

Associate-Cloud-Engineer Valid Test Prep - Associate-Cloud-Engineer Instant Discount



DOWNLOAD the newest Pass4sureCert Associate-Cloud-Engineer PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dJe2UBAPr1M-y1MYfWY8JBumh_sJuKji

For the candidates of the exam, you pay much attention to the pass rate. If you can't pass the exam, all efforts you have done will be invalid. The pass rate of us is more than 98.95%, if you choose us, we will assure you that you can pass the exam, and all your efforts will be rewarded. Our service staff will reply all your confusions about the Associate-Cloud-Engineer Exam Braindumps, and they will give you the professional suggestions and advice.

Achieving the Google Associate Cloud Engineer Certification demonstrates your credibility and proficiency in managing and deploying applications on Google Cloud Platform. Google Associate Cloud Engineer Exam certification is recognized globally and can help you stand out in the job market, increase your earning potential, and advance your career in cloud computing.

Exam Topics

The content of the Google Associate Cloud Engineer test includes five extensive topics, each covering a wide range of subtopics and skills that the applicants must develop mastery in. The detailed exam blueprint can be viewed on the official webpage. The highlights of the domains that constitute the certification exam syllabus are outlined below:

Topic 1. Setting Up the Cloud Solution Environment

Within this subject area, the candidates are required to demonstrate their proficiency in setting up Cloud accounts & projects. They should also be capable of managing billing configuration. Besides that, the examinees will be evaluated based on their capacity to install and configure the command-line interface (CLI), particularly Cloud SDK (for instance, setting the default project).

The Google Associate Cloud Engineer Exam certification exam consists of multiple-choice questions, and candidates have two hours to complete the exam. The questions are designed to test the candidate's knowledge and practical skills in cloud computing. Associate-Cloud-Engineer Exam is available in multiple languages and can be taken online or at a testing center. Upon passing the exam, candidates receive a certificate that validates their skills and knowledge in GCP solutions. The Google Associate-Cloud-Engineer Certification Exam is an excellent opportunity for cloud professionals to enhance their skills and advance their career prospects in the field of cloud computing.

>> Associate-Cloud-Engineer Valid Test Prep <<

Google Associate-Cloud-Engineer PDF Questions Exam Preparation and Study Guide

We have put substantial amount of money and effort into upgrading the quality of our Associate-Cloud-Engineer preparation materials, into our own Associate-Cloud-Engineer sales force and into our after sale services. This is built on our in-depth knowledge of our customers, what they want and what they need. It is based on our brand, if you read the website carefully, you will get a strong impression of our brand and what we stand for. There are so many advantages of our Associate-Cloud-Engineer Actual

Exam, and you are welcome to have a try!

Google Associate Cloud Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q103-Q108):

NEW QUESTION # 103

You are setting up a Windows VM on Compute Engine and want to make sure you can log in to the VM via RDP. What should you do?

- A. After the VM has been created, use your Google Account credentials to log in into the VM.
- **B. After the VM has been created, download the JSON private key for the default Compute Engine service account. Use the credentials in the JSON file to log in to the VM.**
- C. After the VM has been created, use `gcloud compute reset-windows-password` to retrieve the login credentials for the VM.
- D. When creating the VM, add metadata to the instance using 'windows-password' as the key and a password as the value.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 104

Your team has developed a stateless application which requires it to be run directly on virtual machines. The application is expected to receive a fluctuating amount of traffic and needs to scale automatically. You need to deploy the application. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application on a Kubernetes Engine cluster and configure node pool autoscaling.
- B. Deploy the application on Cloud Run and configure autoscaling.
- C. Deploy the application on Cloud Functions and configure the maximum number instances.
- **D. Deploy the application on a managed instance group and configure autoscaling.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A managed instance group (MIG) is a group of identical virtual machines (VMs) that you can manage as a single entity. You can use a MIG to deploy and maintain a stateless application that runs directly on VMs. A MIG can automatically scale the number of VMs based on the load or a schedule. A MIG can also automatically heal the VMs if they become unhealthy or unavailable. A MIG is suitable for applications that need to run on VMs rather than containers or serverless platforms.

B is incorrect because Kubernetes Engine is a managed service for running containerized applications on a cluster of nodes. It is not necessary to use Kubernetes Engine if the application does not use containers and can run directly on VMs.

