



Google

Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer

About Exambible

Your Partner of IT Exam

Found in 1998

Exambible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, Exambible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

NEW QUESTION 1

You are trying to update firewall rules in a shared VPC for which you have been assigned only Network Admin permissions. You cannot modify the firewall rules. Your organization requires using the least privilege necessary. Which level of permissions should you request?

- A. Security Admin privileges from the Shared VPC Admin.
- B. Service Project Admin privileges from the Shared VPC Admin.
- C. Shared VPC Admin privileges from the Organization Admin.
- D. Organization Admin privileges from the Organization Admin.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Shared VPC Admin can define a Security Admin by granting an IAM member the Security Admin (compute.securityAdmin) role to the host project. Security Admins manage firewall rules and SSL certificates.

NEW QUESTION 2

You are configuring a new application that will be exposed behind an external load balancer with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and support TCP pass-through on port 443. You will have backends in two regions: us-west1 and us-east1. You want to serve the content with the lowest possible latency while ensuring high availability and autoscaling. Which configuration should you use?

- A. Use global SSL Proxy Load Balancing with backends in both regions.
- B. Use global TCP Proxy Load Balancing with backends in both regions.
- C. Use global external HTTP(S) Load Balancing with backends in both regions.
- D. Use Network Load Balancing in both regions, and use DNS-based load balancing to direct traffic to the closest region.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

You are designing a hybrid cloud environment. Your Google Cloud environment is interconnected with your on-premises network using HA VPN and Cloud Router in a central transit hub VPC. The Cloud Router is configured with the default settings. Your on-premises DNS server is located at 192.168.20.88. You need to ensure that your Compute Engine resources in multiple spoke VPCs can resolve on-premises private hostnames using the domain corp.altostrat.com while also resolving Google Cloud hostnames. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a private forwarding zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com that points to 192.168.20.88. Associate the zone with the hub VPC. Create a private peering zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com associated with the spoke VPCs, with the hub VPC as the target. Set a custom route advertisement on the Cloud Router for 35.199.192.0/19. Configure VPC peering in the spoke VPCs to peer with the hub VPC.
- B. Create a private forwarding zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com that points to 192.168.20.88. Associate the zone with the hub VPC.
- C. Create a private peering zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com associated with the spoke VPCs, with the hub VPC as the target. Set a custom route advertisement on the Cloud Router for 35.199.192.0/19.
- D. Create a private forwarding zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com that points to 192.168.20.88. Associate the zone with the hub VPC. Create a private peering zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com associated with the spoke VPCs, with the hub VPC as the target. Set a custom route advertisement on the Cloud Router for 35.199.192.0/19. Create a hub-and-spoke VPN deployment in each spoke VPC to connect back to the on-premises network directly.
- E. Create a private forwarding zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com that points to 192.168.20.88. Associate the zone with the hub VPC. Create a private peering zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com associated with the spoke VPCs, with the hub VPC as the target. Set a custom route advertisement on the Cloud Router for 35.199.192.0/19. Create a hub and spoke VPN deployment in each spoke VPC to connect back to the hub VPC.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

You have a Cloud Storage bucket in Google Cloud project XYZ. The bucket contains sensitive data. You need to design a solution to ensure that only instances belonging to VPCs under project XYZ can access the data stored in this Cloud Storage bucket. What should you do?

- A. Configure Private Google Access to privately access the Cloud Storage service using private IP addresses.
- B. Configure a VPC Service Controls perimeter around project XYZ, and include storage.googleapis.com as a restricted service in the service perimeter.
- C. Configure Cloud Storage with projectPrivate Access Control List (ACL) that gives permission to the project team based on their roles.
- D. Configure Private Service Connect to privately access Cloud Storage from all VPCs under project XYZ.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

Your company just completed the acquisition of Altostrat (a current GCP customer). Each company has a separate organization in GCP and has implemented a custom DNS solution. Each organization will retain its current domain and host names until after a full transition and architectural review is done in one year. These are the assumptions for both GCP environments.

- Each organization has enabled full connectivity between all of its projects by using Shared VPC.
- Both organizations strictly use the 10.0.0.0/8 address space for their instances, except for bastion hosts (for accessing the instances) and load balancers for serving web traffic.
- There are no prefix overlaps between the two organizations.
- Both organizations already have firewall rules that allow all inbound and outbound traffic from the 10.0.0.0/8 address space.
- Neither organization has Interconnects to their on-premises environment.

You want to integrate networking and DNS infrastructure of both organizations as quickly as possible and with minimal downtime.

Which two steps should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Provision Cloud Interconnect to connect both organizations together.
- B. Set up some variant of DNS forwarding and zone transfers in each organization.
- C. Connect VPCs in both organizations using Cloud VPN together with Cloud Router.
- D. Use Cloud DNS to create A records of all VMs and resources across all projects in both organizations.
- E. Create a third organization with a new host project, and attach all projects from your company and Altostrat to it using shared VPC.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/dns/docs/best-practices>

NEW QUESTION 6

You have deployed a new internal application that provides HTTP and TFTP services to on-premises hosts. You want to be able to distribute traffic across multiple Compute Engine instances, but need to ensure that clients are sticky to a particular instance across both services. Which session affinity should you choose?

- A. None
- B. Client IP
- C. Client IP and protocol
- D. Client IP, port and protocol

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

You are designing a new application that has backends internally exposed on port 800. The application will be exposed externally using both IPv4 and IPv6 via TCP on port 700. You want to ensure high availability for this application. What should you do?

- A. Create a network load balancer that used backend services containing one instance group with two instances.
- B. Create a network load balancer that uses a target pool backend with two instances.
- C. Create a TCP proxy that uses a zonal network endpoint group containing one instance.
- D. Create a TCP proxy that uses backend services containing an instance group with two instances.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

You have just deployed your infrastructure on Google Cloud. You now need to configure the DNS to meet the following requirements:
Your on-premises resources should resolve your Google Cloud zones. Your Google Cloud resources should resolve your on-premises zones.
You need the ability to resolve “.internal” zones provisioned by Google Cloud. What should you do?

- A. Configure an outbound server policy, and set your alternative name server to be your on-premises DNS resolve
- B. Configure your on-premises DNS resolver to forward Google Cloud zone queries to Google's public DNS 8.8.8.8.
- C. Configure both an inbound server policy and outbound DNS forwarding zones with the target as the on-premises DNS resolve
- D. Configure your on-premises DNS resolver to forward Google Cloud zone queries to Google Cloud's DNS resolver.
- E. Configure an outbound DNS server policy, and set your alternative name server to be your on-premises DNS resolve
- F. Configure your on-premises DNS resolver to forward Google Cloud zone queries to Google Cloud's DNS resolver.
- G. Configure Cloud DNS to DNS peer with your on-premises DNS resolve
- H. Configure your on-premises DNS resolver to forward Google Cloud zone queries to Google's public DNS 8.8.8.8.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

You converted an auto mode VPC network to custom mode. Since the conversion, some of your Cloud Deployment Manager templates are no longer working. You want to resolve the problem. What should you do?

