Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer資料的中率、Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer難易度

ちなみに、GoShiken Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineerの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sMe1nebDsX6kMj0SnmXGzgM66LpLo3Ee

Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer学習教材を世界中に確実に紹介し、幸運とより良い機会を求めるすべての人々が自分の人生の価値を実現できるようにするという大胆な考えを持っています。したがって、Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer練習問題は、Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer試験に合格し、より良い未来を勝ち取るのに役立ちます。また、常に先駆的な精神を持ち続け、あなたの道を歩むプロジェクトに積極的に取り組みます。Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineerトレーニング資料は、その素晴らしい品質のためにあなたを決して失望させません。

Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Configuring Network Security	20%	- Secure communication • 1. Certificate management • 2. Encryption in transit • 3. Load balancer security - Perimeter security • 1. Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) • 2. VPC design and private access • 3. Cloud NGFW rules and policies
Topic 2: Ensuring Data Protection	23%	- Data classification and lifecycle • 1. Sensitive data discovery and classification • 2. Retention and deletion policies - Encryption implementation • 1. Data loss prevention (DLP) • 2. Encryption at rest (CMEK, Google-managed keys) • 3. Key management and rotation

Topic 3: Supporting Compliance Requirements	11%	- Audit and assessment • 1. Security assessment frameworks • 2. Evidence collection and reporting - Regulatory compliance • 1. Controls for GDPR, HIPAA, PCI DSS, ISO 27001 • 2. Shared responsibility model
Topic 4: Managing Operations	19%	- Security monitoring and logging • 1. Security Command Center (SCC) • 2. Threat detection and response • 3. Cloud Audit Logs and logging configuration - Security automation and governance • 1. Infrastructure as Code security • 2. Policy enforcement and compliance monitoring • 3. Binary Authorization and supply chain security
Topic 5: Configuring Access	25%	- Designing access control • 1. IAM roles, permissions, and policies • 2. Identity federation and workload identity • 3. Resource hierarchy and organization policies - Implementing access management • 1. User and group management • 2. Deny policies and conditional access • 3. Service accounts and key management

Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer認定試験の資格を通して将来性を広げる

我々の目標はProfessional-Cloud-Security-Engineer試験を準備するあなたにヘルプを提供してあなたに試験に合格させることです。この目標を達成するために、我々は時間とともに迅速に発展しています。だからこそ、我々の専門家たちの研究と分析によって開発されたProfessional-Cloud-Security-Engineer問題集は高質量で的中率が高いですから、我々はあなたのProfessional-Cloud-Security-Engineer試験に一発合格できるのを保証しています。

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam 認定 Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer 試験問題 (Q166-Q171):

質問 # 166
You are creating a new infrastructure CI/CD pipeline to deploy hundreds of ephemeral projects in your Google Cloud organization to enable your users to interact with Google Cloud. You want to restrict theuse of the default networks in your organization while following Google-recommended best practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a cron job to trigger a daily Cloud Function to automatically delete all default networks for each project.
- B. Grant your users the 1AM Owner role at the organization level. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter around the project that restricts thecompute.googleapis.comAPI.
- C. Only allow your users to use your CI/CD pipeline with a predefined set of infrastructure templates they can deploy to skip the creation of the default networks.
- D. Enable theconstraints/compute.skipDefaultNetworkCreationorganization policy constraint at the organization level.

正解：D

解説：
Explanation
Enable the constraints/compute.skipDefaultNetworkCreation organization policy constraint at the organization level.
https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/org-policy-constraints - constraints/compute.skipDefaultNetworkCreation This boolean constraint skips the creation of the default network and related resources during Google Cloud Platform Project resource creation where this constraint is set to True. By default, a default network and supporting resources are automatically created when creating a Project resource.

質問 # 167
Your Google Cloud organization allows for administrative capabilities to be distributed to each team through provision of a Google Cloud project with Owner role (roles/owner). The organization contains thousands of Google Cloud projects. Security Command Center Premium has surfaced multiple OPEN_MYSQL_PORT findings. You are enforcing the guardrails and need to prevent these types of common misconfigurations.
What should you do?

- A. Create a hierarchical firewall policy configured at the organization to allow connections only from internal IP ranges.
- B. Create a hierarchical firewall policy configured at the organization to deny all connections from 0.0.0.0/0.
- C. Create a firewall rule for each virtual private cloud (VPC) to deny traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 with priority 0.
- D. Create a Google Cloud Armor security policy to deny traffic from 0.0.0.0/0.

