



# Google

## Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 2

You built a web application with several containerized microservices. You want to run those microservices on Cloud Run. You must also ensure that the services are highly available to your customers with low latency. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the Cloud Run services to multiple availability zone
- B. Create a global TCP load balance
- C. Add the Cloud Run endpoints to its backend service.
- D. Deploy the Cloud Run services to multiple region
- E. Create serverless network endpoint groups (NEGs) that point to the service
- F. Create a global HTTPS load balancer, and attach the serverless NEGs as backend services of the load balancer.
- G. Deploy the Cloud Run services to multiple availability zone
- H. Create Cloud Endpoints that point to the service
- I. Create a global HTTPS load balancer, and attach the Cloud Endpoints to its backend
- J. Deploy the Cloud Run services to multiple region
- K. Configure a round-robin A record in Cloud DNS.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

You need to define an address plan for a future new Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster in your Virtual Private Cloud (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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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](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 7**

You just finished your company's migration to Google Cloud and configured an architecture with 3 Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks: one for Sales, one for Finance, and one for Engineering. Every VPC contains over 100 Compute Engine instances, and now developers using instances in the Sales VPC and the Finance VPC require private connectivity between each other. You need to allow communication between Sales and Finance without compromising performance or security. What should you do?

- A. Configure an HA VPN gateway between the Finance VPC and the Sales VPC.
- B. Configure the instances that require communication between each other with an external IP address.
- C. Create a VPC Network Peering connection between the Finance VPC and the Sales VPC.
- D. Configure Cloud NAT and a Cloud Router in the Sales and Finance VPCs.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Your organization has Compute Engine instances in us-east1, us-west2, and us-central1. Your organization also has an existing Cloud Interconnect physical connection in the East Coast of the United States with a single VLAN attachment and Cloud Router in us-east1. You need to provide a design with high availability and ensure that if a region goes down, you still have access to all your other Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) subnets. You need to accomplish this in the most cost-effective manner possible. What should you do?

- A. Configure your VPC routing in regional mode. Add an additional Cloud Interconnect VLAN attachment in the us-east1 region, and configure a Cloud Router in us-east1.
- B. Configure your VPC routing in global mode. Add an additional Cloud Interconnect VLAN attachment in the us-east1 region, and configure a Cloud Router in us-east1.
- C. Configure your VPC routing in global mode. Add an additional Cloud Interconnect VLAN attachment in the us-west2 region, and configure a Cloud Router in us-west2.
- D. Configure your VPC routing in regional mode. Add additional Cloud Interconnect VLAN attachments in the us-west2 and us-central1 regions, and configure Cloud Routers in us-west2 and us-central1.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 9**

You have deployed a proof-of-concept application by manually placing instances in a single Compute Engine zone. You are now moving the application to production, so you need to increase your application availability and ensure it can autoscale. How should you provision your instances?

- A. Create a single managed instance group, specify the desired region, and select Multiple zones for the location.
- B. Create a managed instance group for each region, select Single zone for the location, and manually distribute instances across the zones in that region.
- C. Create an unmanaged instance group in a single zone, and then create an HTTP load balancer for the instance group.
- D. Create an unmanaged instance group for each zone, and manually distribute the instances across the desired zones.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/creating-groups-of-managed-instances>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 10**

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 11**

You are designing a new global application using Compute Engine instances that will be exposed by a global HTTP(S) load balancer. You need to secure your application from distributed denial-of-service and application layer (layer 7) attacks. What should you do?

- A. Configure VPC Service Controls and create a secure perimeter
- B. Define fine-grained perimeter controls and enforce that security posture across your Google Cloud services and projects.
- C. Configure a Google Cloud Armor security policy in your project, and attach it to the backend service to secure the application.
- D. Configure VPC firewall rules to protect the Compute Engine instances against distributed denial-of-service attacks.
- E. Configure hierarchical firewall rules for the global HTTP(S) load balancer public IP address at the organization level.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 14**

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 identify traffic utilization for each VM in the VPC.
- E. Deploy a third-party network appliance and configure it as the default gateway
- F. Use the third-party network appliance to identify users with high network traffic.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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 17**

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 21**

You recently deployed Compute Engine instances in regions us-west1 and us-east1 in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with default routing configurations. Your company security policy mandates that virtual machines (VMs) must not have public IP addresses attached to them. You need to allow your instances to fetch updates from the internet while preventing external access. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud NAT gateway and Cloud Router in both us-west1 and us-east1.
- B. Create a single global Cloud NAT gateway and global Cloud Router in the VPC.
- C. Change the instances' network interface external IP address from None to Ephemeral.
- D. Create a firewall rule that allows egress to destination 0.0.0.0/0.

**Answer:** A



#### NEW QUESTION 24

You need to restrict access to your Google Cloud load-balanced application so that only specific IP addresses can connect. What should you do?

