

GCP
Google Cloud

Professional Cloud
Security Engineer





Google Certified Professional Security Engineer

Professional Security Engineer



- Pay attention for 5 minutes, before we dive in.
- Course is long, 12+ Hours of video
- Basic foundation for GCP is required
- Learn by Doing
- So with every exam objective, There is hand-on Lab 50+



GCP certifications







https://cloud.google.com/certification/guides/cloud-security-engineer

Cloud Cost for this course



- > \$0 for GCP account without domain
- Domain Purchase cost
- GCP Free trial
- > \$300 for next 3 months https://cloud.google.com/free
- Length: Two hours
- Registration fee: \$200 (plus tax where applicable)
- Languages: English
- Exam format: Multiple choice and multiple select,





Udemy Tips



PSE Exam Guide



GCP Fundamental



GCP Regions & Zones

Why Zones & Regions



- Low latency
- > Follow Government rules
- High availability
- Disaster recovery



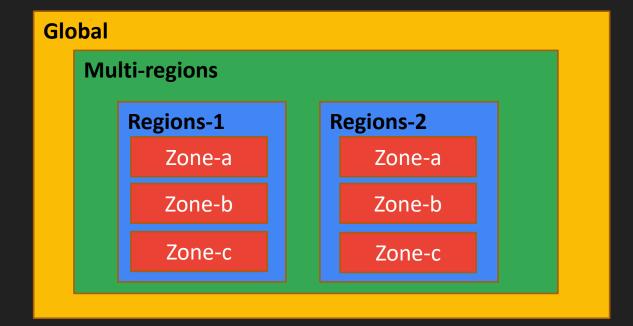


GCP (Zones & Region)



Fascinating Number: Google Is Now 40% Of The Internet (forbes.com)

- Zones Independent data Center
- Region Geographical area
- Multi-region : Collection of Geographical
- Global Anywhere



Global Locations - Regions & Zones | Google Cloud

GCP Services



- ➤ GCP has 200+ services
- Security Engineer certification
 - Encryption
 - > VPC
 - Hybrid Connectivity
 - Data Loss
 - SCC Security Command Center



GCP Security at Google

Security at Google



- What Google does to secure your app, data
- How Google does all these
- Security mechanism at different layers
- Shared responsibility model
- Tools GCP provide to secure your resources
- Regulatory compliance

Why trust on Google for Security

- Google has more than 7 app having billion plus users
- Security is main concern for Google
- ➤ Your app, data will be deployed in same infra where these amazing app is hosted.
- ➤ Google has hundreds of dedicated engineer working on security of their platform 24x7









How Google Secure Infra



Hardware layer

- Less than 1% of employee has physical access to data center.
- Google builds all hardware required for infrastructure

> IAM

- Identity & access management
- IAM centrally manage all Authorization
- Who can do what on which resources



- User management
 - Google account authentication Support for SAML
 - > Enforce rule
 - Password length, 2 step verification
- Storage Data
 - Google By default encrypt all data with Google managed encryption key
 - > CMEK, CSEK
- Data in Transit
 - Google encrypt all traffic which goes beyond physical boundary of Google.



- > GCP offers IAP to secure your VM & App engine
- ➤ Built-in <u>DOS</u> attack prevention
- Data loss prevention
 - > To Inspect
 - > To Redact
 - > To Transform
 - ➤ To re-identify PII Data



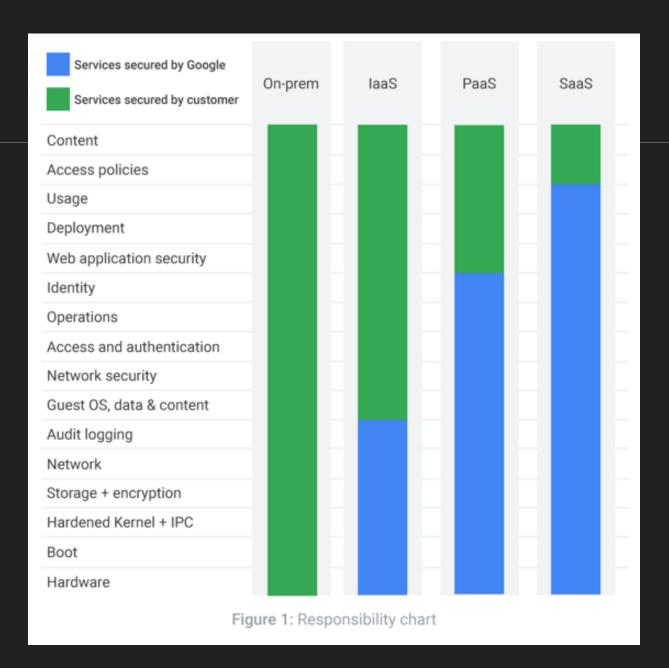
- VPC layer Security
 - Some Cloud native solutions
 - Subnet
 - > Firewall rules
 - ➤ Ingress/Egress Traffic
 - Cloud Armor
- Operations
 - Logging, Monitoring, trace, Profiling



- Regulatory Compliance
 - Encryption, Hardware security, VPC Firewall is technical aspect of security
 - Compliance is another important face of Security.
 - Cloud providers need to follow different compliance standard.
 - Google does verification of Compliance after periodic interval.

Shared Responsibility Model

- Google Responsibility to secure cloud, app, data is one aspect
- > As a cloud user, also responsible to secure individual resources
- ► Its shared responsibility between user & Google





https://cloud.google.com/security/incident-response





1.Configuring Access Within Cloud Solution Environment

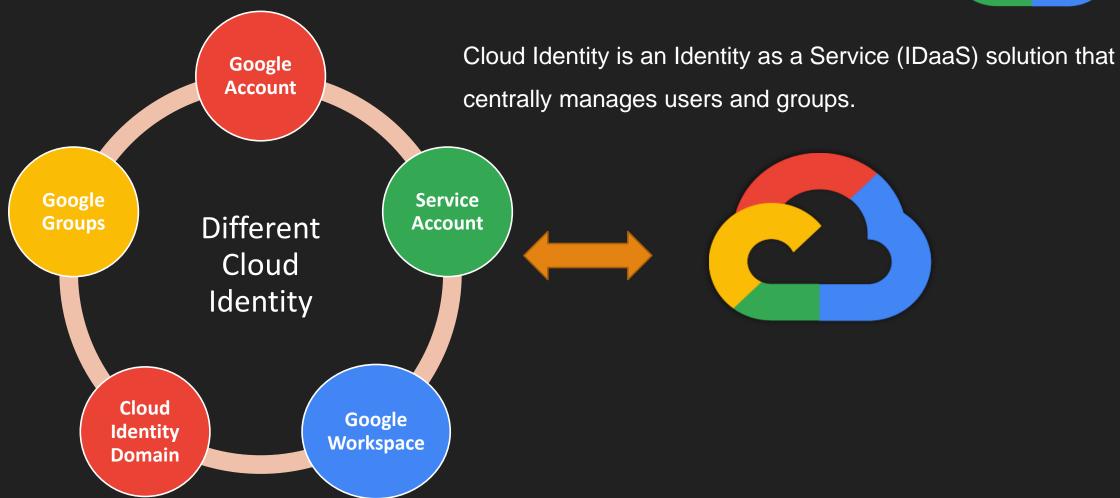
Module 1



- Cloud Identity Domain
- Google Admin Console
- Resource hierarchy
- ➤ IAM Identity & access management

Cloud identity





Google Account



- With Any valid Email-ID
 - Gmail is common one.
- https://accounts.google.com/
- Good
 - when Learning GCP
 - Demonstrating some tutorial on GCP Console
- > Issue :
 - Personal ID Not Organization specific
 - ➤ If Employee left organization

- ➤ In GCP Console :
 - No Organization
 - > You can not create Folders Hierarchy

Google Workspace



- Like Office 365
- Paid Subscription for all Office apps like :
 - Sheets, Slides, Docs & many more
- Verified Domain <u>Example.com</u>
- Complete user management for employee in (<u>Example.com</u>)
- Subscription per user per month/annual 14 days Free Trial
- ➤ Admin management Console https://admin.google.com

Google Cloud identity Domain



- Like Google Workspace without all apps
- Google Workspace = Paid Apps + Cloud identity Domain
- Verified Domain <u>Example.com</u>
- Complete user management for employee in (<u>Example.com</u>)
- Subscription Free/Paid
 - For Paid start with 14 Days Free Trial
- > Admin management Console https://admin.google.com



Create Cloud Identity Account (Hands-on)



Verify Cloud Identity Domain (Hands-on)



(Free trial) GCP Account with Cloud Identity Domain



(Free trial) GCP Account with Google Personal Account



Explore Google Admin Console

BY ANKIT MISTRY



Add users (Hands-on)

