

Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer

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



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

You create a Google Kubernetes Engine private cluster and want to use kubectl to get the status of the pods. In one of your instances you notice the master is not responding, even though the cluster is up and running. What should you do to solve the problem?

- A. Assign a public IP address to the instance.
- B. Create a route to reach the Master, pointing to the default internet gateway.
- C. Create the appropriate firewall policy in the VPC to allow traffic from Master node IP address to the instance.
- D. Create the appropriate master authorized network entries to allow the instance to communicate to the master.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/private-clusters#cant_reach_cluster <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/authorized-networks>

NEW QUESTION 3

You are responsible for configuring firewall policies for your company in Google Cloud. Your security team has a strict set of requirements that must be met to configure firewall rules.

Always allow Secure Shell (SSH) from your corporate IP address. Restrict SSH access from all other IP addresses.

There are multiple projects and VPCs in your Google Cloud organization. You need to ensure that other VPC firewall rules cannot bypass the security team's requirements. What should you do?

- A. Configure a hierarchical firewall policy to the organization node to allow TCP port 22 for your corporate IP address with priority 0. Configure a hierarchical firewall policy to the organization node to deny TCP port 22 for all IP addresses with priority 1.
- B. Configure a VPC firewall rule to allow TCP port 22 for your corporate IP address with priority 0. Configure a VPC firewall rule to deny TCP port 22 for all IP addresses with priority 1.
- C. Configure a VPC firewall rule to allow TCP port 22 for your corporate IP address with priority 1. Configure a VPC firewall rule to deny TCP port 22 for all IP addresses with priority 0.
- D. Configure a hierarchical firewall policy to the organization node to allow TCP port 22 for your corporate IP address with priority 1. Configure a hierarchical firewall policy to the organization node to deny TCP port 22 for all IP addresses with priority 0.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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

Which two methods can accomplish this? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

You want to establish a dedicated connection to Google that can access Cloud SQL via a public IP address and that does not require a third-party service provider. Which connection type should you choose?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default TCP/SSL proxy load balancer original client IP address and port information is not preserved, but it can be preserved using the PROXY protocol:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/tcp#target-proxies>

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/preserving-client-ips-through-google-clouds-global-tcp-and-ssl-proxy-load-ba>

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

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 perimete
- 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 12

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

- A. Direct Peering
- B. Dedicated Interconnect
- C. Partner Interconnect with a layer 2 partner
- D. Partner Interconnect with a layer 3 partner

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/concepts/partner-overview>

For Layer 3 connections, your service provider establishes a BGP session between your Cloud Routers and their edge routers for each VLAN attachment. You don't need to configure BGP on your on-premises router. Google and your service provider automatically set the correct configurations.

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/concepts/partner-overview#connectivity-type>

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 24

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 bucket
- 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 28

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 29

You are designing a hybrid cloud environment for your organization. Your Google Cloud environment is interconnected with your on-premises network using Cloud HA VPN and Cloud Router. The Cloud Router is configured with the default settings. Your on-premises DNS server is located at 192.168.20.88 and is protected by a firewall, and your Compute Engine resources are located at 10.204.0.0/24. Your Compute Engine resources need to resolve on-premises private hostnames using the domain corp.altostrat.com while still resolving Google Cloud hostnames. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a private forwarding zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com that points to 192.168.20.88. Configure your on-premises firewall to accept traffic from 10.204.0.0/24. Set a custom route advertisement on the Cloud Router for 10.204.0.0/24
- B. Create a private forwarding zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com that points to 192.168.20.88. Configure your on-premises firewall to accept traffic from 35.199.192.0/19 Set a custom route advertisement on the Cloud Router for 35.199.192.0/19.
- C. Create a private forwarding zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com that points to 192.168.20.88. Configure your on-premises firewall to accept traffic from 10.204.0.0/24. Modify the /etc/resolv.conf file on your Compute Engine instances to point to 192.168.20.88
- D. Create a private zone in Cloud DNS for 'corp.altostrat.com' called corp-altostrat-com. Configure DNS Server Policies and create a policy with Alternate DNS servers to 192.168.20.88. Configure your on-premises firewall to accept traffic from 35.199.192.0/19. Set a custom route advertisement on the Cloud Router for 35.199.192.0/19.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 33

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 35

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38

You are creating an instance group and need to create a new health check for HTTP(s) load balancing. Which two methods can you use to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new health check using the gcloud command line tool.

- B. Create a new health check using the VPC Network section in the GCP Console.
- C. Create a new health check, or select an existing one, when you complete the load balancer's backend configuration in the GCP Console.
- D. Create a new legacy health check using the gcloud command line tool.
- E. Create a new legacy health check using the Health checks section in the GCP Console.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/health-checks#creating_and_modifying_health_checks

NEW QUESTION 39

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 42

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44

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 46

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 51

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 56

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 66

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 70

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 72

You successfully provisioned a single Dedicated Interconnect. The physical connection is at a colocation facility closest to `us-west2`. Seventy-five percent of your workloads are in `us-east4`, and the remaining twenty-five percent of your workloads are in `us-central1`. All workloads have the same network traffic profile. You need to minimize data transfer costs when deploying VLAN attachments. What should you do?

- A. Keep the existing Dedicated interconnect
- B. Deploy a VLAN attachment to a Cloud Router in `us-west2`, and use VPC global routing to access workloads in `us-east4` and `us-central1`.
- C. Keep the existing Dedicated Interconnect

- D. Deploy a VLAN attachment to a Cloud Router in us-east4, and deploy another VLAN attachment to a Cloud Router in us-central1.
- E. Order a new Dedicated Interconnect for a colocation facility closest to us-east4, and use VPC globalrouting to access workloads in us-central1.
- F. Order a new Dedicated Interconnect for a colocation facility closest to us-central1, and use VPC global routing to access workloads in us-east4.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

You are using the gcloud command line tool to create a new custom role in a project by coping a predefined role. You receive this error message: INVALID_ARGUMENT: Permission resourcemanager.projects.list is not valid What should you do?

- A. Add the resourcemanager.projects.get permission, and try again.
- B. Try again with a different role with a new name but the same permissions.
- C. Remove the resourcemanager.projects.list permission, and try again.
- D. Add the resourcemanager.projects.setIamPolicy permission, and try again.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

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 84

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

- A. Configure the third-party appliances with multiple interfaces and specific Partner Interconnect VLAN attachments per projec
- B. Create the relevant routes on the third-party appliances and VPC networks.
- C. Configure the third-party appliances with multiple interfaces, with each interface connected to a separate VPC network
- D. Create separate VPC networks for on-premises and internet connectivity
- E. Create the relevant routes on the third-party appliances and VPC networks.
- F. Consolidate all existing projects' subnetworks into a single VPC
- G. Create separate VPC networks for on-premises and internet connectivity
- H. Configure the third-party appliances with multiple interfaces, with each interface connected to a separate VPC network
- I. Create the relevant routes on the third-party appliances and VPC networks.
- J. Configure the third-party appliances with multiple interfaces
- K. Create a hub VPC network for all projects, and create separate VPC networks for on-premises and internet connectivity
- 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 VPC
- N. Export custom routes from the hub VPC and import on all projects' VPC networks.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 89

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 94

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 96

You want to set up two Cloud Routers so that one has an active Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session, and the other one acts as a standby.

Which BGP attribute should you use on your on-premises router?

- A. AS-Path
- B. Community
- C. Local Preference
- D. Multi-exit Discriminator

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 98

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 102

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 103

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 107

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 110

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 114

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 118

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

- A. Reserve a static external IP address and assign it to an HTTP(S) load balancing service's forwarding 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 120

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 121

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