

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Google Cloud

Associate Cloud Engineer

SHARED BY [u/stellarotter1979](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
SHARED	October 15, 2026
EXAM	Google Cloud Associate Cloud Engineer

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10 practice questions for the Google Cloud Associate Cloud Engineer exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which type of VPC network creates one subnet in every region automatically with predefined IP ranges?
 - A A custom-mode VPC network
 - B A Shared VPC host project
 - C An auto-mode VPC network
 - D A legacy network

Answer: C

Auto-mode networks create a subnet in each region with predefined ranges, which is how the default network behaves. A custom-mode VPC starts with no subnets, and you create them yourself. A Shared VPC is a host and service project relationship rather than a network type, and legacy networks are deprecated.

2. Running gcloud container clusters get-credentials writes the cluster endpoint and credentials into the kubeconfig so that kubectl can reach the cluster.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

get-credentials fetches the cluster endpoint and credentials and stores them in the kubeconfig, which kubectl then uses. The tempting misconception is that kubectl can reach a cluster with no local configuration. The command needs the cluster name and its location.

3. Which load balancer should a global HTTP application use to send users to the nearest healthy backend across regions?
 - A Regional internal passthrough Network Load Balancer
 - B Global external Application Load Balancer
 - C A zonal instance group behind a manually managed DNS A record
 - D Cloud CDN with no backend service

Answer: B

The global external Application Load Balancer uses one anycast IP and routes HTTP(S) traffic to the closest healthy backend across regions. A regional internal passthrough balancer serves traffic inside a VPC and is not global. A DNS record pointed at one zonal group does not fail over on health, and Cloud CDN needs a backend to serve.

4. To give a Cloud Run service a public URL that anyone can call, deploy it with the flag --allow-_____.

Answer: unauthenticated

The flag grants the allUsers principal the Cloud Run Invoker role, so unauthenticated requests reach the service. Without the flag the service stays private, and callers must present an identity. Using the word public instead of unauthenticated is a common mistake.

5. Which two options reduce the cost of a fault-tolerant batch workload on Compute Engine? (Choose two.)

- A Spot VMs for workers that can tolerate preemption
- B Premium GPUs on every worker regardless of need
- C Committed use discounts sized to a steady baseline of usage
- D Keeping every worker at the largest available machine type
- E Attaching an external IP address to every worker

Answer: A, C

Spot VMs offer large discounts for work that can survive preemption, and committed use discounts lower the price of a steady baseline you commit to. Premium GPUs and the largest machine types raise cost without any requirement for them. External IP addresses are billed and do not reduce compute charges.

6. Production VMs must receive OS patches on a schedule without anyone opening SSH sessions. Which service handles this?

- A VM Manager patch management
- B Cloud Build triggers
- C Cloud Scheduler job that restarts the VMs
- D A firewall rule update

Answer: A

VM Manager patch management schedules OS updates across a fleet of VMs without manual SSH sessions. Cloud Build builds artifacts from source and is not a patching service. Restarting VMs on a timer does not apply patches, and firewall rules control traffic.

7. An audit requirement says logs must be kept for seven years at the lowest storage cost. Which configuration fits?
- A A Dataproc cluster that runs continuously to hold the logs
 - B A BigQuery table partitioned by date
 - C A log sink to a Cloud Storage bucket in a cold storage class with a retention policy
 - D A Pub/Sub topic with no subscriptions

Answer: C

A sink to a Cloud Storage bucket in a cold class with a retention policy stores long-term logs cheaply and enforces how long they stay. A continuously running Dataproc cluster is expensive compute rather than log storage. A partitioned BigQuery table works for analysis but usually costs more for cold retention, and Pub/Sub does not keep messages for years.

8. An API such as the Compute Engine API must be enabled on a project before its resources can be created there, and gcloud services enable is one way to do it.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

gcloud services enable turns on an API for the current project. Some APIs are enabled by default, but others must be turned on explicitly before their resources can be created. The misconception is that every API is always on in every new project.

9. Which principle should guide how a team is granted IAM roles?
- A Grant a predefined role at the smallest scope that does the job
 - B Grant Owner at the organization level to avoid access tickets
 - C Share one administrator account across the team
 - D Grant Editor on every project for flexibility

Answer: A

Least privilege means granting predefined roles at the narrowest useful scope, such as one bucket or one project. Owner at the organization level gives far more power than a single job needs. Shared accounts remove accountability, and Editor on every project is broader than necessary.

10. A security team wants to allow only certain IP ranges to reach a public HTTPS load balancer. Which product fits?

- A Cloud Storage lifecycle policy
- B Cloud Scheduler job
- C Cloud Armor security policy
- D Cloud Build trigger

Answer: C

Cloud Armor security policies can allow or deny traffic by IP range and filter requests at the edge of Google's network. A lifecycle policy manages object storage. Cloud Scheduler and Cloud Build run jobs and builds rather than filtering traffic.