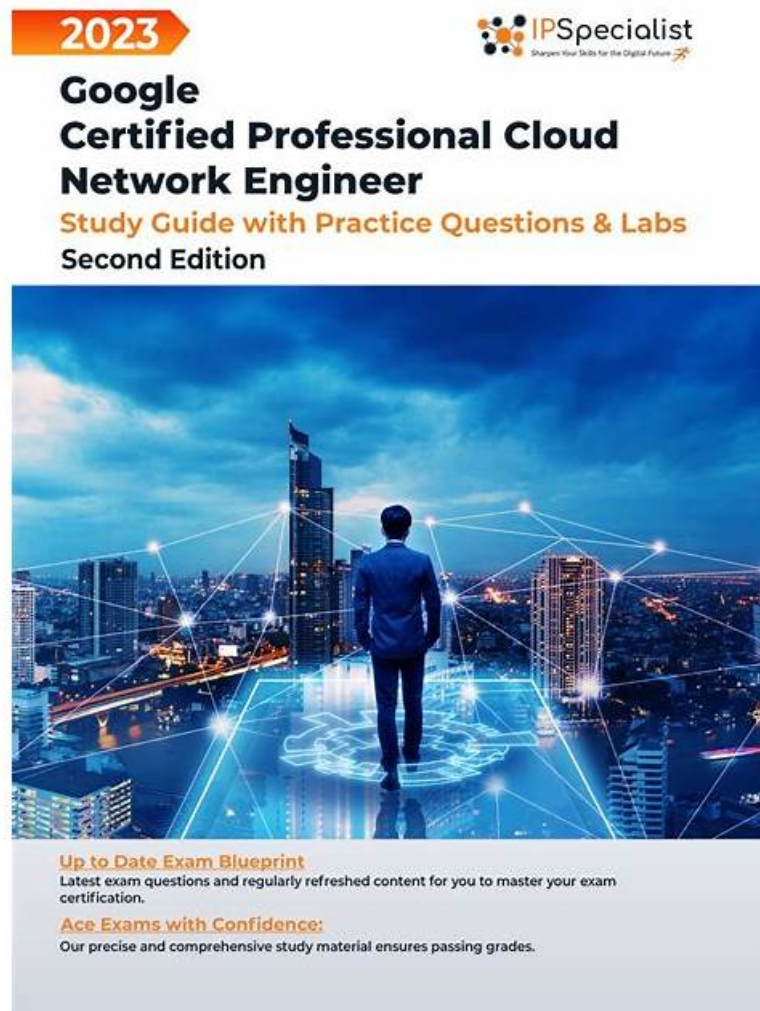


# 認定するProfessional-Cloud-Network-Engineerテスト内容 &合格スムーズProfessional-Cloud-Network-Engineer 専門知識訓練 |最高のProfessional-Cloud-Network-Engineer合格資料



さらに、Xhs1991 Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineerダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=18ktMfBgotXa7pXqBzXDjoTE1dHTUwrgm>

Xhs1991は受験者に向かってProfessional-Cloud-Network-Engineer試験について問題を解決する受験資源を提供するサービスのサイトで、さまざまな受験生によって別のトレーニングコースを提供いたします。受験者はXhs1991を通して順調に試験に合格する人がとても多くなのでXhs1991がGoogle業界の中で高い名声を得ました。

この試験は、複数選択と複数選択の質問、および実際の問題に知識とスキルを適用する必要があるシナリオベースの質問で構成されています。試験の合格スコアは、Googleクラウドプラットフォームで複雑なネットワークを設計および管理する能力を検証し、仲間や潜在的な雇用主にクラウドネットワークの専門知識を実証します。Google Cloud Certified Professional Cloud Network Engineerとして、あなたはあなたの分野の専門家として認識され、クラウドネットワークに対するあなたの情熱を共有する専門家のグローバルコミュニティにアクセスできます。

Google Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer認定試験に合格すると、候補者はクラウドネットワークに関する専門知識を示し、Google Cloud認定のプロフェッショナルクラウドネットワークエンジニアとして認識できます。この認定は、専門家がクラウドネットワークでキャリアを前進させ、クラウドコンピューティングの分野で新しい機会を開くのに役立ちます。

## Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer専門知識訓練 & Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer合格資料

Xhs1991のProfessional-Cloud-Network-Engineer資料を言及するたびに、多くの人の反応は高い出題率です。Google認証に参加する人が不安の状態から平静になって、試験に順調に合格しました。新しい資料がないなら、努力だけが不足です。Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer試験に合格したいなら、我々の全面的な資料を参考として試験を準備しましょう。

### Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer 認定 Professional-Cloud-Network-Engineer 試験問題 (Q235-Q240):

#### 質問 # 235

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

正解: C

解説:

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 content<sup>1</sup>.