- A. Apply an additional IAM role to the Google API's service account to allow custom mode networks.
- B. Update the VPC firewall to allow the Cloud Deployment Manager to access the custom mode networks.
- C. Explicitly reference the custom mode networks in the Cloud Armor whitelist.
- D. Explicitly reference the custom mode networks in the Deployment Manager templates.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

You need to enable Cloud CDN for all the objects inside a storage bucket. You want to ensure that all the object in the storage bucket can be served by the CDN. What should you do in the GCP Console?

- A. Create a new cloud storage bucket, and then enable Cloud CDN on it.
- B. Create a new TCP load balancer, select the storage bucket as a backend, and then enable Cloud CDN on the backend.
- C. Create a new SSL proxy load balancer, select the storage bucket as a backend, and then enable Cloud CDN on the backend.
- D. Create a new HTTP load balancer, select the storage bucket as a backend, enable Cloud CDN on the backend, and make sure each object inside the storage bucket is shared publicly.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https/adding-backend-buckets-to-load-balancers#using_cloud_cdn Cloud CDN needs HTTP(S) Load Balancers and Cloud Storage bucket has to be shared publicly.
<https://cloud.google.com/cdn/docs/setting-up-cdn-with-bucket>

NEW QUESTION 10

You created a new VPC network named Dev with a single subnet. You added a firewall rule for the network Dev to allow HTTP traffic only and enabled logging. When you try to log in to an instance in the subnet via Remote Desktop Protocol, the login fails. You look for the Firewall rules logs in Stackdriver Logging, but you do not see any entries for blocked traffic. You want to see the logs for blocked traffic. What should you do?

- A. Check the VPC flow logs for the instance.
- B. Try connecting to the instance via SSH, and check the logs.
- C. Create a new firewall rule to allow traffic from port 22, and enable logs.
- D. Create a new firewall rule with priority 65500 to deny all traffic, and enable logs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Ingress packets in VPC Flow Logs are sampled after ingress firewall rules. If an ingress firewall rule denies inbound packets, those packets are not sampled by VPC Flow Logs. We want to see the logs for blocked traffic so we have to look for them in firewall logs.
https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/flow-logs#key_properties

NEW QUESTION 12

You have enabled HTTP(S) load balancing for your application, and your application developers have reported that HTTP(S) requests are not being distributed correctly to your Compute Engine Virtual Machine instances. You want to find data about how the request are being distributed. Which two methods can accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. On the Load Balancer details page of the GCP Console, click on the Monitoring tab, select your backend service, and look at the graphs.
- B. In Stackdriver Error Reporting, look for any unacknowledged errors for the Cloud Load Balancers service.
- C. In Stackdriver Monitoring, select Resources > Metrics Explorer and search for https/request_bytes_count metric.
- D. In Stackdriver Monitoring, select Resources > Google Cloud Load Balancers and review the Key Metrics graphs in the dashboard.
- E. In Stackdriver Monitoring, create a new dashboard and track the https/backend_request_count metric for the load balancer.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 17

You need to enable Private Google Access for use by some subnets within your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Your security team set up the VPC to send all internet-bound traffic back to the on-premises data center for inspection before egressing to the internet, and is also implementing VPC Service Controls in the environment for API-level security control. You have already enabled the subnets for Private Google Access. What configuration changes should you make to enable Private Google Access while adhering to your security team's requirements?

- A. Create a private DNS zone with a CNAME record for *.googleapis.com to restricted.googleapis.com, with an A record pointing to Google's restricted API address range. Create a custom route that points Google's restricted API address range to the default internet gateway as the next hop.
- B. Create a private DNS zone with a CNAME record for *.googleapis.com to restricted.googleapis.com, with an A record pointing to Google's restricted API address range. Change the custom route that points the default route (0/0) to the default internet gateway as the next hop.
- C. Create a private DNS zone with a CNAME record for *.googleapis.com to private.googleapis.com, with an A record pointing to Google's private API address range. Change the custom route that points the default route (0/0) to the default internet gateway as the next hop.
- D. Create a private DNS zone with a CNAME record for *.googleapis.com to private.googleapis.com, with an A record pointing to Google's private API address range. Create a custom route that points Google's private API address range to the default internet gateway as the next hop.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18

You recently deployed two network virtual appliances in us-central1. Your network appliances provide connectivity to your on-premises network, 10.0.0.0/8. You need to configure the routing for your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Your design must meet the following requirements:
All access to your on-premises network must go through the network virtual appliances. Allow on-premises access in the event of a single network virtual appliance failure.
Both network virtual appliances must be used simultaneously. Which method should you use to accomplish this?

- A. Configure two routes for 10.0.0.0/8 with different priorities, each pointing to separate network virtual appliances.
- B. Configure an internal HTTP(S) load balancer with the two network virtual appliances as backends. Configure a route for 10.0.0.0/8 with the internal HTTP(S) load balancer as the next hop.
- C. Configure a network load balancer for the two network virtual appliance
- D. Configure a route for 10.0.0.0/8 with the network load balancer as the next hop.
- E. Configure an internal TCP/UDP load balancer with the two network virtual appliances as backends. Configure a route for 10.0.0.0/8 with the internal load balancer as the next hop.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20

You are using a 10-Gbps direct peering connection to Google together with the gsutil tool to upload files to Cloud Storage buckets from on-premises servers. The on-premises servers are 100 milliseconds away from the Google peering point. You notice that your uploads are not using the full 10-Gbps bandwidth available to you. You want to optimize the bandwidth utilization of the connection. What should you do on your on-premises servers?

- A. Tune TCP parameters on the on-premises servers.
- B. Compress files using utilities like tar to reduce the size of data being sent.
- C. Remove the -m flag from the gsutil command to enable single-threaded transfers.
- D. Use the perfdiag parameter in your gsutil command to enable faster performance: gsutil perfdiag gs://[BUCKET NAME].

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/tcp-optimization-for-network-performance-in-gcp-and-hybrid> <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/tcp-optimization-for-network-performance-in-gcp-and-hybrid>
<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/5-steps-to-better-gcp-network-performance?hl=ml>

NEW QUESTION 22

You want to configure load balancing for an internet-facing, standard voice-over-IP (VOIP) application. Which type of load balancer should you use?

- A. HTTP(S) load balancer
- B. Network load balancer
- C. Internal TCP/UDP load balancer
- D. TCP/SSL proxy load balancer

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

You are deploying a global external TCP load balancing solution and want to preserve the source IP address of the original layer 3 payload. Which type of load balancer should you use?

- A. HTTP(S) load balancer
- B. Network load balancer
- C. Internal load balancer
- D. TCP/SSL proxy load balancer

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default TCP/SSL proxy load balancer original client IP address and port information is not preserved, but it can be preserved using the PROXY protocol:
<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/tcp#target-proxies>
<https://medium.com/google-cloud/preserving-client-ips-through-google-clouds-global-tcp-and-ssl-proxy-load-ba>

NEW QUESTION 26

You have a web application that is currently hosted in the us-central1 region. Users experience high latency when traveling in Asia. You've configured a network load balancer, but users have not experienced a performance improvement. You want to decrease the latency. What should you do?

