MP Deployment Exam 2 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here’s how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don’t just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. The primary function of an application load balancer is to ?

A. Store secrets securely

B. Route and balance HTTP/HTTPS traffic to backend services

C. Provide DNS resolution

D. Terminate TLS at the edge

2. Which statement best describes RPO in disaster recovery?

A. The maximum downtime allowed before full service restoration

B. The maximum allowable amount of data loss measured in time, such as minutes

C. The total size of backups required

D. The expected uptime percentage

3. What is distributed tracing used for in microservices deployments?

A. Track requests across services to identify latency and errors

B. Monitor CPU usage

C. Deploy code

D. Create backups

4. How many SPCs are Transportation Management Coordinator, Movement Specialists?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

5. In the context of immediate movement, what term denotes higher priority?

A. Open route

B. Unit displacement

C. Higher priority

D. Allied support

6. Why is encryption at rest important in deployments?

A. Protects data stored on disks from unauthorized access

B. Protects data in transit across networks

C. Improves DNS performance

D. Reduces CPU usage

7. Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) is the managed Kubernetes service for which cloud provider?

A. Google Cloud Platform

B. Amazon Web Services

C. Microsoft Azure

D. IBM Cloud

8. Which option represents the MVT Control Officer title within an MCT?

A. 1LT (88A) Mobility Officer, XO, and/or S4

B. 1 CPT (90A) Logistics Officer, Commander

C. 1LT (88A) MVT Control Officer, Motor Officer and/or S4

D. SFC (88N) Transportation Management Coordinator

9. Name a technique to reduce cloud deployment costs without sacrificing availability.

A. Over-provision resources and avoid autoscale

B. Right-size resources and implement autoscaling and proper shutdown schedules

C. Use only manual scaling

D. Disable autoscaling

10. Which step is used to determine checkpoints?

A. Step 6

B. Step 3

C. Step 2

D. Step 4

Answers

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. A

Explanations

1. The primary function of an application load balancer is to ?

A. Store secrets securely

B. Route and balance HTTP/HTTPS traffic to backend services

C. Provide DNS resolution

D. Terminate TLS at the edge

An application load balancer's main job is to distribute incoming HTTP/HTTPS requests across backend services in a way that balances load and keeps the system responsive. It operates at the application layer, so it can inspect request details like URLs and headers and route traffic to the most appropriate backend service, while also checking the health of targets to avoid directing traffic to unhealthy instances. This makes it the best description of its primary function: routing and balancing HTTP/HTTPS traffic to backend services. Other options describe useful capabilities in related systems (secret storage, DNS resolution, TLS termination), but they are not the core purpose of an application load balancer.

2. Which statement best describes RPO in disaster recovery?

A. The maximum downtime allowed before full service restoration

B. The maximum allowable amount of data loss measured in time, such as minutes

C. The total size of backups required

D. The expected uptime percentage

RPO is about how much data you can afford to lose, expressed as a time window. It defines the maximum tolerable data loss in case of a disaster. If your RPO is 15 minutes, you must be able to restore data that goes up to 15 minutes before the disruption, which drives how often you back up or synchronize data to a DR site. This is different from RTO, which is about how quickly you must restore service after a disruption. The statement describing data loss in time best fits this concept. The other ideas refer to downtime duration (RTO), backup size, or uptime targets, which aren't the same as RPO.

3. What is distributed tracing used for in microservices deployments?

A. Track requests across services to identify latency and errors

B. Monitor CPU usage

C. Deploy code

D. Create backups

Distributed tracing follows a single request as it travels through multiple microservices, collecting timing data at each step and carrying a trace identifier so every hop can be connected into one end-to-end story. This view shows where time is spent, which service may be causing a delay, and where errors originate, enabling quick root-cause analysis and performance tuning in complex deployments. In microservices, one operation often touches many services, so having visibility across the entire path is crucial. The other activities—monitoring CPU usage, deploying code, and creating backups—address separate concerns: resource metrics, release management, and data protection, respectively. Distributed tracing focuses specifically on tracking requests across services to reveal latency and errors.

4. How many SPCs are Transportation Management Coordinator, Movement Specialists?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

SPC here means Specialist, a rank in the Army, and the question is asking how many Specialist positions are associated with the Transportation Management Coordinator and Movement Specialist fields. In the practice materials, there are five distinct SPC roles listed under these two logistics-focused specialties. That five is the count used in the training content, so it's the best answer because it reflects the official enumeration provided. The other numbers don't match the documented list in the materials.

