Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer/

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
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 3
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 4
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 painting to Google's private AP 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 5
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 6
You want to establish a dedicated connection to Google that can access Cloud SQL via a public IP address and that does not require a third-party service provider. Which connection type should you choose?

A. Carrier Peering
B. Direct Peering
C. Dedicated Interconnect
D. Partner Interconnect

Answer: B

Explanation:
When established, Direct Peering provides a direct path from your on-premises network to Google services, including Google Cloud products that can be exposed through one or more public IP addresses. Traffic from Google's network to your on-premises network also takes that direct path, including traffic from VPC networks in your projects. Google Cloud customers must request that direct egress pricing be enabled for each of their projects after they have established Direct Peering with Google. For more information, see Pricing.

NEW QUESTION 7
You have configured a service on Google Cloud that connects to an on-premises service via a Dedicated Interconnect. Users are reporting recent connectivity issues. You need to determine whether the traffic is being dropped because of firewall rules or a routing decision. What should you do?

A. Use the Network Intelligence Center Connectivity Tests to test the connectivity between the VPC and the on-premises network.
B. Use Network Intelligence Center Network Topology to check the traffic flow, and replay the traffic from the time period when the connectivity issue occurred.
C. Configure VPC Flow Log
D. Review the logs by filtering on the source and destination.
E. Configure a Compute Engine instance on the same VPC as the service running on Google Cloud to run a traceroute targeted at the on-premises service.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
You have an application running on Compute Engine that uses BigQuery to generate some results that are stored in Cloud Storage. You want to ensure that none of the application instances have external IP addresses.
Which two methods can you use to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

A. Enable Private Google Access on all the subnets.
B. Enable Private Google Access on the VPC.
C. Enable Private Services Access on the VPC.
D. Create network peering between your VPC and BigQuery.
E. Create a Cloud NAT, and route the application traffic via NAT gateway.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/nat/docs/overview#interaction-pga Specifications https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access#specifications

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
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 10
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 13
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 routin
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 routin
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

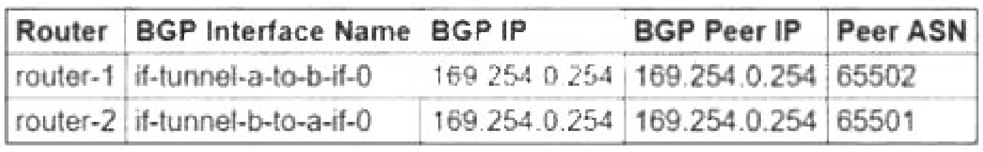
NEW QUESTION 14
You created a new VPC for your development team. You want to allow access to the resources in this VPC via SSH only.
How should you configure your firewall rules?

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

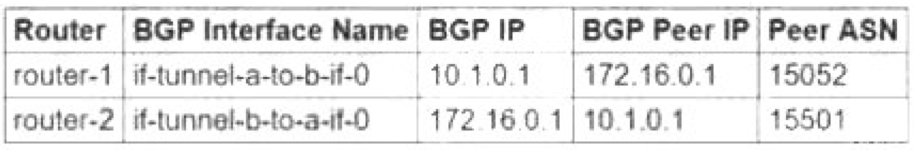
NEW QUESTION 16
You need to configure the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session for a VPN tunnel you just created between two Google Cloud VPCs, 10.1.0.0/16 and 172.16.0.0/16. You have a Cloud Router (router-1) in the 10.1.0.0/16 network and a second Cloud Router (router-2) in the 172.16.0.0/16 network. Which configuration should you use for the BGP session?