- A. Create a secure perimeter using the Access Context Manager feature of VPC Service Controls and restrict access to the source IP range of the allowed clients and Google health check IP ranges.
- B. Create a secure perimeter using VPC Service Controls, and mark the load balancer as a service restricted to the source IP range of the allowed clients and Google health check IP ranges.
- C. Tag the backend instances "application," and create a firewall rule with target tag "application" and the source IP range of the allowed clients and Google health check IP ranges.
- D. Label the backend instances "application," and create a firewall rule with the target label "application" and the source IP range of the allowed clients and Google health check IP ranges.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https/setting-up-https#sendtraffic>

#### NEW QUESTION 26

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

#### NEW QUESTION 27

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 31

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 34

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 38

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 42

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 47

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

- A. gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE\_FILE --zone MANAGED\_ZONE
- B. gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE\_FILE --replace-origin-ns --zone MANAGED\_ZONE
- C. gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE\_FILE --zone-file-format --zone MANAGED\_ZONE
- D. gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE\_FILE --delete-all-existing --zone MANAGED\_ZONE

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 48

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 53

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 58

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](https://cloud.google.com/armor/docs/security-policy-concepts#preview_mode)

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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

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

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 67

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 68

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 pair
- D. Verify the format of the private key and add it to the instance
- E. SSH into the instance using a third-party tool like putty or ssh.
- F. Generate a new SSH key pair
- G. Verify the format of the public key and add it to the project
- H. SSH into the instance using a third-party tool like putty or ssh.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 69

You are designing a hub-and-spoke network architecture for your company's cloud-based environment. You need to make sure that all spokes are peered with the hub. The spokes must use the hub's virtual appliance for internet access. The virtual appliance is configured in high-availability mode with two instances using an internal load balancer with IP address 10.0.0.5. What should you do?

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



and create a new higher-priority route that is tagged only to the appliances with a next hop of the default internet gateway. Export the custom routes in the hub VPC. 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 73

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 plane
- 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 plane
- 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 plane
- G. Configure authorized networks to specify the desired on-premises subnets.
- H. Create a GKE public cluster
- I. Configure authorized networks to specify the desired on-premises subnets.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 78

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

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 masterAuthorizedNetworksConfig
- B. Configure kubectl to communicate with the endpoint 192.168.38.2.
- C. Add the network 192.168.38.0/28 to the masterAuthorizedNetworksConfig
- D. Configure kubectl to communicate with the endpoint 192.168.38.2
- E. Add the network 192.168.36.0/24 to the masterAuthorizedNetworksConfig
- 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 82

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 85

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 89

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 94

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 95

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 97

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 100

You are configuring load balancing for a standard three-tier (web, application, and database) application. You have configured an external HTTP(S) load balancer for the web servers. You need to configure load balancing for the application tier of servers. What should you do?

- A. Configure a forwarding rule on the existing load balancer for the application tier.
- B. Configure equal cost multi-path routing on the application servers.
- C. Configure a new internal HTTP(S) load balancer for the application tier.
- D. Configure a URL map on the existing load balancer to route traffic to the application tier.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 104

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 105

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 network.
- E. Configure the appropriate routes to force traffic through to instance-A.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 107

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 112

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 116

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 117

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 120

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 121

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](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](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 125

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 130

You have the following firewall ruleset applied to all instances in your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC):

You need to update the firewall rule to add the following rule to the ruleset:

You are using a new user account. You must assign the appropriate identity and Access Management (IAM) user roles to this new user account before updating the firewall rule. The new user account must be able to apply the update and view firewall logs. What should you do?

- A. Assign the compute.securityAdmin and logging.viewer rule to the new user account
- B. Apply the new firewall rule with a priority of 50.
- C. Assign the compute.securityAdmin and logging.bucketWriter role to the new user account
- D. Apply the new firewall rule with a priority of 150.
- E. Assign the compute.orgSecurityPolicyAdmin and logging.viewer role to the new user account
- F. Apply the new firewall rule with a priority of 50.
- G. Assign the compute.orgSecurityPolicyAdmin and logging.bucketWriter role to the new user account. Apply the new firewall rule with a priority of 150.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 133

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

Using Cloud Interconnect with Shared VPC You can use Shared VPC to share your VLAN attachment in a project with other VPC networks. Choosing Shared VPC is preferable if you need to create many projects and would like to prevent individual project owners from managing their connectivity back to your on-premises



network. In this scenario, the host project contains a common Shared VPC network usable by VMs in service projects. Because VMs in the service projects use this network, Service Project Admins don't need to create other VLAN attachments or Cloud Routers in the service projects. In this scenario, you must create VLAN attachments and Cloud Routers for a Cloud Interconnect connection only in the Shared VPC host project. The combination of a VLAN attachment and its associated Cloud Router are unique to a given Shared VPC network.

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 135

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 138

Your company has recently installed a Cloud VPN tunnel between your on-premises data center and your Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). You need to configure access to the Cloud Functions API for your on-premises servers. The configuration must meet the following requirements:

Certain data must stay in the project where it is stored and not be exfiltrated to other projects.

Traffic from servers in your data center with RFC 1918 addresses do not use the internet to access Google Cloud APIs.

All DNS resolution must be done on-premises.

The solution should only provide access to APIs that are compatible with VPC Service Controls. What should you do?

