Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer Dumps

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer

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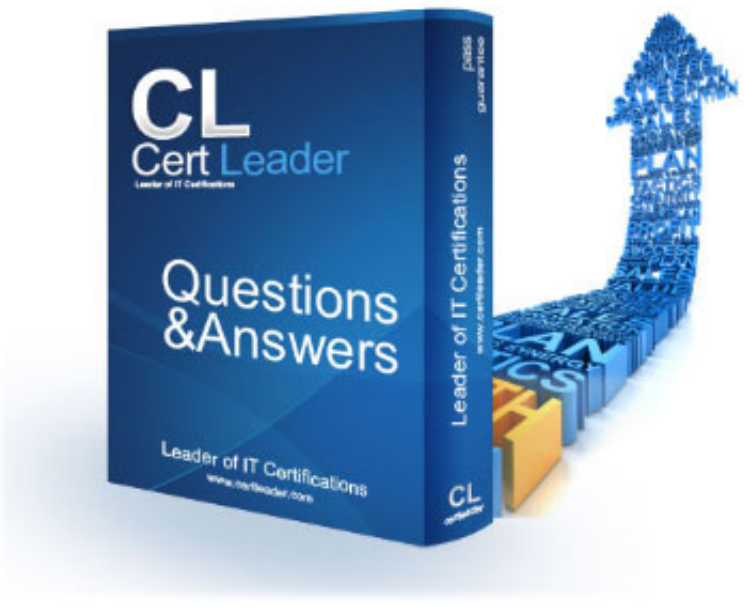

NEW QUESTION 1
You are designing a hybrid cloud environment. Your Google Cloud environment is interconnected with your on-premises network using HA VPN and Cloud Router in a central transit hub VPC. The Cloud Router is configured with the default settings. Your on-premises DNS server is located at 192.168.20.88. 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 VP
C. Create a private peering zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com associated with the spoke PCs, 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.Sat 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 2
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 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 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 5
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 6
You need to centralize the Identity and Access Management permissions and email distribution for the WebServices Team as efficiently as possible.
What should you do?

A. Create a Google Group for the WebServices Team.
B. Create a G Suite Domain for the WebServices Team.
C. Create a new Cloud Identity Domain for the WebServices Team.
D. Create a new Custom Role for all members of the WebServices Team.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
You recently noticed a recurring daily spike in network usage in your Google Cloud project. You need to identify the virtual machine (VM) instances and type of traffic causing the spike in traffic utilization while minimizing the cost and management overhead required. What should you do?

A. Enable VPC Flow Logs and send the output to BigQuery for analysis.
B. Enable Firewall Rules Logging for all allowed traffic and send the output to BigQuery for analysis.
C. Configure Packet Mirroring to send all traffic to a V
D. Use Wireshark on the VM to identity traffic utilization for each VM in the VPC.
E. Deploy a third-party network appliance and configure it as the default gatewa
F. Use the third-party network appliance to identify users with high network traffic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9
You are maintaining a Shared VPC in a host project. Several departments within your company have infrastructure in different service projects attached to the Shared VPC and use Identity and Access Management (IAM) permissions to manage the cloud resources in those projects. VPC Network Peering is also set up between the Shared VPC and a common services VPC that is not in a service project. Several users are experiencing failed connectivity between certain instances in different Shared VPC service projects and between certain instances and the internet. You need to validate the network configuration to identify whether a misconfiguration is the root cause of the problem. What should you do?

A. Review the VPC audit logs in Cloud Logging for the affected instances.
B. Use Secure Shell (SSH) to connect to the affected Compute Engine instances, and run a series of PING tests to the other affected endpoints and the 8.8.8.8 IPv4 address.
C. Run Connectivity Tests from Network Intelligence Center to check connectivity between the affected endpoints in your network and the internet.
D. Enable VPC Flow Logs for all VPCs, and review the logs in Cloud Logging for the affected instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
Your organization's security policy requires that all internet-bound traffic return to your on-premises data center through HA VPN tunnels before egressing to the internet, while allowing virtual machines (VMs) to leverage private Google APIs using private virtual IP addresses 199.36.153.4/30. You need to configure the routes to enable these traffic flows. What should you do?