A. C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Data\Odt data\Untitled.jpg



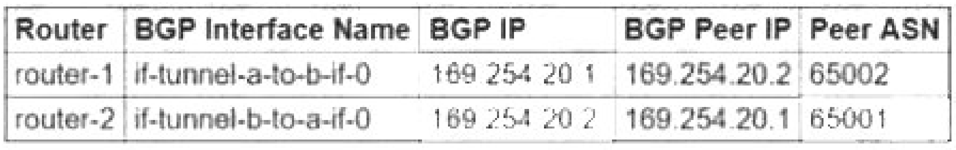
Router	BGP Interface Name	BGP IP	BGP Peer IP	Peer ASN
router-1	if-tunnel-a-to-b-if-0	169.254.0.254	169.254.0.254	65502
router-2	if-tunnel-b-to-a-if-0	169.254.0.254	169.254.0.254	65501

B. C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Data\Odt data\Untitled.jpg



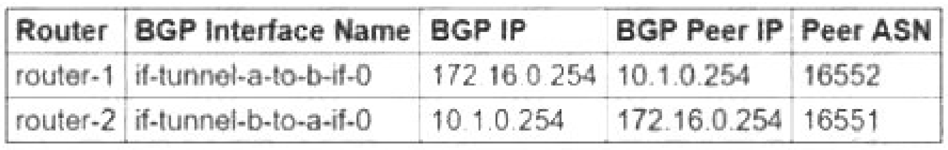
Router	BGP Interface Name	BGP IP	BGP Peer IP	Peer ASN
router-1	if-tunnel-a-to-b-if-0	10.1.0.1	172.16.0.1	15052
router-2	if-tunnel-b-to-a-if-0	172.16.0.1	10.1.0.1	15501

C. C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Data\Odt data\Untitled.jpg



Router	BGP Interface Name	BGP IP	BGP Peer IP	Peer ASN
router-1	if-tunnel-a-to-b-if-0	169.254.20.1	169.254.20.2	65002
router-2	if-tunnel-b-to-a-if-0	169.254.20.2	169.254.20.1	65001

D. C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Data\Odt data\Untitled.jpg



Router	BGP Interface Name	BGP IP	BGP Peer IP	Peer ASN
router-1	if-tunnel-a-to-b-if-0	172.16.0.254	10.1.0.254	16552
router-2	if-tunnel-b-to-a-if-0	10.1.0.254	172.16.0.254	16551

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18

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 the caused autoscaling to reach the maximum number of instances, and users of your application cannot complete transactions. After an investigation, you think it as 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 hour
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 20
Your on-premises data center has 2 routers connected to your GCP through a VPN on each router. All applications are working correctly; however, all of the traffic is passing across a single VPN instead of being load-balanced across the 2 connections as desired.
During troubleshooting you find:
•Each on-premises router is configured with the same ASN.
•Each on-premises router is configured with the same routes and priorities.
•Both on-premises routers are configured with a VPN connected to a single Cloud Router.
•The VPN logs have no-proposal-chosen lines when the VPNs are connecting.
•BGP session is not established between one on-premises router and the Cloud Router. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

A. One of the VPN sessions is configured incorrectly.
B. A firewall is blocking the traffic across the second VPN connection.
C. You do not have a load balancer to load-balance the network traffic.
D. BGP sessions are not established between both on-premises routers and the Cloud Router.

Answer: A

Explanation:
If the VPN logs show a no-proposal-chosen error, this error indicates that Cloud VPN and your peer VPN gateway were unable to agree on a set of ciphers. For IKEv1, the set of ciphers must match exactly. For IKEv2, there must be at least one common cipher proposed by each gateway. Make sure that you use supported ciphers to configure your peer VPN gateway.
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/support/troubleshooting#:~:text=If%20the%20VPN%2

NEW QUESTION 22
Your company is running out of network capacity to run a critical application in the on-premises data center. You want to migrate the application to GCP. You also want to ensure that the Security team does not lose their ability to monitor traffic to and from Compute Engine instances.
Which two products should you incorporate into the solution? (Choose two.)