- A. Configure a policy-based route rule to prioritize the traffic.
- B. Configure an HTTP load balancer, and direct the traffic to it.
- C. Configure Dynamic Routing for the subnet hosting the application.
- D. Configure the TTL for the DNS zone to decrease the time between updates.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28

Your company has provisioned 2000 virtual machines (VMs) in the private subnet of your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in the us-east1 region. You need to configure each VM to have a minimum of 128 TCP connections to a public repository so that users can download software updates and packages over the internet. You need to implement a Cloud NAT gateway so that the VMs are able to perform outbound NAT to the internet. You must ensure that all VMs can simultaneously connect to the public repository and download software updates and packages. Which two methods can you use to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the NAT gateway in manual allocation mode, allocate 2 NAT IP addresses, and update the minimum number of ports per VM to 256.
- B. Create a second Cloud NAT gateway with the default minimum number of ports configured per VM to 64.
- C. Use the default Cloud NAT gateway's NAT proxy to dynamically scale using a single NAT IP address.
- D. Use the default Cloud NAT gateway to automatically scale to the required number of NAT IP addresses, and update the minimum number of ports per VM to 128.
- E. Configure the NAT gateway in manual allocation mode, allocate 4 NAT IP addresses, and update the minimum number of ports per VM to 128.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 32

You have created an HTTP(S) load balanced service. You need to verify that your backend instances are responding properly. How should you configure the health check?

- A. Set request-path to a specific URL used for health checking, and set proxy-header to PROXY_V1.
- B. Set request-path to a specific URL used for health checking, and set host to include a custom host header that identifies the health check.
- C. Set request-path to a specific URL used for health checking, and set response to a string that the backend service will always return in the response body.
- D. Set proxy-header to the default value, and set host to include a custom host header that identifies the health check.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/health-check-concepts#content-based_health_checks

NEW QUESTION 33

You have created a firewall with rules that only allow traffic over HTTP, HTTPS, and SSH ports. While testing, you specifically try to reach the server over multiple ports and protocols; however, you do not see any denied connections in the firewall logs. You want to resolve the issue. What should you do?

- A. Enable logging on the default Deny Any Firewall Rule.
- B. Enable logging on the VM Instances that receive traffic.
- C. Create a logging sink forwarding all firewall logs with no filters.
- D. Create an explicit Deny Any rule and enable logging on the new rule.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewall-rules-logging#egress_deny_example

You can only enable Firewall Rules Logging for rules in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network. Legacy networks are not supported. Firewall Rules Logging only records TCP and UDP connections. Although you can create a firewall rule applicable to other protocols, you cannot log their connections. You cannot enable Firewall Rules Logging for the implied deny ingress and implied allow egress rules. Log entries are written from the perspective of virtual machine (VM) instances. Log entries are only created if a firewall rule has logging enabled and if the rule applies to traffic sent to or from the VM. Entries are created according to the connection logging limits on a best effort basis. The number of connections that can be logged in a given interval is based on the machine type. Changes to firewall rules can be viewed in VPC audit logs. <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewall-rules-logging#specifications>

NEW QUESTION 36

You work for a university that is migrating to Google Cloud.

These are the cloud requirements:

On-premises connectivity with 10 Gbps Lowest latency access to the cloud Centralized Networking Administration Team

New departments are asking for on-premises connectivity to their projects. You want to deploy the most cost-efficient interconnect solution for connecting the campus to Google Cloud.

What should you do?

- A. Use Shared VPC, and deploy the VLAN attachments and Dedicated Interconnect in the host project.
- B. Use Shared VPC, and deploy the VLAN attachments in the service project
- C. Connect the VLAN attachment to the Shared VPC's host project.
- D. Use standalone projects, and deploy the VLAN attachments in the individual project
- E. Connect the VLAN attachment to the standalone projects' Dedicated Interconnects.
- F. Use standalone projects and deploy the VLAN attachments and Dedicated Interconnects in each of the individual projects.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38

You created a VPC network named Retail in auto mode. You want to create a VPC network named Distribution and peer it with the Retail VPC.

How should you configure the Distribution VPC?

- A. Create the Distribution VPC in auto mod
- B. Peer both the VPCs via network peering.
- C. Create the Distribution VPC in custom mod
- D. Use the CIDR range 10.0.0.0/9. Create the necessary subnets, and then peer them via network peering.
- E. Create the Distribution VPC in custom mod
- F. Use the CIDR range 10.128.0.0/9. Create the necessary subnets, and then peer them via network peering.
- G. Rename the default VPC as "Distribution" and peer it via network peering.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#ip-ranges>

NEW QUESTION 41

You have applications running in the us-west1 and us-east1 regions. You want to build a highly available VPN that provides 99.99% availability to connect your applications from your project to the cloud services provided by your partner's project while minimizing the amount of infrastructure required. Your partner's services are also in the us-west1 and us-east1 regions. You want to implement the simplest solution. What should you do?

- A. Create one Cloud Router and one HA VPN gateway in each region of your VPC and your partner's VP
- B. Connect your VPN gateways to the partner's gateway
- C. Enable global dynamic routing in each VPC.
- D. Create one Cloud Router and one HA VPN gateway in the us-west1 region of your VP
- E. Create one OpenVPN Access Server in each region of your partner's VP
- F. Connect your VPN gateway to your partner's servers.
- G. Create one OpenVPN Access Server in each region of your VPC and your partner's VP
- H. Connect your servers to the partner's servers.
- I. Create one Cloud Router and one HA VPN gateway in the us-west1 region of your VPC and your partner's VP
- J. Connect your VPN gateways to the partner's gateways with a pair of tunnel
- K. Enable global dynamic routing in each VPC.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46

Your company has a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with two Dedicated Interconnect connections in two different regions: us-west1 and us-east1. Each Dedicated Interconnect connection is attached to a Cloud Router in its respective region by a VLAN attachment. You need to configure a high availability failover path. By default, all ingress traffic from the on-premises environment should flow to the VPC using the us-west1 connection. If us-west1 is unavailable, you want traffic to be rerouted to us-east1. How should you configure the multi-exit discriminator (MED) values to enable this failover path?

- A. Use regional routin
- B. Set the us-east1 Cloud Router to a base priority of 100, and set the us-west1 CloudRouter to a base priority of 1
- C. Use global routin
- D. Set the us-east1 Cloud Router to a base priority of 100, and set the us-west1 Cloud Router to a base priority of 1

- E. Use regional routing
- F. Set the us-east1 Cloud Router to a base priority of 1000, and set the us-west1 Cloud Router to a base priority of 1
- G. Use global routing
- H. Set the us-east1 Cloud Router to a base priority of 1000, and set the us-west1 Cloud Router to a base priority of 1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47

Your company's web server administrator is migrating on-premises backend servers for an application to GCP. Libraries and configurations differ significantly across these backend servers. The migration to GCP will be lift-and-shift, and all requests to the servers will be served by a single network load balancer frontend. You want to use a GCP-native solution when possible. How should you deploy this service in GCP?