BY ANKIT MISTRY



Create Groups (Hands-on)

BY ANKIT MISTRY



Password Policy & 2sv(Hands-on)



Google Cloud Directory Sync - GCDS

GCDS

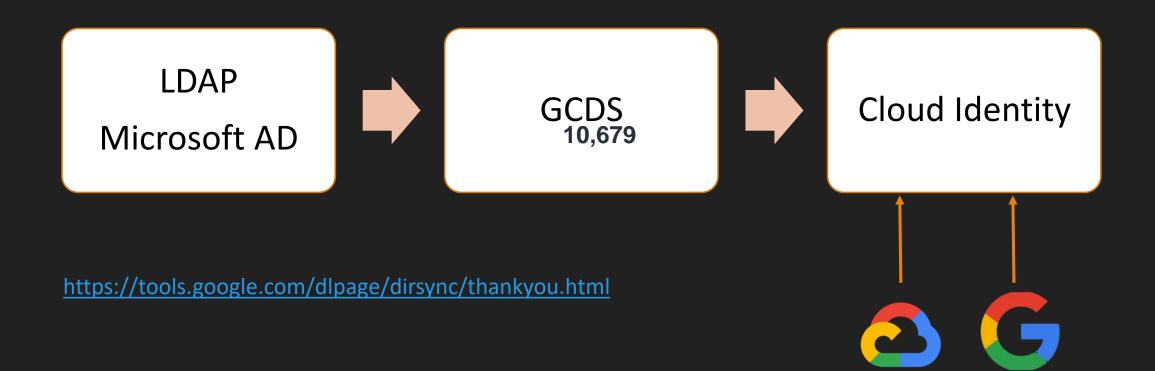


- ➤ Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) helps you can synchronize the data in your Google Account with your Microsoft Active Directory or LDAP server
- ➤ GCDS doesn't migrate any content (such as email messages, calendar events, or files) to your Google Account
- You use GCDS to synchronize your Google users, groups, and shared contacts to match the information in your LDAP server.

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GCDS





SAML



- Security Assertion Markup Language
- Google authentication
 - Credential stored at google server
 - password, user info, etc...
 - Google behaves like service provider + identity provider
- SAML SSO based authentication
 - use our organization or some third party as identity provider
 - Google as service provider

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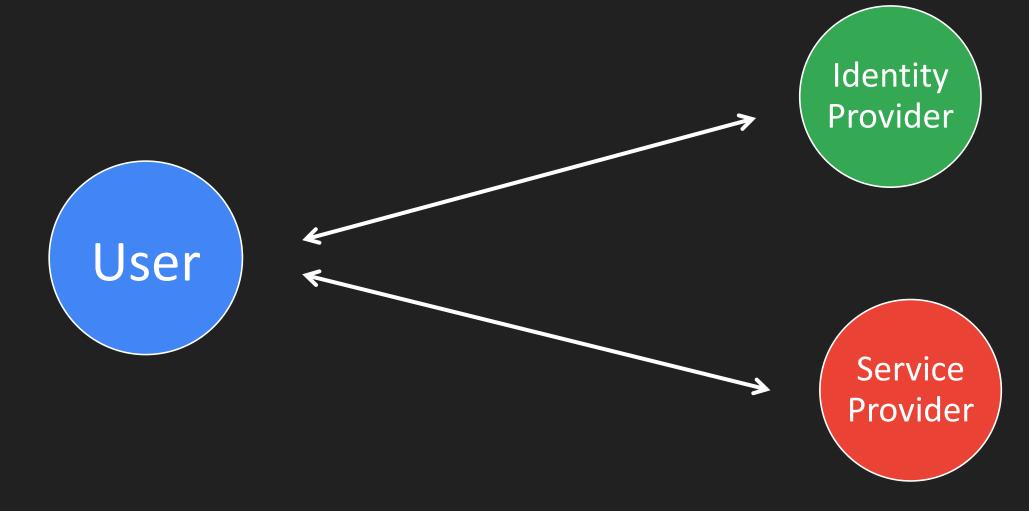
Google Authentication





SSO





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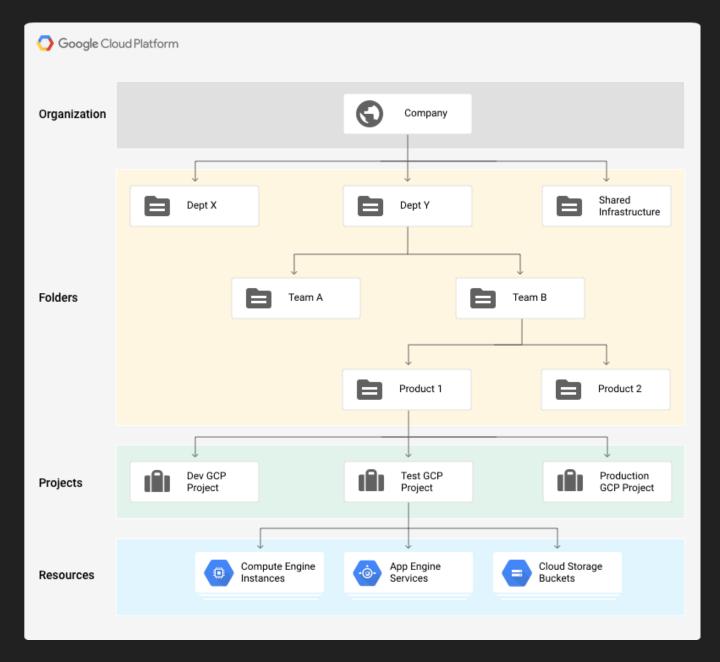
Configure SAML in Console



Let's visit:

https://admin.google.com/

Resource Hierarchy in GCP







Organization policies





- Disable service account creation
- ➤ Enforce uniform bucket-level access
- Skip default network creation

GCP: IAM

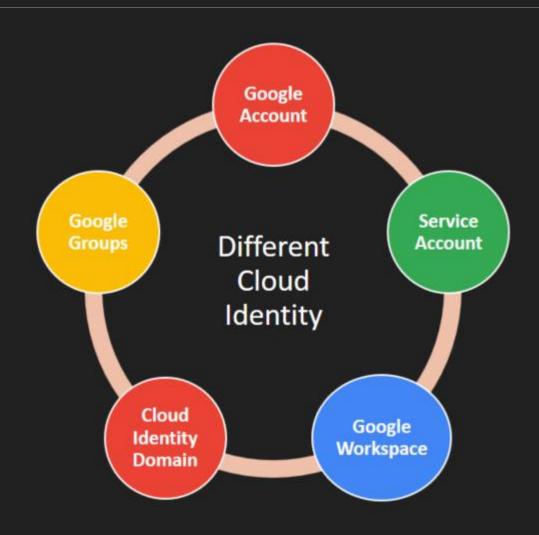


- > IAM Identity & Access management
- > Fine-grained access control and visibility for centrally managing cloud resources.
- **Who** can do **What** on **Which** resources.
- Who Identity Member Email
- What Roles (Collection of Permissions)
- Which (Resources, Compute, Appengine, BigQuery)
 - X can Create VM in Compute Engine
 - Y can Delete, Create Bucket in Cloud Storage

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Identity





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Roles



Primitive

- Owner
- Editor
- Viewer

Pre-defined

- Role on single service
 - Compute Admin
 - Network viewer
 - Big query Job user

Custom Role

- Customized
- Can be created from Predefined role

Permission

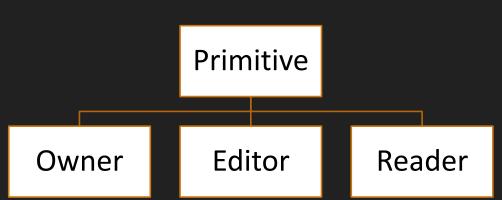


- Roles = Collection of permission
- Structure of permission :
 - Service.ResourceType.Verb
- Example :
 - bigtable.tables.get
 - cloudfunctions.functions.list
 - > storage.objects.delete
 - compute.disks.create

Primitive Roles



- Too much Broad access
- Not recommended
- Does not follow principal of least privilege
- Reader = Read only permission for all resource inside project
- <u>Editor</u> = Reader + Modification
- Owner = editor + manage user, groups, billing



Pre-Defined Roles



- GCP defined Role
- Maintained by GCP
- For each product/services Different sets of Roles defined
- > Like :
 - Compute Admin
 - Network viewer
 - Big query Job user



Assign Roles to Identity

Custom Roles



- Custom Defined
- Custom Roles can be defined by :
 - 1. Combined Permission from multiple pre-define role
 - 2. Remove Permission from pre-define role
 - 3. Add Permission to pre-define role
 - 4. Add list of permissions