A. VPC flow logs
B. Firewall logs
C. Cloud Audit logs
D. Stackdriver Trace
E. Compute Engine instance system logs

Answer: AB

Explanation:
A: Using VPC Flow Logs VPC Flow Logs records a sample of network flows sent from and received by VM instances, including instances used as GKE nodes. These logs can be used for network monitoring, forensics, real-time security analysis, and expense optimization. https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/using-flow-logs (B): Firewall Rules Logging overview Firewall Rules Logging allows you to audit, verify, and analyze the effects of your firewall rules. For example, you can determine if a firewall rule designed to deny traffic is functioning
as intended. Firewall Rules Logging is also useful if you need to determine how many connections are affected by a given firewall rule. You enable Firewall Rules Logging individually for each firewall rule whose connections you need to log. Firewall Rules Logging is an option for any firewall rule, regardless of the action (allow or deny) or direction (ingress or egress) of the rule.
https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewall-rules-logging

NEW QUESTION 25
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 28
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 hu
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 hu
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 hu
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 32
You are responsible for enabling Private Google Access for the virtual machine (VM) instances in your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) to access Google APIs. All VM instances have only a private IP address and need to access Cloud Storage. You need to ensure that all VM traffic is routed back to your on-premises data center for traffic scrubbing via your existing Cloud Interconnect connection. However, VM traffic to Google APIs should remain in the VPC. What should you do?

A. Delete the default route in your VPC.Create a private Cloud DNS zone for googleapis.com, create a CNAME for *.googleapis.com to restricted googleapis.com, and create an A record for restricted googleapis com that resolves to the addresses in 199.36.153.4/30.Create a static route in your VPC for the range 199.36.153.4/30 with the default internet gateway as the next hop.
B. Delete the default route in your VPC and configure your on-premises router to advertise 0.0.0.0/0 via Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).Create a public Cloud DNS zone with a CNAME for *.google.com to private googleapis com, create a CNAME for * googleapis.com to private googleapis com, and create an A record for Private googleapis.com that resolves to the addresses in 199.36.153 8/30.Create a static route in your VPC for the range 199 .36.153.8/30 with the default internet gateway as the next hop.
C. Configure your on-premises router to advertise 0.0.0.0/0 via Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) with a lower priority (MED) than the default VPC route.Create a private Cloud DNS zone for googleapis.com, create a CNAME for * googieapis.com to private googleapis com, and create an A record for private.googleapis.com that resolves to the addresses in 199.36.153.8/30.Create a static route in your VPC for the range 199.36. 153.8/30 with the default internet gateway as the next hop.
D. Delete the default route in your VPC and configure your on-premises router to advertise 0.0.0.0/0 via Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).Create a private Cloud DNS zone for googleapis.com, create a CNAME for * googieapis.com to Private googleapis.com, and create an A record for private.googleapis.com that resolves to the addresses in 199.36.153.8/30.Create a static route in your VPC for the range 199.36.153.8/30 with the default internet gateway as the next hop.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34
Your company has a single Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network deployed in Google Cloud with on-premises connectivity already in place. You are deploying a new application using Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), which must be accessible only from the same VPC network and on-premises locations. You must ensure that the GKE control plane is exposed to a predefined list of on-premises subnets through private connectivity only. What should you do?

A. Create a GKE private cluster with a private endpoint for the control plan
B. Configure VPC Networking Peering export/import routes and custom route advertisements on the Cloud Router
C. Configure authorized networks to specify the desired on-premises subnets.
D. Create a GKE private cluster with a public endpoint for the control plan
E. Configure VPC Networking Peering export/import routes and custom route advertisements on the Cloud Routers.
F. Create a GKE private cluster with a private endpoint for the control plan
G. Configure authorized networks to specify the desired on-premises subnets.
H. Create a GKE public cluste
I. Configure authorized networks to specify the desired on-premises subnets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38
You need to create the network infrastructure to deploy a highly available web application in the us-east1 and us-west1 regions. The application runs on Compute Engine instances, and it does not require the use of a database. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Create one VPC with one subnet in each region.Create a regional network load balancer in each region with a static IP addres
B. Enable Cloud CDN on the load balancers.Create an A record in Cloud DNS with both IP addresses for the load balancers.
C. Create one VPC with one subnet in each region.Create a global load balancer with a static IP address.Enable Cloud CDN and Google Cloud Armor on the load balancer.Create an A record using the IP address of the load balancer in Cloud DNS.
D. Create one VPC in each region, and peer both VPCs.Create a global load balancer.Enable Cloud CDN on the load balancer.Create a CNAME for the load balancer in Cloud DNS.
E. Create one VPC with one subnet in each region.Create an HTTP(S) load balancer with a static IP address.Choose the standard tier for the networ
F. Enable Cloud CDN on the load balancer.Create a CNAME record using the load balancer's IP address in Cloud DNS.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 39
You create multiple Compute Engine virtual machine instances to be used as TFTP servers. Which type of load balancer should you use?