A. Configure a custom route 0.0.0.0/0 with a priority of 500 whose next hop is the default internet gateway.Configure another custom route 199.36.153.4/30 with priority of 1000 whose next hop is the VPN tunnel back to the on-premises data center.
B. Configure a custom route 0.0.0.0/0 with a priority of 1000 whose next hop is the internet gateway.Configure another custom route 199.36.153.4/30 with a priority of 500 whose next hop is the VPN tunnel back to the on-premises data center.
C. Announce a 0.0.0.0/0 route from your on-premises router with a MED of 1000. Configure a custom route 199.36.153.4/30 with a priority of 1000 whose next hop is the default internet gateway.
D. Announce a 0.0.0.0/0 route from your on-premises router with a MED of 500. Configure another custom route 199.36.153.4/30 with a priority of 1000 whose next hop is the VPN tunnel back to the onpremises data center.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
You want to use Cloud Interconnect to connect your on-premises network to a GCP VPC. You cannot meet Google at one of its point-of-presence (POP) locations, and your on-premises router cannot run a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration.
Which connectivity model should you use?

A. Direct Peering
B. Dedicated Interconnect

C. Partner Interconnect with a layer 2 partner
D. Partner Interconnect with a layer 3 partner

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/concepts/partner-overview
For Layer 3 connections, your service provider establishes a BGP session between your Cloud Routers and their edge routers for each VLAN attachment. You don't need to configure BGP on your on-premises router. Google and your service provider automatically set the correct configurations.
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/concepts/partner-overview#connectivity-type

NEW QUESTION 13
You have a storage bucket that contains the following objects:
- folder-a/image-a-1.jpg
- folder-a/image-a-2.jpg
- folder-b/image-b-1.jpg
- folder-b/image-b-2.jpg
Cloud CDN is enabled on the storage bucket, and all four objects have been successfully cached. You want to remove the cached copies of all the objects with the prefix folder-a, using the minimum number of commands.
What should you do?

A. Add an appropriate lifecycle rule on the storage bucket.
B. Issue a cache invalidation command with pattern /folder-a/*.
C. Make sure that all the objects with prefix folder-a are not shared publicly.
D. Disable Cloud CDN on the storage bucke
E. Wait 90 second
F. Re-enable Cloud CDN on the storage bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Invalidation.html

NEW QUESTION 15
You want to deploy a VPN Gateway to connect your on-premises network to GCP. You are using a non
BGP-capable on-premises VPN device. You want to minimize downtime and operational overhead when your network grows. The device supports only IKEv2, and you want to follow Google-recommended practices.
What should you do?

A. • Create a Cloud VPN instance.• Create a policy-based VPN tunnel per subnet.• Configure the appropriate local and remote traffic selectors to match your local and remote networks.• Create the appropriate static routes.
B. • Create a Cloud VPN instance.• Create a policy-based VPN tunnel.• Configure the appropriate local and remote traffic selectors to match your local and remote networks.• Configure the appropriate static routes.
C. • Create a Cloud VPN instance.• Create a route-based VPN tunnel.• Configure the appropriate local and remote traffic selectors to match your local and remote networks.• Configure the appropriate static routes.
D. • Create a Cloud VPN instance.• Create a route-based VPN tunnel.• Configure the appropriate local and remote traffic selectors to 0.0.0.0/0.• Configure the appropriate static routes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/how-to/creating-static-vpns#creating_a_gateway_and_

NEW QUESTION 16
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 18
Your company has a security team that manages firewalls and SSL certificates. It also has a networking team that manages the networking resources. The networking team needs to be able to read firewall rules, but should not be able to create, modify, or delete them.
How should you set up permissions for the networking team?

A. Assign members of the networking team the compute.networkUser role.
B. Assign members of the networking team the compute.networkAdmin role.
C. Assign members of the networking team a custom role with only the compute.networks.* and the compute.firewalls.list permissions.
D. Assign members of the networking team the compute.networkViewer role, and add the compute.networks.use permission.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
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 23
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 thisinstance 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 24
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 26
You suspect that one of the virtual machines (VMs) in your default Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is under a denial-of-service attack. You need to analyze the incoming traffic for the VM to understand where the traffic is coming from. What should you do?