Requirement for Custom Role



- For New Joinee, Create custom role from below requirement
 - > can upload object inside bucket create
 - > can not delete object
 - > can not create bucket



Assign Role at Org/Folder level

Demo Steps



- User kapil
- Part − I
 - 1. at Project level Compute Admin
 - 2. at org level Editor
- 2. <u>Part II</u>
 - 1. Provide 2 role at same level



Service Account

Service Account



- For non human like for Apps, services
- Service Account is identity for Compute engine
- Service account keys for authentication
- Max 10 keys per Service Account
- Max 100 Service Account per project

Types Service Account



Types of Service Account

Google Managed Service Account

Built-in SA Compute Engine &
App Engine default
service accounts

User created custom SA



[Hands-on] Create Service Account



[Hands-on] Service Account + Virtual Machine



[Hands-on] Cloud API access scopes From Virtual Machine

Access Scope



Legacy

- 3 Access Scopes
 - Allow default access
 - Allow full access to all Cloud APIs
 - Set access for each API
- Drawbacks Machine must be stopped

Modern: IAM

- Assign role to Service account like Identity
- No Machine restart required

Service Account as Identity



- Service Account can be used as identity for Compute Engine, App Engine
- Service Account User role
 - User can use SA identity for Compute Engine, App Engine if user has
 - iam.serviceAccounts.actAs Permission
 - Service Account User role

Service Account as Resource



- User can use Service Account (Like Resource)
- User can do all things which role assigned to SA
- impersonate Service Account
- ➤ How to Do?
 - Provide user <u>Service Account Token Creator</u> role

Service Account RSA Private Key



- Like Google Account has Password
 - Service Account has keys
- Keys can be used for Authentication
- Generate Key from Cloud Console
- gcloud auth activate-service-account --key-file=rsa_private_keys.json



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2.Configuring network security

Module 2



- Network Resources
 - ➤ VPC, Firewall, Subnets, CIDR
- Share VPC & VPC Peering
- Cloud Interconnect Partner interconnect
- Cloud VPN
- Cloud Load balancing

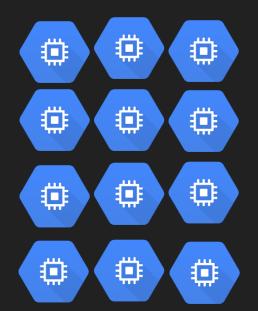
CIDR notation



Classless Inter-Domain Routing

123.52.36.47



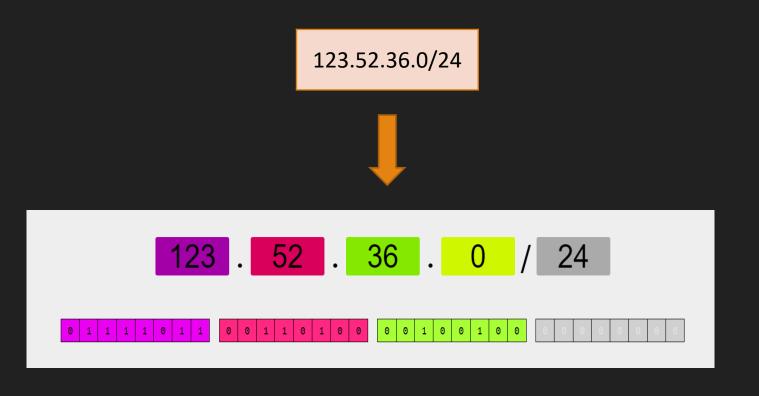


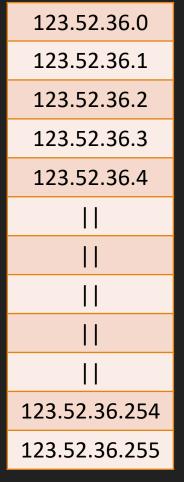
123.52.36.0 123.52.36.1 123.52.36.2 123.52.36.3 123.52.36.4 123.52.36.5 123.52.36.6 123.52.36.7 123.52.36.8 123.52.36.9 123.52.36.10 123.52.36.11

123.52.36.0 24 123.52.36.0/24

CIDR notation







CIDR Notation



123.52.36.0/28

28 bits are fixed

4 bits are variable

Total IP address $-2^4 = 16$

123.52.36.0/31

31 bits are fixed

1 bit is variable

Total IP address $-2^1 = 2$

0.0.0.0/32

32 bits are fixed

0 bits are variable

Total IP address $-2^0 = 1$

0.0.0.0/0

0 bits are fixed

32 bits are variable

Total IP address – 2³² = 4,294,967,296

VPC - Subnetworks

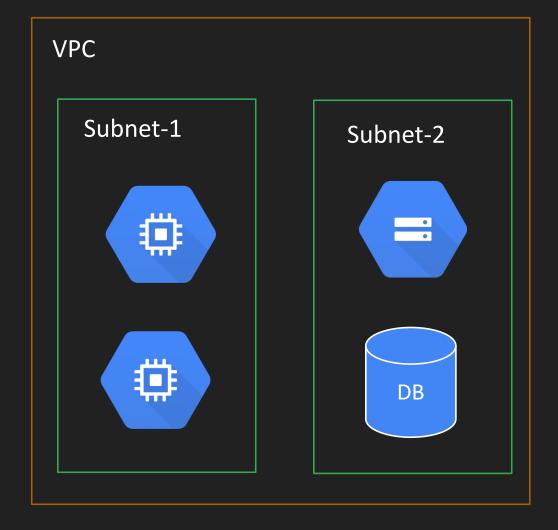


- No Network -> No Cloud
- Virtual version of a physical network
- Networks are part of projects
- ➤ It's Global resources
- Placeholder to keep all your resources
- Max 5 networks per project
- No IP Assigned

- Network contain subnets
- Subnets are used for segregate resources
- Subnets has IP ranges
 - Expressed as CIDR notation
- VPC must have minimum one subnet
- Subnet belongs to one single region in GCP

VPC - Subnetworks





Types of VPC



Default

- Created when compute engine API enabled
- Every project has default VPC
- There is one subnet per regions

Auto

- With Auto mode, Default VPC can be created
- Fixed subnetwork ranges per region
- Can expand from /20 to /16
- Default firewall can be added easily.

Custom

- No Subnet automatically created
- Subnet creation manual
- Custom IP range allocation
- No necessary to create subnet in each region



[Hands-on] Default VPC

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[Hands-on] Auto Mode VPC

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[Hands-on] Custom Mode VPC

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[Hands-on] Custom Mode VPC

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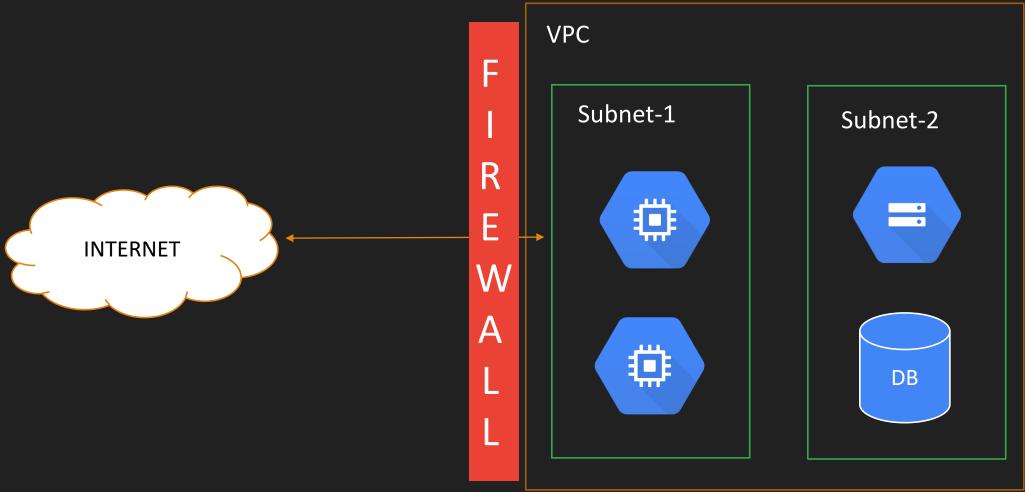


