



# PROFESSIONAL-CLOUD-SECURITY-ENGINEER<sup>Q&As</sup>

Professional Cloud Security Engineer

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### QUESTION 1

A company has redundant mail servers in different Google Cloud Platform regions and wants to route customers to the nearest mail server based on location. How should the company accomplish this?

- A. Configure TCP Proxy Load Balancing as a global load balancing service listening on port 995.
- B. Create a Network Load Balancer to listen on TCP port 995 with a forwarding rule to forward traffic based on location.
- C. Use Cross-Region Load Balancing with an HTTP(S) load balancer to route traffic to the nearest region.
- D. Use Cloud CDN to route the mail traffic to the closest origin mail server based on client IP address.

Correct Answer: A

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/tcp> <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/load-balancing-overview#tcp-proxy-load-balancing>

TCP Proxy Load Balancing is implemented on GFEs that are distributed globally. If you choose the Premium Tier of Network Service Tiers, a TCP proxy load balancer is global. In Premium Tier, you can deploy backends in multiple regions, and the load balancer automatically directs user traffic to the closest region that has capacity. If you choose the Standard Tier, a TCP proxy load balancer can only direct traffic among backends in a single region.

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### QUESTION 2

You need to implement an encryption-at-rest strategy that protects sensitive data and reduces key management complexity for non-sensitive data. Your solution has the following requirements:

1.

Schedule key rotation for sensitive data.

2.

Control which region the encryption keys for sensitive data are stored in.

3.

Minimize the latency to access encryption keys for both sensitive and non-sensitive data.

What should you do?

- A. Encrypt non-sensitive data and sensitive data with Cloud External Key Manager.
- B. Encrypt non-sensitive data and sensitive data with Cloud Key Management Service.
- C. Encrypt non-sensitive data with Google default encryption, and encrypt sensitive data with Cloud External Key Manager.
- D. Encrypt non-sensitive data with Google default encryption, and encrypt sensitive data with Cloud Key Management Service.

Correct Answer: D



Google uses a common cryptographic library, Tink, which incorporates our FIPS 140-2 Level 1 validated module, BoringCrypto, to implement encryption consistently across almost all Google Cloud products. To provide flexibility of controlling the key residency and rotation schedule, use google provided key for non-sensitive and encrypt sensitive data with Cloud Key Management Service

### QUESTION 3

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. Grant users the compute.imageUser role in their own projects.
- B. Grant users the compute.imageUser role in the OS image project.
- C. Store the image in every project that is spun up in your organization.
- D. Set up an image access organization policy constraint, and list the security team managed project in the projects allow list.
- E. Remove VM instance creation permission from users of the projects, and only allow you and your team to create VM instances.

Correct Answer: BD

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/org-policy-constraints-constraints/compute.trustedImageProjects> This list constraint defines the set of projects that can be used for image storage and disk instantiation for Compute Engine. If this constraint is active, only images from trusted projects will be allowed as the source for boot disks for new instances.

### QUESTION 4

You need to enforce a security policy in your Google Cloud organization that prevents users from exposing objects in their buckets externally. There are currently no buckets in your organization. Which solution should you implement proactively to achieve this goal with the least operational overhead?

- A. Create an hourly cron job to run a Cloud Function that finds public buckets and makes them private.
- B. Enable the constraints/storage.publicAccessPrevention constraint at the organization level.
- C. Enable the constraints/storage.uniformBucketLevelAccess constraint at the organization level.
- D. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter that protects the storage.googleapis.com service in your projects that contains buckets. Add any new project that contains a bucket to the perimeter.

Correct Answer: B

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/public-access-prevention> Public access prevention protects Cloud Storage buckets and objects from being accidentally exposed to the public. If your bucket is contained within an organization, you can enforce public access prevention by using the organization policy constraint storage.publicAccessPrevention at the project, folder, or organization level.



### QUESTION 5

Your company's cloud security policy dictates that VM instances should not have an external IP address. You need to identify the Google Cloud service that will allow VM instances without external IP addresses to connect to the internet to

update the VMs.

Which service should you use?

- A. Identity Aware-Proxy
- B. Cloud NAT
- C. TCP/UDP Load Balancing
- D. Cloud DNS

Correct Answer: B

<https://cloud.google.com/nat/docs/overview> "Cloud NAT (network address translation) lets certain resources without external IP addresses create outbound connections to the internet."

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