- A. Create an A record for private.googleapis.com using the 199.36.153.8/30 address range. Create a CNAME record for \*.googleapis.com that points to the A record. Configure your on-premises routers to use the Cloud VPN tunnel as the next hop for the addresses you used in the A record. Remove the default internet gateway from the VPC where your Cloud VPN tunnel terminates.
- B. Create an A record for restricted.googleapis.com using the 199.36.153.4/30 address range. Create a CNAME record for \*.googleapis.com that points to the A record. Configure your on-premises routers to use the Cloud VPN tunnel as the next hop for the addresses you used in the A record. Configure your on-premises firewalls to allow traffic to the restricted.googleapis.com addresses.
- C. Create an A record for restricted.googleapis.com using the 199.36.153.4/30 address range. Create a CNAME record for \*.googleapis.com that points to the A record. Configure your on-premises routers to use the Cloud VPN tunnel as the next hop for the addresses you used in the A record. Remove the default internet gateway from the VPC where your Cloud VPN tunnel terminates.
- D. Create an A record for private.googleapis.com using the 199.36.153.8/30 address range. Create a CNAME record for \*.googleapis.com that points to the A record. Configure your on-premises routers to use the Cloud VPN tunnel as the next hop for the addresses you used in the A record. Configure your on-premises firewalls to allow traffic to the private.googleapis.com addresses.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 141

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 144

Your software team is developing an on-premises web application that requires direct connectivity to Compute Engine Instances in GCP using the RFC 1918 address space. You want to choose a connectivity solution from your on-premises environment to GCP, given these specifications:

Your ISP is a Google Partner Interconnect provider.

Your on-premises VPN device's internet uplink and downlink speeds are 10 Gbps.

A test VPN connection between your on-premises gateway and GCP is performing at a maximum speed of 500 Mbps due to packet losses.

Most of the data transfer will be from GCP to the on-premises environment.

The application can burst up to 1.5 Gbps during peak transfers over the Interconnect.

Cost and the complexity of the solution should be minimal.

How should you provision the connectivity solution?

- A. Provision a Partner Interconnect through your ISP.
- B. Provision a Dedicated Interconnect instead of a VPN.
- C. Create multiple VPN tunnels to account for the packet losses, and increase bandwidth using ECMP.
- D. Use network compression over your VPN to increase the amount of data you can send over your VPN.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Direct Interconnect will be too expensive and also an overkill for this requirement. Managing multiple tunnels that too with packet loss consideration is complex also. Whereas partner interconnect fits the bill with providing required bandwidth but not super expensive also once setup not too complex too manage.

#### NEW QUESTION 148

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



that only allow database traffic from the application servers to the database servers. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 152

You have an application hosted on a Compute Engine virtual machine instance that cannot communicate with a resource outside of its subnet. When you review the flow and firewall logs, you do not see any denied traffic listed.

During troubleshooting you find:

- Flow logs are enabled for the VPC subnet, and all firewall rules are set to log.
- The subnetwork logs are not excluded from Stackdriver.
- The instance that is hosting the application can communicate outside the subnet.
- Other instances within the subnet can communicate outside the subnet.
- The external resource initiates communication. What is the most likely cause of the missing log lines?

- A. The traffic is matching the expected ingress rule.
- B. The traffic is matching the expected egress rule.
- C. The traffic is not matching the expected ingress rule.
- D. The traffic is not matching the expected egress rule.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 160

You need to create a GKE cluster in an existing VPC that is accessible from on-premises. You must meet the following requirements:

IP ranges for pods and services must be as small as possible.

The nodes and the master must not be reachable from the internet.

You must be able to use kubectl commands from on-premises subnets to manage the cluster.

How should you create the GKE cluster?

- A. • Create a private cluster that uses VPC advanced routes. • Set the pod and service ranges as /24. • Set up a network proxy to access the master.
- B. • Create a VPC-native GKE cluster using GKE-managed IP ranges. • Set the pod IP range as /21 and service IP range as /24. • Set up a network proxy to access the master.
- C. • Create a VPC-native GKE cluster using user-managed IP ranges. • Enable a GKE cluster network policy, set the pod and service ranges as /24. • Set up a network proxy to access the master. • Enable master authorized networks.
- D. • Create a VPC-native GKE cluster using user-managed IP ranges. • Enable private endpoint on the cluster master. • Set the pod and service ranges as /24. • Set up a network proxy to access the master. • Enable master authorized networks.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Creating GKE private clusters with network proxies for controller access When you create a GKE private cluster with a private cluster controller endpoint, the cluster's controller node is inaccessible from the public internet, but it needs to be accessible for administration. By default, clusters can access the controller through its private endpoint, and authorized networks can be defined within the VPC network. To access the controller from on-premises or another VPC network, however, requires additional steps. This is because the VPC network that hosts the controller is owned by Google and cannot be accessed from resources connected through another VPC network peering connection, Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect. <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/creating-kubernetes-engine-private-clusters-with-net-proxies>

#### NEW QUESTION 161

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 165

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 rule.
- 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 forwarding rule.
- E. Then, define an A record in Cloud DNS.
- 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 166

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 169

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 173

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## Relate Links

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