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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer Sample

Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

Your company's logo is published as an image file across multiple websites that are hosted by your company. You have implemented Cloud CDN, however, you want to improve the performance of the cache hit ratio associated with this image file. What should you do?

- A. Configure the default time to live (TTL) as 0 for the image file.
- B. Configure versioned IJURLs for each domain to serve users the *image file before the cache entry expires
- C. Configure Cloud Storage as a custom origin backend to host the image file, and select multi-region as the location type
- **D. Configure custom cache keys for the backend service that holds the image file, and clear the Host and Protocol checkboxes-**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This answer meets the requirement of improving the performance of the cache hit ratio associated with the image file. The reason is:

* Custom cache keys allow you to control which parts of the request URL are used to build the cache key. The cache key is a unique identifier that Cloud CDN uses to store and retrieve cached content¹.

* By default, Cloud CDN uses the complete request URL, including the protocol (http or https) and the host (the domain name), to build the cache key. This means that if the same image file is requested from different domains or protocols, Cloud CDN will cache multiple copies of it, which reduces the cache hit ratio¹.

* By clearing the Host and Protocol checkboxes, you can tell Cloud CDN to ignore these parts of the request URL when building the cache key. This way, Cloud CDN will cache only one copy of the image file, regardless of which domain or protocol it is requested from, which improves the cache hit ratio¹.

Option B is incorrect because configuring Cloud Storage as a custom origin backend does not affect the cache hit ratio. It only affects how Cloud CDN retrieves the content from the origin if it is not cached. Option C is incorrect because configuring versioned URLs for each domain does not improve the cache hit ratio. It actually worsens it, because it creates more variations of the request URL that Cloud CDN has to cache separately. Option D is incorrect because configuring the default TTL as 0 for the image file means that Cloud CDN will not cache it at all, which defeats the purpose of using Cloud CDN.

NEW QUESTION # 89

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups>

NEW QUESTION # 90

You need to enable Private Google Access for use by some subnets within your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Your security team set up the VPC to send all internet-bound traffic back to the on-premises data center for inspection before egressing to the internet, and is also implementing VPC Service Controls in the environment for API-level security control. You have already enabled the subnets for Private Google Access. What configuration changes should you make to enable Private Google Access while adhering to your security team's requirements?

- A. Create a private DNS zone with a CNAME record for *.googleapis.com to restricted.googleapis.com, with an A record pointing to Google's restricted API address range.
Create a custom route that points Google's restricted API address range to the default internet gateway as the next hop.
- B. Create a private DNS zone with a CNAME record for *.googleapis.com to restricted.googleapis.com, with an A record pointing to Google's restricted API address range.

Change the custom route that points the default route (0/0) to the default internet gateway as the next hop.

- C. Create a private DNS zone with a CNAME record for *.googleapis.com to private.googleapis.com, with an A record pointing to Google's private API address range.
Create a custom route that points Google's private API address range to the default internet gateway as the next hop.
- D. Create a private DNS zone with a CNAME record for *.googleapis.com to private.googleapis.com, with an A record pointing to Google's private AP address range.
Change the custom route that points the default route (0/0) to the default internet gateway as the next hop.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 91

Your organization is implementing a new security policy to control how firewall rules are applied to control flows between virtual machines (VMs). Using Google-recommended practices, you need to set up a firewall rule to enforce strict control of traffic between VM A and VM B.

You must ensure that communications flow only from VM A to VM B within the VPC, and no other communication paths are allowed. No other firewall rules exist in the VPC. Which firewall rule should you configure to allow only this communication path?

- A. Firewall rule direction: ingress
Action: allow
Target: VM A service account
Source ranges: VM B service account and VM B source IP address
Priority: 100
- B. Firewall rule direction: ingress
Action: allow
Target: VM B service account
Source ranges: VM A service account
Priority: 1000
- C. Firewall rule direction: ingress
Action: allow
Target: specific VM A tag
Source ranges: VM B tag and VM B source IP address
Priority: 100
- D. Firewall rule direction: ingress
Action: allow
Target: specific VM B tag
Source ranges: VM A tag and VM A source IP address
Priority: 1000

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 92

Your team deployed two applications in GKE that are exposed through an external Application Load Balancer. When queries are sent to www.mountkirkgames.com/sales and www.mountkirkgames.com/get-an-analysis, the correct pages are displayed.

However, you have received complaints that www.mountkirkgames.com yields a 404 error. You need to resolve this error. What should you do?

- A. Review the Ingress YAML file. Add a new path rule for the * character that directs to the base service. Reapply the YAML.
- B. Review the Service YAML file. Add a new path rule for the * character that directs to the base service. Reapply the YAML.
- C. Review the Ingress YAML file. Define the default backend. Reapply the YAML.
- D. Review the Service YAML file. Define a default backend. Reapply the YAML.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The 404 error is occurring because there is no default backend defined for requests to the root URL. Defining the default backend in the Ingress YAML file ensures that requests to www.mountkirkgames.com are routed to the correct service.

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