- A. Create a managed instance group from one of the images of the on-premises servers, and link this instance group to a target pool behind your load balancer.
- B. Create a target pool, add all backend instances to this target pool, and deploy the target pool behind your load balancer.
- C. Deploy a third-party virtual appliance as frontend to these servers that will accommodate the significant differences between these backend servers.
- D. Use GCP's ECMP capability to load-balance traffic to the backend servers by installing multiple equal-priority static routes to the backend servers.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49

You created a new VPC for your development team. You want to allow access to the resources in this VPC via SSH only. How should you configure your firewall rules?

- A. Create two firewall rules: one to block all traffic with priority 0, and another to allow port 22 with priority 1000.
- B. Create two firewall rules: one to block all traffic with priority 65536, and another to allow port 3389 with priority 1000.
- C. Create a single firewall rule to allow port 22 with priority 1000.
- D. Create a single firewall rule to allow port 3389 with priority 1000.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 54

You have provisioned a Partner Interconnect connection to extend connectivity from your on-premises data center to Google Cloud. You need to configure a Cloud Router and create a VLAN attachment to connect to resources inside your VPC. You need to configure an Autonomous System number (ASN) to use with the associated Cloud Router and create the VLAN attachment. What should you do?

- A. Use a 4-byte private ASN 4200000000-4294967294.
- B. Use a 2-byte private ASN 64512-65535.
- C. Use a public Google ASN 15169.
- D. Use a public Google ASN 16550.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58

You are migrating to Cloud DNS and want to import your BIND zone file. Which command should you use?

- A. `gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE_FILE --zone MANAGED_ZONE`
- B. `gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE_FILE --replace-origin-ns --zone MANAGED_ZONE`
- C. `gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE_FILE --zone-file-format --zone MANAGED_ZONE`
- D. `gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE_FILE --delete-all-existing --zone MANAGED_ZONE`

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/dns/record-sets/import>

NEW QUESTION 63

Your company has just launched a new critical revenue-generating web application. You deployed the application for scalability using managed instance groups, autoscaling, and a network load balancer as frontend. One day, you notice severe bursty traffic that caused autoscaling to reach the maximum number of instances, and users of your application cannot complete transactions. After an investigation, you think it is a DDOS attack. You want to quickly restore user access to your application and allow successful transactions while minimizing cost. Which two steps should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Cloud Armor to blacklist the attacker's IP addresses.
- B. Increase the maximum autoscaling backend to accommodate the severe bursty traffic.
- C. Create a global HTTP(s) load balancer and move your application backend to this load balancer.
- D. Shut down the entire application in GCP for a few hours.
- E. The attack will stop when the application is offline.
- F. SSH into the backend compute engine instances, and view the auth logs and syslogs to further understand the nature of the attack.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 65

Your company has defined a resource hierarchy that includes a parent folder with subfolders for each department. Each department defines their respective project and VPC in the assigned folder and has the appropriate permissions to create Google Cloud firewall rules. The VPCs should not allow traffic to flow between them. You need to block all traffic from any source, including other VPCs, and delegate only the intra-VPC firewall rules to the respective departments.

What should you do?

- A. Create a VPC firewall rule in each VPC to block traffic from any source, with priority 0.
- B. Create a VPC firewall rule in each VPC to block traffic from any source, with priority 1000.
- C. Create two hierarchical firewall policies per department's folder with two rules in each: a high-priority rule that matches traffic from the private CIDRs assigned to the respective VPC and sets the action to allow, and another lower-priority rule that blocks traffic from any other source.
- D. Create two hierarchical firewall policies per department's folder with two rules in each: a high-priority rule that matches traffic from the private CIDRs assigned to the respective VPC and sets the action to goto_next, and another lower-priority rule that blocks traffic from any other source.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69

You are configuring a new HTTP application that will be exposed externally behind both IPv4 and IPv6 virtual IP addresses, using ports 80, 8080, and 443. You will have backends in two regions: us-west1 and us-east1. You want to serve the content with the lowest-possible latency while ensuring high availability and autoscaling, and create native content-based rules using the HTTP hostname and request path. The IP addresses of the clients that connect to the load balancer need to be visible to the backends. Which configuration should you use?

- A. Use Network Load Balancing
- B. Use TCP Proxy Load Balancing with PROXY protocol enabled
- C. Use External HTTP(S) Load Balancing with URL Maps and custom headers
- D. Use External HTTP(S) Load Balancing with URL Maps and an X-Forwarded-For header

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73

You are responsible for designing a new connectivity solution for your organization's enterprise network to access and use Google Workspace. You have an existing Shared VPC with Compute Engine instances in us-west1. Currently, you access Google Workspace via your service provider's internet access. You want to set up a direct connection between your network and Google. What should you do?

- A. Order a Dedicated Interconnect connection in the same metropolitan area
- B. Create a VLAN attachment, a Cloud Router in us-west1, and a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session between your Cloud Router and your router.
- C. Order a Direct Peering connection in the same metropolitan area
- D. Configure a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session between Google and your router.
- E. Configure HA VPN in us-west1. Configure a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session between your Cloud Router and your on-premises data center.
- F. Order a Carrier Peering connection in the same metropolitan area
- G. Configure a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session between Google and your router.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 75

Your company is working with a partner to provide a solution for a customer. Both your company and the partner organization are using GCP. There are applications in the partner's network that need access to some resources in your company's VPC. There is no CIDR overlap between the VPCs. Which two solutions can you implement to achieve the desired results without compromising the security? (Choose two.)

- A. VPC peering
- B. Shared VPC
- C. Cloud VPN
- D. Dedicated Interconnect
- E. Cloud NAT

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Google Cloud VPC Network Peering allows internal IP address connectivity across two Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks regardless of whether they belong to the same project or the same organization.

NEW QUESTION 77

You have configured Cloud CDN using HTTP(S) load balancing as the origin for cacheable content. Compression is configured on the web servers, but responses served by Cloud CDN are not compressed.

What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. You have not configured compression in Cloud CDN.
- B. You have configured the web servers and Cloud CDN with different compression types.
- C. The web servers behind the load balancer are configured with different compression types.
- D. You have to configure the web servers to compress responses even if the request has a Via header.

Answer: D

Explanation:

If responses served by Cloud CDN are not compressed but should be, check that the web server software running on your instances is configured to compress responses. By default, some web server software will automatically disable compression for requests that include a Via header. The presence of a Via header indicates the request was forwarded by a proxy. HTTP proxies such as HTTP(S) load balancing add a Via header to each request as required by the HTTP specification. To enable compression, you may have to override your web server's default configuration to tell it to compress responses even if the request had a Via header.

