

# Quiz 2026 Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam Useful Latest Dumps Ebook



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The Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Exam covers a wide range of topics, including security management, data protection, network security, and compliance. Candidates are expected to have a deep understanding of the security controls and mechanisms available on the Google Cloud Platform. They should also be able to identify and mitigate potential security threats and vulnerabilities.

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## Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Latest Exam Registration & Associate Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Level Exam

In the past ten years, we have made many efforts to perfect our Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer study materials. Our Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer study questions cannot tolerate any small mistake. All staff has made great dedication to developing the Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Exam simulation. Our professional experts are devoting themselves on the compiling and updating the exam materials.

## Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

### NEW QUESTION # 126

For compliance reasons, an organization needs to ensure that in-scope PCI Kubernetes Pods reside on "in-scope" Nodes only. These Nodes can only contain the "in-scope" Pods. How should the organization achieve this objective?

- A. Run all in-scope Pods in the namespace "in-scope-pci".
- **B. Add a nodeSelector field to the pod configuration to only use the Nodes labeled inscope: true.**
- C. Place a taint on the Nodes with the label inscope: true and effect NoSchedule and a toleration to match in the Pod configuration.
- D. Create a node pool with the label inscope: true and a Pod Security Policy that only allows the Pods to run on Nodes with that label.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

nodeSelector is the simplest recommended form of node selection constraint. You can add the nodeSelector field to your Pod specification and specify the node labels you want the target node to have. Kubernetes only schedules the Pod onto nodes that have each of the labels you specify. => <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/assign-pod-node/#nodeselector> Tolerations are applied to pods. Tolerations allow the scheduler to schedule pods with matching taints. Tolerations allow scheduling but don't guarantee scheduling; the scheduler also evaluates other parameters as part of its function. => <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/taint-and-toleration/>

### NEW QUESTION # 127

You are part of a security team investigating a compromised service account key. You need to audit which new resources were created by the service account. What should you do?

- A. Query Data Access logs.
- B. Query Access Transparency logs.
- C. Query Stackdriver Monitoring Workspace.
- **D. Query Admin Activity logs.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Admin activity logs are always created to log entries for API calls or other actions that modify the configuration or metadata of resources. For example, these logs record when users create VM instances or change Identity and Access Management permissions. <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#admin-activity>

### NEW QUESTION # 128

A business unit at a multinational corporation signs up for GCP and starts moving workloads into GCP. The business unit creates a Cloud Identity domain with an organizational resource that has hundreds of projects. Your team becomes aware of this and wants to take over managing permissions and auditing the domain resources. Which type of access should your team grant to meet this requirement?

- **A. Organization Role Administrator**
- B. Security Reviewer
- C. Organization Administrator
- D. Organization Policy Administrator

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Here are the permissions available to organizationRoleAdmin  
iam.roles.create  
iam.roles.delete  
iam.roles.undelete

iam.roles.get  
iam.roles.list  
iam.roles.update  
resourceManager.projects.get  
resourceManager.projects.getIamPolicy  
resourceManager.projects.list  
resourceManager.organizations.get  
resourceManager.organizations.getIamPolicy  
There are sufficient as per least privilege policy. You can do user management as well as auditing.  
<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles>

### NEW QUESTION # 129

You want to evaluate GCP for PCI compliance. You need to identify Google's inherent controls. Which document should you review to find the information?

- A. PCI DSS Requirements and Security Assessment Procedures
- **B. Google Cloud Platform: Customer Responsibility Matrix**
- C. PCI SSC Cloud Computing Guidelines
- D. Product documentation for Compute Engine

### Answer: B

Explanation:

To evaluate Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for PCI compliance and identify Google's inherent controls, you should review the "Google Cloud Platform: Customer Responsibility Matrix". This document provides detailed information about the shared responsibility model, outlining the security controls managed by Google and those that are the responsibility of the customer.

Steps to access and use the document:

\* Access the Document:

\* Go to the Google Cloud compliance resource center.

\* Locate the "Customer Responsibility Matrix" for PCI DSS compliance.

\* Review Inherent Controls:

\* The document lists various controls and specifies whether they are managed by Google, the customer, or both.

\* It covers different aspects such as infrastructure security, data protection, and compliance requirements.

\* Analyze PCI Compliance:

\* Use the matrix to understand which PCI DSS requirements are inherently addressed by Google Cloud.

\* Identify the controls you need to implement and manage as a customer to ensure full compliance.

By reviewing this document, you can gain a comprehensive understanding of the inherent controls provided by Google Cloud and the responsibilities you must fulfill to achieve PCI compliance.

References:

\* Google Cloud Compliance Documentation

\* PCI DSS Compliance on Google Cloud

### NEW QUESTION # 130

You have the following resource hierarchy. There is an organization policy at each node in the hierarchy as shown. Which load balancer types are denied in VPC A?



- A. All load balancer types are denied in accordance with the global node's policy.
- **B. EXTERNAL\_TCP\_PROXY, EXTERNAL\_SSL\_PROXY, INTERNAL\_TCP\_UDP, and INTERNAL\_HTTP\_HTTPS are denied in accordance with the folder and project's policies.**
- C. EXTERNAL\_TCP\_PROXY, EXTERNAL\_SSL\_PROXY are denied in accordance with the project's policy.
- D. INTERNAL\_TCP\_UDP, INTERNAL\_HTTP\_HTTPS is denied in accordance with the folder's policy.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Understanding Organization Policies:**

Organization policies are rules that can be set at different levels of the resource hierarchy in GCP to enforce governance and compliance.

These policies can be set at the organization node, folders, and projects, and they are inherited down the hierarchy unless explicitly overridden.

**Hierarchy and Policy Inheritance:**

The provided resource hierarchy has an organization node (Example.com), folders (Folder 1 and Folder 2), and a project (Project 2) under Folder 2 with a specific VPC (VPC A).

Each node in the hierarchy can have its own policies, and these policies are inherited by child nodes unless overridden.

**Analyzing the Policies in the Hierarchy:**

**Organization Node Policy:**

json

Copy code

```

{ "constraint": "constraints/compute.restrictLoadBalancerCreationForTypes", "listPolicy": { "allValues": "DENY" } }

```

This policy at the organization node denies all load balancer types.

**Folder 2 Policy:**

json

Copy code

```

{ "constraint": "constraints/compute.restrictLoadBalancerCreationForTypes", "listPolicy": { "deniedValues": ["INTERNAL_TCP_UDP", "INTERNAL_HTTP_HTTPS"] } }

```

This policy at Folder 2 denies the creation of INTERNAL\_TCP\_UDP and INTERNAL\_HTTP\_HTTPS load balancers.

**Project 2 Policy:**

json

Copy code

```

{ "constraint": "constraints/compute.restrictLoadBalancerCreationForTypes", "listPolicy": { "deniedValues": ["EXTERNAL_TCP_PROXY", "EXTERNAL_SSL_PROXY"] } }

```

This policy at Project 2 denies the creation of EXTERNAL\_TCP\_PROXY and EXTERNAL\_SSL\_PROXY load balancers.

**Policy Application to VPC A:**

Since policies are inherited, VPC A (which is within Project 2 under Folder 2) will be affected by the policies of both Folder 2 and Project 2.

Combining the denied values from both Folder 2 and Project 2:

From Folder 2: INTERNAL\_TCP\_UDP, INTERNAL\_HTTP\_HTTPS

From Project 2: EXTERNAL\_TCP\_PROXY, EXTERNAL\_SSL\_PROXY

Conclusion:



