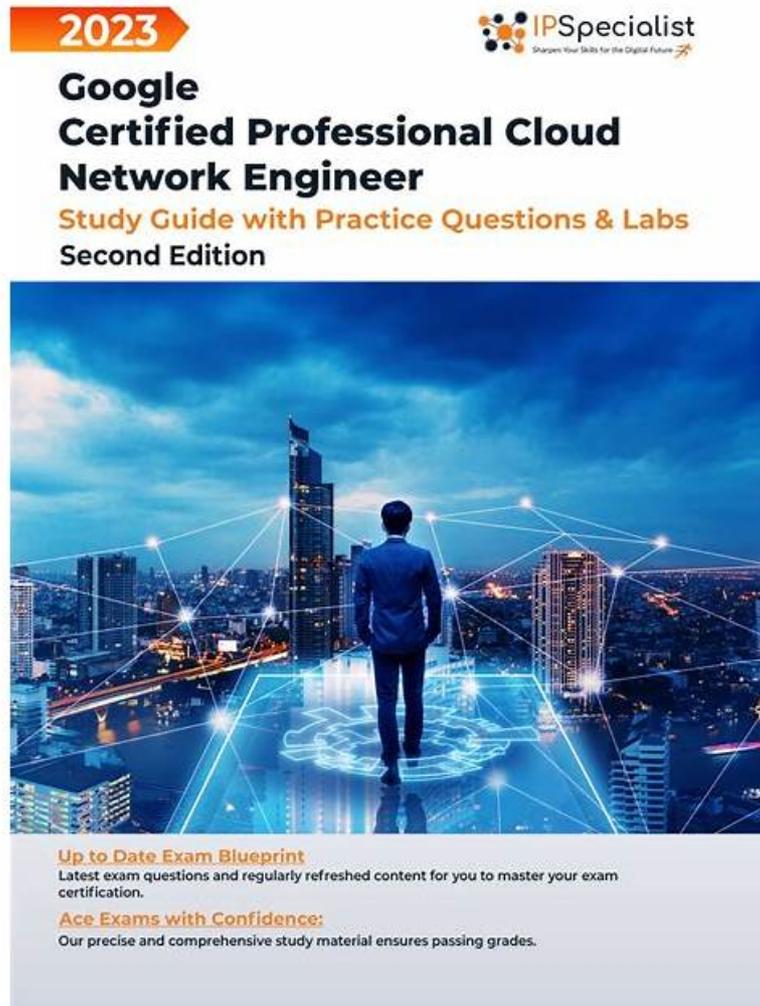


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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

You are designing a packet mirroring policy as part of your network security architecture for your gaming workload. Your Infrastructure is located in the us-west2 region and deployed across several zones: us-west2-a, us-west2-b, and us-west2-c. The Infrastructure is running a web-based application on TCP ports 80 and 443 with other game servers that utilize the UDP protocol. You need to deploy packet mirroring policies and collector instances to monitor web application traffic while minimizing inter-zonal network egress costs.

Following Google-recommended practices, how should you deploy the packet mirroring policies and collector instances?

- **A. Create three packet mirroring policies: one for each zone. Create one group of collector instances for the us-west2 region. Configure each packet mirroring policy to match traffic for its zone based on instance-tags, and create a filter for TCP traffic.**
- B. Create one packet mirroring policy for the us-west2 region. Create one group of collector instances for the us-west2 region. Configure the packet mirroring policy to match traffic for web server instances based on instance-tags, and create a filter for TCP traffic.
- C. Create three packet mirroring policies: one for each zone. Create three groups of collector instances: one group for each zone. Configure each policy to match traffic for its zone based on instance-tags, and create a filter for TCP traffic.
- D. Create three packet mirroring policies: one for each zone. Create three groups of collector instances: one group for each zone. Configure each policy to match traffic for its zone based on subnets, and create a filter for TCP traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Create Packet Mirroring Policies:

* You need to create three packet mirroring policies, one for each zone (us-west2-a, us-west2-b, and us-west2-c). This ensures that each zone's traffic is mirrored appropriately without unnecessary cross-zone traffic.

* Create Collector Instances:

* Set up one group of collector instances for the us-west2 region. Having a single group of collector instances for the entire region minimizes the number of instances required and simplifies the management while keeping egress costs low since the collectors are within the same region.

* Configuration of Policies:

* Each packet mirroring policy should be configured to match traffic for its specific zone. Use instance-tags to identify and match the relevant instances within each zone. This helps in correctly capturing the traffic from the appropriate sources.

* Filter for TCP Traffic:

* Create a filter for TCP traffic (ports 80 and 443). This step ensures that only the relevant web application traffic is mirrored, reducing the amount of data processed and improving efficiency.

* Cost Efficiency:

* By having packet mirroring policies specific to each zone and a regional collector group, you reduce inter-zonal network egress costs. The data remains within the same region, avoiding extra charges associated with cross-zone traffic.

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Google Cloud Packet Mirroring Documentation

Best Practices for Packet Mirroring
Cost Management in Google Cloud

This solution aligns with Google-recommended practices by ensuring efficient traffic capture, minimal inter-zonal costs, and streamlined management of the packet mirroring setup.

