

Google Chrome-Enterprise-Administrator Questions Tips For Better Preparation 2025



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Google Chrome-Enterprise-Administrator Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Chrome Enterprise Management Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures skills of a Chrome Device Administrator and covers the foundational elements of managing Chrome in an enterprise. It includes understanding how policies are applied and resolved, differentiating managed browsers from profiles, and describing how policies work. It also covers Chrome's built-in security features, how extensions are used and deployed, and how the release cycle and channels are managed.
Topic 2	Analyze Chrome Data: This section of the exam measures skills of a Chrome Data Analyst and focuses on using the Google Admin console to view, analyze, and troubleshoot browser data. It includes reviewing reports, diagnosing browser or update issues, investigating performance problems, and identifying security risks based on log events and Chrome activity.
Topic 3	Chrome Extensions: This section of the exam measures skills of an Endpoint Security Manager and involves managing Chrome extension policies. It includes designing extension management strategies, handling extension exemptions, creating approval workflows, and assessing extensions for their risk and compliance with business continuity requirements.

Topic 4	• Chrome Updates: This section of the exam measures skills of a Chrome IT Policy Analyst and addresses the various update methods available for Chrome. It includes selecting the right update strategy for different business and security needs, managing compliance across platforms, and adapting update methods based on environmental changes or risks.
Topic 5	• Manage Chrome Enterprise in the Cloud: This section of the exam measures skills of a Cloud Systems Administrator and focuses on preparing and configuring environments for Chrome cloud management. Candidates must demonstrate how to verify domains, use admin roles, configure organizational structures, deploy enrollment tokens, enable reporting, and maintain Chrome using the Google Admin console.

Google Professional Chrome Enterprise Administrator Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

The cyber risk team is conducting a review of software permissions. The team needs an export of all installed browser extensions with a medium or high risk score and more than five permissions. Where in the Google Admin console can an administrator generate this list?

- A. Chrome Browser -> Apps & Extensions -> All Browsers
- B. Chrome Browser -> Managed Browser -> All Browsers
- **C. Chrome Browser -> Reports -> Apps & extensions usage**
- D. Reporting -> Audit and Investigation -> Chrome Insights Report

Answer: C

Explanation:

The "Chrome Browser -> Reports -> Apps & extensions usage" section in the Google Admin console provides detailed information about installed extensions, including permissions and a risk assessment (if available through integrated security features). This report allows administrators to filter and analyze extensions based on their risk score and the number of permissions they request, enabling them to identify extensions that meet the cyber risk team's criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 27

A browser administrator is looking to deploy Chrome Enterprise Core and build a configuration that supports both managed device browsers as well as managed profiles. Company

- Employees
- Users
- Contractors

If this is the current organizational unit (OU) structure in the Google Admin console, which change should the administrator make to the structure to support the desired use case?

- A. Create a Managed Browsers OU nested under the Employees OU
- B. Create a Managed Browsers OU nested under the Users OU
- **C. Create a Managed Browsers OU nested under the Company OU**
- D. Create a Managed Browsers OU nested under the Contractors OU

Answer: C

Explanation:

To effectively manage both managed device browsers (which apply policies at the device level) and managed profiles (which apply policies at the user profile level), creating a separate OU at the top level (under "Company") or directly under it, specifically for "Managed Browsers," is the recommended approach. This allows for distinct policies tailored to the browser instance, regardless of the user signed in. Nesting under specific user OUs (Employees, Users, Contractors) would complicate the management of shared devices or scenarios where different user types might use the same managed browser.

NEW QUESTION # 28

An external entity is conducting a penetration test on an organization's Chrome Browser environment. They report that a significant number of Manifest V2 (MV2) extensions are installed, none of which are critical to business operations. IT leadership has requested either block or upgrade. How should an administrator proceed?

- A. Configure the installation mode to reflect removed for each extension ID
- **B. Configure the Manifest V2 availability policy**
- C. Collect the extension IDs and configure an installation policy of block
- D. Auto-upgrade the extensions from MV2 to MV3

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given that the MV2 extensions are not critical, and the requirement is to either block or upgrade, the most direct and efficient approach is to configure the "Manifest V2 availability" policy. This policy allows administrators to control the usage of Manifest V2 extensions, including blocking them entirely or allowing them until a specified date. Option A involves manually collecting and blocking each extension, which is less efficient. Option C ("removed") is not a standard installation mode policy. Option D is not a policy that an administrator can directly configure; the upgrade to MV3 is a developer-driven process.

NEW QUESTION # 29

A company is reviewing the permissions of extensions that are popular among employees. The security team wants to make sure all extensions in the environment have these capabilities disabled:

- * Modify to internal home page: `internal.acme.com`
- * Access to the storage
- * Access to history

Which actions should be taken in the company default extension Permissions and URLs fields to meet the security team's requirements?

- A. Add `internal.acme.com` to runtime blocked hosts; Disable storage permission; Disable history permission
- **B. Add `\*.acme.com` to runtime blocked hosts; Disable storage permission; Disable history permission**
- C. Add `internal.acme.com` to runtime blocked hosts; Enable storage permission; Enable history permission
- D. Add `\*.acme.com` to runtime blocked hosts; Enable storage permission; Enable history permission

Answer: B

Explanation:

To prevent extensions from modifying the internal homepage, the administrator should add `\*.acme.com` to the "Runtime blocked hosts" list. The wildcard `\*` ensures that any attempt to access or modify this domain by an extension will be blocked at runtime. Additionally, to disable access to storage and history, the administrator needs to explicitly disable the "Storage" and "History" permissions within the extension management settings. Therefore, the correct combination is to block the host and disable the permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 30

An organization uses Chrome Enterprise Core and needs to enforce specific security policies (e.g., disabling extensions, restricting website access) only for employee work-related browsing. Personal browsing should remain unrestricted. Which approach is most appropriate?

- A. Use a single managed profile for all users, configuring separate work and personal bookmarks to manage access
- **B. Require a managed profile for work-related browsing, applying the policies to only that profile**
- C. Require a managed browser for work-related browsing, applying the policies to all browser windows
- D. Use a managed browser and set exceptions for personal use in the enterprise policies

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most granular and appropriate approach to apply work-related policies without affecting personal browsing is to use **managed profiles**. By requiring users to use a specific managed profile for work purposes, administrators can enforce policies only within that profile. Personal browsing in a separate, unmanaged profile will remain unaffected. Option A would apply policies to all browsing, which is not the requirement. Option C relies on bookmarks, which is not a security enforcement mechanism. Option D is generally not feasible as enterprise policies are designed to be enforced, and setting reliable exceptions for personal use within a

