

Free PDF Quiz 2026 Google Associate-Cloud-Engineer: Perfect Google Associate Cloud Engineer Exam Exam Study Guide

Google Cloud Platform

Certification Details

Google Cloud Certified Associate Cloud Engineer



Prior Certification

Not Required



Exam Validity

2 Years



Exam Fee

\$125 USD



Exam Duration

120 minutes



No. of Questions

50 (Approx)



Passing Marks

70% (Approx)



Recommended Experience

6+ months hands-on experience with Google Cloud



Exam Format

Multiple Choice & Multiple Select



Languages

English, Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and German

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The Google Associate-Cloud-Engineer Exam covers a range of topics, including setting up a cloud solution environment, deploying and implementing cloud solutions, configuring access and security, monitoring and logging cloud operations, and managing cloud resources. It is a comprehensive exam that requires a strong understanding of Google Cloud technologies and their applications.

Google Associate Cloud Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q239-Q244):

NEW QUESTION # 239

You need to manage a Cloud Spanner Instance for best query performance. Your instance in production runs in a single Google Cloud region. You need to improve performance in the shortest amount of time. You want to follow Google best practices for service configuration. What should you do?

- A. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches

45% Use database query statistics to

identify queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage

- B. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65%. Use database query statistics to identify queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage.
- C. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 45% If you exceed this threshold, add nodes to your instance.
- D. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65% If you exceed this threshold, add nodes to your instance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 240

You want to configure 10 Compute Engine instances for availability when maintenance occurs. Your requirements state that these instances should attempt to automatically restart if they crash. Also, the instances should be highly available including during system maintenance. What should you do?

- A. Create an instance template for the instances. Set the 'Automatic Restart' to on. Set the 'On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instance. Add the instance template to an instance group.
- B. Create an instance group for the instances. Set the 'Autohealing' health check to healthy (HTTP).
- C. Create an instance template for the instances. Set 'Automatic Restart' to off. Set 'On-host maintenance' to Terminate VM instances. Add the instance template to an instance group.
- D. Create an instance group for the instance. Verify that the 'Advanced creation options' setting for 'do not retry machine creation' is set to off.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create an instance template for the instances so VMs have same specs.

Set the 'Automatic Restart' to on to VM automatically restarts upon crash.

Set the 'On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instance.

This will take care of VM during maintenance window.

It will migrate VM instance making it highly available Add the instance template to an instance group so instances can be managed.

* onHostMaintenance: Determines the behavior when a maintenance event occurs that might cause your instance to reboot.

* [Default] MIGRATE, which causes Compute Engine to live migrate an instance when there is a maintenance event.

* TERMINATE, which stops an instance instead of migrating it.

* automaticRestart: Determines the behavior when an instance crashes or is stopped by the system

* [Default] true, so Compute Engine restarts an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.

* false, so Compute Engine does not restart an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.

Enabling automatic restart ensures that compute engine instances are automatically restarted when they crash. And Enabling Migrate VM Instance enables live migrates i.e. compute instances are migrated during system maintenance and remain running during the migration.

Automatic Restart If your instance is set to terminate when there is a maintenance event, or if your instance crashes because of an underlying hardware issue, you can set up Compute Engine to automatically restart the instance by setting the automaticRestart field to true. This setting does not apply if the instance is taken offline through a user action, such as calling sudo shutdown, or during a zone outage. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#autorestart> Enabling the Migrate VM Instance option migrates your instance away from an infrastructure maintenance event, and your instance remains running during the migration. Your instance might experience a short period of decreased performance, although generally, most instances should not notice any difference. This is ideal for instances that require constant uptime and can tolerate a short period of decreased performance. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#live_migrate

NEW QUESTION # 241

You have a number of applications that have bursty workloads and are heavily dependent on topics to decouple publishing systems from consuming systems. Your company would like to go serverless to enable developers to focus on writing code without worrying about infrastructure. Your solution architect has already identified Cloud Pub/Sub as a suitable alternative for decoupling systems. You have been asked to identify a suitable GCP Serverless service that is easy to use with Cloud Pub/Sub. You want the ability to scale down to zero when there is no traffic in order to minimize costs. You want to follow Google recommended practices. What should you suggest?

- A. Cloud Run for Anthos
- B. Cloud Run
- C. App Engine Standard
- **D. Cloud Functions.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Functions is Google Cloud's event-driven serverless compute platform that lets you run your code locally or in the cloud without having to provision servers. Cloud Functions scales up or down, so you pay only for compute resources you use. Cloud Functions have excellent integration with Cloud Pub/Sub, lets you scale down to zero and is recommended by Google as the ideal serverless platform to use when dependent on Cloud Pub/Sub. "If you're building a simple API (a small set of functions to be accessed via HTTP or Cloud Pub/Sub), we recommend using Cloud Functions." Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/serverless-options>

NEW QUESTION # 242

You are managing several Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects and need access to all logs for the past 60 days. You want to be able to explore and quickly analyze the log contents. You want to follow Google- recommended practices to obtain the combined logs for all projects. What should you do?