NEW QUESTION # 76

Question:

Your organization has a subset of applications in multiple regions that require internet access. You need to control internet access from applications to URLs, including hostnames and paths. The compute instances that run these applications have an associated secure tag. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a Cloud NAT gateway. Use fully qualified domain name (FQDN) objects in the firewall policy rules to filter outgoing traffic to specific domains from machines that match the secure tag.
- **B. Deploy a single Secure Web Proxy instance with global access enabled. Apply a Secure Web Proxy policy to allow access from machines that match the secure tag to the URLs defined in a URL list.**
- C. Deploy a Secure Web Proxy instance in each region. Apply a Secure Web Proxy policy to allow access from machines that match the secure tag to the URLs defined in a URL list.
- D. Deploy a Cloud NAT gateway. Use fully qualified domain name (FQDN) objects in the firewall policy rules to filter outgoing traffic to specific domains from machines that match a service account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To control internet access on a per-URL basis (including hostname and path), you should deploy Secure Web Proxy with global access enabled. The Secure Web Proxy will allow policy-based filtering of web traffic, allowing control over which URLs can be accessed based on the URL list defined in the policy. Unlike Cloud NAT, which does not support FQDN filtering, Secure Web Proxy is designed to provide such control, especially for scenarios with sensitive or controlled internet access requirements.

Reference: Google Cloud - Secure Web Proxy Overview

Reference: Google Cloud - Setting up URL filtering

NEW QUESTION # 77

You have the networking configuration shown in the diagram. A pair of redundant Dedicated Interconnect connections (int-Iga1 and int-Iga2) terminate on the same Cloud Router. The Interconnect connections terminate on two separate on-premises routers. You are advertising the same prefixes from the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) sessions associated with the Dedicated Interconnect connections. You need to configure one connection as Active for both ingress and egress traffic. If the active Interconnect connection fails, you want the passive Interconnect connection to automatically begin routing all traffic. Which two actions should you take to meet this requirement? (Choose Two)

- **A. Configure the advertised route priority as 200 for the BGP session associated with the active Interconnect connection.**
- B. Advertise a lower MED on the passive Interconnect connection from the on-premises router
- C. Configure the advertised route priority as 200 for the BGP session associated with the passive Interconnect connection.
- **D. Advertise a lower MED on the active Interconnect connection from the on-premises router**
- E. Configure the advertised route priority > 10,200 on the active Interconnect connection.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

This answer meets the requirement of configuring one connection as Active for both ingress and egress traffic, and enabling automatic failover to the passive connection in case of failure. The reason is:

* The advertised route priority is a value that Cloud Router uses to set the route priority when advertising routes to your on-premises router. The lower the value, the higher the priority¹. By setting the advertised route priority as 200 for the active connection, you ensure that it has a higher priority than the passive connection, which has the default value of 1001. This way, your on-premises router will prefer the routes from the active connection over the passive one for ingress traffic.

* The MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) is a value that your on-premises router uses to indicate its preference for receiving traffic from Cloud Router. The lower the value, the higher the preference². By advertising a lower MED on the active connection from your on-premises router, you ensure that Cloud Router will prefer sending traffic to the active connection over the passive one for egress traffic.

* If the active connection fails, Cloud Router will stop receiving routes from it and will start using the routes from the passive connection for egress traffic. Similarly, your on-premises router will stop receiving routes with priority 200 from the active

connection and will start using the routes with priority

100 from the passive connection for ingress traffic. This achieves automatic failover without any manual intervention.

Option A is incorrect because setting the advertised route priority > 10,200 on the active connection would deprioritize it globally in your VPC network, which is not what you want1. Option B is incorrect because advertising a lower MED on the passive connection would make Cloud Router prefer sending traffic to it over the active one, which is not what you want2. Option D is incorrect because setting the advertised route priority as 200 for both connections would make them equally preferred by your on-premises router, which is not what you want1.

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Update the base route priority | Cloud Router | Google Cloud

Configuring BGP sessions | Cloud Router | Google Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 78

You have an application that is running in a managed instance group. Your development team has released an updated instance template which contains a new feature which was not heavily tested. You want to minimize impact to users if there is a bug in the new template.

How should you update your instances?

- A. Using the new instance template, perform a rolling update across all instances in the instance group. Verify the new feature once the rollout completes.
- B. Deploy a new instance group and canary the updated template in that group. Verify the new feature in the new canary instance group, and then update the original instance group.
- C. Perform a canary update by starting a rolling update and specifying a target size for your instances to receive the new template. Verify the new feature on the canary instances, and then roll forward to the rest of the instances.
- D. Manually patch some of the instances, and then perform a rolling restart on the instance group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#starting_a_canary_update

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

NEW QUESTION # 79

You are a admin at XYZ organization. Few of your team members need to use BigQuery Data Transfer Service for Amazon S3 . They want to automatically schedule and manage recurring load jobs from Amazon S3 into BigQuery, they want to run the transfer job every week. They have, Amazon S3 URI for the source data, access key ID , secret access key and Read permission on the data source . What necessary permissions are required for the transfer job creators in BigQuery .

- A. bigquery.jobs.create and bigquery.transfers.get
- B. bigquery.transfers.update and bigquery.transfers.get
- C. bigquery.transfer.get and bigquery.data.sets.update
- D. bigquery.transfers.update and bigquery.datasets.update

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is the correct choice because bigquery.transfers.update permissions is needed to create the transfer and bigquery.datasets.update permissions is needed on the target dataset .Also The bigquery.admin predefined Cloud IAM role includes bigquery.transfers.update and bigquery.datasets.update permissions .

Option B is Incorrect because , it is not the required permission for transfer job creators.

Option C and Option D are Incorrect because , they are not the required permission for transfer job creators.

NEW QUESTION # 80

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