\* 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 ratio<sup>1</sup>.

\* 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 ratio<sup>1</sup>.

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.

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Custom cache keys | Cloud CDN | Google Cloud

#### 質問 # 236

You are designing a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster for your organization. The current cluster size is expected to host 10 nodes, with 20 Pods per node and 150 services. Because of the migration of new services over the next 2 years, there is a planned growth for 100 nodes, 200 Pods per node, and 1500 services. You want to use VPC-native clusters with alias IP ranges, while minimizing address consumption.

How should you design this topology?

- A. Create a subnet of size/28 with 2 secondary ranges of: /24 for Pods and /24 for Services. Create a VPC-native cluster and specify those ranges. When the services are ready to be deployed, resize the subnets.
- B. Use gcloud container clusters create [CLUSTER NAME]--enable-ip-alias to create a VPC-native cluster.
- C. Create a subnet of size/25 with 2 secondary ranges of: /17 for Pods and /21 for Services. Create a VPC-native cluster and specify those ranges.
- D. Use gcloud container clusters create [CLUSTER NAME] to create a VPC-native cluster.

正解: A

解説:

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

#### 質問 # 237

Your organization has a single project that contains multiple Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). You need to secure API access to your Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets by allowing API access only from resources in your corporate public networks. What should you do?

- A. Create an access context policy that allows your VPC and corporate public network IP ranges, and then attach the policy to Cloud Storage and BigQuery.
- B. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter for each VPC with an access context policy that allows your corporate public network IP ranges.
- C. Create a firewall rule to block API access to Cloud Storage and BigQuery from unauthorized networks.
- **D. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter for your project with an access context policy that allows your corporate public network IP ranges.**

正解: D

#### 質問 # 238

Your company's security team tends to use managed services when possible. You need to build a dashboard to show the number of deny hits that occur against configured firewall rules without increasing operational overhead. What should you do?

- A. Configure a firewall appliance from the Google Cloud Marketplace. Route all traffic through this appliance, and apply the firewall rules at this layer. Use the firewall appliance to display the number of hits.
- B. Configure Firewall Rules Logging. View the logs in Cloud Logging, and create a custom dashboard in Cloud Monitoring to display the number of hits.
- **C. Configure Firewall Rules Logging. Use Firewall Insights to display the number of hits.**
- D. Configure Packet Mirroring on the VPC. Apply a filter with an IP address list of the Denied Firewall rules. Configure an intrusion detection system (IDS) appliance as the receiver to display the number of hits.

正解: C

#### 質問 # 239

Your organization's security team recently discovered that there is a high risk of malicious activities originating from some of your VMs connected to the internet. These malicious activities are currently undetected when TLS communication is used. You must ensure that encrypted traffic to the internet is inspected. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud NGFW Essentials. Create a firewall rule for egress traffic and enable VPC Flow Logs with the TLS inspect option. Analyze the output logs content and block the outputs that have malicious activities.
- **B. Use Cloud NGFW Enterprise. Create a firewall rule for egress traffic with the tls-inspect flag and associate the firewall rules with the VMs.**
- C. Configure a TLS agent on every VM to intercept TLS traffic before it reaches the internet. Configure Sensitive Data Protection to analyze and allow/deny the content.
- D. Enable Cloud Armor TLS inspection policy, and associate the policy with the backend VMs.

正解: B

解説:

Cloud NGFW Enterprise provides TLS inspection to detect and manage threats within encrypted traffic. Configuring firewall rules for TLS inspection enables granular monitoring and filtering, ensuring secure internet traffic.

#### 質問 # 240

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P.S. Xhs1991がGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいProfessional-Cloud-Network-Engineerダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18ktMfBgotXa7pXqBzXDjoTE1dHTUwrgm>