

Associate-Google-Workspace-Administrator合格記:
Associate Google Workspace Administrator大歓迎問題集
Associate-Google-Workspace-Administrator日本語学習
内容



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Google Associate-Google-Workspace-Administrator 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	Managing Objects: This section of the exam measures the skills of Google Workspace Administrators and covers the management of user accounts, shared drives, calendars, and groups within an organization. It assesses the ability to handle account lifecycles through provisioning and deprovisioning processes, transferring ownership, managing roles, and applying security measures when access needs to be revoked. Candidates must understand how to configure Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) for synchronizing user data, perform audits, and interpret logs. Additionally, it tests knowledge of managing Google Drive permissions, lifecycle management of shared drives, and implementing security best practices. The section also focuses on configuring and troubleshooting Google Calendar and Groups for Business, ensuring proper access control, resource management, and the automation of group-related tasks using APIs and Apps Script.

トピック 2	• Configuring Services: This section of the exam evaluates the expertise of IT Systems Engineers and emphasizes configuring Google Workspace services according to corporate policies. It involves assigning permissions, setting up organizational units (OUs), managing application and security settings, and delegating Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles. The section also covers creating data compliance rules, applying Drive labels for data organization, and setting up feature releases such as Rapid or Scheduled Release. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge of security configurations for Google Cloud Marketplace applications and implement content compliance and security integration protocols. Furthermore, it includes configuring Gmail settings such as routing, spam control, email delegation, and archiving to ensure communication security and policy alignment across the organization.
トピック 3	• Data Access and Authentication: This section of the exam evaluates the capabilities of Security Administrators and focuses on configuring policies that secure organizational data across devices and applications. It includes setting up Chrome and Windows device management, implementing context-aware access, and enabling endpoint verification. The section assesses the ability to configure Gmail Data Loss Prevention (DLP) and Access Control Lists (ACLs) to prevent data leaks and enforce governance policies. Candidates must demonstrate an understanding of configuring secure collaboration settings on Drive, managing client-side encryption, and restricting external sharing. It also covers managing third-party applications by controlling permissions, approving Marketplace add-ons, and deploying apps securely within organizational units. Lastly, this section measures the ability to configure user authentication methods, such as two-step verification, SSO integration, and session controls, ensuring alignment with corporate security standards and compliance requirements.
トピック 4	• Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Specialists and focuses on identifying, diagnosing, and resolving issues within Google Workspace services. It tests the ability to troubleshoot mail delivery problems, interpret message headers, analyze audit logs, and determine root causes of communication failures. Candidates are expected to collect relevant logs and documentation for support escalation and identify known issues. The section also evaluates knowledge in detecting and mitigating basic email attacks such as phishing, spam, or spoofing, using Gmail security settings and compliance tools. Additionally, it assesses troubleshooting skills for Google Workspace access, performance, and authentication issues across different devices and applications, including Google Meet and Jamboard, while maintaining service continuity and network reliability.
トピック 5	• Supporting Business Initiatives: This section of the exam measures the skills of Enterprise Data Managers and covers the use of Google Workspace tools to support legal, reporting, and data management initiatives. It assesses the ability to configure Google Vault for retention rules, legal holds, and audits, ensuring compliance with legal and organizational data policies. The section also involves generating and interpreting user adoption and usage reports, analyzing alerts, monitoring service outages, and using BigQuery to derive actionable insights from activity logs. Furthermore, candidates are evaluated on their proficiency in supporting data import and export tasks, including onboarding and offboarding processes, migrating Gmail data, and exporting Google Workspace content to other platforms.

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Google Associate Google Workspace Administrator 認定 Associate-Google-Workspace-Administrator 試験問題 (Q20-Q25):

質問 # 20

Your company has just started using Search Ads 360. You need to limit access to Additional Google services for your entire organization by using the Admin console. Only the marketing team and a specific group of users from the web design team should have access. What should you do?

- A. Enable Search Ads 360 for the marketing organizational unit (OU). Create a sub-OU under the marketing OU. and move the web design team users who need access into this sub-OU.
- **B. Enable Search Ads 360 for the marketing organizational unit (OU). Create a new group in the Admin console that includes the web design team users who need access. Enable Search Ads 360 for that group.**
- C. Enable Search Ads 360 for both the marketing and web design team organizational units (OUs). Create a group to explicitly deny access to Search Ads 360. Assign the group to the web design users who should not have access.
- D. Enable Search Ads 360 at the top level of your organizational structure.