[Hands-on] Create VM with all 3 VPC

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Firewall





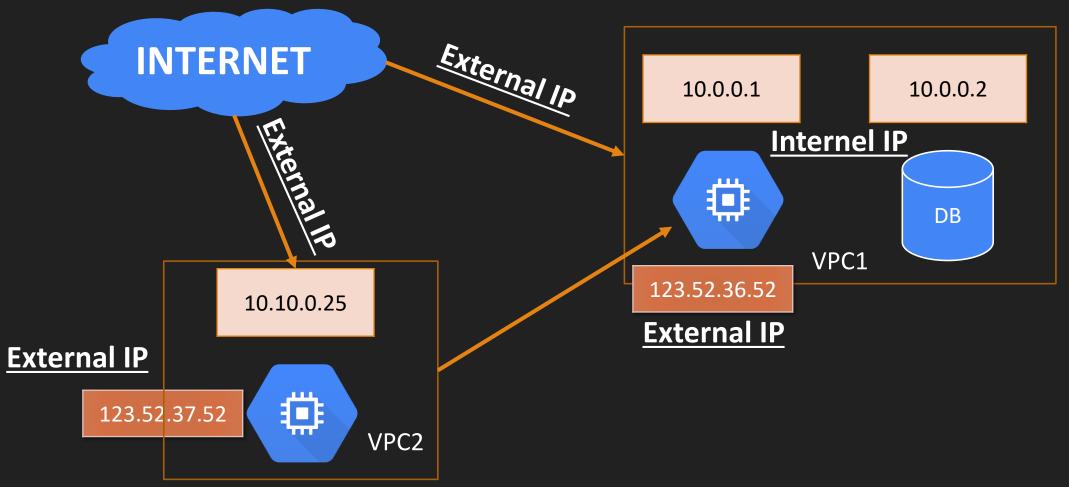
Firewall rules



- > Trust nothing by default
- Some default rule :
 - Allow all outgoing traffic egress
 - Deny all incoming traffic ingress
- Rule has priority number: (0-65535)
 - Lower the number higher priority
- Common port/protocol
 - > 22 SSH, 3389 RDP
 - ▶ ICMP ping
 - ➤ 80 HTTP/HTTPS

Internal IP - External IP





Static vs ephemeral IP



IP Address

Internal

- Static
- Ephemeral



External

- Static
- Ephemeral

Not Free

- Ephemeral IP
 - > Short Lived
 - Changes after VM restarts
- Static IP
 - Constant Can be exposed to outside
 - High cost when not in use



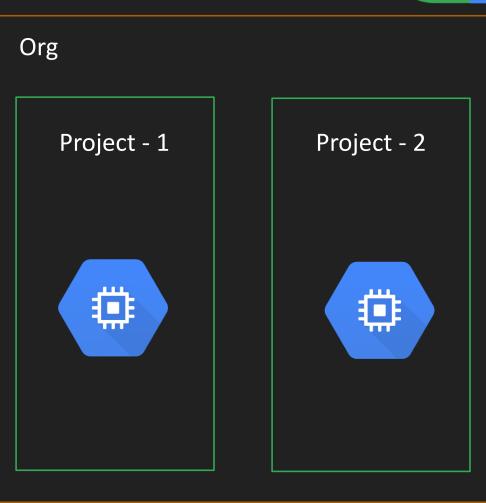
[Hands-on] Expand Subnet IP ranges

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Shared VPC



- ➤ Host Project Shared VPC
- ➤ Multiple Service Project
- Central management of VPC
- Large organization use shared VPC
- Max Host project 100
- Max Service Project up to 100
- ➤ Shared VPC is only available for projects within an organization node only





[Hands-on] Shared VPC Demo

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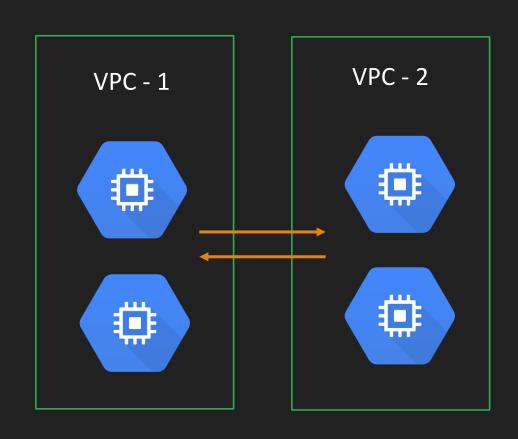


- ➤ HostProject
 - > my-vpc
- > ServiceP1
- > ServiceP2
- > Share my-vpc from HostProject to Service Project

VPC peering

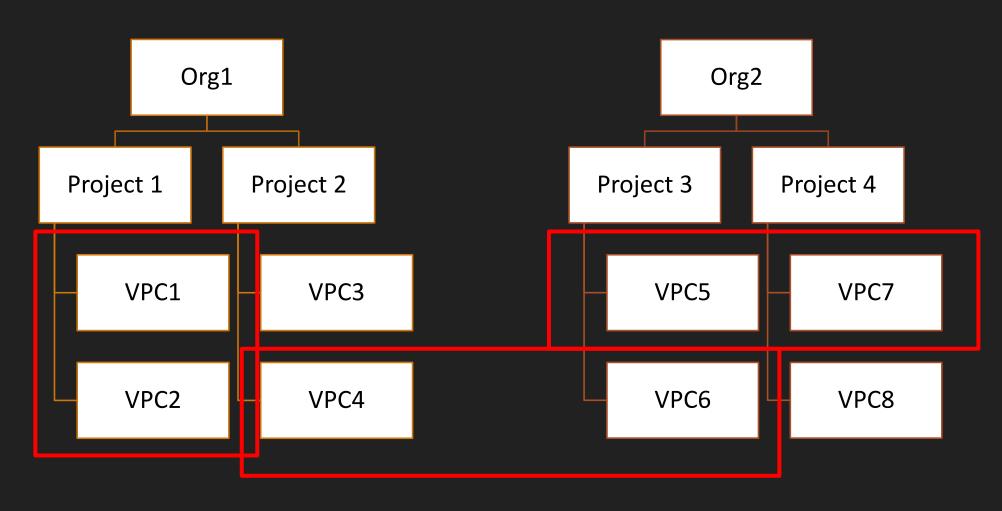


- No central management
- VPC Managed by individual project team & control all ingress egress traffic
- Use case
 - Project 1 (Ecommerce App) wants to communicate to Project 2 (ML Services App) for Some services like Sentiment Analysis



VPC peering





[Hands-on] VPC Peering

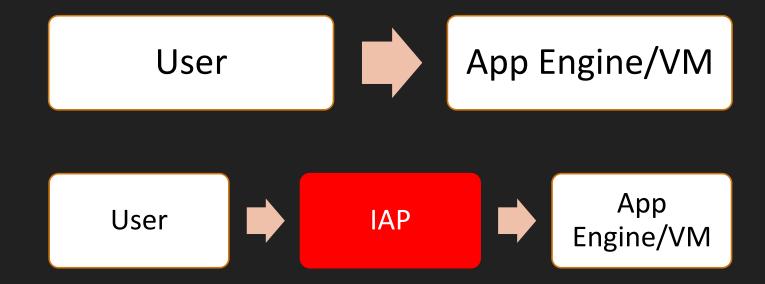


- Org
 - Project1
 - > VM1
 - Project2
 - > VM2
- > Test Connectivity from VM1 to VM2
- create peering
- > Test Connectivity from VM1 to VM2

IAP



- IAP Identity aware proxy
- With IAP you can guard access to your applications and VMs.
- > IAP can protect access to applications hosted on Google Cloud, other clouds, and on-premises.



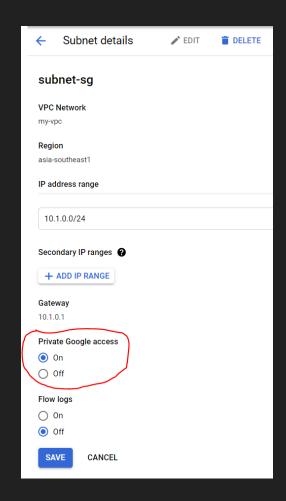
IAP - Demo



- 1. Secure App Engine Application HTTP based
 - 1. Consent screen configuration
 - 2. Assign IAP web user role
- 2. Securely connect VM with Internal IP Address
 - 1. With External IP address
 - 2. Without external IP address with tunneling

Google API Private Access

- Private access allow different subnetwork to use GCP services privately
- No external IP Address require
- Call Google APIs & Services with internal IP address
 - YouTube API, Cloud Storage etc...



