Professional Cloud Developer

v2309

Quiz questions: Artifact Registry*

These are for practice only and are not actual exam questions

**What are some of the key capabilities and use cases of Artifact Registry?**

    A. Artifact Registry offers single sign-on (SSO) integration with CI/CD services, stores only Docker container images, and allows you to create multiple regional repositories.

    B. Artifact Registry provides consistent identity and access management, allows for vulnerability scanning, and integrates with CI/CD services for storing packages and trusted dependencies.

C. Artifact Registry is primarily designed for managing container metadata and enforcing deployment policies, and it doesn't support multiple regional repositories.
D. Artifact Registry exclusively supports Google Kubernetes Engine and App Engine flexible environment, with limited integration capabilities.

What are some of the features and considerations related to Artifact Registry's repository organization and location planning?
A. Artifact Registry supports a single repository per project and allows you to choose between specific regions or multi-regions for each repository.
B. Artifact Registry enables you to store only one artifact type in each repository and doesn't provide options for region associations.
C. You can create repositories across multiple projects, but you cannot specify regions or multi-regions for them.
D. You can create multiple repositories within a single project, and each repository can be associated with a specific region or multi-region. Consider both artifact creation processes and consumer usage when planning repositories.

Based on the following diagram, which repositories are involved in the process of building and deploying a Java application?
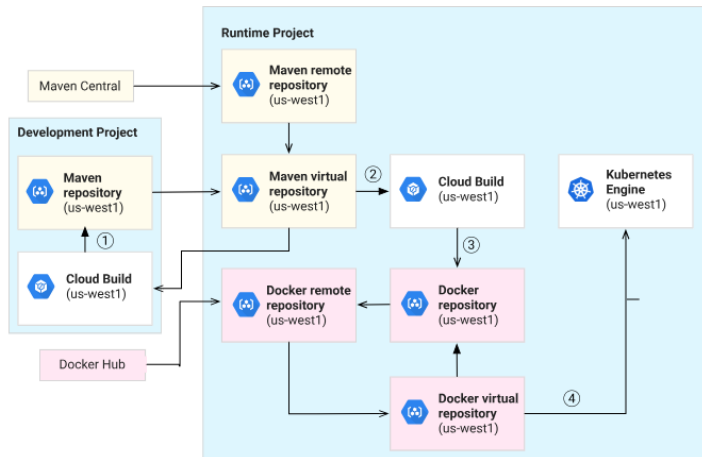
A. Only the standard Maven repository and the standard Docker repository are used.

B. The virtual repository, the remote repository (caching proxy for Maven Central), the standard Maven repository, the standard Docker repository, and Docker Hub are all involved.

C. The virtual repository, the remote repository (caching proxy for Maven Central), the standard Maven repository, and the standard Docker repository are used.

D. The virtual repository, the standard Maven repository, and the standard Docker repository are used, while Docker Hub is not involved.

Answers

What are some of the key capabilities and use cases of Artifact Registry?

(B) key capabilities and use cases of Artifact Registry, including integrating with CI/CD services, storing artifacts from Cloud Build, deploying artifacts to various Google Cloud

runtimes, providing identity and access management, protecting the software supply chain, and enabling vulnerability scanning with Artifact Analysis.
https://cloud.google.com/artifact-registry/docs/overview

What are some of the features and considerations related to Artifact Registry's repository organization and location planning?

(D) Artifact Registry allows for the creation of multiple repositories within a single project and provides the option to associate each repository with a specific region or multi-region.
https://cloud.google.com/artifact-registry/docs/repositories

Based on the following diagram, which repositories are involved in the process of building and deploying a Java application?

(C) These repositories include the virtual repository, the remote repository (serving as a caching proxy for Maven Central), the standard Maven repository (in the development project), and the standard Docker repository.
https://cloud.google.com/artifact-registry/docs/repositories