正解：A

解説：
https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/how-to-remediate-security-health- analytics-findings?hl=pt-br#open_mysql_port

質問 # 168
An application running on a Compute Engine instance needs to read data from a Cloud Storage bucket. Your team does not allow Cloud Storage buckets to be globally readable and wants to ensure the principle of least privilege.
Which option meets the requirement of your team?

- A. Use a service account with read-only access to the Cloud Storage bucket to retrieve the credentials from the instance metadata.
- B. Encrypt the data in the Cloud Storage bucket using Cloud KMS, and allow the application to decrypt the data with the KMS key.
- C. Create a Cloud Storage ACL that allows read-only access from the Compute Engine instance's IP address and allows the application to read from the bucket without credentials.
- D. Use a service account with read-only access to the Cloud Storage bucket, and store the credentials to the service account in the config of the application on the Compute Engine instance.

正解：A

質問 # 169
Your organization uses a microservices architecture based on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Security reviews recommend tighter controls around deployed container images to reduce potential vulnerabilities and maintain compliance. You need to implement an automated system by using managed services to ensure that only approved container images are deployed to the GKE clusters. What should you do?

- A. Enforce Binary Authorization in your GKE clusters. Integrate container image vulnerability scanning into the CI/CD pipeline and require vulnerability scan results to be used for Binary Authorization policy decisions.
- B. Develop custom organization policies that restrict GKE cluster deployments to container images hosted within a specific Artifact Registry project where your approved images reside.
- C. Build a system using third-party vulnerability databases and custom scripts to identify potential Common Vulnerabilities and

Exposures (CVEs) in your container images. Prevent image deployment if the CVE impact score is beyond a specified threshold.
- D. Automatically deploy new container images upon successful CI/CD builds by using Cloud Build triggers. Set up firewall rules to limit and control access to instances to mitigate malware injection.

正解：A

解説：
To enhance the security of your microservices architecture on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and ensure that only approved container images are deployed, implementing Binary Authorization is a robust solution.
* Option A: Enforcing Binary Authorization in your GKE clusters ensures that only container images that meet your organization's security policies are deployed. By integrating container image vulnerability scanning into your Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipeline, you can assess images for known vulnerabilities before they are deployed. Binary Authorization can be configured to use these vulnerability scan results to make policy decisions, effectively preventing the deployment of insecure images. This approach leverages managed services provided by Google Cloud, ensuring scalability and compliance with security standards.
* Option B: Developing custom organization policies to restrict deployments to images within a specific Artifact Registry project helps in controlling the source of images but does not inherently assess the security posture of those images. Without integrated vulnerability scanning and enforcement mechanisms, this approach may not fully mitigate the risk of deploying vulnerable images.
* Option C: Building a system using third-party vulnerability databases and custom scripts requires significant maintenance and may not integrate seamlessly with GKE. This approach can be error-prone and lacks the efficiency of managed services designed for this purpose.
* Option D: Automatically deploying new images upon successful CI/CD builds ensures rapid deployment but does not address the need for security assessments of the images. While setting up firewall rules is good practice, it does not prevent the deployment of potentially vulnerable images.
Therefore, Option A is the most effective approach, as it utilizes Google Cloud's managed services to enforce security policies and integrate vulnerability assessments directly into the deployment process, ensuring that only approved and secure container images are deployed to your GKE clusters.
References:
* Binary Authorization Documentation
* Container Analysis Documentation

質問 # 170
You work for an organization in a regulated industry that has strict data protection requirements.
The organization backs up their data in the cloud. To comply with data privacy regulations, this data can only be stored for a specific length of time and must be deleted after this specific period.
You want to automate the compliance with this regulation while minimizing storage costs. What should you do?

- A. Store the data in a persistent disk, and delete the disk at expiration time.
- B. Store the data in a Cloud Bigtable table, and set an expiration time on the column families.
- C. Store the data in a BigQuery table, and set the table's expiration time.
- D. Store the data in a Cloud Storage bucket, and configure the bucket's Object Lifecycle Management feature.

正解：D

解説：
To miminize costs, it's always GCS even though BQ comes as a close 2nd. But, since the question did not specify what kind of data it is (raw files vs tabular data), it is safe to assume GCS is the preferred option with LifeCycle enablement.

質問 # 171
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