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Implement GCP VPCs

- **Configure & Maintain Google Kubernetes Engine Clusters:** This subsection covers the skills in using private clusters, clustered with the shared VPC, VPC-native clustered with the use of alias IPs and including authorized networks for cluster master access;
- **Configure & Manage Firewall Rules:** This part will measure one's knowledge of priority, firewall logs, ingress & egress rules, network protocols, and target service accounts & network tags.
- **Configure VPCs:** This subject area requires that the candidates have the ability to configure GCP virtual private Cloud resources; configure VPC peering; create shared VPCs and explain the process of sharing subnets with the other projects;

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Network Engineer Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

You created a new VPC for your development team. You want to allow access to the resources in this VPC via SSH only. How should you configure your firewall rules?

- A. Create a single firewall rule to allow port 3389 with priority 1000.
- B. Create two firewall rules: one to block all traffic with priority 65536, and another to allow port 3389 with priority 1000.
- C. Create two firewall rules: one to block all traffic with priority 0, and another to allow port 22 with priority 1000.
- **D. Create a single firewall rule to allow port 22 with priority 1000.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://geekflare.com/gcp-firewall-configuration/>

NEW QUESTION # 27

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 --delete-all-existing --zone MANAGED_ZONE`
- C. `gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE_FILE --replace-origin-ns --zone MANAGED_ZONE`
- D. `gcloud dns record-sets import ZONE_FILE --zone-file-format --zone MANAGED_ZONE`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Once you have the exported file from your other provider, you can use the `gcloud dns record-sets import` command to import it into your managed zone.

To import record-sets, you use the `dns record-sets import` command. The `--zone-file-format` flag tells import to expect a BIND zone formatted file. If you omit this flag, import expects a YAML-formatted records file.

NEW QUESTION # 28

You are designing an IP address scheme for new private Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters. Due to IP address exhaustion of the RFC 1918 address space in your enterprise, you plan to use privately used public IP space for the new clusters. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do after designing your IP scheme?

- A. Create privately used public IP primary and secondary subnet ranges for the clusters. Create a private GKE cluster With the following options selected and - `siable-default-snat`, `--enable-ip-alias`, and `-enable-private-nodes`
- B. Create the minimum usable RFC 1918 primary and secondary subnet IP ranges for the clusters Re-use the secondary address range for the services across multiple private GKE clusters.
- C. Create the minimum usable RFC 1918 primary and secondary subnet IP ranges for the clusters. Re-use the secondary address range for the pods across multiple private GKE clusters.
- D. Create privately used public IP primary and secondary subnet ranges for the clusters. Create a private GKE cluster With the following options selected: `--enable-ip-alias` and `--enable-private-nodes`.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Create privately used public IP primary and secondary subnet ranges for the clusters. Create a private GKE cluster with the following options selected: `--disable-default-snat`, `--enable-ip-alias`, and `--enable-private-nodes`.

This answer is based on the following facts:

Privately used public IP (PUPI) addresses are any public IP addresses not owned by Google that a customer can use privately on Google Cloud¹. You can use PUPI addresses for GKE pods and services in private clusters to mitigate address exhaustion.

A private GKE cluster is a cluster that has no public IP addresses on the nodes². You can use private clusters to isolate your workloads from the public internet and enhance security.

The `--disable-default-snat` option disables source network address translation (SNAT) for the cluster³. This option allows you to use PUPI addresses without conflicting with other public IP addresses on the internet.

The `--enable-ip-alias` option enables alias IP ranges for the cluster⁴. This option allows you to use separate subnet ranges for nodes, pods, and services, and to specify the size of those ranges.

The `--enable-private-nodes` option enables private nodes for the cluster⁵. This option ensures that the nodes have no public IP addresses and can only communicate with other Google Cloud resources in the same VPC network or peered networks.

The other options are not correct because:

Option A is not suitable. Creating RFC 1918 primary and secondary subnet IP ranges for the clusters does not solve the problem of address exhaustion. Re-using the secondary address range for pods across multiple private GKE clusters can cause IP conflicts and routing issues.

Option B is also not suitable. Creating RFC 1918 primary and secondary subnet IP ranges for the clusters does not solve the problem of address exhaustion. Re-using the secondary address range for services across multiple private GKE clusters can cause IP conflicts and routing issues.

Option C is not feasible. Creating privately used public IP primary and secondary subnet ranges for the clusters is a valid step, but creating a private GKE cluster with only `--enable-ip-alias` and `--enable-private-nodes` options is not enough. You also need to disable default SNAT to avoid IP conflicts with other public IP addresses on the internet.

NEW QUESTION # 29

You are troubleshooting an application in your organization's Google Cloud network that is not functioning as expected. You suspect that packets are getting lost somewhere. The application sends packets intermittently at a low volume from a Compute Engine VM to a destination on your on-premises network through a pair of Cloud Interconnect VLAN attachments. You validated that the Cloud Next Generation Firewall (Cloud NGFW) rules do not have any deny statements blocking egress traffic, and you do not have any explicit allow rules. Following Google-recommended practices, you need to analyze the flow to see if packets are being sent correctly out of the VM to isolate the issue. What should you do?

- A. Verify the network/attachment/egress_dropped_packet.s_count Cloud Interconnect VLAN attachment metric.
- B. Create a packet mirroring policy that is configured with your VM as the source and destined to a collector. Analyze the packet captures.
- C. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the subnet that the VM is deployed in with sample_rate = 1.0, and run a query in Logs Explorer to analyze the packet flow.
- D. Enable Firewall Rules Logging on your firewall rules and review the logs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation: Enabling VPC Flow Logs with sample_rate = 1.0 on the VM's subnet will give detailed information about network traffic flowing to and from your VM. You can then query this data in Logs Explorer to check whether packets are leaving the VM and reaching the intended destination. This is a recommended practice for troubleshooting such network issues.

: Google VPC Flow Logs Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://developers.google.com/web/ilt/pwa/caching-files-with-service-worker>

NEW QUESTION # 31

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