

ChromeOS-Administrator Testantworten, ChromeOS-Administrator Testfragen



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser It-Prüfung ChromeOS-Administrator Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1C9S0AOREE8ueediabj1qvwgba4IFgdPA>

Sie können im Internet teilweise die Fragenkataloge zur Google ChromeOS-Administrator Zertifizierungsprüfung von It-Prüfung kostenlos herunterladen. Dann würden Sie sich ganz gelassen auf Ihre Prüfung vorbereiten. Wählen Sie die zielgerichteten Schulungsunterlagen, können Sie ganz leicht die Google ChromeOS-Administrator Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen.

Google ChromeOS-Administrator Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	Identity Management: The primary focus of the topic identity management is on identity features.
Thema 2	Understand ChromeOS security processes: It focuses on deploying certificates and uChromeOS policies.
Thema 3	Perform actions from the Admin console: This topic delves into troubleshooting customer concerns, setting up a trial, pushing applications, and performing device actions from the Admin console.
Thema 4	Configure ChromeOS policies: This topic discusses understanding and configuring ChromeOS policies.
Thema 5	Understand ChromeOS tenets: It discusses ChromeOS best practices and customers on chromeOS tenets.

>> ChromeOS-Administrator Testantworten <<

ChromeOS-Administrator Prüfungsguide: Professional ChromeOS Administrator Exam & ChromeOS-Administrator echter Test & ChromeOS-Administrator sicherlich-zu-bestehen

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Google Professional ChromeOS Administrator Exam ChromeOS-Administrator Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q108-Q113):

108. Frage

At a specific location in your organization, users cannot log in to their ChromeOS devices. The ChromeOS Administrator has also noticed that devices have not synced in the past 24 hours. You have updated policies in the Admin console for your fleet of ChromeOS devices, but the devices are not getting the updated policies. What is a probable change in the environment that can cause these issues?

- A. Your network administrator has blocked all network traffic to Google services
- B. A different location enrolled a large number of new devices
- C. Your organization's licenses have recently expired
- D. Your root Certificate Authority expired

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Blocking all network traffic to Google services would prevent ChromeOS devices from communicating with Google servers. This would lead to several issues:

- * Login failures: ChromeOS devices require access to Google services for user authentication and login.
- * Sync failures: ChromeOS relies on Google services to sync user data, settings, and policies.
- * Policy updates not received: ChromeOS devices fetch policy updates from Google servers, so blocking access would prevent them from getting updates.

Why other options are less likely:

- * A. New devices enrolled: While enrolling new devices might cause some temporary network congestion, it wouldn't typically block all communication with Google services.
- * C. Root CA expiration: This would affect secure connections to websites, but not necessarily prevent all communication with Google services.
- * D. Expired licenses: Expired licenses would restrict access to some features but wouldn't prevent basic login and sync functionality.

109. Frage

An organization has created organization units within the Google Admin console for additional management structure. What is the most effective way to manage each OU while not affecting the top-level OU policy?

- A. Delete sublevel OUs and only work from the top level OU
- B. Disable auto updates
- C. Force inheritance from top level OU to all OUs
- D. Override the inheritance for a given policy

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Overriding inheritance allows you to apply specific policies to individual OUs without affecting the policies of the parent OU or other sibling OUs. This gives you granular control over different groups of users or devices.

Other options are incorrect because:

- * A: Deleting sub-level OUs would remove the management structure and negate the purpose of having OUs.
- * B: Disabling auto-updates would prevent devices from receiving important security and feature updates.
- * D: Forcing inheritance would apply the top-level OU policy to all sub-OUs, preventing customization.

References:

* <https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/187202>

110. Frage

A ChromeOS Administrator has deployed ChromeOS devices in their organization. How can the company evaluate the compatibility with future updates following Google's best practices while still gaining access to new features when they launch?

- A. Enable "Auto Updates" on all devices on the 'Stable channel', but let the employees in the IT department run their devices on the "Beta channel" so they have time to evaluate and adapt the environment to each update before it reaches Stable
- B. Disable "Auto Updates" on all devices and let the admin test the newest release on the "Stable channel" on their own device before rolling it out organization-wide
- C. Set 5% of the organization across several departments on the "Beta channel", and configure the rest of the fleet to receive auto updates on the "Stable channel"
- D. Set the entire fleet to update in accordance with the "Long-term Support (LTS) channel"

Antwort: A

Begründung:

This approach balances access to new features with controlled testing. Here's how it works:

* Stable Channel: Most devices receive automatic updates on the Stable channel, ensuring security and stability for the majority of users.

* Beta Channel: IT staff use the Beta channel to access updates earlier, allowing them to identify and address potential issues before they affect the entire organization.

* Evaluation and Adaptation: IT staff can test compatibility, adjust configurations, and prepare for broader deployment based on their experience with the Beta channel.

Option B is incorrect because disabling auto-updates compromises security and delays access to new features.

Option C is incorrect because while a small beta group is useful, it might not be enough to cover all potential issues.

Option D is incorrect because the LTS channel focuses on stability, not early access to new features.

111. Frage

As a ChromeOS Administrator, you are tasked with blocking incognito mode in the ChromeOS Browser.

How would you prevent users from using incognito mode?

- A. In "Enrollment Settings" disable vendored access and incognito mode (or content protection)
- B. Go to "User & Browser Settings" to restrict sign-in to pattern and "Disallow incognito mode"
- C. From "Device Settings" change Kiosk settings to "Disallow incognito mode"
- **D. Navigate to "Users & Browser Security Settings" and set the "Disallow incognito mode" policy**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

* Access the Google Admin Console: Sign in to the Admin console using your ChromeOS administrator credentials.

* Locate User Settings: Navigate to "Device Management" > "Chrome Management" > "User & browser settings".

* Find Incognito Mode Policy: Within the settings, search for "Incognito mode".

* Disable Incognito Mode: Select the option to "Disallow incognito mode".

* Save Changes: Click "Save" to apply the policy to the designated users or organizational units.

112. Frage

You are setting up a proof of concept using an email-verified trial environment rather than a domain-verified one. After trying to integrate with their existing third-party Identity Provider (IdP) to provision their user accounts, you encounter an error. What would be the most likely reason for this?

- A. You need to purchase Google Workspace licenses to be able to integrate with third-party IdPs
- **B. You need to verify a domain in order to integrate with third-party IdPs**
- C. Email-verified domain environments only allow for a single managed user per domain
- D. You are only able to manage devices in an email-verified domain, not users

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Email-verified environments lack the full capabilities of domain-verified environments, particularly when integrating with third-party Identity Providers (IdPs). To integrate with an external IdP like Okta or Azure AD, you must first verify the domain to ensure secure and authenticated access.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from the Google Workspace SSO Configuration Guide, which specifies that domain verification is a prerequisite for setting up SSO and integrating with third-party IdPs.

"Domain verification is required before you can integrate third-party Identity Providers (IdPs) for SSO within the Admin console."

Without domain verification, the system does not have the necessary trust and authentication measures in place to delegate login processes to external providers.

Objectives:

* Integrate ChromeOS with third-party SSO solutions.

* Ensure domain verification before setting up SSO.

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ChromeOS-Administrator Testfagen: <https://www.it-pruefung.com/ChromeOS-Administrator.html>

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