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Exam Associate Cloud Engineer All Questions

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EXAM ASSOCIATE CLOUD ENGINEER TOPIC 1 QUESTION 248 DISCUSSION

Actual exam question from Google's Associate Cloud Engineer
Question #: 248
Topic #: 1
[All Associate Cloud Engineer Questions]

Your application stores files on Cloud Storage by using the Standard Storage class. The application only requires access to files created in the last 30 days. You want to automatically save costs on files that are no longer accessed by the application. What should you do?

A. Create an object lifecycle on the storage bucket to change the storage class to Archive Storage for objects with an age over 30 days.

B. Create a cron job in Cloud Scheduler to call a Cloud Functions instance every day to delete files older than 30 days.

C. Create a retention policy on the storage bucket of 30 days, and lock the bucket by using a retention policy lock.

D. Enable object versioning on the storage bucket and add lifecycle rules to expire non-current versions after 30 days.

Show Suggested Answer

by shiowbah at *Dec. 30, 2023, 6:52 a.m.*

Comments

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denno22 **2 weeks, 4 days ago**

Selected Answer: B

It is cheaper to delete the files as there is no requirement to keep them.

upvoted 1 times

louisaok **2 weeks, 6 days ago**

Selected Answer: A

This is the same logic as Microsoft:
when you have 2 options: one needs to pay and the other is free, choose the one with fee.
That is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

master9 **1 month, 1 week ago**

Selected Answer: A

Cloud Storage lifecycle management, you can automatically transition objects between storage classes based on certain conditions, such as age. Since your application only requires access to files created in the last 30 days, you can set a lifecycle rule to move files that are older than 30 days to Archive Storage, which offers the lowest storage costs but is designed for infrequent access.

upvoted 1 times

klayhung **1 month, 2 weeks ago**

Selected Answer: A

This option utilizes Cloud Storage's built-in object lifecycle management feature, which can automatically transition files older than 30 days to Archive Storage, thereby saving storage costs without requiring manual management. In comparison, option B is feasible but more complex and does not align with best practices.

upvoted 1 times

caminosdk **1 month, 4 weeks ago**

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

rajeevpt **2 months ago**

A
A is Correct because it suggests changing the storage class to Archive Storage for objects with an age of over 30 days through a lifecycle rule on the storage bucket. This is a cost-effective solution because Google Cloud Storage offers different storage classes with varying costs. The "Archive Storage" class is designed for infrequently accessed data and comes at a lower cost compared to the standard storage class. Using a lifecycle rule to transition objects older than 30 days to the Archive Storage class helps save costs by utilizing a more cost-efficient storage class for older data.

upvoted 1 times

flummoxed_individual **3 months ago**

Selected Answer: A

Another classic annoyingly vague question, but I would have to go with A because 'normally' you would keep files for longer than 30 days. If it is ok to delete, then B

upvoted 1 times

unprogram **3 months ago**

I would say A even though it doesn't mention that the files are still needed. As keeping archived version/ backups is best practise in IT generally. If the question explicitly mentioned that backups were taken using some other method or that old versions were no longer required then B would be the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

BuenaCloudDE **3 months ago**

Selected Answer: B

At question not to talk about any analytics or critical data for audit and so on. You need only save cost, so B is answer.

upvoted 1 times

BuenaCloudDE **3 months ago**

Ridiculous question.

upvoted 2 times

BuenaCloudDE **3 months ago**

Selected Answer: B

B- Deleting the files means you no longer have to pay for storing them

D. Deleting the files means you no longer have to pay for storing them

upvoted 1 times

Alscoran **6 months, 2 weeks ago**

Selected Answer: B

There is no requirement listed to keep the files. Deletion is the best option.

upvoted 1 times

ezzap90 **6 months, 4 weeks ago**

Selected Answer: B

B or D are correct in my opinion as A does not delete unused files (archive storage is not as cheap as deleting). C only sets a retention policy (https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/bucket-lock) which means you can only delete files over 30 days but it does not enable automatic deletion of old files. Object Versioning preserves deleted objects as versioned, noncurrent objects that remain accessible in your bucket until explicitly removed (https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/object-versioning).

upvoted 2 times

TanTran04 **7 months ago**

Selected Answer: A

Best choice is A

upvoted 1 times

mshamia **7 months ago**

Selected Answer: A

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D. Enable object versioning on the storage bucket and add lifecycle rules to expire non-current versions after 30 days.

A provides a simple, automated, and cost-effective solution for your scenario.

upvoted 1 times

ccpmad **5 months ago**

A is not cost-effective solution, so no longer accessed files persist instead of eliminate them

upvoted 2 times

sinh **9 months, 1 week ago**

Shouldn't we delete files that are over 30 days old because they are unnecessary?

upvoted 4 times

kaustubh19 **8 months, 2 weeks ago**

Options B and C involve deleting files, which may not be suitable if you need to retain the files for compliance or historical purposes.

upvoted 2 times

kuracpalac **7 months, 3 weeks ago**

I don't know the answer TBH, but the Q doesn't say anything about retaining files. It does ask to lower cost as much as possible, so deleting them would be cheaper, right?

upvoted 2 times

JB28 **9 months, 1 week ago**

Option A, use of object lifecycle

upvoted 1 times

ccpmad **5 months ago**

save costs on files that are no longer accessed by the application; DELETION

upvoted 1 times

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