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

Section	Weight	Objectives
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		- Encryption implementation • 1. Encryption at rest (CMEK, Google-managed keys) • 2. Key management and rotation • 3. Data loss prevention (DLP)
Topic 1: Ensuring Data Protection	23%	- Data classification and lifecycle • 1. Retention and deletion policies • 2. Sensitive data discovery and classification
		- Perimeter security • 1. Cloud NGFW rules and policies • 2. VPC design and private access • 3. Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP)
Topic 2: Configuring Network Security	20%	- Secure communication • 1. Load balancer security • 2. Certificate management • 3. Encryption in transit
		- Security monitoring and logging • 1. Cloud Audit Logs and logging configuration • 2. Security Command Center (SCC) • 3. Threat detection and response
Topic 3: Managing Operations	19%	- Security automation and governance • 1. Binary Authorization and supply chain security • 2. Policy enforcement and compliance monitoring • 3. Infrastructure as Code security
		- Audit and assessment • 1. Evidence collection and reporting • 2. Security assessment frameworks
Topic 4: Supporting Compliance Requirements	11%	- Regulatory compliance • 1. Shared responsibility model • 2. Controls for GDPR, HIPAA, PCI DSS, ISO 27001
		- Designing access control • 1. Resource hierarchy and organization policies • 2. IAM roles, permissions, and policies • 3. Identity federation and workload identity
Topic 5: Configuring Access	25%	- Implementing access management • 1. Service accounts and key management • 2. Deny policies and conditional access • 3. User and group management

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Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Questions & Answers & Professional-

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110

A team at your organization collects logs in an on-premises security information and event management system (SIEM). You must provide a subset of Google Cloud logs for the SIEM, and minimize the risk of data exposure in your cloud environment. What should you do?

- A. Filter for the relevant logs. Store the logs in a Cloud Storage bucket. Grant the service account access to the bucket. Provide the service account key to the SIEM team.
- **B. Create a log sink for the relevant logs. Send the logs to Pub/Sub. Retrieve the logs from Pub/Sub and push the logs to the SIEM by using Dataflow.**
- C. Define a log view for the relevant logs. Provide access to the log view to a principal from your on-premises identity provider by using workforce identity federation.
- D. Create a new BigQuery dataset. Stream all logs to this dataset. Provide the on-premises SIEM system access to the data in BigQuery by using workload identity federation and let the SIEM team filter for the relevant log data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 111

You are exporting application logs to Cloud Storage. You encounter an error message that the log sinks don't support uniform bucket-level access policies. How should you resolve this error?

- A. Change the access control model for the bucket
- **B. Update your sink with the correct bucket destination.**
- C. Add the roles/logging.logWriter Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to the bucket for the log sink identity.
- D. Add the roles/logging.bucketWriter Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to the bucket for the log sink identity.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 112

Your company has recently enabled Security Command Center at the organization level. You need to implement runtime threat detection for applications running in containers within projects residing in the production folder. Specifically, you need to be notified if additional libraries are loaded or malicious scripts are executed within these running containers. You need to configure Security Command Center to meet this requirement while ensuring findings are visible within Security Command Center. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that the containers in the production folder are running on hosts that are using Container-Optimized OS.
- B. Configure Security Health Analytics within Security Command Center to monitor container runtime vulnerabilities in the production folder.
- C. Create log-based metrics and alerts in Cloud Logging and Cloud Monitoring for suspicious container activity within the production folder.
- **D. Enable Container Threat Detection in Security Command Center Premium tier for the projects within the production folder.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The requirements are runtime threat detection for containers that specifically detects activities like loading additional libraries or

executing malicious scripts, with findings visible in Security Command Center (SCC).

Container Threat Detection (CTD) is the specific SCC service component designed to monitor container runtimes for suspicious events like reverse shells, suspicious library loading, and execution of malicious scripts. It is available only with the Security Command Center Premium tier.

Extracts:

"Container Threat Detection (CTD) is a Security Command Center Premium service that provides runtime threat detection for Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and Kubernetes clusters." (Source 4.1)

"CTD detects specific runtime events, such as: Execution of malicious scripts... Loading of suspicious libraries... CTD creates high-fidelity Security Command Center findings for these threats." (Source 4.2)

"Security Health Analytics (Option C) identifies misconfigurations and compliance violations, such as overly permissive IAM roles or open firewall ports, but it does not perform runtime threat detection." (Source 4.3) While using log-based metrics (Option D) is possible, enabling CTD (Option B) is the specific, managed, and authoritative way to generate verified runtime threat findings directly within Security Command Center as required by the prompt.

NEW QUESTION # 113

Your organization processes sensitive health information. You want to ensure that data is encrypted while in use by the virtual machines (VMs). You must create a policy that is enforced across the entire organization.

What should you do?

- **A. Implement an organization policy that ensures all VM resources created across your organization are Confidential VM instances.**
- B. No action is necessary because Google encrypts data while it is in use by default.
- C. Implement an organization policy that ensures that all VM resources created across your organization use Cloud External Key Manager (EKM) protection.
- D. Implement an organization policy that ensures that all VM resources created across your organization use customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK) protection.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To ensure that data is encrypted while in use by the virtual machines (VMs) and enforce this policy across your organization, you should use Confidential VM instances. Here are the steps:

Enable Confidential VM:

Ensure that Confidential VMs are available in your selected regions and enabled for your project.

Set Organization Policy:

Implement an organization policy to enforce the use of Confidential VM instances for all VMs across your organization.

Use the Google Cloud Console or the `gcloud` command-line tool to set this policy. Example command:

`gcloud resource-manager org-policies set-policy my_policy.yaml`

Example `my_policy.yaml`:

`name: organizations/1234567890/policies/compute.requireConfidentialCompute spec: rules: - enforce: true` Verify and Monitor:

Ensure that all newly created VMs across your organization are Confidential VMs.

Regularly monitor compliance through the Google Cloud Console and set up alerts if non-compliant VMs are created.

Benefits:

Data Encryption in Use: Confidential VMs ensure that data is encrypted not just at rest and in transit but also while in use.

Policy Enforcement: Organization policies provide a way to enforce security configurations across all projects under your organization.

References

Confidential Computing Documentation

Creating and Managing Organization Policies

NEW QUESTION # 114

You have created an OS image that is hardened per your organization's security standards and is being stored in a project managed by the security team. As a Google Cloud administrator, you need to make sure all VMs in your Google Cloud organization can only use that specific OS image while minimizing operational overhead. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove VM instance creation permission from users of the projects, and only allow you and your team to create VM instances.
- B. Store the image in every project that is spun up in your organization.

- Answer: C,D**

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