A. Enable Data Access audit logs of the VP
B. Analyze the logs and get the source IP addresses from the subnetworks.get field.
C. Enable VPC Flow Logs for the subne
D. Analyze the logs and get the source IP addresses from the connection field.
E. Enable VPC Flow Logs for the VP
F. Analyze the logs and get the source IP addresses from the src_location field.
G. Enable Data Access audit logs of the subne
H. Analyze the logs and get the source IP addresses from the networks.get field.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31
You are configuring your Google Cloud environment to connect to your on-premises network. Your configuration must be able to reach Cloud Storage APIs and your Google Kubernetes Engine nodes across your private Cloud Interconnect network. You have already configured a Cloud Router with your Interconnect VLAN attachments. You now need to set up the appropriate router advertisement configuration on the Cloud Router. What should you do?

A. Configure the route advertisement to the default setting.
B. On the on-premises router, configure a static route for the storage API virtual IP address which points to the Cloud Router's link-local IP address.
C. Configure the route advertisement to the custom setting, and manually add prefix 199.36.153.8/30 to the list of advertisement
D. Leave all other options as their default settings.
E. Configure the route advertisement to the custom setting, and manually add prefix 199.36.153.8/30 to the list of advertisement
F. Advertise all visible subnets to the Cloud Router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35
All the instances in your project are configured with the custom metadata enable-oslogin value set to FALSE and to block project-wide SSH keys. None of the instances are set with any SSH key, and no project-wide SSH keys have been configured. Firewall rules are set up to allow SSH sessions from any IP address range. You want to SSH into one instance.
What should you do?

A. Open the Cloud Shell SSH into the instance using gcloud compute ssh.
B. Set the custom metadata enable-oslogin to TRUE, and SSH into the instance using a third-party tool like putty or ssh.
C. Generate a new SSH key pai
D. Verify the format of the private key and add it to the instanc
E. SSH into the instance using a third-party tool like putty or ssh.
F. Generate a new SSH key pai
G. Verify the format of the public key and add it to the projec
H. SSH into the instance using a third-party tool like putty or ssh.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36
Your company offers a popular gaming service. Your instances are deployed with private IP addresses, and external access is granted through a global load balancer. You have recently engaged a traffic-scrubbing service and want to restrict your origin to allow connections only from the traffic-scrubbing service.
What should you do?

A. Create a Cloud Armor Security Policy that blocks all traffic except for the traffic-scrubbing service.
B. Create a VPC Firewall rule that blocks all traffic except for the traffic-scrubbing service.
C. Create a VPC Service Control Perimeter that blocks all traffic except for the traffic-scrubbing service.
D. Create IPTables firewall rules that block all traffic except for the traffic-scrubbing service.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Global load balancer will proxy the connection . thus no trace of session origin IP. you should use Cloud Armor to geofence your service.
https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https

NEW QUESTION 41
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 tocommunicate 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 43
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 48
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 52
You recently deployed Cloud VPN to connect your on-premises data canter 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 Canter, 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 56
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 57
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 61
You have an HA VPN connection with two tunnels running in active/passive mode between your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and on-premises network. Traffic over the connection has recently increased from 1 gigabit per second (Gbps) to 4 Gbps, and you notice that packets are being dropped. You need to configure your VPN connection to Google Cloud to support 4 Gbps. What should you do?

A. Configure the remote autonomous system number (ASN) to 4096.
B. Configure a second Cloud Router to scale bandwidth in and out of the VPC.
C. Configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) to its highest supported value.
D. Configure a second set of active/passive VPN tunnels.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64
In order to provide subnet level isolation, you want to force instance-A in one subnet to route through a security appliance, called instance-B, in another subnet.
What should you do?

A. Create a more specific route than the system-generated subnet route, pointing the next hop to instance-B with no tag.
B. Create a more specific route than the system-generated subnet route, pointing the next hop to instance-B with a tag applied to instance-A.
C. Delete the system-generated subnet route and create a specific route to instance-B with a tag applied to instance-A.
D. Move instance-B to another VPC and, using multi-NIC, connect instance-B's interface to instance-A's networ
E. Configure the appropriate routes to force traffic through to instance-A.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65
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 69
You are configuring an HA VPN connection between your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and on-premises network. The VPN gateway is named VPN_GATEWAY_1. You need to restrict VPN tunnels created in the project to only connect to your on-premises VPN public IP address: 203.0.113.1/32. What should you do?

A. Configure a firewall rule accepting 203.0.113.1/32, and set a target tag equal to VPN_GATEWAY_1.
B. Configure the Resource Manager constraint constraints/compute.restrictVpnPeerIPs to use an allowList consisting of only the 203.0.113.1/32 address.
C. Configure a Google Cloud Armor security policy, and create a policy rule to allow 203.0.113.1/32.
D. Configure an access control list on the peer VPN gateway to deny all traffic except 203.0.113.1/32, and attach it to the primary external interface.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73
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 77
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 identity 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 82
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 87
You are the network administrator responsible for hybrid connectivity at your organization. Your developer team wants to use Cloud SQL in the us-west1 region in your Shared VPC. You configured a Dedicated Interconnect connection and a Cloud Router in us-west1, and the connectivity between your Shared VPC and on-premises data center is working as expected. You just created the private services access connection required for Cloud SQL using the reserved IP address range and default settings. However, your developers cannot access the Cloud SQL instance from on-premises. You want to resolve the issue. What should you do?

A. Modify the VPC Network Peering connection used for Cloud SQL, and enable the import and export of routes.Create a custom route advertisement in your

Cloud Router to advertise the Cloud SQL IP address range.
B. Change the VPC routing mode to global.Create a custom route advertisement in your Cloud Router to advertise the Cloud SQL IP address range.
C. Create an additional Cloud Router in us-west2.Create a new Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) peering connection to your on-premises data cente
D. Modify the VPC Network Peering connection used for Cloud SQL, and enable the import and export ofroutes.
E. Change the VPC routing mode to global.Modify the VPC Network Peering connection used for Cloud SQL, and enable the import and export of routes.

Answer: A

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 92
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 94
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 97
You have a storage bucket that contains two objects. Cloud CDN is enabled on the bucket, and both objects have been successfully cached. Now you want to make sure that one of the two objects will not be cached anymore, and will always be served to the internet directly from the origin.
What should you do?

A. Ensure that the object you don’t want to be cached anymore is not shared publicly.
B. Create a new storage bucket, and move the object you don’t want to be checked anymore inside i
C. Then edit the bucket setting and enable the private attribute.
D. Add an appropriate lifecycle rule on the storage bucket containing the two objects.
E. Add a Cache-Control entry with value private to the metadata of the object you don’t want to be cached anymor
F. Invalidate all the previously cached copies.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/cdn/docs/invalidating-cached-content

NEW QUESTION 100

Your company's security team wants to limit the type of inbound traffic that can reach your web servers to protect against security threats. You need to configure the firewall rules on the web servers within your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) to handle HTTP and HTTPS web traffic for TCP only. What should you do?

A. Create an allow on match ingress firewall rule with the target tag “web-server” to allow all IP addresses for TCP port 80.
B. Create an allow on match egress firewall rule with the target tag “web-server” to allow all IP addresses for TCP port 80.
C. Create an allow on match ingress firewall rule with the target tag “web-server” to allow all IP addresses for TCP ports 80 and 443.
D. Create an allow on match egress firewall rule with the target tag “web-server" to allow web server IP addresses for TCP ports 60 and 443.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 105
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 110
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 172.16.45.0/24network.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 112
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 117
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 120
Your organization has a Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with subnets in us-east1, us-west4, and europe-west4 that use the default VPC configuration. Employees in a branch office in Europe need to access the resources in the VPC using HA VPN. You configured the HA VPN associated with the Google Cloud VPC for your organization with a Cloud Router deployed in europe-west4. You need to ensure that the users in the branch office can quickly and easily access all resources in the VPC. What should you do?

A. Create custom advertised routes for each subnet.
B. Configure each subnet's VPN connections to use Cloud VPN to connect to the branch office.
C. Configure the VPC dynamic routing mode to Global.
D. Set the advertised routes to Global for the Cloud Router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121
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