正解: B

解説:

To limit access to Search Ads 360 to only the marketing team and a specific group of users from the web design team, the most effective and Google-recommended approach is to enable the service for the marketing organizational unit (OU) and then create a separate group containing the specific web design users who need access, enabling the service for that group as well. This allows for granular control and avoids granting access to the entire web design OU.

Here's why option D is the correct solution and why the others are less ideal:

D . Enable Search Ads 360 for the marketing organizational unit (OU). Create a new group in the Admin console that includes the web design team users who need access. Enable Search Ads 360 for that group.

This approach leverages both organizational units and groups for access control. By enabling Search Ads 360 for the marketing OU, you grant access to all users within that department. Then, by creating a separate group containing the specific web design users who require access and enabling Search Ads 360 for that group, you provide them with the necessary permissions without granting access to the entire web design OU. This method allows for targeted access based on both departmental affiliation and specific user needs, aligning with the principle of least privilege.

Associate Google Workspace Administrator topics guides or documents reference: The Google Workspace Admin Help documentation on "Turn services on or off for users" explains how to control access to Google services at both the organizational unit and group levels. It highlights the flexibility of using a combination of OUs and groups to achieve granular access control. Enabling a service for an OU applies it to all members of that OU, while enabling it for a group applies it only to the members of that specific group, regardless of their OU.

A . Enable Search Ads 360 for both the marketing and web design team organizational units (OUs). Create a group to explicitly deny access to Search Ads 360. Assign the group to the web design users who should not have access.

While you can deny service access using groups, it's generally more straightforward and less prone to errors to explicitly grant access only to those who need it. Enabling the service for the entire web design OU and then trying to revoke access for some users within it adds unnecessary complexity and potential for misconfiguration. Deny rules can also sometimes interact in unexpected ways with allow rules.

Associate Google Workspace Administrator topics guides or documents reference: While the Admin console allows for denying service access through groups, the documentation often emphasizes granting access to specific OUs or groups that require it as a more manageable and transparent approach.

B . Enable Search Ads 360 at the top level of your organizational structure.

Enabling Search Ads 360 at the top level would grant access to the service to every user in your organization. This directly contradicts the requirement to limit access to only the marketing team and a specific group within the web design team. This option provides the least control and violates the principle of least privilege.

Associate Google Workspace Administrator topics guides or documents reference: Google's best practices for service control emphasize granting access only to those who need it, typically by applying settings at the OU or group level, not organization-wide unless the service is intended for everyone.

C . Enable Search Ads 360 for the marketing organizational unit (OU). Create a sub-OU under the marketing OU. and move the web design team users who need access into this sub-OU.

Creating a sub-OU under the marketing OU for users from the web design team who need access is a less logical organizational structure. It mixes users from different departments within the same branch of the OU hierarchy, which can complicate future policy management and reporting. It's generally better to keep users within their respective departmental OUs and use groups for cross-departmental service access.

Associate Google Workspace Administrator topics guides or documents reference: Google's guidance on OU structure recommends organizing users based on their functional role or department within the organization for logical policy management and reporting. Creating sub-OUs based on service access needs rather than organizational structure is not a typical recommendation. Therefore, the most appropriate and manageable solution is to enable Search Ads 360 for the marketing OU and create a separate group containing the specific web design users who need access, then enable the service for that group as well.

質問 # 21

Your company has just started using Search Ads 360. You need to limit access to Additional Google services for your entire organization by using the Admin console. Only the marketing team and a specific group of users from the web design team should have access. What should you do?

- A. Enable Search Ads 360 for the marketing organizational unit (OU). Create a new group in the Admin console that includes the web design team users who need access. Enable Search Ads 360 for that group.
- B. Enable Search Ads 360 for the marketing organizational unit (OU). Create a sub-OU under the marketing OU. and move the web design team users who need access into this sub-OU.
- C. Enable Search Ads 360 for both the marketing and web design team organizational units (OUs). Create a group to explicitly deny access to Search Ads 360. Assign the group to the web design users who should not have access.
- D. Enable Search Ads 360 at the top level of your organizational structure.