A. HTTP(S) load balancer

B. SSL proxy load balancer
C. TCP proxy load balancer
D. Network load balancer

Answer: D

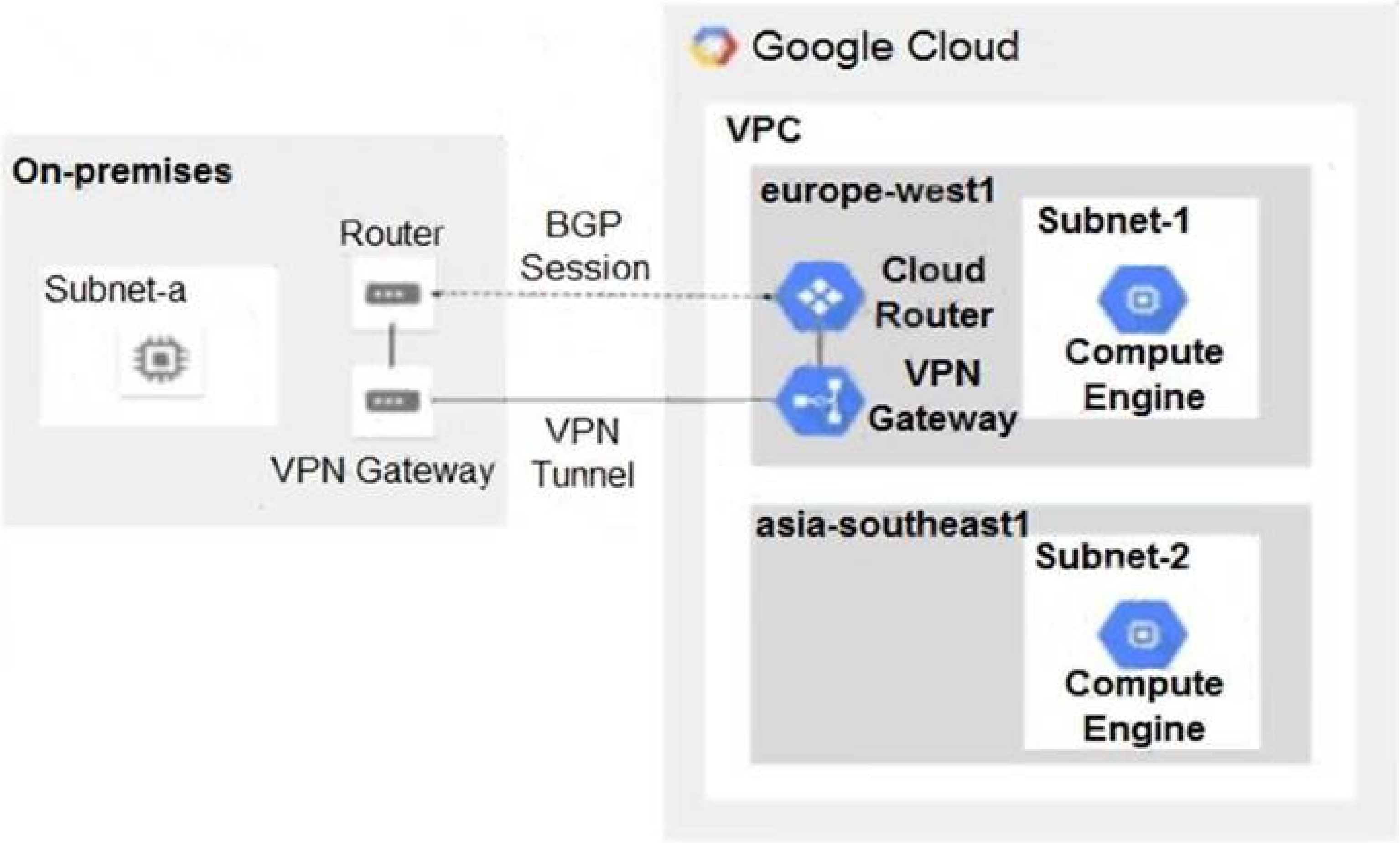
Explanation:
"TFTP is a UDP-based protocol. Servers listen on port 69 for the initial client-to-server packet to establish the TFTP session, then use a port above 1023 for all further packets during that session. Clients use ports above 1023" https://docstore.mik.ua/orelly/networking_2ndEd/fire/ch17_02.htm Besides, Google Cloud external TCP/UDP Network Load Balancing (after this referred to as Network Load Balancing) is a regional,
non-proxied load balancer. Network Load Balancing distributes traffic among virtual machine (VM) instances in the same region in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) netw