NEW QUESTION 79

You are designing a hub-and-spoke network architecture for your company's cloud-based environment. You need to make sure that all spokes are peered with the

hub. The spokes must use the hub's virtual appliance for internet access.

The virtual appliance is configured in high-availability mode with two instances using an internal load balancer with IP address 10.0.0.5. What should you do?

- A. Create a default route in the hub VPC that points to IP address 10.0.0.5. Delete the default internet gateway route in the hub VPC, and create a new higher-priority route that is tagged only to the appliances with a next hop of the default internet gateway. Export the custom routes in the hub
- B. Import the custom routes in the spokes.
- C. Create a default route in the hub VPC that points to IP address 10.0.0.5. Delete the default internet gateway route in the hub VPC, and create a new higher-priority route that is tagged only to the appliances with a next hop of the default internet gateway. Export the custom routes in the hub
- D. Import the custom routes in the spoke
- E. Delete the default internet gateway route of the spokes.
- F. Create two default routes in the hub VPC that point to the next hop instances of the virtual appliances. Delete the default internet gateway route in the hub VPC, and create a new higher-priority route that is tagged only to the appliances with a next hop of the default internet gateway. Export the custom routes in the hub
- G. Import the custom routes in the spokes.
- H. Create a default route in the hub VPC that points to IP address 10.0.0.5. Delete the default internet gateway route in the hub VPC, and create a new higher-priority route that is tagged only to the appliances with a next hop of the default internet gateway. Create a new route in the spoke VPC that points to IP address 10.0.0.5.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82

You need to establish network connectivity between three Virtual Private Cloud networks, Sales, Marketing, and Finance, so that users can access resources in all three VPCs. You configure VPC peering between the Sales VPC and the Finance VPC. You also configure VPC peering between the Marketing VPC and the Finance VPC. After you complete the configuration, some users cannot connect to resources in the Sales VPC and the Marketing VPC. You want to resolve the problem.

What should you do?

- A. Configure VPC peering in a full mesh.
- B. Alter the routing table to resolve the asymmetric route.
- C. Create network tags to allow connectivity between all three VPCs.
- D. Delete the legacy network and recreate it to allow transitive peering.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/using-vpc-peering>

NEW QUESTION 86

You have the following private Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster deployment:

```
gcloud container clusters describe customer-1-cluster --zone us-central1-c
```

```
...
```

```
clusterIpv4Cidr: 192.168.36.0/24
endpoint: 192.168.38.2
ipAllocationPolicy:
  clusterIpv4Cidr: 192.168.36.0/24
  clusterIpv4CidrBlock: 192.168.36.0/24
  clusterSecondaryRangeName: customer-1-pods
  servicesIpv4Cidr: 192.168.37.0/24
  servicesIp4CidrBlock: 192.168.37.0/24
  servicesSecondaryRangeName: customer-1-svc
  useIpAliases: true
```

```
...
```

```
masterAuthorizedNetworksConfig:
```

```
...
```

```
privateClusterConfig:
  enablePrivateEndpoint: true
  enablePrivateNodes: true
  masterIpv4CidrBlock: 192.168.38.0/28
  privateEndpoint: 192.168.38.2
  publicEndpoint: 35.224.37.17
```

```
...
```

```
servicesIpv4Cidr: 192.162.37.0/24
```

```
...
```

```
subnetwork: customer-1-nodes
zone: us-central1-c
```

You have a virtual machine (VM) deployed in the same VPC in the subnetwork kubernetes-management with internal IP address 192.168.40 2/24 and no external IP address assigned. You need to communicate with the cluster master using kubectl. What should you do?

- A. Add the network 192.168.40.0/24 to the masterAuthorizedNetworksConfi
- B. Configure kubectl to communicate with the endpoint 192.168.38.2.
- C. Add the network 192.168.38.0/28 to the masterAuthorizedNetworksConfi
- D. Configure kubectl to communicate with the endpoint 192.168.38.2
- E. Add the network 192.168.36.0/24 to the masterAuthorizedNetworksConfi
- F. Configure kubectl to communicate with the endpoint 192.168.38.2
- G. Add an external IP address to the VM, and add this IP address in the masterAuthorizedNetworksConfig. Configure kubectl to communicate with the endpoint 35.224.37.17.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 90

After a network change window one of your company's applications stops working. The application uses an on-premises database server that no longer receives any traffic from the application. The database server IP address is 10.2.1.25. You examine the change request, and the only change is that 3 additional VPC subnets were created. The new VPC subnets created are 10.1.0.0/16, 10.2.0.0/16, and 10.3.1.0/24/ The on-premises router is advertising 10.0.0.0/8. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

- A. The less specific VPC subnet route is taking priority.
- B. The more specific VPC subnet route is taking priority.
- C. The on-premises router is not advertising a route for the database server.
- D. A cloud firewall rule that blocks traffic to the on-premises database server was created during the change.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 92

You work for a multinational enterprise that is moving to GCP. These are the cloud requirements:

- An on-premises data center located in the United States in Oregon and New York with Dedicated Interconnects connected to Cloud regions us-west1 (primary HQ) and us-east4 (backup)

- Multiple regional offices in Europe and APAC
- Regional data processing is required in europe-west1 and australia-southeast1
- Centralized Network Administration Team

Your security and compliance team requires a virtual inline security appliance to perform L7 inspection for URL filtering. You want to deploy the appliance in us-west1.

What should you do?

- A. • Create 2 VPCs in a Shared VPC Host Project. • Configure a 2-NIC instance in zone us-west1-a in the Host Project. • Attach NIC0 in VPC #1 us-west1 subnet of the Host Project. • Attach NIC1 in VPC #2 us-west1 subnet of the Host Project. • Deploy the instance. • Configure the necessary routes and firewall rules to pass traffic through the instance.
- B. • Create 2 VPCs in a Shared VPC Host Project. • Configure a 2-NIC instance in zone us-west1-a in the Service Project. • Attach NIC0 in VPC #1 us-west1 subnet of the Host Project. • Attach NIC1 in VPC #2 us-west1 subnet of the Host Project. • Deploy the instance. • Configure the necessary routes and firewall rules to pass traffic through the instance.
- C. • Create 1 VPC in a Shared VPC Host Project. • Configure a 2-NIC instance in zone us-west1-a in the Host Project. • Attach NIC0 in us-west1 subnet of the Host Project. • Attach NIC1 in us-west1 subnet of the Host Project. • Deploy the instance. • Configure the necessary routes and firewall rules to pass traffic through the instance.
- D. • Create 1 VPC in a Shared VPC Service Project. • Configure a 2-NIC instance in zone us-west1-a in the Service Project. • Attach NIC0 in us-west1 subnet of the Service Project. • Attach NIC1 in us-west1 subnet of the Service Project. • Deploy the instance. • Configure the necessary routes and firewall rules to pass traffic through the instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc>

NEW QUESTION 93

You recently deployed Cloud VPN to connect your on-premises data center to Google Cloud. You need to monitor the usage of this VPN and set up alerts in case traffic exceeds the maximum allowed. You need to be able to quickly decide whether to add extra links or move to a Dedicated Interconnect. What should you do?

