

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Google Cloud

Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

EXAM Google Cloud Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer

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

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1. A security team wants to stop service account key creation across every project in one folder. Which mechanism enforces this centrally?
 - A A Terraform variable that each team sets in its own repository
 - B An organization policy with the constraint `iam.disableServiceAccountKeyCreation`, set on the folder
 - C A Cloud Monitoring alert that fires when a key is created
 - D A Cloud Storage bucket policy that blocks key files

Answer: B

The `iam.disableServiceAccountKeyCreation` constraint, set on the folder, prevents key creation in every project beneath it, and teams cannot override it locally. A Monitoring alert only reports a key after it exists. Terraform variables depend on each team using the code, and bucket policies do not control service account keys.

2. Organization Policy rules, such as `iam.disableServiceAccountKeyCreation`, are called _____ and restrict how resources may be configured.

Answer: constraints

Each organization policy is a constraint with a name and a value that you set on the organization, a folder or a project. Constraints are inherited unless a child overrides them where permitted. Roles and bindings are IAM concepts that grant permissions, which is a different mechanism.

3. A `cloudbuild.yaml` file has four steps, and two of them do not depend on each other. How can those two run in parallel?
 - A Give each step a `waitFor` field that names only the steps it actually depends on
 - B Set `machineType` to `E2_HIGHCPU_32` in the build options
 - C Put each step in its own separate `cloudbuild.yaml` file
 - D Set a timeout of zero on every step so that each one starts immediately without waiting for the others

Answer: A

Steps run in sequence by default, and a `waitFor` list that names only real dependencies lets independent steps start together. Choosing a larger machine type speeds up each step but does not change their order. Splitting the steps into separate files does not run them in parallel.

4. Running terraform apply always skips the plan step, so a reviewer cannot see the planned changes first.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Running terraform apply computes a plan first and shows it for confirmation, unless the run is saved from a reviewed plan file. Reviewers can inspect the plan output before approving. Skipping the plan is not the default behavior.

5. Which two statements about alerting in Cloud Monitoring are correct? (Choose two.)

- A Alerts fire on every single data point, regardless of how long the condition lasts
- B An alerting policy can require a condition to hold for a set duration before it fires
- C Notification channels must be email addresses only
- D Alerts can notify channels such as Slack, PagerDuty or Pub/Sub through notification channels
- E Uptime checks cannot trigger alerts

Answer: B, D

A duration on the condition filters out brief spikes, which reduces noise, and notification channels deliver alerts to tools that responders use. Alerts do not fire on every point by default, notification channels are not limited to email, and uptime checks can feed alerting policies.

6. Which term describes the external commitment to customers, often with penalties, that is usually looser than the internal SLO?

- A SLI
- B SLA
- C Error budget
- D Toil

Answer: B

A service level agreement is the contract with customers, and it often includes remedies if it is missed. The internal SLO is set tighter so the team has warning before the SLA is breached. An SLI is the measurement itself, an error budget is the allowed failure, and toil is operational work.

7. Which statement best defines a service level indicator (SLI)?
- A A target that the team commits to meet each month, measured against the monthly error budget
 - B A contract with customers that carries penalties
 - C A quantitative measure of service, such as the ratio of good events to total events
 - D A list of incidents from the previous quarter

Answer: C

An SLI is a measurement of a service behavior, often expressed as good events divided by total events, such as successful requests over all requests. The target applied to that measurement is the SLO. Customer contracts and incident lists are different artifacts.

8. Log entries are stored in Cloud Logging _____, each of which has its own configurable retention period.

Answer: buckets (also accepted: log buckets)

Log buckets are the storage containers for log entries, and each bucket sets how long its entries are retained. Routing rules send entries to the right bucket. Logging sinks copy entries to other destinations, which is a separate feature.

9. Static assets are slow for users in distant countries. Which service reduces latency by caching content at the network edge?
- A Cloud SQL
 - B Cloud Build
 - C A Compute Engine persistent disk
 - D Cloud CDN

Answer: D

Cloud CDN caches content at Google's edge locations, so users fetch assets from a nearby point of presence rather than the origin. Cloud SQL stores relational data, Cloud Build runs builds, and a persistent disk is storage attached to a VM. None of those cache content at the edge.

10. A fault-tolerant batch workload can tolerate interruptions and should run at the lowest cost on Compute Engine. Which option fits?
- A Spot VMs for interruptible batch work
 - B A sustained-use VM kept running for the database
 - C A dedicated host with a fixed size
 - D A premium network tier for all egress

Answer: A

Spot VMs cost much less than standard VMs but can be reclaimed at short notice, which suits batch jobs that checkpoint or retry. A database should not run on capacity that can be taken away. Dedicated hosts and premium network tiers raise cost and do not reduce it.