NEW QUESTION 41
You want to configure a NAT to perform address translation between your on-premises network blocks and GCP.
Which NAT solution should you use?

A. Cloud NAT
B. An instance with IP forwarding enabled
C. An instance configured with iptables DNAT rules
D. An instance configured with iptables SNAT rules

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45
You have the following routing design. You discover that Compute Engine instances in Subnet-2 in the asia-southeast1 region cannot communicate with compute resources on-premises. What should you do?



A. Configure a custom route advertisement on the Cloud Router.
B. Enable IP forwarding in the asia-southeast1 region.
C. Change the VPC dynamic routing mode to Global.
D. Add a second Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session to the Cloud Router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49
One instance in your VPC is configured to run with a private IP address only. You want to ensure that even if this instance is deleted, its current private IP address will not be automatically assigned to a different instance.
In the GCP Console, what should you do?

A. Assign a public IP address to the instance.
B. Assign a new reserved internal IP address to the instance.
C. Change the instance’s current internal IP address to static.
D. Add custom metadata to the instance with key internal-address and value reserved.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-internal-ip-address#reservenewip Since here https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-internal-ip-address#reservenewip it is written that "automatically allocated or an unused address from an existing subnet".

NEW QUESTION 52
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 56
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 60
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 65
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 networ
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 68
You are adding steps to a working automation that uses a service account to authenticate. You need to drive the automation the ability to retrieve files from a Cloud Storage bucket. Your organization requires using the least privilege possible.
What should you do?

A. Grant the compute.instanceAdmin to your user account.
B. Grant the iam.serviceAccountUser to your user account.
C. Grant the read-only privilege to the service account for the Cloud Storage bucket.
D. Grant the cloud-platform privilege to the service account for the Cloud Storage bucket.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 72
You need to configure a static route to an on-premises resource behind a Cloud VPN gateway that is configured for policy-based routing using the gcloud command.

Which next hop should you choose?

A. The default internet gateway
B. The IP address of the Cloud VPN gateway
C. The name and region of the Cloud VPN tunnel
D. The IP address of the instance on the remote side of the VPN tunnel

Answer: C

Explanation:
When you create a route based tunnel using the Cloud Console, Classic VPN performs both of the following tasks: Sets the tunnel's local and remote traffic selectors to any IP address (0.0.0.0/0) For each range in Remote network IP ranges, Google Cloud creates a custom static route whose destination (prefix) is the range's CIDR, and whose next hop is the tunnel.
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/how-to/creating-static-vpns

NEW QUESTION 76
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 registar.
D. Transfer ownership of the domain to a new registar.