- A. In the Network Intelligence Center, check for the number of packet drops on the VPN.
- B. In the Google Cloud Console, use Monitoring Query Language to create a custom alert for bandwidth utilization.
- C. In the Monitoring section of the Google Cloud Console, use the Dashboard section to select a default dashboard for VPN usage.
- D. In the VPN section of the Google Cloud Console, select the VPN under hybrid connectivity, and then select monitoring to display utilization on the dashboard.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 97

You are designing a shared VPC architecture. Your network and security team has strict controls over which routes are exposed between departments. Your Production and Staging departments can communicate with each other, but only via specific networks. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you design this topology?

- A. Create 2 shared VPCs within the shared VPC Host Project, and enable VPC peering between the
- B. Use firewall rules to filter access between the specific networks.
- C. Create 2 shared VPCs within the shared VPC Host Project, and create a Cloud VPN/Cloud Router between the
- D. Use Flexible Route Advertisement (FRA) to filter access between the specific networks.
- E. Create 2 shared VPCs within the shared VPC Service Project, and create a Cloud VPN/Cloud Router between the
- F. Use Flexible Route Advertisement (FRA) to filter access between the specific networks.
- G. Create 1 VPC within the shared VPC Host Project, and share individual subnets with the Service Projects to filter access between the specific networks.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 99

You want to apply a new Cloud Armor policy to an application that is deployed in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You want to find out which target to use for your Cloud Armor policy.

Which GKE resource should you use?

- A. GKE Node
- B. GKE Pod
- C. GKE Cluster
- D. GKE Ingress

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Armour is applied at load balancers Configuring Google Cloud Armor through Ingress. <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/ingress-features> Security policy features Google Cloud Armor security policies have the following core features: You can optionally use the QUIC protocol with load balancers that use Google Cloud Armor. You can use Google Cloud Armor with external HTTP(S) load balancers that are in either Premium Tier or Standard Tier. You can use security policies with GKE and the default Ingress controller.

NEW QUESTION 100

You want to create a service in GCP using IPv6. What should you do?

- A. Create the instance with the designated IPv6 address.
- B. Configure a TCP Proxy with the designated IPv6 address.
- C. Configure a global load balancer with the designated IPv6 address.
- D. Configure an internal load balancer with the designated IPv6 address.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/load-balancing-overview> mentions to use global load balancer for IPv6 termination.

NEW QUESTION 101

You configured Cloud VPN with dynamic routing via Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). You added a custom route to advertise a network that is reachable over the VPN tunnel. However, the on-premises clients still cannot reach the network over the VPN tunnel. You need to examine the logs in Cloud Logging to confirm that the appropriate routers are being advertised over the VPN tunnel. Which filter should you use in Cloud Logging to examine the logs?

- A. resource.type= "gce_router"
- B. resource.type= "gce_network_region"
- C. resource.type= "vpn_tunnel"
- D. resource.type= "vpn_gateway"

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 102

You are planning a large application deployment in Google Cloud that includes on-premises connectivity. The application requires direct connectivity between workloads in all regions and on-premises locations without address translation, but all RFC 1918 ranges are already in use in the on-premises locations. What should you do?

- A. Use multiple VPC networks with a transit network using VPC Network Peering.
- B. Use overlapping RFC 1918 ranges with multiple isolated VPC networks.
- C. Use overlapping RFC 1918 ranges with multiple isolated VPC networks and Cloud NAT.
- D. Use non-RFC 1918 ranges with a single global VPC.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 106

Your organization has a new security policy that requires you to monitor all egress traffic payloads from your virtual machines in region us-west2. You deployed an intrusion detection system (IDS) virtual appliance in the same region to meet the new policy. You now need to integrate the IDS into the environment to monitor all egress traffic payloads from us-west2. What should you do?

- A. Enable firewall logging, and forward all filtered egress firewall logs to the IDS.
- B. Enable VPC Flow Log
- C. Create a sink in Cloud Logging to send filtered egress VPC Flow Logs to the IDS.
- D. Create an internal TCP/UDP load balancer for Packet Mirroring, and add a packet mirroring policy filter for egress traffic.
- E. Create an internal HTTP(S) load balancer for Packet Mirroring, and add a packet mirroring policy filter for egress traffic.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109

You need to define an address plan for a future new GKE cluster in your VPC. This will be a VPC native cluster, and the default Pod IP range allocation will be used. You must pre-provision all the needed VPC subnets and their respective IP address ranges before cluster creation. The cluster will initially have a single node, but it will be scaled to a maximum of three nodes if necessary. You want to allocate the minimum number of Pod IP addresses. Which subnet mask should you use for the Pod IP address range?

- A. /21
- B. /22
- C. /23
- D. /25

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/alias-ips#cluster_sizing_secondary_range_pods

NEW QUESTION 113

You want to implement an IPsec tunnel between your on-premises network and a VPC via Cloud VPN. You need to restrict reachability over the tunnel to specific local subnets, and you do not have a device capable of speaking Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Which routing option should you choose?

- A. Dynamic routing using Cloud Router
- B. Route-based routing using default traffic selectors
- C. Policy-based routing using a custom local traffic selector
- D. Policy-based routing using the default local traffic selector

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 118

Your company has 10 separate Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks, with one VPC per project in a single region in Google Cloud. Your security team requires each VPC network to have private connectivity to the main on-premises location via a Partner Interconnect connection in the same region. To optimize cost and operations, the same connectivity must be shared with all projects. You must ensure that all traffic between different projects, on-premises locations, and the internet can be inspected using the same third-party appliances. What should you do?

- A. Configure the third-party appliances with multiple interfaces and specific Partner Interconnect VLAN attachments per projec
- B. Create the relevant routes on the third-party appliances and VPC networks.
- C. Configure the third-party appliances with multiple interfaces, with each interface connected to a separate VPC network

- D. Create separate VPC networks for on- premises and internet connectivit
- E. Create the relevant routes on the third-party appliances and VPC networks.
- F. Consolidate all existing projects' subnetworks into a single VP
- G. Create separate VPC networks for on-premises and internet connectivit
- H. Configure the third-party appliances with multiple interfaces, with each interface connected to a separate VPC networ
- I. Create the relevant routes on the third-party appliances and VPC networks.
- J. Configure the third-party appliances with multiple interface
- K. Create a hub VPC network for all projects, and create separate VPC networks for on-premises and internet connectivit
- L. Create the relevant routes on the third-party appliances and VPC network
- M. Use VPC Network Peering to connect all projects' VPC networks to the hub VP
- N. Export custom routes from the hub VPC and import on all projects' VPC networks.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122

You are in the early stages of planning a migration to GCP. You want to test the functionality of your hybrid cloud design before you start to implement it in production. The design includes services running on a Compute Engine Virtual Machine instance that need to communicate to on-premises servers using private IP addresses. The on-premises servers have connectivity to the internet, but you have not yet established any Cloud Interconnect connections. You want to choose the lowest cost method of enabling connectivity between your instance and on-premises servers and complete the test in 24 hours. Which connectivity method should you choose?