C is incorrect because Cloud Functions is a serverless platform for running event-driven code in response to triggers. It is not suitable for applications that need to run continuously and handle HTTP requests.

D is incorrect because Cloud Run is a serverless platform for running stateless containerized applications. It is not suitable for applications that do not use containers and can run directly on VMs.

:

Managed instance groups documentation

Choosing a compute option for Google Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 105

You are building an archival solution for your data warehouse and have selected Cloud Storage to archive your data. Your users need to be able to access this archived data once a quarter for some regulatory requirements. You want to select a cost-efficient option. Which storage option should you use?

- A. Cold Storage
- B. Multi-Regional Storage
- C. Regional Storage
- **D. Nearline Storage**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nearline, Coldline, and Archive offer ultra low-cost, highly-durable, highly available archival storage. For data accessed less than once a year, Archive is a cost-effective storage option for long-term preservation of data.

Coldline is also ideal for cold storage-data your business expects to touch less than once a quarter. For warmer storage, choose

Nearline: data you expect to access less than once a month, but possibly multiple times throughout the year. All storage classes are available across all GCP regions and provide unparalleled sub-second access speeds with a consistent API.

NEW QUESTION # 106

You are running an application on multiple virtual machines within a managed instance group and have autoscaling enabled. The autoscaling policy is configured so that additional instances are added to the group if the CPU utilization of instances goes above 80%. VMs are added until the instance group reaches its maximum limit of five VMs or until CPU utilization of instances lowers to 80%. The initial delay for HTTP health checks against the instances is set to 30 seconds. The virtual machine instances take around three minutes to become available for users. You observe that when the instance group autoscales, it adds more instances than necessary to support the levels of end-user traffic. You want to properly maintain instance group sizes when autoscaling. What should you do?

- A. Use a TCP health check instead of an HTTP health check.
- B. Set the maximum number of instances to 1.
- C. Increase the initial delay of the HTTP health check to 200 seconds.
- D. Decrease the maximum number of instances to 3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The reason is that when you do health check, you want the VM to be working. Do the first check after initial setup time of 3 mins = 180 s < 200 s is reasonable.

The reason why our autoscaling is adding more instances than needed is that it checks 30 seconds after launching the instance and at this point, the instance isn't up and isn't ready to serve traffic. So our autoscaling policy starts another instance again checks this after 30 seconds and the cycle repeats until it gets to the maximum instances or the instances launched earlier are healthy and start processing traffic which happens after 180 seconds (3 minutes). This can be easily rectified by adjusting the initial delay to be higher than the time it takes for the instance to become available for processing traffic. So setting this to 200 ensures that it waits until the instance is up (around 180-second mark) and then starts forwarding traffic to this instance. Even after a cool out period, if the CPU utilization is still high, the autoscaler can again scale up but this scale-up is genuine and is based on the actual load.

Initial Delay Seconds This setting delays autohealing from potentially prematurely recreating the instance if the instance is in the process of starting up. The initial delay timer starts when the currentAction of the instance is VERIFYING. Ref:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs>

NEW QUESTION # 107

Your company has a 3-tier solution running on Compute Engine. The configuration of the current infrastructure is shown below.

□ Each tier has a service account that is associated with all instances within it. You need to enable communication on TCP port 8080 between tiers as follows:

* Instances in tier #1 must communicate with tier #2.

* Instances in tier #2 must communicate with tier #3.

What should you do?

- A. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: * Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account * Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account * Protocols: allow TCP:8080. 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: * Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account * Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account * Protocols: allow TCP: 8080
- B. 1. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings: * Targets: all instances * Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24) * Protocols: allow TCP: 8080. 2. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings: * Targets: all instances * Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24) * Protocols: allow TCP: 8080
- C. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: * Targets: all instances * Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24) * Protocols: allow all. 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: * Targets: all instances * Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24) * Protocols: allow all
- D. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: * Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account * Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account * Protocols: allow all. 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: * Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account * Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account * Protocols: allow all

Answer: A

Explanation:

What's more, part of that Pass4sureCert Associate-Cloud-Engineer dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?>

id=1dJe2UBAPr1M-y1MYfWY8JBumh_sJuKji