

Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Training Kit - Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Authorized Certification



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The Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer exam for the Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer certification is a comprehensive test of a candidate's knowledge of cloud security best practices, as well as their ability to design and implement secure cloud solutions. Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer exam covers a range of topics, including cloud security architecture, data protection, identity and access management, compliance, and incident response. Candidates are expected to have a deep understanding of these topics, as well as hands-on experience with the Google Cloud Platform.

Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Certification Exam is an important milestone for individuals who want to advance their careers in cloud security. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam certification is recognized by industry leaders and is a valuable asset for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in protecting cloud environments. By passing Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer exam, individuals can demonstrate their understanding of cloud security best practices and their ability to manage and secure cloud environments effectively.

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Google Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer certification exam is designed for individuals who are interested in validating their skills and knowledge in the field of cloud security. Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam certification exam is one of the most sought-after certifications in the industry, and is offered by Google Cloud Platform (GCP). Professional-Cloud-Security-Engineer Exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of individuals in cloud security, risk management, compliance, and security operations.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Cloud Security Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q158-Q163):

NEW QUESTION # 158

A customer wants to grant access to their application running on Compute Engine to write only to a specific Cloud Storage bucket. How should you grant access?

- A. Create a service account for the application, and grant Cloud Storage Object Creator permissions to the project.
- B. Create a user account, authenticate with the application, and grant Google Storage Admin permissions at the project level.
- **C. Create a service account for the application, and grant Cloud Storage Object Creator permissions at the bucket level.**
- D. Create a user account, authenticate with the application, and grant Google Storage Admin permissions at the bucket level.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A is not correct because it doesn't restrict the scope to specific bucket.

B is correct because it provides the right permissions and keeps the scope limited to the bucket in question.

C is not correct because using a user account goes against the recommended best practice as it should be a machine/service account that should be handling the writing to bucket.

D is not correct because using a user account goes against the recommended best practice as it should be a machine/service account that should be handling the writing to bucket and it also widens the scope to storage wide which violates minimum required privilege rules.

https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#using_service_accounts_with_compute_engine

NEW QUESTION # 159

Your team needs to make sure that a Compute Engine instance does not have access to the internet or to any Google APIs or services.

Which two settings must remain disabled to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Public IP
- B. IP Forwarding
- **C. Private Google Access**
- D. IAM Network User Role
- **E. Static routes**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access>

NEW QUESTION # 160

You are a security administrator at your company and are responsible for managing access controls (identification, authentication, and authorization) on Google Cloud. Which Google-recommended best practices should you follow when configuring authentication and authorization? (Choose two.)

- A. Provision users with basic roles using Google's Identity and Access Management (IAM) service.
- B. Use Google default encryption.

- C. Provide granular access with predefined roles.
- D. Manually add users to Google Cloud.
- E. Use SSO/SAML integration with Cloud Identity for user authentication and user lifecycle management.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/using-iam-securely#least_privilege Basic roles include thousands of permissions across all Google Cloud services. In production environments, do not grant basic roles unless there is no alternative. Instead, grant the most limited predefined roles or custom roles that meet your needs.

NEW QUESTION # 161

Your company has been creating users manually in Cloud Identity to provide access to Google Cloud resources. Due to continued growth of the environment, you want to authorize the Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) instance and integrate it with your on-premises LDAP server to onboard hundreds of users. You are required to:

Replicate user and group lifecycle changes from the on-premises LDAP server in Cloud Identity.

Disable any manually created users in Cloud Identity.

You have already configured the LDAP search attributes to include the users and security groups in scope for Google Cloud. What should you do next to complete this solution?

- A. 1. Configure the LDAP search attributes to exclude manually created Cloud Identity users not found in LDAP.
2. Set up a recurring GCDS task.
- B. 1. Configure the option to suspend domain users not found in LDAP.
2. Set up a recurring GCDS task.
- C. 1. Configure the option to delete domain users not found in LDAP.
2. Run GCDS after user and group lifecycle changes.
- D. 1. Configure the LDAP search attributes to exclude manually created Cloud identity users not found in LDAP.
2. Run GCDS after user and group lifecycle changes.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 162

A company is backing up application logs to a Cloud Storage bucket shared with both analysts and the administrator. Analysts should only have access to logs that do not contain any personally identifiable information (PII). Log files containing PII should be stored in another bucket that is only accessible by the administrator.

What should you do?

- A. Upload the logs to both the shared bucket and the bucket only accessible by the administrator. Create a job trigger using the Cloud Data Loss Prevention API. Configure the trigger to delete any files from the shared bucket that contain PII.
- B. On the bucket shared with both the analysts and the administrator, configure a Cloud Storage Trigger that is only triggered when PII data is uploaded. Use Cloud Functions to capture the trigger and delete such files.
- C. On the bucket shared with both the analysts and the administrator, configure Object Lifecycle Management to delete objects that contain any PII.
- D. Use Cloud Pub/Sub and Cloud Functions to trigger a Data Loss Prevention scan every time a file is uploaded to the shared bucket. If the scan detects PII, have the function move into a Cloud Storage bucket only accessible by the administrator.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/cloud-storage-dlp-functions#0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0TmO1f-Ox40>

NEW QUESTION # 163

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