

Information about Google Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer Exam



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Configure Network Services

- Configure Load Balancing: The considerations for this subsection include the creation of backend services, security & firewall, network load balancer, SSL & TCP proxy load balancers, session affinity, internal load balancer, capacity scaling, and HTTP load balancer;
- Enable other Network Services: This module includes canary releases, health checks for instance groups, enabling of the private API access, and distribution of the backend instances with the use of regional managed instance groups.
- Configure & Maintain Cloud DNS: The applicants should demonstrate competence in the management of records and zones, migration of Cloud DNS, Cloud DNS, DNS Security, Internal DNS, Global service with Anycast, and Integration of on-premises DNS with GCP;

Google Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer is a certification exam that tests the skills and knowledge of network engineers who specialize in deploying and managing networks on Google Cloud Platform. Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer exam is designed to validate the expertise of professionals who can design, implement, and manage complex network architectures on Google Cloud.

Optimize Network Resources

- Optimize for Efficiency and Cost: This part measures the individuals' skills in automation, bandwidth utilization, cost optimization, and VPN versus interconnect.
- Optimize Traffic Flow: This subject area requires an understanding of load balancer & CDN location, accommodating workload improvements, regional versus global dynamic routing, and expanding the subnet CIDR ranges within service;

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer Sample Questions (Q114-Q119):

NEW QUESTION # 114

You are a network administrator at your company planning a migration to Google Cloud and you need to finish the migration as quickly as possible. To ease the transition, you decided to use the same architecture as your on-premises network' a hub-and-spoke model. Your on-premises architecture consists of over 50 spokes.

Each spoke does not have connectivity to the other spokes, and all traffic IS sent through the hub for security reasons. You need to ensure that the Google Cloud architecture matches your on-premises architecture. You want to implement a solution that minimizes management overhead and cost, and uses default networking quotas and limits. What should you do?

- A. Connect all the spokes to the hub with VPC Network Peering. Use a third-party network appliance as a default gateway to prevent connectivity between the spokes.
- B. Connect all the spokes to the hub with Cloud VPN.
- C. Connect all the spokes to the hub with VPC Network Peering.
- D. Connect all the spokes to the hub With Cloud VPN. Use a third-party network appliance as a default gateway to prevent connectivity between the spokes

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D because it meets the following requirements:

* It matches the hub-and-spoke model of the on-premises network, where each spoke is a separate VPC network that is connected to a central hub VPC network.

* It minimizes management overhead and cost, because VPC Network Peering is a simple and low-cost way to connect VPC networks without using any external IP addresses or VPN gateways1.

* It uses default networking quotas and limits, because VPC Network Peering does not consume any quota or limit for VPN tunnels, external IP addresses, or forwarding rules2.

* It prevents connectivity between the spokes, because VPC Network Peering is non-transitive by default, meaning that a spoke can only communicate with the hub, not with other spokes1. To enforce this restriction, a third-party network appliance can be used as a default gateway in each spoke VPC network, which can filter out any traffic destined for other spokes3.

Option A is incorrect because it does not minimize cost, as Cloud VPN charges for egress traffic and requires external IP addresses for the VPN gateways4. Option B is incorrect because it does not prevent connectivity between the spokes, as VPC Network Peering allows direct communication between peered VPC networks by default1. Option C is incorrect because it does not minimize cost or use default quotas and limits, for the same reasons as option A.

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[VPC Network Peering overview | VPC](#)

[Quotas and limits | VPC](#)

[Hub-and-spoke network architecture | Cloud Architecture Center](#)

[Cloud VPN overview | Google Cloud](#)

NEW QUESTION # 115

After a network change window one of your company's applications stops working. The application uses an on-premises database server that no longer receives any traffic from the application. The database server IP address is 10.2.1.25. You examine the change request, and the only change is that 3 additional VPC subnets were created. The new VPC subnets created are 10.1.0.0/16, 10.2.0.0/16, and 10.3.1.0/24/ The on-premises router is advertising 10.0.0.0/8.

What is the most likely cause of this problem?

- A. The less specific VPC subnet route is taking priority.
- B. The more specific VPC subnet route is taking priority.
- C. The on-premises router is not advertising a route for the database server.
- D. A cloud firewall rule that blocks traffic to the on-premises database server was created during the change.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 116

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- 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: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 117

You create multiple Compute Engine virtual machine instances to be used as TFTP servers.

Which type of load balancer should you use?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 118

Your organization is migrating workloads from AWS to Google Cloud. Because a particularly critical workload will take longer to migrate, you need to set up Google Cloud CDN and point it to the existing application at AWS. What should you do?

- A. Create an internet NEG that points to the existing FQDN of the application.
 - * Map the NEG to an Application Load Balancer as a backend service.
 - * Enable Cloud CDN on the backend service.
- B. Create a hybrid NEG that points to the existing IP of the application.
 - * Map the NEG to a passthrough Network Load Balancer as a target pool.
 - * Enable Cloud CDN on the target pool.
- C. Create a hybrid NEG that points to the existing IP of the application.
 - * Map the NEG to an Application Load Balancer as a backend service.
 - * Enable Cloud CDN on the backend service.
- D. Create an internet NEG that points to the existing FQDN of the application.
 - * Map the NEG to a passthrough Network Load Balancer as a backend service.
 - * Enable Cloud CDN on the backend service.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To configure Cloud CDN for an application hosted outside of Google Cloud (e.g., in AWS), you need to use an internet network endpoint group (NEG). An internet NEG allows you to point to external endpoints using their FQDN or IP address. Cloud CDN works with external HTTP(S) Load Balancers, and you enable CDN on the backend service associated with the load balancer. A Network Load Balancer (passthrough) does not support Cloud CDN.

Exact Extract:

"To enable Cloud CDN for content hosted outside of Google Cloud, you must use an external HTTP(S) Load Balancer with an internet network endpoint group (NEG)."

"An internet NEG specifies one or more external endpoints that can be reached by an external HTTP(S) Load Balancer. You can specify endpoints using an IP address and port, or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) and port."

"Cloud CDN is enabled on the backend service of an external HTTP(S) Load Balancer."Reference: Google Cloud CDN Documentation - Caching external content, Internet NEGs overview

NEW QUESTION # 119

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