Private Access - Demo

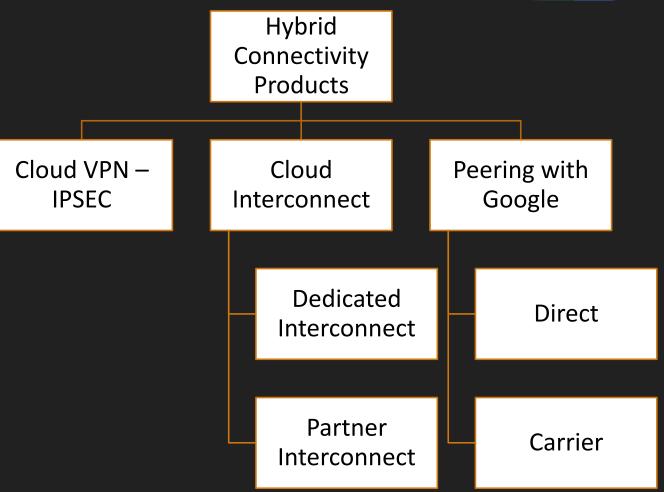


- 1. Create VM with Default
- 2. Test connectivity with different APIs
- 3. Remove external IP
- 4. Step 2
- 5. Make Private Google Access On
- 6. Step 2

GCP Hybrid Connectivity



Connect your datacenter network with GCP network



Cloud VPN

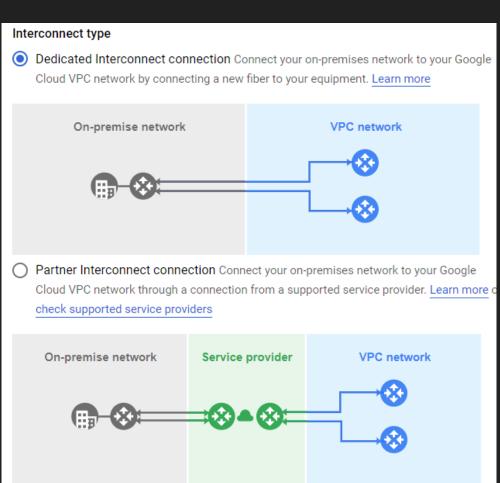


- > A virtual private network lets you securely connect your Google Compute Engine resources to your own private network.
- Cloud VPN securely connects your peer network to your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network through an IPsec VPN
- It works between
 - Google cloud & datacenter
 - Google cloud & other public cloud (AWS)
- If you want to **quickly** setup connectivity, Cloud VPN is good choice.
- > Traffic is encrypted by one VPN gateway and then decrypted by the other VPN gateway.
- > Traffic travelled over **public** internet
- Cloud VPN tunnel can support up to <u>3 Gbps</u>

Cloud Interconnect



- Extend your on premises VPC to GCP network
- highly available, low latency connection
- Access resource with Internal IP address only
- Require time for initial setup
- Once setup, it works with very low latency & with Internal IP address
- No encryption while traffic travelled





Create Cloud Interconnect Request

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Dedicated vs partner Cloud Interconnect



Dedicated Interconnect	Partner Interconnect
No Encryption	No Encryption
SLA : Your Datacenter & Google VPC	SLA : Your Datacenter & Google VPC
Pricing is high	Pricing is lower than dedicated
Bandwidth: 10 Gbps to 200 Gbps	Bandwidth: 50 Mbps to 10 Gbps
No Service Provider require	Service Provider require
Internal IP communication	Internal IP communication

DNSSEC



- DNS Domain name system
- Phonebook of internet
 - google.com -> 172.217.12.142
 - msn.com -> 13.82.28.61
- > DNS helps to travel packet from source to destination
- Packet is unencrypted, so can be hacked easily
- Need some layer of extra security on top of DNS
- Domain Name System Security Extensions- DNSSEC

DNSSEC

DNS





3. Ensuring data protection

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Module 3



- Data loss prevention API
- ➤ Data Encryption Cloud KMS



Data Loss Prevention API

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Data Loss Prevention API



- > Fully managed service designed to help you discover, classify, and protect your most sensitive data.
- PII data
 - Person's name, Credit Card Number, SSN
- Apply API on Cloud Storage, Big Query Data
- DLP work upon Free form Text, Structured & Unstructured data (image)
- What to do with this Data
 - Identify sensitive data
 - De-identify data
 - Masking and Encryption
 - re-identify (In case want to recover original data)

De-Identification of Data



- Redacation remove sensitive data
- Replacement replace with some tokens (Like Info_type)
- Masking Replace one/more character with some other char
- Encryption Encrypt Sensitive Data



TEMPLETES, INFOTYPES & MATCH LIKELIHOOD

TEMPLATES



- Configuration which define for
 - > Inspection of Jobs
 - De-identification of Jobs
- Once Template defined , can be reused for other Jobs

TEMPLATES TYPES

Identification:

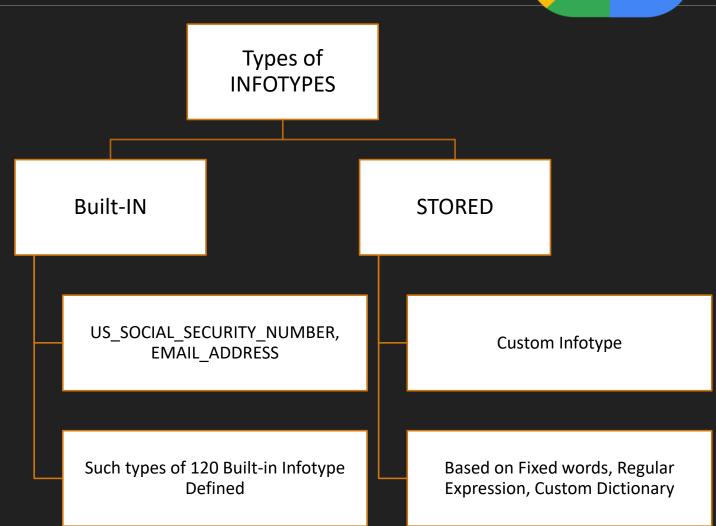
Find Sensitive Data

De-Identification:

Remove Sensitive Data

INFOTYPES

- What to Scan For
 - Like Credit Card
 - > SSN
 - Age



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LIKELIHOOD_UNSPECIFIED	Default value; same as POSSIBLE.
VERY_UNLIKELY	It is very unlikely that the data matches the given InfoType.
UNLIKELY	It is unlikely that the data matches the given InfoType.
POSSIBLE	It is possible that the data matches the given InfoType.
LIKELY	It is likely that the data matches the given InfoType.
VERY_LIKELY	It is very likely that the data matches the given InfoType.

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DLP API Demo

https://cloud.google.com/dlp/demo/#!/



Create INFO_TYPE (Hands-on)



Create TEMPLETES (Hands-on)



Create Job for Inspection (Hands-on)



Create Template for Deidentification



Apply Some more rules to template



Managing Encryption

Data Encryption



- What is encryption
- ➤ When You should encrypt data 3 Data States
- Cloud KMS
- Envelope Encryption
- Cloud Storage Encryption Options



Encryption

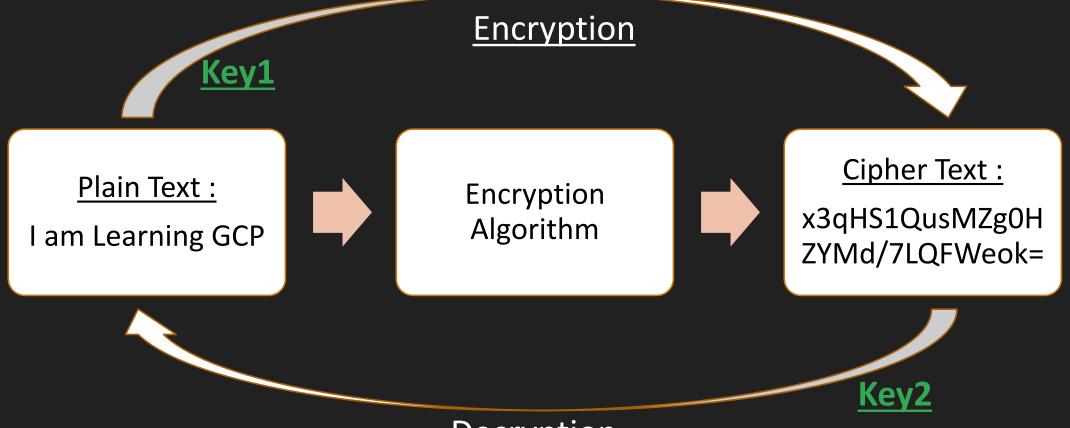
Why Encryption



- ➤ In GCP, Data stored at
 - > GCS
 - Persistent Disk, SSD
 - > File Server
 - Database File
- If Let's say hacker get access to your hard Disk?