- A. Cloud VPN
- B. 50-Mbps Partner VLAN attachment
- C. Dedicated Interconnect with a single VLAN attachment
- D. Dedicated Interconnect, but don't provision any VLAN attachments

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 123

You recently configured Google Cloud Armor security policies to manage traffic to your application. You discover that Google Cloud Armor is incorrectly blocking some traffic to your application. You need to identify the web application firewall (WAF) rule that is incorrectly blocking traffic. What should you do?

- A. Enable firewall logs, and view the logs in Firewall Insights.
- B. Enable HTTP(S) Load Balancing logging with sampling rate equal to 1, and view the logs in Cloud Logging.
- C. Enable VPC Flow Logs, and view the logs in Cloud Logging.
- D. Enable Google Cloud Armor audit logs, and view the logs on the Activity page in the Google CloudConsole.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127

You are migrating a three-tier application architecture from on-premises to Google Cloud. As a first step in the migration, you want to create a new Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with an external HTTP(S) load balancer. This load balancer will forward traffic back to the on-premises compute resources that run the presentation tier. You need to stop malicious traffic from entering your VPC and consuming resources at the edge, so you must configure this policy to filter IP addresses and stop cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. What should you do?

- A. Create a Google Cloud Armor policy, and apply it to a backend service that uses an unmanaged instance group backend.
- B. Create a hierarchical firewall ruleset, and apply it to the VPC's parent organization resource node.
- C. Create a Google Cloud Armor policy, and apply it to a backend service that uses an internet network endpoint group (NEG) backend.
- D. Create a VPC firewall ruleset, and apply it to all instances in unmanaged instance groups.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 130

You are disabling DNSSEC for one of your Cloud DNS-managed zones. You removed the DS records from your zone file, waited for them to expire from the cache, and disabled DNSSEC for the zone. You receive reports that DNSSEC validating resolves are unable to resolve names in your zone. What should you do?

- A. Update the TTL for the zone.
- B. Set the zone to the TRANSFER state.
- C. Disable DNSSEC at your domain registrar.
- D. Transfer ownership of the domain to a new registrar.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Before disabling DNSSEC for a managed zone you want to use, you must deactivate DNSSEC at your domain registrar to ensure that DNSSEC-validating resolvers can still resolve names in the zone.

NEW QUESTION 134

You are creating a new application and require access to Cloud SQL from VPC instances without public IP addresses. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Activate the Service Networking API in your project.
- B. Activate the Cloud Datastore API in your project.
- C. Create a private connection to a service producer.
- D. Create a custom static route to allow the traffic to reach the Cloud SQL API.
- E. Enable Private Google Access.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/configure-private-services-access#console_1

C: If you are using private IP for any of your Cloud SQL instances, you only need to configure private services access one time for every Google Cloud project that has or needs to connect to a Cloud SQL instance. If your Google Cloud project has a Cloud SQL instance, you can either configure it yourself or let Cloud SQL do it for you to use private IP. Cloud SQL configures private services access for you when all the conditions below are true:

https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/configure-private-services-access#before_you_begin

E: You can enable Private Google access on a subnet level and any VMs on that subnet can access Google APIs by using their internal IP address.

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access>

NEW QUESTION 136

You work for a university that is migrating to GCP. These are the cloud requirements:

- On-premises connectivity with 10 Gbps
- Lowest latency access to the cloud
- Centralized Networking Administration Team

New departments are asking for on-premises connectivity to their projects. You want to deploy the most cost-efficient interconnect solution for connecting the campus to Google Cloud.

What should you do?

- A. Use Shared VPC, and deploy the VLAN attachments and Interconnect in the host project.
- B. Use Shared VPC, and deploy the VLAN attachments in the service project
- C. Connect the VLAN attachment to the Shared VPC's host project.
- D. Use standalone projects, and deploy the VLAN attachments in the individual project
- E. Connect the VLAN attachment to the standalone projects' Interconnects.
- F. Use standalone projects and deploy the VLAN attachments and Interconnects in each of the individual projects.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/how-to/dedicated/using-interconnects-other-projects>

Using Cloud Interconnect with Shared VPC You can use Shared VPC to share your VLAN attachment in a project with other VPC networks. Choosing Shared VPC is preferable if you need to create many projects and would like to prevent individual project owners from managing their connectivity back to your on-premises network. In this scenario, the host project contains a common Shared VPC network usable by VMs in service projects. Because VMs in the service projects use this network, Service Project Admins don't need to create other VLAN attachments or Cloud Routers in the service projects. In this scenario, you must create VLAN attachments and Cloud Routers for a Cloud Interconnect connection only in the Shared VPC host project. The combination of a VLAN attachment and its associated Cloud Router are unique to a given Shared VPC network.

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/how-to/enabling-multiple-networks-access-sa>

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc>

NEW QUESTION 140

You are designing a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster for your organization. The current cluster size is expected to host 10 nodes, with 20 Pods per node and 150 services. Because of the migration of new services over the next 2 years, there is a planned growth for 100 nodes, 200 Pods per node, and 1500 services. You want to use VPC-native clusters with alias IP ranges, while minimizing address consumption.

How should you design this topology?

- A. Create a subnet of size/25 with 2 secondary ranges of: /17 for Pods and /21 for Service
- B. Create a VPC-native cluster and specify those ranges.
- C. Create a subnet of size/28 with 2 secondary ranges of: /24 for Pods and /24 for Service
- D. Create a VPC-native cluster and specify those range
- E. When the services are ready to be deployed, resize the subnets.
- F. Use gcloud container clusters create [CLUSTER NAME]--enable-ip-alias to create a VPC-native cluster.
- G. Use gcloud container clusters create [CLUSTER NAME] to create a VPC-native cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The service range setting is permanent and cannot be changed. Please see

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/60957040/how-to-increase-the-service-address-range-of-a-gke-cluster> I think the correct answer is A since: Grow is expected to up to 100 nodes (that would be /25), then up to 200 pods per node (100 times 200 = 20000 so /17 is 32768), then 1500 services in a /21 (up to 2048)

<https://docs.netgate.com/pfsense/en/latest/book/network/understanding-cidr-subnet-mask-notation.html>

NEW QUESTION 141

You are configuring a new instance of Cloud Router in your Organization's Google Cloud environment to allow connection across a new Dedicated Interconnect to your data center Sales, Marketing, and IT each have a service project attached to the Organization's host project.

Where should you create the Cloud Router instance?

- A. VPC network in all projects
- B. VPC network in the IT Project
- C. VPC network in the Host Project
- D. VPC network in the Sales, Marketing, and IT Projects

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 145

You have deployed an HTTP(s) load balancer, but health checks to port 80 on the Compute Engine virtual machine instance are failing, and no traffic is sent to your instances. You want to resolve the problem. Which commands should you run?

