs at the top level?
   A. Project
   B. Billing account
   C. Budget
   D. Data governance

3. A team needs to store large files and unstructured objects with strong durability and flexible access patterns, without requiring structured queries. Which Google Cloud option best matches this storage need?
   A. BigQuery
   B. Bigtable
   C. Cloud Storage
   D. Data warehouse

4. A product needs a managed NoSQL database designed for very large scale with low-latency access for operational workloads. Which service best matches this requirement?
   A. Cloud Storage
   B. BigQuery
   C. Data lake
   D. Bigtable

5. A director wants a cost guardrail that sets an expected spending limit for a scope and is commonly paired with alerts to flag unusual spending early. Which control best matches this?
   A. Cost optimization

B. Budget

C. Billing account

D. Project

6. A solution must handle steady growth in users and data over time without unacceptable degradation. The team is thinking about long-term growth planning rather than automatic up-and-down adjustments to demand spikes. Which term best matches this need?

A. Elasticity

B. Availability

C. Scalability

D. Latency

7. After a major disruption, leadership asks for the plan and capability that restores systems and data to resume operations. Which concept best matches this request?

A. Business continuity

B. Risk management

C. Observability

D. Disaster recovery

8. A company is expanding analytics and needs formal rules for how data is classified, accessed, retained, and used, with clear accountability beyond just picking tools. Which concept best matches this?

A. Data governance

B. Data pipeline

C. Data privacy

D. Data residency

9. An operations team collects logs, but incidents still take too long to diagnose because they lack a complete view of system behavior using multiple signals. They want a capability that brings together logs, metrics, and traces to explain what the system is doing. What is this capability called?

A. Reliability

B. Observability

C. Availability

D. Encryption

10. A stakeholder argues that because the company uses cloud services, the provider is now responsible for all security and compliance tasks. Which concept best corrects this misunderstanding?

A. Zero trust

B. Managed service

C. Shared responsibility model

D. Cloud deployment model

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1. Correct Answer: A. Access control

   Explanation: Access control is the set of rules that decides who can do what with which resources. It commonly appears as a decision point separating authentication from authorization and choosing safer defaults.

2. Correct Answer: B. Billing account

   Explanation: A billing account is the container that owns payment responsibility and links costs to the right organization scope. It is tested as the financial ownership layer distinct from technical organization of resources.

3. Correct Answer: C. Cloud Storage

   Explanation: Cloud Storage is object storage designed for files and unstructured data with durable, flexible access patterns. It is commonly contrasted with databases and warehouses that are meant for structured queries or operational data models.

4. Correct Answer: D. Bigtable

   Explanation: Bigtable is a managed NoSQL wide-column database designed for very large scale and low-latency workloads. It is tested as an operational, high-throughput choice rather than a reporting warehouse.

5. Correct Answer: B. Budget

   Explanation: A budget sets an expected spending limit for a defined scope and is often paired with alerts to flag unusual spend early. It is tested as a governance control that helps detect spend issues before billing surprises.

6. Correct Answer: C. Scalability

   Explanation: Scalability is the ability of a system to handle growth in users, data, or workload over time without breaking or degrading unacceptably. It is distinguished from elasticity, which focuses on automatic up and down adjustments to demand.

7. Correct Answer: D. Disaster recovery

   Explanation: Disaster recovery is the plan and capability to restore systems and data after a significant disruption. It is tested as a recovery-focused concept that must match business recovery expectations.

8. Correct Answer: A. Data governance

   Explanation: Data governance defines the policies and controls for how data is created, classified, accessed, retained, and used. It is tested as decision rules and accountability, not just the selection of tools.

9. Correct Answer: B. Observability

   Explanation: Observability is the ability to understand what a system is doing using signals like logs, metrics, and traces. It is tested as the capability that supports faster troubleshooting and clearer incident understanding.

10. Correct Answer: C. Shared responsibility model

    Explanation: The shared responsibility model describes how duties are divided between the cloud provider and the customer. It is tested because using cloud services does not eliminate the customer's responsibility for security and governance decisions.