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 81
You have recently been put in charge of managing identity and access management for your organization. You have several projects and want to use scripting and automation wherever possible. You want to grant the editor role to a project member.
Which two methods can you use to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

A. GetIamPolicy() via REST API
B. setIamPolicy() via REST API
C. gcloud pubsub add-iam-policy-binding Sprojectname --member user:Susername --role roles/editor
D. gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding Sprojectname --member user:Susername --role roles/editor
E. Enter an email address in the Add members field, and select the desired role from the drop-down menu in the GCP Console.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 86
You recently deployed your application in Google Cloud. You need to verify your Google Cloud network configuration before deploying your on-premises workloads. You want to confirm that your Google Cloud network configuration allows traffic to flow from your cloud resources to your on- premises network. This validation should also analyze and diagnose potential failure points in your Google Cloud network configurations without sending any data plane test traffic. What should you do?

A. Use Network Intelligence Center's Connectivity Tests.
B. Enable Packet Mirroring on your application and send test traffic.
C. Use Network Intelligence Center's Network Topology visualizations.
D. Enable VPC Flow Logs and send test traffic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91
You have several microservices running in a private subnet in an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). You need to create additional serverless services that use Cloud Run and Cloud Functions to access the
microservices. The network traffic volume between your serverless services and private microservices is low. However, each serverless service must be able to communicate with any of your microservices. You want to implement a solution that minimizes cost. What should you do?

A. Deploy your serverless services to the serverless VP
B. Peer the serverless service VPC to the existing VP
C. Configure firewall rules to allow traffic between the serverless services and your existing microservices.
D. Create a serverless VPC access connector for each serverless servic
E. Configure the connectors to allow traffic between the serverless services and your existing microservices.
F. Deploy your serverless services to the existing VP
G. Configure firewall rules to allow traffic between the serverless services and your existing microservices.
H. Create a serverless VPC access connecto
I. Configure the serverless service to use the connector for communication to the microservices.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96
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 correc tanswer 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 97
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 98
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 103
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 108
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 andsa-db@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.co
E. Associate service account sa-app with the application servers, and associate theservice account sa-db with the database server
F. Run the following command: gcloud compute firewall-rules create app-db-firewall-ru--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 andsa-db@my-project.iam.gserviceaccount.co
H. Associate the service account sa-app with the application servers, and associatethe service account sa-db with the database server
I. Run the following command: gcloud compute firewall-rules create app-db-firewall-ru--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-serve
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 111
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 VP
B. Create service projects for Web, App, and Database.
C. Configure one VPC for Web, one VPC for App, and one VPC for Databas
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 Databas
G. Use VPC Network Peering to connect all VPCs in a full mesh.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 115
Your company's on-premises network is connected to a VPC using a Cloud VPN tunnel. You have a static route of 0.0.0.0/0 with the VPN tunnel as its next hop defined in the VPC. All internet bound traffic currently passes through the on-premises network. You configured Cloud NAT to translate the primary IP addresses of Compute Engine instances in one region. Traffic from those instances will now reach the internet directly from their VPC and not from the on-premises network. Traffic from the virtual machines (VMs) is not translating addresses as expected. What should you do?

A. Lower the TCP Established Connection Idle Timeout for the NAT gateway.
B. Add firewall rules that allow ingress and egress of the external NAT IP address, have a target tag that is on the Compute Engine instances, and have a priority value higher than the priority value of the default route to the VPN gateway.
C. Add a default static route to the VPC with the default internet gateway as the next hop, the network tag associated with the Compute Engine instances, and a higher priority than the priority of the default route to the VPN tunnel.
D. Increase the default min-ports-per-vm setting for the Cloud NAT gateway.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 118
You are developing an HTTP API hosted on a Compute Engine virtual machine instance that must be invoked only by multiple clients within the same Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). You want clients to be able to get the IP address of the service. What should you do?