5. In the context of immediate movement, what term denotes higher priority?

A. Open route

B. Unit displacement

C. Higher priority

D. Allied support

Immediate movement hinges on signaling which tasks must happen first. The term higher priority is used to label a movement as more urgent than others, so planners allocate resources and timing to that task ahead of the rest. This explicit designation ensures critical movements reach their destinations promptly and reduces delays that could increase risk or worsen outcomes. Other terms describe route status, the act of moving a unit, or external support, but they don't convey urgency or precedence, so they don't indicate which movement should come first.

6. Why is encryption at rest important in deployments?

A. Protects data stored on disks from unauthorized access

B. Protects data in transit across networks

C. Improves DNS performance

D. Reduces CPU usage

Encryption at rest protects data by turning stored information into unreadable ciphertext so that, if storage media are lost or seized, the data cannot be read without the decryption keys. In deployments, data sits on disks, in backups, in snapshots, and on portable media. By encrypting this stored data, you limit exposure from physical theft or unauthorized access to storage systems, helping keep sensitive information confidential even if the media fall into the wrong hands. This approach also supports compliance requirements that mandate protecting stored data and makes it harder for an attacker who gains access to the storage layer to reconstruct usable information. Remember, encryption at rest is about stored data. It does not protect data while it's moving across networks (that's encryption in transit) or while it's being processed. It also isn't a cure-all for performance issues, though modern hardware can minimize any overhead. The key takeaway is that securing stored data reduces risk from physical access to storage and protects backups and archived data as well.

7. Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) is the managed Kubernetes service for which cloud provider?

A. Google Cloud Platform

B. Amazon Web Services

C. Microsoft Azure

D. IBM Cloud

Kubernetes is a container orchestration system that cloud providers simplify with managed services. Google Kubernetes Engine is Google's managed Kubernetes offering, hosted on Google Cloud Platform, taking care of cluster control plane tasks, upgrades, scaling, and integration with Google services. This makes it the go-to option when you're deploying Kubernetes on Google Cloud. Other clouds offer their own managed Kubernetes services (AWS Elastic Kubernetes Service, Azure Kubernetes Service, IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service), but GKE specifically runs on Google Cloud Platform.

8. Which option represents the MVT Control Officer title within an MCT?

A. 1LT (88A) Mobility Officer, XO, and/or S4

B. 1 CPT (90A) Logistics Officer, Commander

C. 1LT (88A) MVT Control Officer, Motor Officer and/or S4

D. SFC (88N) Transportation Management Coordinator

In a Movement Control Team, the MVT Control Officer is the officer responsible for coordinating vehicle movement, planning routes, and ensuring convoy operations run smoothly. This role is typically filled by a 1LT with MOS 88A (Motor Transport Operator), and it’s common to pair it with the Motor Officer and/or S4 responsibilities to integrate movement with logistics. The option that names a First Lieutenant (88A) as the MVT Control Officer and includes Motor Officer and/or S4 lines up with how this position is structure in practice. Other options either assign different MOS or roles, or place the position with enlisted ranks, which doesn’t fit the standard designation for the MVT Control Officer. So, the best choice is the one that explicitly identifies the MVT Control Officer as a 1LT (88A) MVT Control Officer, Motor Officer and/or S4.

9. Name a technique to reduce cloud deployment costs without sacrificing availability.

A. Over-provision resources and avoid autoscale

B. Right-size resources and implement autoscaling and proper shutdown schedules

C. Use only manual scaling

D. Disable autoscaling

Balancing cloud costs with high availability comes from sizing resources to actual demand and using automation to adjust capacity as needed. Right-sizing means selecting instance types and quantities that fit the workload so you don't pay for unused capacity. Autoscaling automatically adds or removes instances based on current load, so performance stays steady during spikes and you don't keep paying for idle capacity during lulls. Scheduled shutdowns let you pause non-critical workloads during predictable off-peak periods, lowering costs while keeping critical services ready to scale back up when demand returns. Together, these practices maintain availability because the system can respond to changing demand without over-provisioning.
Over-provisioning and avoiding autoscale wastes money and reduces responsiveness. Relying on manual scaling isn't responsive to sudden load changes, risking performance issues. Disabling autoscaling removes the ability to adapt to demand, which can lead to both higher costs and potential outages during traffic spikes.

10. Which step is used to determine checkpoints?

A. Step 6

B. Step 3

C. Step 2

D. Step 4

Checkpoints are decision points that verify progress against scope, quality, and readiness before moving to the next stage. The step that sets up these gates is the planning/governance stage, where milestones are defined, acceptance criteria are established, and who signs off on each milestone is specified. By determining what evidence is needed, when reviews occur, and who approves, this step creates the checkpoints that guide progress and ensure alignment with objectives. Earlier steps focus on defining requirements and designing the solution, while later steps handle execution and monitoring; only the governance-focused planning step establishes the checkpoints themselves.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://mpdeployment2.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!