Bank 5

1. A global company needs to choose where workloads run and who owns the environment, and the options under consideration include public cloud, private cloud, hybrid, and multi-cloud. What concept are they selecting?
   A. Cloud service model
   B. Managed service
   C. Cloud computing
   D. Cloud deployment model

2. A team wants to keep security decisions clear by ensuring permissions are limited to exactly what a person or service needs to do a job, and no more. Which principle best matches this approach?
   A. Least privilege
   B. Elasticity
   C. Observability
   D. Data residency

3. A department wants to reduce operational burden and move faster by selecting offerings where the provider runs and maintains much of the underlying infrastructure and operational tasks. Which concept best matches that choice?
   A. On-premises
   B. Managed service
   C. Application modernization
   D. Data governance

4. A cloud solution is generally correct when it works, but it fails too often and does not recover cleanly from issues. Leadership wants the system to perform correctly and consistently over time, including recovering from failures. Which quality attribute is being emphasized?
   A. Availability
   B. Latency
   C. Reliability
   D. Scalability

5. A security reviewer notices a company is focused almost entirely on firewall rules and segmentation, but access decisions are still too broad because user identities and permissions are poorly controlled. Which control area should be prioritized to address "who can access what and do what"?
   A. Identity and access management (I A M)

B. Data lake

C. Cloud deployment model

D. Cost optimization

6. A business wants to keep critical functions running during and after disruptions, not just restore systems after a disaster. Which concept best matches this broader goal?

A. Disaster recovery

B. Logging

C. Observability

D. Business continuity

7. A company wants to store raw or lightly processed data so many different teams can analyze it later in different ways, without committing to a fixed reporting schema up front. Which concept best matches this approach?

A. Data warehouse

B. Data governance

C. Data lake

D. Data pipeline

8. A cloud security team is asked to ensure the organization meets laws, regulations, and contractual obligations, and to treat these requirements as constraints when choosing designs and controls. What is this requirement category called?

A. Encryption

B. Compliance

C. Agility

D. Autoscaling

9. A service experiences unpredictable demand spikes and needs capacity to adjust automatically up and down to maintain performance while controlling cost. Which capability best matches this requirement?

A. Autoscaling

B. Scalability

C. Migration

D. Risk management

10. A company's legal team requires that sensitive records be stored or processed only in specific geographic locations, and the cloud team must select regions accordingly. What requirement is this?

A. Data privacy

B. Data governance
C. Availability
D. Data residency

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1. Correct Answer: D. Cloud deployment model
   Explanation: A cloud deployment model describes where workloads run and who owns the environment, such as public cloud, private cloud, hybrid, or multi-cloud. It is tested as a choice driven by constraints like compliance needs and existing investments.

2. Correct Answer: A. Least privilege
   Explanation: Least privilege means granting only the minimum permissions needed to perform a task for the shortest necessary time. It is tested as a core security principle because broad permissions are a frequent risk and exam trap.

3. Correct Answer: B. Managed service
   Explanation: A managed service is one where the provider runs and maintains much of the underlying infrastructure and operational tasks. It is tested as a way to improve speed and reliability while still requiring the customer to make responsible configuration and governance decisions.

4. Correct Answer: C. Reliability
   Explanation: Reliability is the ability of a system to perform correctly and consistently over time, including recovering from failures. It is tested as a design and operations outcome rather than a single capacity change.

5. Correct Answer: A. Identity and access management (I A M)
   Explanation: I A M defines who can access resources and what actions they can take, supporting least privilege and accountability. It is frequently tested as the first-best focus when the problem is over-permissioning rather than network paths.

6. Correct Answer: D. Business continuity
   Explanation: Business continuity is the ability to keep critical business functions running during and after disruptions. It is tested as broader than disaster recovery because it emphasizes ongoing operation, not only restoration after failure.

7. Correct Answer: C. Data lake
   Explanation: A data lake stores large volumes of raw or lightly processed data so different teams can analyze it later in different ways. It is tested as the flexible option compared to a curated warehouse designed for consistent reporting.

8. Correct Answer: B. Compliance
    Explanation: Compliance is meeting external and internal requirements such as laws, regulations, and contractual obligations. It is tested as a decision filter that changes design, access control, and data handling choices.

9. Correct Answer: A. Autoscaling
    Explanation: Autoscaling automatically adjusts capacity up or down based on demand to keep performance stable while controlling cost. It is tested as a practical expression of elasticity for variable-demand scenarios.

10. Correct Answer: D. Data residency
    Explanation: Data residency requires data to be stored or processed in specific geographic locations. It is tested as a constraint that drives region-selection and governance decisions.