- A. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days.
- B. Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.
- **C. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.**
- D. Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project_id="*"

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project_id=*. is not right.

Log entries are held in Stackdriver Logging for a limited time known as the retention period which is 30 days (default configuration). After that, the entries are deleted. To keep log entries longer, you need to export them outside of Stackdriver Logging by configuring log sinks.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging>

* Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is not right.

While this works, it makes no sense to use Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery when Google provides a feature (export sinks) that does exactly the same thing and works out of the box. Ref:

https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2

* Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days. is not right.

You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination.

Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and Pub/Sub. Ref:

https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2 Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud organization. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks Either way, we now have the data in Cloud Storage, but querying logs information from Cloud Storage is harder than Querying information from BigQuery dataset. For this reason, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

* Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is the right answer.

You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination.

Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and Pub/Sub. Ref:

https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2 Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud organization. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks Either way, we now have the data in a BigQuery Dataset. Querying information from a Big Query dataset is easier and quicker than analyzing contents in Cloud Storage bucket. As our requirement is to Quickly analyze the log contents, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

Also, You can control storage costs and optimize storage usage by setting the default table expiration for newly created tables in a dataset. If you set the property when the dataset is created, any table created in the dataset is deleted after the expiration period. If you set the property after the dataset is created, only new tables are deleted after the expiration period. For example, if you set the default table expiration to 7 days, older data is automatically deleted after 1 week. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-storage>

NEW QUESTION # 243

(Your company uses a multi-cloud strategy that includes Google Cloud. You want to centralize application logs in a third-party software-as-a-service (SaaS) tool from all environments. You need to integrate logs originating from Cloud Logging, and you want to ensure the export occurs with the least amount of delay possible. What should you do?)

- A. Use a Cloud Scheduler cron job to trigger a Cloud Function that queries Cloud Logging and sends the logs to the SaaS tool.
- **B. Create a Cloud Logging sink and configure Pub/Sub as the destination. Configure the SaaS tool to subscribe to the Pub/Sub topic to retrieve the logs.**
- C. Create a Cloud Logging sink and configure BigQuery as the destination. Configure the SaaS tool to query BigQuery to retrieve the logs.
- D. Create a Cloud Logging sink and configure Cloud Storage as the destination. Configure the SaaS tool to read the Cloud Storage bucket to retrieve the logs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In Depth Explanation:

The requirement is to export logs from Cloud Logging to a third-party SaaS tool with the least amount of delay possible. Let's analyze each option:

- A). Cloud Scheduler, Cloud Function, and querying Cloud Logging: This approach introduces a delay based on the Cloud Scheduler's cron job frequency. The Cloud Function would periodically query Cloud Logging, which might not capture the logs in real-time. This does not meet the "least amount of delay possible" requirement.
- B). Cloud Logging sink to Pub/Sub, SaaS tool subscribing to Pub/Sub: Cloud Logging sinks can be configured to export logs in near real-time as they are ingested into Cloud Logging. Pub/Sub is a messaging service designed for asynchronous and near real-time message delivery. By configuring the sink to send logs to a Pub/Sub topic, and having the SaaS tool subscribe to this topic, logs can be delivered to the SaaS tool with minimal delay. This aligns with the requirement for immediate export.
- C). Cloud Logging sink to Cloud Storage, SaaS tool reading Cloud Storage: Exporting logs to Cloud Storage involves a batch-oriented approach. Logs are typically written to files periodically. The SaaS tool would then need to poll or be configured to read these files, introducing a significant delay compared to a streaming approach.
- D). Cloud Logging sink to BigQuery, SaaS tool querying BigQuery: Similar to Cloud Storage, exporting to BigQuery is more suitable for analytical purposes. The SaaS tool would need to periodically query BigQuery, which introduces latency and is not the most efficient way to achieve near real-time log delivery.

Therefore, configuring a Cloud Logging sink to Pub/Sub and having the SaaS tool subscribe to the Pub/Sub topic provides the lowest latency for exporting logs.

Google Cloud Documentation References:

Cloud Logging Sinks Overview: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2 - This document explains how to create and manage Cloud Logging sinks, including the available destinations.

Pub/Sub Overview: <https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/overview> - This highlights Pub/Sub's capabilities for real-time message delivery and its use cases in streaming data.

Exporting Logs with Cloud Logging: <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export> - This provides a comprehensive guide to exporting logs from Cloud Logging to various destinations, emphasizing Pub/Sub for streaming.

NEW QUESTION # 244

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