- A. gcloud compute instances add-access-config instance-1

- B. gcloud compute firewall-rules create allow-lb --network load-balancer --allow tcp --destination-ranges 130.211.0.0/22,35.191.0.0/16 --direction EGRESS
- C. gcloud compute firewall-rules create allow-lb --network load-balancer --allow tcp --source-ranges 130.211.0.0/22,35.191.0.0/16 --direction INGRESS
- D. gcloud compute health-checks update http health-check --unhealthy-threshold 10

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 149

You are the Organization Admin for your company. One of your engineers is responsible for setting up multiple host projects across multiple folders and sharing subnets with service projects. You need to enable the engineer's Identity and Access Management (IAM) configuration to complete their task in the fewest number of steps. What should you do?

- A. Set up the engineer with Compute Shared VPC Admin IAM role at the folder level.
- B. Set up the engineer with Compute Shared VPC Admin IAM role at the organization level.
- C. Set up the engineer with Compute Shared VPC Admin IAM role and Project IAM Admin role at the folder level.
- D. Set up the engineer with Compute Shared VPC Admin IAM role and Project IAM Admin role at the organization level.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 154

In your project my-project, you have two subnets in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC): subnet-a with IP range 10.128.0.0/20 and subnet-b with IP range 172.16.0.0/24. You need to deploy database servers in subnet-a. You will also deploy the application servers and web servers in subnet-b. You want to configure firewall rules that only allow database traffic from the application servers to the database servers. What should you do?

- A. Create network tag app-server and service account sa-db@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.co
- B. Add the tag to the application servers, and associate the service account with the database server
- C. Run the following command: gcloud compute firewall-rules create app-db-firewall-rule --action allow --direction ingress --rules top:3306 --source-tags app-server --target-service-accounts sa-db@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com
- D. Create service accounts sa-app@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com and sa-db@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.co
- E. Associate service account sa-app with the application servers, and associate the service account sa-db with the database server
- F. Run the following command: gcloud compute firewall-rules create app-db-firewall-rule --allow TCP:3306 --source-service-accounts sa-app@democloud-idp-demo.iam.gserviceaccount.com --target-service-accounts sa-db@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com
- G. Create service accounts sa-app@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com and sa-db@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.co
- H. Associate the service account sa-app with the application servers, and associate the service account sa-db with the database server
- I. Run the following command: gcloud compute firewall-rules create app-db-firewall-rule --allow TCP:3306 --source-ranges 10.128.0.0/20 --source-service-accounts sa-app@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com --target-service-accounts sa-db@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com
- J. Create network tags app-server and db-server
- K. Add the app-server tag to the application servers, and add the db-server tag to the database server
- L. Run the following command: gcloud compute firewall-rules create app-db-firewall-rule --action allow --direction ingress --rules tcp:3306 --source-ranges 10.128.0.0/20 --source-tags app-server --target-tags db-server

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 158

You have two Google Cloud projects in a perimeter to prevent data exfiltration. You need to move a third project inside the perimeter; however, the move could negatively impact the existing environment. You need to validate the impact of the change. What should you do?

- A. Enable Firewall Rules Logging inside the third project.
- B. Modify the existing VPC Service Controls policy to include the new project in dry run mode.
- C. Monitor the Resource Manager audit logs inside the perimeter.
- D. Enable VPC Flow Logs inside the third project, and monitor the logs for negative impact.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163

You are designing the network architecture for your organization. Your organization has three developer teams: Web, App, and Database. All of the developer teams require access to Compute Engine instances to perform their critical tasks. You are part of a small network and security team that needs to provide network access to the developers. You need to maintain centralized control over network resources, including subnets, routes, and firewalls. You want to minimize operational overhead. How should you design this topology?

- A. Configure a host project with a Shared VPC
- B. Create service projects for Web, App, and Database.
- C. Configure one VPC for Web, one VPC for App, and one VPC for Database
- D. Configure HA VPN between each VPC.
- E. Configure three Shared VPC host projects, each with a service project: one for Web, one for App, and one for Database.
- F. Configure one VPC for Web, one VPC for App, and one VPC for Database
- G. Use VPC Network Peering to connect all VPCs in a full mesh.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 164

You need to create a new VPC network that allows instances to have IP addresses in both the 10.1.1.0/24 network and the 172.16.45.0/24 network. What should you do?

- A. Configure global load balancing to point 172.16.45.0/24 to the correct instance.
- B. Create unique DNS records for each service that sends traffic to the desired IP address.
- C. Configure an alias-IP range of 172.16.45.0/24 on the virtual instances within the VPC subnet of 10.1.1.0/24.
- D. Use VPC peering to allow traffic to route between the 10.1.0.0/24 network and the 172.16.45.0/24 network.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 168

Your organization has a single project that contains multiple Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). You need to secure API access to your Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets by allowing API access only from resources in your corporate public networks. What should you do?

- A. Create an access context policy that allows your VPC and corporate public network IP ranges, and then attach the policy to Cloud Storage and BigQuery.
- B. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter for your project with an access context policy that allows your corporate public network IP ranges.
- C. Create a firewall rule to block API access to Cloud Storage and BigQuery from unauthorized networks.
- D. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter for each VPC with an access context policy that allows your corporate public network IP ranges.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169

In your company, two departments with separate GCP projects (code-dev and data-dev) in the same organization need to allow full cross-communication between all of their virtual machines in GCP. Each department has one VPC in its project and wants full control over their network. Neither department intends to recreate its existing computing resources. You want to implement a solution that minimizes cost.

Which two steps should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Connect both projects using Cloud VPN.
- B. Connect the VPCs in project code-dev and data-dev using VPC Network Peering.
- C. Enable Shared VPC in one project (
- D. g., code-dev), and make the second project (
- E. g., data-dev) a service project.
- F. Enable firewall rules to allow all ingress traffic from all subnets of project code-dev to all instances in project data-dev, and vice versa.
- G. Create a route in the code-dev project to the destination prefixes in project data-dev and use nexthop as the default gateway, and vice versa.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 173

You have configured a Compute Engine virtual machine instance as a NAT gateway. You execute the following command:

```
gcloud compute routes create no-ip-internet-route \
--network custom-network1 \
--destination-range 0.0.0.0/0 \
--next-hop instance nat-gateway \
--next-hop instance-zone us-central1-a \
--tags no-ip --priority 800
```

You want existing instances to use the new NAT gateway. Which command should you execute?

- A. `sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1`
- B. `gcloud compute instances add-tags [existing-instance] --tags no-ip`
- C. `gcloud builds submit --config=cloudbuild.waml --substitutions=TAG_NAME=no-ip`
- D. `gcloud compute instances create example-instance --network custom-network1 --subnet subnet-us-central --no-address --zone us-central1-a --image-family debian-9 --image-project debian-cloud --tags no-ip`

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/routes/create>

In order to apply a route to an existing instance we should use a tag to bind the route to it.

NEW QUESTION 176

.....

Relate Links

100% Pass Your Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer Exam with Exambible Prep Materials

<https://www.exambible.com/Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer-exam/>

Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>