A. Reserve a static external IP address and assign it to an HTTP(S) load balancing service's forwarding rul
B. Clients should use this IP address to connect to the service.
C. Ensure that clients use Compute Engine internal DNS by connecting to the instance name with the url https://[INSTANCE_NAME].[ZONE].c.[PROJECT_ID].internal/.
D. Reserve a static external IP address and assign it to an HTTP(S) load balancing service's forwardingrul
E. Then, define an A record in Cloud DN
F. Clients should use the name of the A record to connect to the service.
G. Ensure that clients use Compute Engine internal DNS by connecting to the instance name with the url https://[API_NAME]/[API_VERSION]/.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 122
You are increasing your usage of Cloud VPN between on-premises and GCP, and you want to support more traffic than a single tunnel can handle. You want to increase the available bandwidth using Cloud VPN.
What should you do?

A. Double the MTU on your on-premises VPN gateway from 1460 bytes to 2920 bytes.
B. Create two VPN tunnels on the same Cloud VPN gateway that point to the same destination VPN gateway IP address.
C. Add a second on-premises VPN gateway with a different public IP addres
D. Create a second tunnel on the existing Cloud VPN gateway that forwards the same IP range, but points at the new on-premises gateway IP.
E. Add a second Cloud VPN gateway in a different region than the existing VPN gatewa
F. Create a new tunnel on the second Cloud VPN gateway that forwards the same IP range, but points to the existing on-premises VPN gateway IP address.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/concepts/classic-topologies#redundancy-options

NEW QUESTION 124
Your company's Google Cloud-deployed, streaming application supports multiple languages. The application development team has asked you how they should support splitting audio and video traffic to different backend Google Cloud storage buckets. They want to use URL maps and minimize operational overhead. They are currently using the following directory structure:
/fr/video
/en/video
/es/video
/../video
/fr/audio
/en/audio
/es/audio
/../audio
Which solution should you recommend?

A. Rearrange the directory structure, create a URL map and leverage a path rule such as /video/* and/audio/*.
B. Rearrange the directory structure, create DNS hostname entries for video and audio and leverage a path rule such as /video/* and /audio/*.

C. Leave the directory structure as-is, create a URL map and leverage a path rule such as \/[a-z]{2}\/video and \/[a-z]{2}\/audio.
D. Leave the directory structure as-is, create a URL map and leverage a path rule such as /*/video and /*/ audio.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/url-map#configuring_url_maps
Path matcher constraints Path matchers and path rules have the following constraints: A path rule can only include a wildcard character (*) after a forward slash character (/). For example, /videos/* and /videos/hd/* are valid for path rules, but /videos* and /videos/hd* are not. Path rules do not use regular expression or substring matching. For example, path rules for either /videos/hd or /videos/hd/* do not apply to a URL with the path /video/hd-abcd. However, a path rule for /video/* does apply to that path. https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/url-map-concepts#pm-constraints

NEW QUESTION 127
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 132
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 136
Your on-premises data center has 2 routers connected to your Google Cloud environment through a VPN on each router. All applications are working correctly; however, all of the traffic is passing across a single VPN instead of being load-balanced across the 2 connections as desired.
During troubleshooting you find:

- Each on-premises router is configured with a unique ASN.
- Each on-premises router is configured with the same routes and priorities.
- Both on-premises routers are configured with a VPN connected to a single Cloud Router.
- BGP sessions are established between both on-premises routers and the Cloud Router.
- Only 1 of the on-premises router’s routes are being added to the routing table. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

A. The on-premises routers are configured with the same routes.
B. A firewall is blocking the traffic across the second VPN connection.
C. You do not have a load balancer to load-balance the network traffic.
D. The ASNs being used on the on-premises routers are different.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/router/support/troubleshooting#ecmp

NEW QUESTION 139
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