Encryption





Symmetric Key Encryption

Asymmetric Key Encryption

Decryption

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When Encryption



- Data at Rest
 - Data Situated at GCS, Database
- Data in Motion
 - > Data transfer from one network to another
 - Within GCP or Outside of GCP
- Data in <u>Use</u>
 - Data situated in RAM.
 - Memory Store, In memory Data Processing



Cloud KMS

What are the things need to encrypt



- What are the things need to encrypt
 - Data
 - Keys
 - Envelope Encryption
- Client Side
 - > Encryption that occurs before data is sent to Cloud Storage GCP.
- Server Side
 - Encryption that occurs after Google Cloud receives your data

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cloud KMS



- Manage encryption keys on Google Cloud.
- > 3 ways of managing keys
 - Google-managed encryption keys
 - <u>Customer-managed</u> encryption keys
 - <u>Customer-supplied</u> encryption keys

Google-managed encryption keys

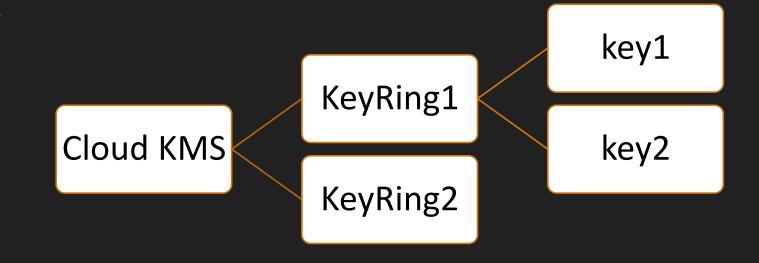


- By Default Encryption
- Server side encryption before data written to disk
- No Additional Configuration required
- Encrypt data using AES-256
- Google manage rotation policy

Customer-managed encryption keys



- Keys generated by Google Cloud KMS
- Customer has control over
 - Rotation policy
 - > HSM/Software based keys





Customer-supplied encryption keys



- Complete control over encryption keys
- > If keys lost, data can not be recovered
- To generate keys,
 - openssl rand -base64 32
- Can not create bucket from Cloud console
- gsutil -o 'GSUtil:encryption key='keys

Object Lifecycle policy for cloud storage object



- You can create object lifecycle rule
- > To create rule Define:
 - Action & Condition
- ➤ If condition met, Action will be executed
- Let's see in Action

Application Secrets



- While building Application we need to store
 - Database password, Some API Keys
- > It's not good idea to store in code or some config file
- Solution : Secret manager
- Dynamically grab secret inside code from secret manager
- Let's see in action



Get App Secret inside Cloud Function



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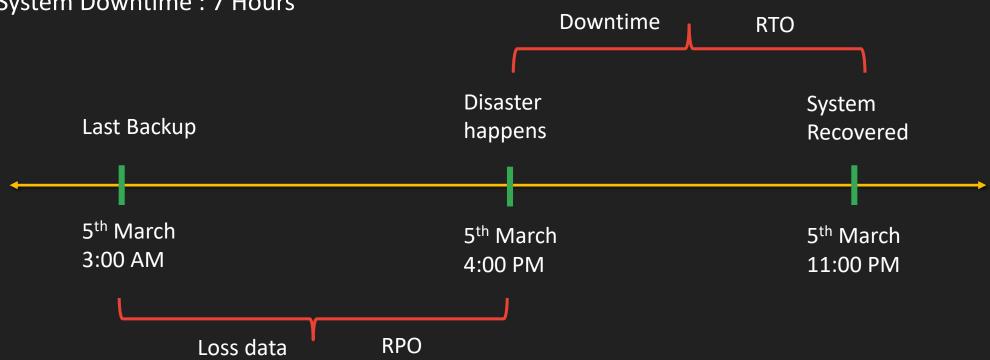
4-5. Managing operations within a cloud solution environment, Ensuring compliance

RTO & RPO



Data loss: 13 hours





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RTO & RPO



- ➤ RTO Recovery Time objective
 - Maximum time for which system can be down
- > RPO Recovery Point objective
 - ➤ Maximum time for which organization can tolerate Dataloss

Data backup



- Copying a discrete amount of data from one place to another
- Data backups have a small to medium RTO and a small RPO
- ➤ Your can be at
 - On-premise
 - Google Cloud
 - Other Public Cloud
- Services :
 - > SQL instances
 - Cloud Storage blob file
 - Cloud native Services

Data at On-Premises



- Cloud Storage
 - gsutil -m cp -r [SOURCE_DIRECTORY] gs://[BUCKET_NAME]
 - gsutil -m rsync -r [SOURCE_DIRECTORY] gs://[BUCKET_NAME]
- Cloud Interconnect
- > Transfer Services
- Transfer Appliance

Data at Public Cloud



- Storage Transfer Service
- Support for Amazon S3, Azure Storage to Google Cloud Storage
- Let's See in Action

Data at GCP



- Different bucket & Region
- > Take backup with different Tiered storage
 - ➤ NearLine, ColdLine, Archieve
- Persistent Disk/VM backup
 - > Take Snapshot
 - Build Custom image

Database Backup



- If your database is at on-premise or Other public cloud
 - For each vendor, method to export data varies
 - Upload to GCS
 - > Import data to Database Instance
- Cloud SQL instance Inside GCP
 - on-demand backup
 - Scheduled backup
- Let's see in action

Cloud Logging



- Real time Log Management tool
- Fully managed No server management
- Massive volume of data can be store
- Log can stored, search, analyze
 - Use query to search Logs
- Nice visualization with Log Dashboard
- Ingest log from on-primes also

- Collect Log from App Engine, Cloud Function, GKE
- Install Logging agent to collect log from GCE VM
- Route Logs to different Destination
 - Cloud Storage, BigQuery, Pubsub etc...
- > Is it free?

Types of Logs



Admin activity Logs

By Default Enabled

400 days

Free

Create VM, Delete VM

System Event Logs

By Default Enabled

400 days

Free

VM Migration, Auto Restart

Data Access Logs

By Default **Not** Enabled

30 days

Not Free

Create Object in Bucket

Policy Denied Logs

By Default Enabled

30 days

Not Free

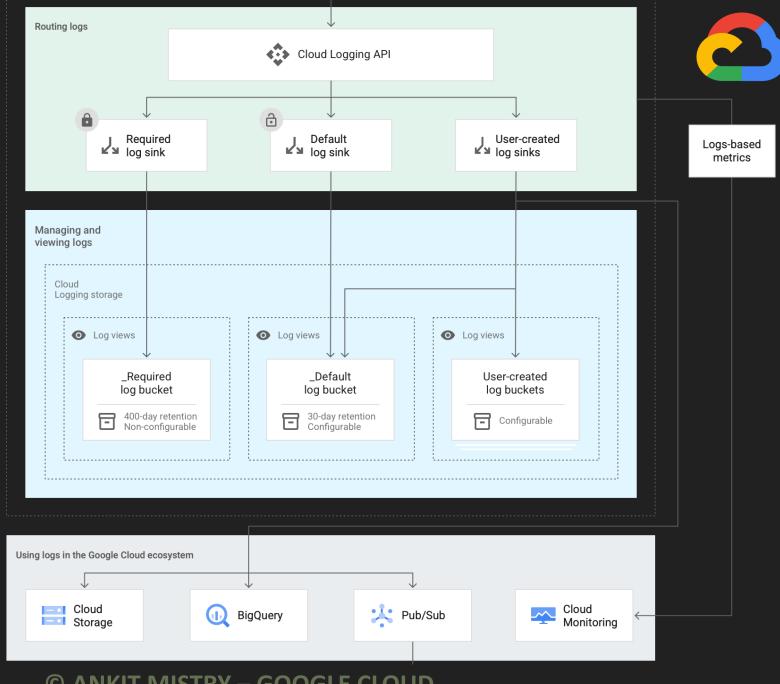
Security violation



Explore Cloud Logging

BY ANKIT MISTRY

Cloud Log Router-Sinks



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Container scanning API



- Container images can have vulnerabilities
- ➤ Scanning vulnerabilities inside container
- Enable Container scanning API
- > It works with
 - Container Registry
 - Artifact Registry

Binary Authorization



- Policy
 - > Ensures that trusted images are deployed to GCP
- Enable Binary Authorization
- Works with
 - > GKE
 - Cloud Run
- Let's see in action

Forseti Security



- > 3 Resources inside GCP
- > Easy to monitor few resources manually
- > 1000's of VM need to monitor
- Forseti Security is a collection of community-driven, open-source tools to help you improve the security of your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) environments.
- > systematically monitor your GCP resources to ensure that access controls are set as you intended