正解: A

解説:

To limit access to Search Ads 360 to only the marketing team and a specific group of users from the web design team, the most effective and Google-recommended approach is to enable the service for the marketing organizational unit (OU) and then create a separate group containing the specific web design users who need access, enabling the service for that group as well. This allows for granular control and avoids granting access to the entire web design OU.

質問 # 22

Your organization requires enhanced privacy and security when sending messages to banks and other financial institutions. Your organization uses Gmail, but the banks use various other email providers. You need to maximize privacy and limit access to messages sent and received between your organization and the banks. What should you do?

- A. Configure Sender Policy Framework (SPF) and DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) authentication for your email domains.
- B. Enable Protect against unauthenticated emails in Gmail Safety.
- C. Set up Transport Layer Security (TLS) compliance for inbound and outbound messages with a list of the banks' email domains. Validate the TLS connections.
- D. Enable confidential mode for Gmail. Instruct employees to use confidential mode when sending messages to the banks.

正解: C

解説:

Transport Layer Security (TLS) ensures that emails are encrypted in transit between your organization and the banks, thereby enhancing privacy and security. By setting up TLS compliance and validating TLS connections for the banks' email domains, you ensure that the communication is secure and protected from interception, even if the banks use various email providers. This approach provides the highest level of privacy for sensitive financial communications.

質問 # 23

Your company handles sensitive client data and needs to maintain a high level of security to comply with strict industry regulations. You need to allow your company's security team to investigate potential security breaches by using the security investigation tool in the Google Admin console. What should you do?

- A. Assign the User Management Admin role to the security team.
- B. Assign the super admin role to the security team.
- C. Create an activity rule that triggers email notifications to the security team whenever a high-risk security event occurs.
- D. Create an administrator role with Security Center access. Assign the role to the security team.

正解: D

解説:

To allow the security team to investigate potential security breaches using the security investigation tool, you should create a custom

administrator role with Security Center access. This role will provide the security team with the necessary permissions to access and use the security investigation tool without granting them unnecessary permissions, such as those associated with User Management or Super Admin roles. This approach ensures both security and compliance with industry regulations.

質問 # 24

Your organization has detected a significant rise in unauthorized access to applications from personal devices. This poses a critical security risk and could lead to data loss. To mitigate this risk, you must immediately restrict user access to these applications. What should you do?

- A. Configure apps data access to Limited to only allow access to unrestricted services.
- B. Enable data loss prevention rules.
- C. Limit apps access to company-issued devices by using context-aware access.
- D. Enable multi-factor authentication for application access.

正解: C

解説:

The problem states a "significant rise in unauthorized access to applications from personal devices," posing a "critical security risk" and potential "data loss." The immediate goal is to "immediately restrict user access to these applications" from personal devices. Context-Aware Access (CAA) is specifically designed to control access to Google Workspace applications based on the "context" of the user and their device. This includes whether the device is managed (company-issued) or unmanaged (personal), its security posture, IP address, and location. By configuring CAA policies, you can enforce that users can only access specific applications if they are using a company-issued device.

Here's why the other options are less effective or not the primary solution for this immediate restriction:

B . Enable multi-factor authentication for application access. MFA is a crucial security layer, but it authenticates the user, not the device. A disgruntled employee could still use their personal device with MFA enabled to download data if no device-based restriction is in place. It prevents unauthorized users but not authorized users on unauthorized devices.

C . Enable data loss prevention rules. DLP rules are excellent for preventing sensitive data from leaving the organization (e.g., by blocking sharing of files containing credit card numbers). However, they don't restrict access to applications based on the device type. An employee could still access and potentially download non-DLP-sensitive data from a personal device if only DLP is enabled. The immediate risk is access from personal devices, not just content-based data loss.

D . Configure apps data access to Limited to only allow access to unrestricted services. This option typically refers to allowing specific APIs or services to be accessed by third-party apps, or perhaps limiting access within a highly restricted environment. It's not a direct control mechanism for user access from personal vs. company-issued devices to core Google Workspace applications. Reference from Google Workspace Administrator:

Protect your business with Context-Aware Access: This is the primary documentation for Context-Aware Access, explicitly mentioning its use case for "Allow access to apps only from company-issued devices." Reference:

About Context-Aware Access: Provides an overview of how CAA works and its capabilities, including controlling access based on device security status (e.g., managed vs. unmanaged).

質問 # 25

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