Google

Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
You have ordered Dedicated Interconnect in the GCP Console and need to give the Letter of Authorization/Connecting Facility Assignment (LOA-CFA) to your cross-connect provider to complete the physical connection.
Which two actions can accomplish this? (Choose two.)

A. Open a Cloud Support ticket under the Cloud Interconnect category.
B. Download the LOA-CFA from the Hybrid Connectivity section of the GCP Console.
C. Run gcloud compute interconnects describe <interconnect>.
D. Check the email for the account of the NOC contact that you specified during the ordering process.
E. Contact your cross-connect provider and inform them that Google automatically sent the LOA/CFA to them via email, and to complete the connection.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/how-to/dedicated/retrieving-loas

NEW QUESTION 5
You need to enable Cloud CDN for all the objects inside a storage bucket. You want to ensure that all the object in the storage bucket can be served by the CDN.
What should you do in the GCP Console?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
You want to use Partner Interconnect to connect your on-premises network with your VPC. You already have an Interconnect partner.
What should you first?

A. Log in to your partner's portal and request the VLAN attachment there.
B. Ask your Interconnect partner to provision a physical connection to Google.
C. Create a Partner Interconnect type VLAN attachment in the GCP Console and retrieve the pairing key.
D. Run gcloud compute interconnect attachments partner update <attachment> / -- region <region>--admin-enabled.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/concepts/partner-overview?hl=En#provisionin "To provision a Partner Interconnect connection with a service provider, you start by connecting your
on-premises network to a supported service provider. Work with the service provider to establish connectivity.

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 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 10
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 believe you have identified a potential malicious actor, but aren't certain you have the correct client IP address. You want to identify this actor while minimizing disruption to your legitimate users.
What should you do?

A. Create a Cloud Armor Policy rule that denies traffic and review necessary logs.
B. Create a Cloud Armor Policy rule that denies traffic, enable preview mode, and review necessary logs.
C. Create a VPC Firewall rule that denies traffic, enable logging and set enforcement to disabled, and review necessary logs.
D. Create a VPC Firewall rule that denies traffic, enable logging and set enforcement to enabled, and review necessary logs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/armor/docs/security-policy-concepts#preview_mode

NEW QUESTION 10
You are responsible for designing a new connectivity solution for your organization's enterprise network to access and use Google Workspace. You have an existing Shared VPC with Compute Engine instances in us-west1. Currently, you access Google Workspace via your service provider's internet access. You want to set up a direct connection between your network and Google. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11
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 15
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 18
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 22
You work for a multinational enterprise that is moving to GCP. These are the cloud requirements:
• An on-premises data center located in the United States in Oregon and New York with Dedicated Interconnects connected to Cloud regions us-west1 (primary HQ) and us-east4 (backup)
• Multiple regional offices in Europe and APAC
• Regional data processing is required in europe-west1 and australia-southeast1
• Centralized Network Administration Team

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc

NEW QUESTION 25
You deployed a hub-and-spoke architecture in your Google Cloud environment that uses VPC Network Peering to connect the spokes to the hub. For security reasons, you deployed a private Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster in one of the spoke projects with a private endpoint for the control plane. You configured authorized networks to be the subnet range where the GKE nodes are deployed. When you attempt to reach the GKE control plane from a different spoke project, you cannot access it. You need to allow access to the GKE control plane from the other spoke projects. What should you do?

A. Add a firewall rule that allows port 443 from the other spoke projects.
B. Enable Private Google Access on the subnet where the GKE nodes are deployed.
C. Configure the authorized networks to be the subnet ranges of the other spoke projects.
D. Deploy a proxy in the spoke project where the GKE nodes are deployed and connect to the control plane through the proxy.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27
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 32
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 37
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 41
Your organization is implementing a new security policy to control how firewall rules are applied to control flows between virtual machines (VMs). Using Google-recommended practices, you need to set up a firewall rule to enforce strict control of traffic between VM A and VM B. You must ensure that communications flow only from VM A to VM B within the VPC, and no other communication paths are allowed. No other firewall rules exist in the VPC. Which firewall rule should you configure to allow only this communication path?

A. Firewall rule direction: ingress Action: allowTarget: VM B service accountSource ranges: VM A service account Priority: 1000
B. Firewall rule direction: ingress Action: allowTarget: specific VM B tagSource ranges: VM A tag and VM A source IP address Priority: 1000
C. Firewall rule direction: ingress Action: allowTarget: VM A service accountSource ranges: VM B service account and VM B source IP address Priority: 100
D. Firewall rule direction: ingress Action: allowTarget: specific VM A tagSource ranges: VM B tag and VM B source IP address Priority: 100

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45
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 49
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 52
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 54
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 55
You are designing a Partner Interconnect hybrid cloud connectivity solution with geo-redundancy across two metropolitan areas. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to set up the following region/metro pairs:
(region 1/metro 1)
(region 2/metro 2) What should you do?