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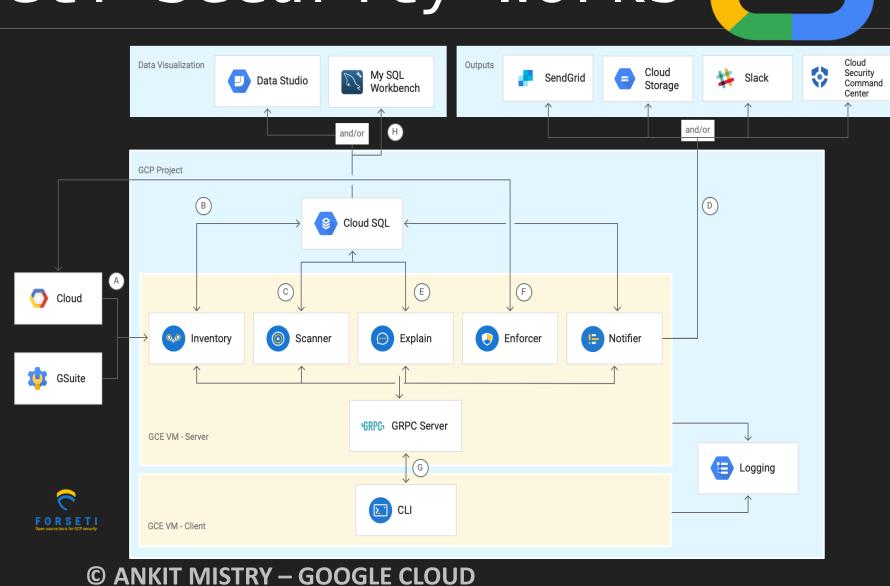
How Forseti Security Works



- Inventory
- Scanner
- Enforcer
- > Explain
- Notification
- https://forsetisecurity.org/docs/latest/concepts/architecture.html

How Forseti Security Works

- Inventory collects information about your GCP resources and G Suite.
- Inventory stores information in Cloud SQL for your review and use by other Forseti modules.
- C. Scanner compares the data collected by Inventory to the policy rules you set.
- D. Notifier sends Scanner & Inventory results to one or more of the following channels you configure: Cloud Storage, SendGrid, Slack and Cloud Security Command Center.
- You use Explain to query and understand your Cloud IAM policies.
- F. Enforcer uses Google Cloud APIs to make sure policies match your desired state.
- G. You use the command-line interface to query Forseti data using gRPC.
- H. You use Data Studio or MySQL Workbench to visualize the Forseti data stored in Cloud SQL.



Web Security Scanner



- > Identify vulnerabilities in Web Application (App Engine, Compute engine, GKE) by running security tests.
 - Scan Types :Cross-site scripting (XSS)
 - CLEAR_TEXT_PASSWORD
 - > INVALID_HEADER
 - >MIXED_CONTENT
 - OUTDATED_LIBRARY
 - Complete List: https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/concepts-web-security-scanner-overview
 <u>overview</u>
- Web Security Scanner only supports public URLs and IPs

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Security Command Center

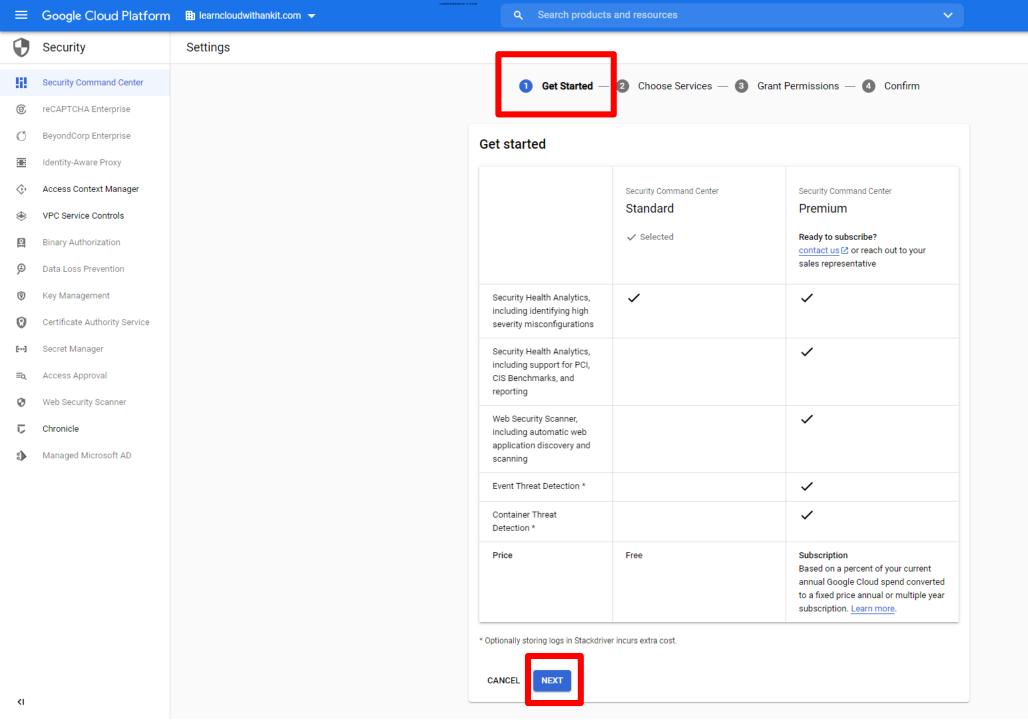


- Centralized place to see security of GCP via Dashboard
- It has number of services to analyze security
- It has two Tiers:
 - > Standard tier
 - Premium tier
 - https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/concepts-security-command-center-overview

