

# Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Test Questions - Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Test Torrent & Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Latest Torrents



BONUS!!! Download part of TrainingDumps Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer dumps for free: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1E2rfRg7uVILG5wu\\_JhwKkyPS9YV3V0Jd](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1E2rfRg7uVILG5wu_JhwKkyPS9YV3V0Jd)

If you prefer to Practice Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Exam dumps on paper, you can try the exam dumps of us. Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer PDF version is printable, and you can take some notes on it and can practice them anytime. Besides through using Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer e questions and answers of us, you can pass the exam and get a certificate successfully. We offer you pass guarantee and money back guarantee if you fail to pass the exam. Once you have made your decision, just add them into your cart and pay for it, we will send the downloading link in ten minutes.

Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Certification Exam is a highly respected professional-level certification offered by Google Cloud. Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of security engineers working in cloud environments to secure and protect data, applications, and infrastructure. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam certification exam is intended for individuals who have a deep understanding of cloud security principles, technologies, and best practices.

>> Exam Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Flashcards <<

## High Pass Rate Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Prep Material 100% Valid Study Guide

The Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer questions certificates are the most sought-after qualifications for those looking to further their careers in the business. To get the Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer exam questions credential, candidates must pass the Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer exam. But what should you do if you want to pass the Google Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam exam questions the first time? Fortunately, TrainingDumps provides its users with the most recent and accurate Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Questions to assist them in preparing for their real Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer exam. Our Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer exam dumps and answers have been verified by Google certified professionals in the area.

## Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

### NEW QUESTION # 13

You need to implement an encryption at-rest strategy that reduces key management complexity for non-sensitive data and protects sensitive data while providing the flexibility of controlling the key residency and rotation schedule. FIPS 140-2 L1 compliance is required for all data types. What should you do?

- A. Encrypt non-sensitive data and sensitive data with Cloud External Key Manager.
- B. Encrypt non-sensitive data and sensitive data with Cloud Key Management Service
- **C. Encrypt non-sensitive data with Google default encryption, and encrypt sensitive data with Cloud Key Management Service.**
- D. Encrypt non-sensitive data with Google default encryption, and encrypt sensitive data with Cloud External Key Manager.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Objective: Implement an encryption at-rest strategy that balances key management complexity and control for sensitive and non-sensitive data, ensuring FIPS 140-2 L1 compliance.

Solution: Use Google default encryption for non-sensitive data and Cloud Key Management Service (KMS) for sensitive data.

Steps:

Step 1: Store non-sensitive data using Google Cloud's default encryption, which automatically encrypts data at rest without additional configuration.

Step 2: For sensitive data, use Cloud KMS to create and manage encryption keys.

Step 3: Configure key rotation policies for the keys managed by Cloud KMS to meet compliance requirements.

Step 4: Ensure that all data encryption keys used by Cloud KMS comply with FIPS 140-2 Level 1 standards.

By using Google default encryption for non-sensitive data and Cloud KMS for sensitive data, you can manage encryption efficiently while maintaining control over key residency and rotation for sensitive data.

Reference:

Google Cloud Default Encryption

Cloud Key Management Service

FIPS 140-2 Compliance

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

You are working with a client who plans to migrate their data to Google Cloud. You are responsible for recommending an encryption service to manage their encrypted keys. You have the following requirements:

The master key must be rotated at least once every 45 days.

The solution that stores the master key must be FIPS 140-2 Level 3 validated.

The master key must be stored in multiple regions within the US for redundancy.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Google-managed encryption keys
- B. Customer-managed encryption keys with Cloud Key Management Service
- **C. Customer-managed encryption keys with Cloud HSM**
- D. Customer-supplied encryption keys

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/docs/security/key-management-deep-dive> <https://cloud.google.com/kms/docs/faq>

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

A customer wants to run a batch processing system on VMs and store the output files in a Cloud Storage bucket. The networking and security teams have decided that no VMs may reach the public internet.

How should this be accomplished?

- **A. Provision a NAT Gateway to access the Cloud Storage API endpoint.**
- B. Enable Private Google Access on the VPC.
- C. Create a firewall rule to block internet traffic from the VM.
- D. Mount a Cloud Storage bucket as a local filesystem on every VM.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

Your organization is worried about recent news headlines regarding application vulnerabilities in production applications that have led

to security breaches. You want to automatically scan your deployment pipeline for vulnerabilities and ensure only scanned and verified containers can run in the environment. What should you do?

- A. Use gcloud artifacts docker images describe LOCATION-docker.pkg.dev/PROJECT\_ID/REPOSITORY/IMAGE\_ID@sha256:HASH --show-package-vulnerability in your CI/CD pipeline, and trigger a pipeline failure for critical vulnerabilities.
- B. Use Kubernetes role-based access control (RBAC) as the source of truth for cluster access by granting "container clusters.get" to limited users. Restrict deployment access by allowing these users to generate a kubeconfig file containing the configuration access to the GKE cluster.
- **C. Enable Binary Authorization and create attestations of scans.**
- D. Enforce the use of Cloud Code for development so users receive real-time security feedback on vulnerable libraries and dependencies before they check in their code.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The core requirement is to ensure only scanned and verified containers can run in the environment, which is a deployment-time enforcement action.

Binary Authorization is the service designed for this purpose. It is a deployment-time security control that ensures only trusted container images are deployed on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) or other supported container platforms. The core mechanism it uses to verify that an image has completed required steps (like a vulnerability scan) is an attestation.

Extracts:

"GCP Binary Authorization is a security feature designed to prevent the deployment of unverified, unauthorized, or potentially malicious container images to Kubernetes clusters." (Source 1.1)

"Binary Authorization ensures that only images that are signed by trusted entities (such as a trusted attestation authority) are allowed to be deployed." (Source 1.1)

"Binary Authorization aims to reduce the risk of deploying defective, vulnerable, or unauthorized software in this type of environment. Using this service, you can prevent images from being deployed unless it satisfies a policy you define." (Source 1.2)

"The most common Binary Authorization use cases involve attestations. An attestation certifies that a specific image has completed a previous stage... Attestations signify that the associated image was built by successfully executing a specific, required process. For example, the attestation might indicate that the image has passed all required end-to-end functional testing in a staging environment." (Source 1.2, 1.4)

"After a container image is built, an attestation can be created to affirm that a required activity was performed on the image such as a regression test, vulnerability scan, or other test." (Source 1.5) Option A correctly identifies the two necessary components for this deployment-time enforcement: Binary Authorization for policy enforcement and attestations to certify that the vulnerability scan (or other required check) has been completed and verified.

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

A customer wants to move their sensitive workloads to a Compute Engine-based cluster using Managed Instance Groups (MIGs). The jobs are bursty and must be completed quickly. They have a requirement to be able to control the key lifecycle. Which boot disk encryption solution should you use on the cluster to meet this customer's requirements?

- A. Encryption by default
- B. Customer-supplied encryption keys (CSEK)
- C. Pre-encrypting files before transferring to Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for analysis
- **D. Customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK) using Cloud Key Management Service (KMS)**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Reference <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/dynamic-provisioning-cmek>

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

.....

TrainingDumps Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer exam dumps in three different formats has Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer questions PDF and the facility of Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer dumps. We have made these Google

