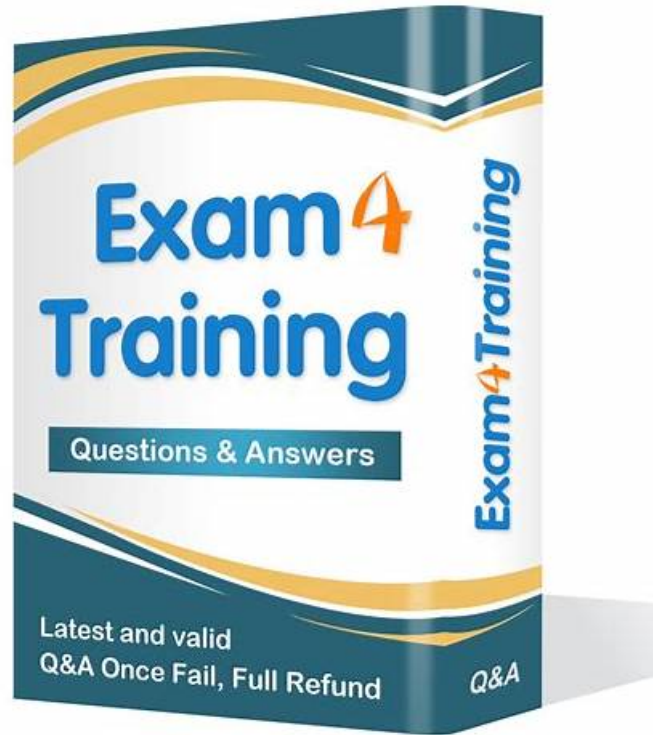


# Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Dump File | 100% Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Correct Answers



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Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Exam is a rigorous certification that sets a high standard for cloud security professionals. It is an excellent way for individuals to demonstrate their expertise in securing cloud resources and to enhance their career prospects in the IT industry.

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

| Topic   | Details                                                                                                                       |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Design and Implement a secure infrastructure on Google Cloud Platform</li></ul>       |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All aspects of Cloud Secur</li></ul>                                                  |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understanding of security best practices and industry security requirements</li></ul> |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manages a secure infrastructure leveraging Google security technologies</li></ul>     |

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### Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q264-Q269):

#### NEW QUESTION # 264

You have been tasked with configuring Security Command Center for your organization's Google Cloud environment. Your security team needs to receive alerts of potential crypto mining in the organization's compute environment and alerts for common Google Cloud misconfigurations that impact security. Which Security Command Center features should you use to configure these alerts? (Choose two.)

- A. Container Threat Detection
- **B. Security Health Analytics**
- C. Cloud Data Loss Prevention
- **D. Event Threat Detection**
- E. Google Cloud Armor

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/concepts-event-threat-detection-overview> Event Threat Detection is a built-in service for the Security Command Center Premium tier that continuously monitors your organization and identifies threats within your systems in near-real time. <https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/concepts-security-sources#security-health-analytics>

#### NEW QUESTION # 265

In order to meet PCI DSS requirements, a customer wants to ensure that all outbound traffic is authorized. Which two cloud offerings meet this requirement without additional compensating controls? (Choose two.)

- A. Cloud Storage
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine
- **C. Compute Engine**
- **D. App Engine**
- E. Cloud Functions

**Answer: C,D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 266

You are on your company's development team. You noticed that your web application hosted in staging on GKE dynamically includes user data in web pages without first properly validating the inputted data. This could allow an attacker to execute gibberish commands and display arbitrary content in a victim user's browser in a production environment. How should you prevent and fix this vulnerability?

- A. Use Cloud IAP based on IP address or end-user device attributes to prevent and fix the vulnerability.
- B. Use Web Security Scanner to validate the usage of an outdated library in the code, and then use a secured version of the included library.
- **C. Use Web Security Scanner in staging to simulate an XSS injection attack, and then use a templating system that supports**

contextual auto-escaping.

- D. Set up an HTTPS load balancer, and then use Cloud Armor for the production environment to prevent the potential XSS attack.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Web Security Scanner cross-site scripting (XSS) injection testing \*simulates\* an injection attack by inserting a benign test string into user-editable fields and then performing various user actions.

<https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/how-to-remediate-web-security-scanner-findings#xss>

#### NEW QUESTION # 267

Your financial services company needs to process customer personally identifiable information (PII) for analytics while adhering to strict privacy regulations. You must transform this data to protect individual privacy to ensure that the data retains its original format and consistency for analytical integrity. Your solution must avoid full irreversible deletion. What should you do?

- A. Set up VPC Service Controls around the BigQuery project. Implement row-level encryption.
- B. Use Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) to encrypt the entire dataset with a customer- managed encryption key (CMEK).
- C. Implement a custom BigQuery user-defined function (UDF) by using JavaScript to hash all sensitive fields before they are loaded into the analytical tables.
- D. Configure Sensitive Data Protection (SDP) to de-identify PII using format-preserving encryption (FPE).

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The critical requirements are:

De-identify PII (protect individual privacy).

Retain original format and consistency (analytical integrity).

Avoid full irreversible deletion (the process must be reversible/re-identifiable).

Sensitive Data Protection (SDP), also known as Cloud DLP, is Google Cloud's specialized service for discovering, classifying, and de-identifying sensitive data. The specific de-identification technique that meets the need to retain the original format and consistency is Format-Preserving Encryption (FPE).

Extracts:

"Sensitive Data Protection supports several types of tokenization, including transformations that can be reversed, or 're-identified.'" (Source 5.3)

"Pseudonymization by replacing with cryptographic format preserving token (CryptoReplaceFxFpeConfig)..."

Preserves format... Reversible transformations can be reversed to re-identify the sensitive data using the content.reidentify method." (Source 5.3)

"Format Preserving Encryption (FPE) is an encryption algorithm that preserves the format of the original data set, but it replaces it with tokens that have no inherent meaning or value... FPE ensures the ciphertext maintains the same format (length, number of hyphens, etc.) as the original plaintext." (Source 5.1) FPE is necessary for analytical integrity when the structure/format (e.g., 9-digit SSN, 16-digit credit card number) is required for processing in downstream systems.

#### NEW QUESTION # 268

As adoption of the Cloud Data Loss Prevention (DLP) API grows within the company, you need to optimize usage to reduce cost. DLP target data is stored in Cloud Storage and BigQuery. The location and region are identified as a suffix in the resource name. Which cost reduction options should you recommend?

- A. Use FindingLimits and TimespanConfig to sample data and minimize transformation units.
- B. Use rowsLimit and bytesLimitPerFile to sample data and use CloudStorageRegexFileSet to limit scans.
- C. Set appropriate rowsLimit value on BigQuery data hosted outside the US and set appropriate bytesLimitPerFile value on multiregional Cloud Storage buckets.
- D. Set appropriate rowsLimit value on BigQuery data hosted outside the US, and minimize transformation units on multiregional Cloud Storage buckets.

**Answer: B**

<https://cloud.google.com/dlp/docs/inspecting-storage#sampling><https://cloud.google.com/dlp/docs/best-practices->

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