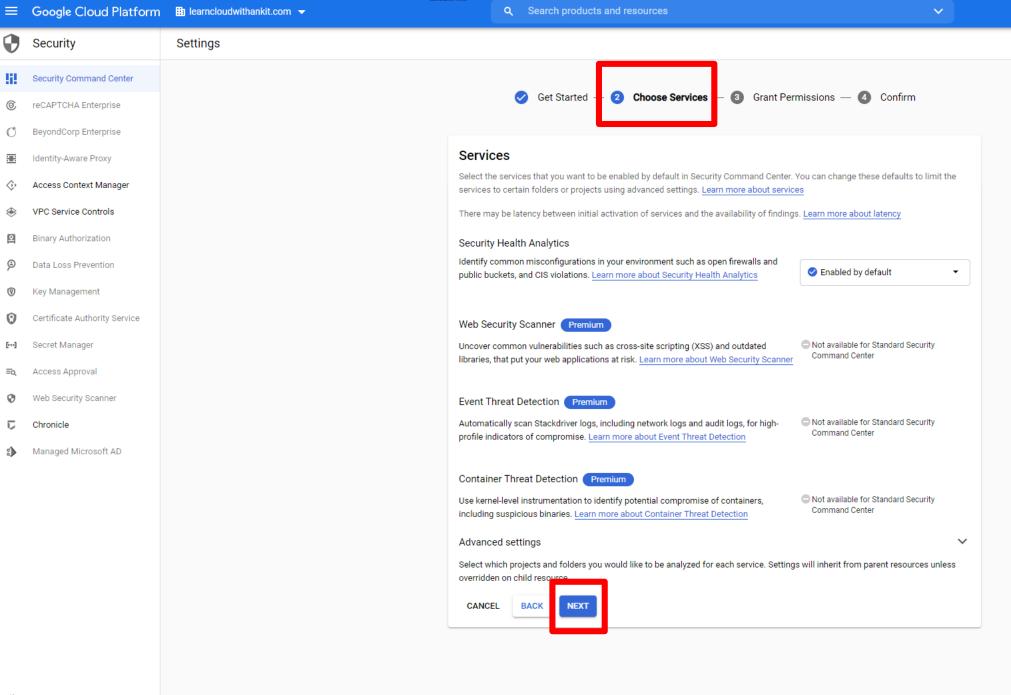


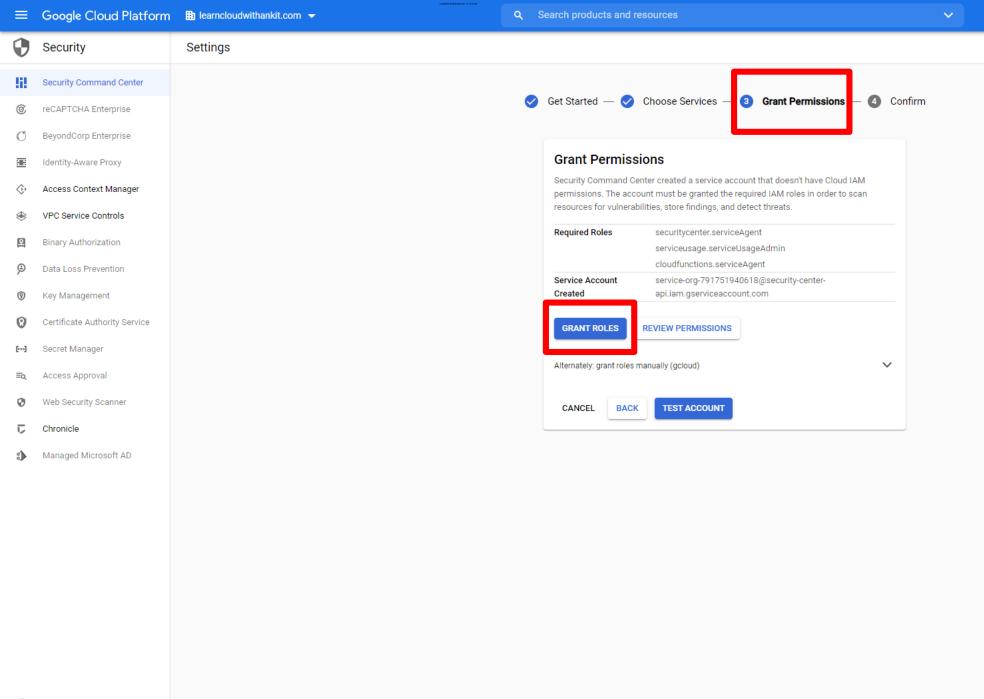
Configure Security Command Center

BY ANKIT MISTRY

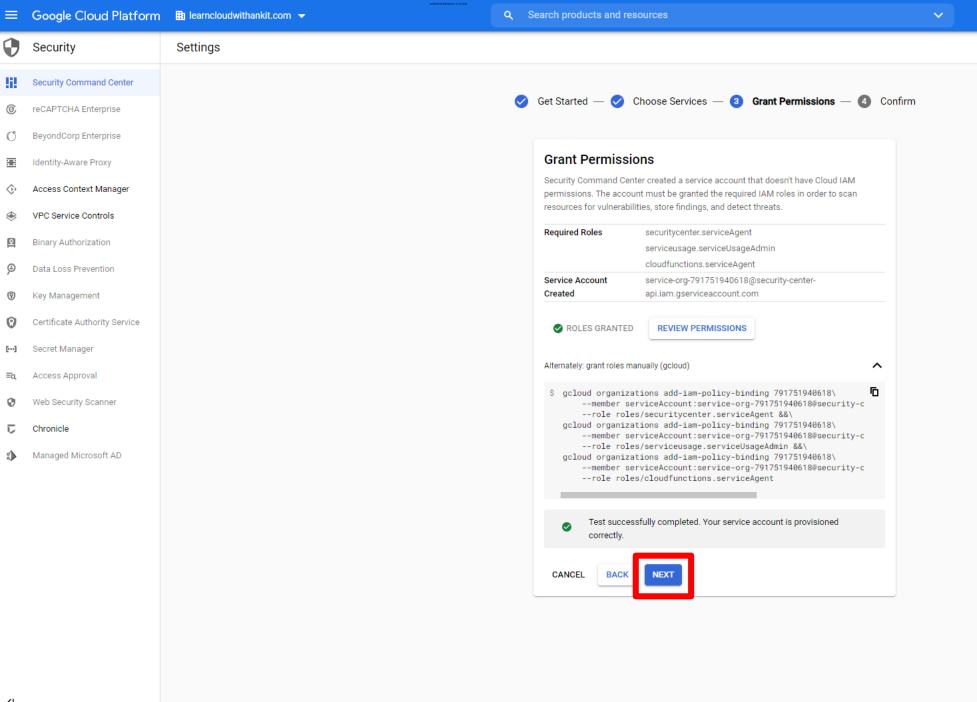


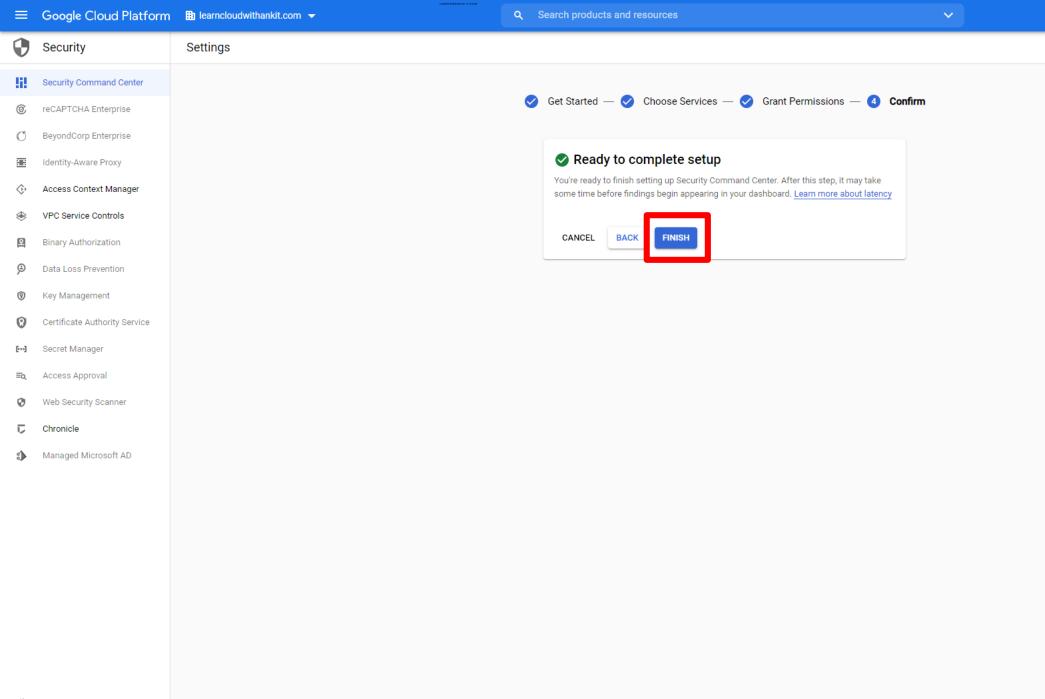
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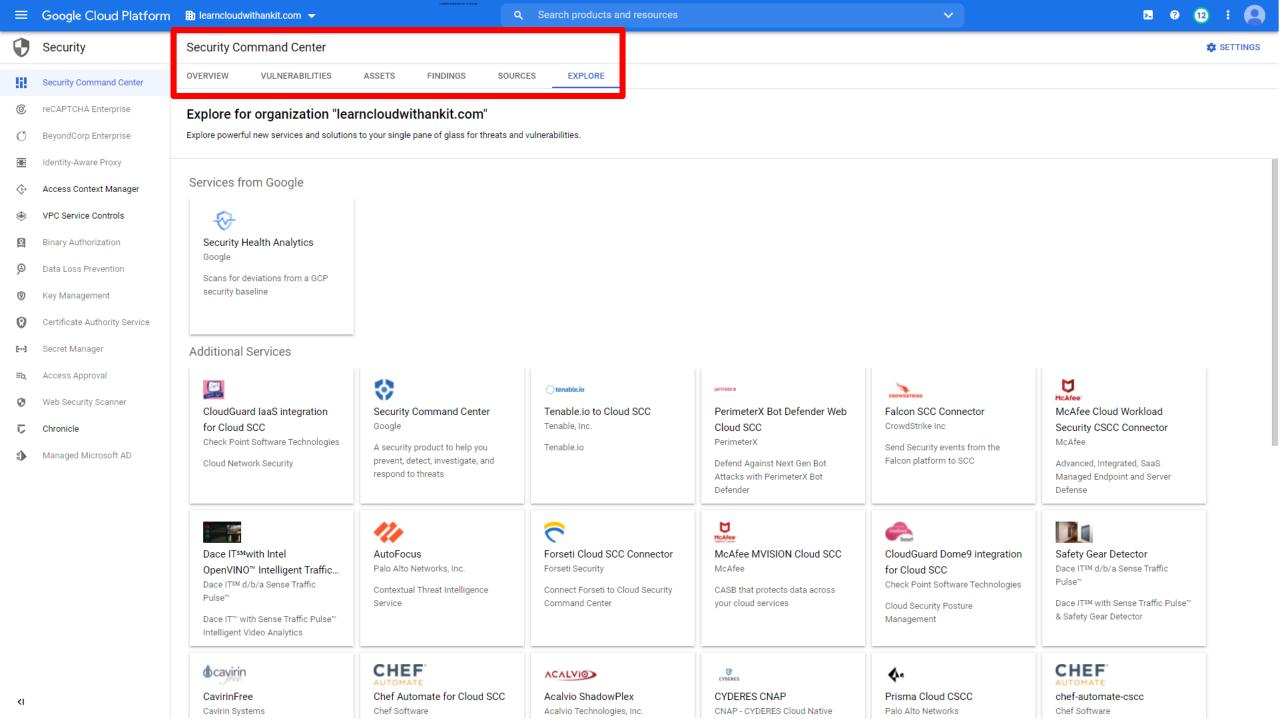




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THANK YOU

