

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Google Cloud

Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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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 needs admin activity logs from every project in the organization in one BigQuery dataset. What is the recommended setup?
 - A Enable Data Access logs on a single project only
 - B Create one log sink per project that writes to a separate dataset in each project, then combine the exports by hand each month
 - C Create an aggregated log sink at the organization level that exports to the BigQuery dataset
 - D Download the logs manually from each project once a month

Answer: C

An aggregated sink at the organization level, with child resources included, exports logs from every project into one destination with a single configuration. Per-project sinks work but must be maintained for each new project. Manual downloads are slow and easy to miss, and enabling logs on one project does not cover the rest.

2. A service project in Shared VPC creates and owns the VPC network it uses, so the host project is not needed.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

In Shared VPC, a host project owns the VPC network and its subnets, and service projects attach to it and use those subnets. The host project is required, which is what lets a central network team control the network while application teams deploy into it.

3. A team builds one container image and deploys that same image to staging and production. Why is this preferred?
 - A Rebuilding for each environment makes every deployment faster
 - B Building separately for each environment guarantees identical behavior
 - C Promoting one immutable artifact means the image tested in staging is exactly the image that reaches production
 - D Images must be rebuilt for each region to satisfy data residency rules

Answer: C

Promoting one immutable image means the artifact that passed tests is the one that runs in production, so a rebuild cannot silently change dependencies. Rebuilding per environment can introduce differences even from the same commit. Data residency concerns the data a service stores, not the image.

4. A Cloud Build trigger that starts when a commit lands on a matching branch is called a _____ trigger.

Answer: push (also accepted: push event, branch push)

A push trigger watches a branch or tag pattern and starts a build when new commits arrive there. Manual triggers start only when someone runs them. Pull request triggers respond to proposed changes before they merge, which is a separate event type.

5. Which two actions reduce alert fatigue? (Choose two.)

- A Alert on every log line that contains the word ERROR
- B Alert on user-facing symptoms and on SLO burn rate
- C Set every threshold to zero so nothing is missed
- D Send low-priority alerts to a ticket queue rather than a pager
- E Delete all alert policies at night

Answer: B, D

Alerting on user-facing symptoms and burn rate focuses pages on problems that matter, and routing low-priority alerts to tickets keeps pages for urgent work. Alerting on every error line and setting zero thresholds creates constant noise, and deleting policies removes coverage.

6. Under an error budget policy, what should happen once the budget for the window is spent?

- A Ship more features faster so that reliability recovers on its own
- B Ignore the budget because the SLO is only an internal target and nothing depends on it
- C Turn off alerting so that the team stops seeing the failures
- D Freeze risky launches and prioritize reliability work until the budget recovers

Answer: D

An error budget policy is an agreement made in advance: when the budget is exhausted, risky changes pause and reliability work takes priority. Shipping faster adds more risk to an already failing service. Turning off alerts hides the problem and does not restore reliability.

7. Which term describes manual, repetitive operational work that tends to grow as a service grows and could be automated?

- A Toil
- B Error budget
- C Golden signal
- D Runbook

Answer: A

Toil is operational work that is manual, repetitive, automatable and grows with the service. Reducing it frees engineers for engineering work. An error budget is the allowed failure, a golden signal is a monitoring measure, and a runbook is a document that describes a procedure.

8. An alerting policy in Cloud Monitoring needs at least one notification channel before it can notify a responder.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

An alerting policy records incidents in the console, but a person or system is only told when a notification channel is attached. Without one, the policy is visible but silent. Teams often forget this step when they first set up alerts.

9. In GKE Autopilot, which pod setting determines the CPU and memory the scheduler reserves for the pod?
- A The node pool machine type
 - B The container resource requests in the pod spec
 - C The Ingress annotation
 - D The Kubernetes service account that the pod runs as

Answer: B

Autopilot sizes and bills nodes from the resource requests declared in each pod spec, so accurate requests drive both scheduling and cost. Node pool machine types do not apply because Autopilot manages nodes. Ingress annotations and service accounts do not reserve resources.

10. A team wants a recommendation on whether its Compute Engine VMs are oversized, based on observed usage. Which tool provides this?
- A Cloud Trace span details for the VM and its request latency at each hop
 - B Cloud Build
 - C Recommender rightsizing recommendations
 - D Cloud Armor

Answer: C

Recommender produces rightsizing recommendations for VMs from their observed CPU and memory use, which is the data needed to choose a smaller machine type. Cloud Trace measures request timing, Cloud Build runs builds, and Cloud Armor filters traffic. None of them assess VM sizing.