A. Create a Cloud Router in region 1 with two VLAN attachments connected to metro1-zone1-x.Create a Cloud Router in region 2 with two VLAN attachments connected to metro1-zone2-x.
B. Create a Cloud Router in region 1 with one VLAN attachment connected to metro1-zone1-x.Create a Cloud Router in region 2 with two VLAN attachments connected to metro2-zone2-x.
C. Create a Cloud Router in region 1 with one VLAN attachment connected to metro1-zone2-x.Create a Cloud Router in region 2 with one VLAN attachment connected to metro2-zone2-x.
D. Create a Cloud Router in region 1 with one VLAN attachment connected to metro1-zone1-x and one VLAN attachment connected to metro1-zone2-x.Create a

Cloud Router in region 2 with one VLAN attachment connected to metro2-zone1-x and one VLAN attachment to metro2-zone2-x.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58
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 60
You are migrating a three-tier application architecture from on-premises to Google Cloud. As a first step in the migration, you want to create a new Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with an external HTTP(S) load balancer. This load balancer will forward traffic back to the on-premises compute resources that run the presentation tier. You need to stop malicious traffic from entering your VPC and consuming resources at the edge, so you must configure this policy to filter IP addresses and stop cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 61
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 64
Your company has a single Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network deployed in Google Cloud with access from on-premises locations using Cloud Interconnect connections. Your company must be able to send traffic to Cloud Storage only through the Interconnect links while accessing other Google APIs and services over the public internet. What should you do?

A. Use the default public domains for all Google APIs and services.
B. Use Private Service Connect to access Cloud Storage, and use the default public domains for all other Google APIs and services.
C. Use Private Google Access, with restricted.googleapis.com virtual IP addresses for Cloud Storage and private.googleapis.com for all other Google APIs and services.
D. Use Private Google Access, with private.googleapis.com virtual IP addresses for Cloud Storage and restricted.googleapis.com virtual IP addresses for all other Google APIs and services.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 68
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 72
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 75
Your company has separate Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks in a single region for two departments: Sales and Finance. The Sales department's VPC network already has connectivity to on-premises locations using HA VPN, and you have confirmed that the subnet ranges do not overlap. You plan to peer both VPC networks to use the same HA tunnels for on-premises connectivity, while providing internet connectivity for the Google Cloud workloads through Cloud NAT. Internet access from the on-premises locations should not flow through Google Cloud. You need to propagate all routes between the Finance department and on-premises locations. What should you do?

A. Peer the two VPCs, and use the default configuration for the Cloud Routers.
B. Peer the two VPCs, and use Cloud Router’s custom route advertisements to announce the peered VPC network ranges to the on-premises locations.
C. Peer the two VPC
D. Configure VPC Network Peering to export custom routes from Sales and import custom routes on Finance's VPC networ
E. Use Cloud Router’s custom route advertisements to announce a default route to the on-premises locations.
F. Peer the two VPC
G. Configure VPC Network Peering to export custom routes from Sales and import custom routes on Finance's VPC networ
H. Use Cloud Router’s custom route advertisements to announce the peered VPC network ranges to the on-premises locations.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80
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 82
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 84
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 86
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 90
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 95
In your company, two departments with separate GCP projects (code-dev and data-dev) in the same organization need to allow full cross-communication between all of their virtual machines in GCP. Each department has one VPC in its project and wants full control over their network. Neither department intends to recreate its existing computing resources. You want to implement a solution that minimizes cost.
Which two steps should you take? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 98
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 101
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 103
You need to ensure your personal SSH key works on every instance in your project. You want to accomplish this as efficiently as possible.
What should you do?
A. Upload your public ssh key to the project Metadata.
B. Upload your public ssh key to each instance Metadata.
C. Create a custom Google Compute Engine image with your public ssh key embedded.
D. Use gcloud compute ssh to automatically copy your public ssh key to the instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Overview By creating and managing SSH keys, you can let users access a Linux instance through third-party tools. An SSH key consists of the following files: A public SSH key file that is applied to instance-level metadata or project-wide metadata. A private SSH key file that the user stores on their local devices. If a user presents their private SSH key, they can use a third-party tool to connect to any instance that is configured with the matching public SSH key file, even if they aren't a member of your Google Cloud project. Therefore, you can control which instances a user can access by changing the public SSH key metadata for one or more instances. https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/adding-removing-ssh-keys#addkey

NEW QUESTION 105
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