獲得Security-Operations-Engineer學習指南表示通過Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam指日可待

BONUS!!! 免費下載VCESoft Security-Operations-Engineer考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-s_65kbrdnJ4ggDjGZdKvJJwrwEuxvyg

Google Security-Operations-Engineer 認證試題庫學習資料根據最新的知識點以及輔導資料進行整編，覆蓋面廣，蘊含了眾多最新的 Google 考試知識點。如果你正在準備 Security-Operations-Engineer 考試並且像我一樣急需通過，那 Security-Operations-Engineer 認證試題剛好可以幫助你。因為完善的 Security-Operations-Engineer 學習資料資料覆蓋 Google 考試所有知識點，減少你考試的時間成本和經濟成本，助你輕松通過考試

VCESoft提供的產品有很高的品質和可靠性。你可以先在網上免費下載部分VCESoft提供的關於Google Security-Operations-Engineer 認證考試的練習題和答案作為嘗試。在你使用之後，相信你會很滿意我們的產品的。這麼好的一個能幫助你順利通過考試的產品，你還在猶豫什麼，快將VCESoft的產品加入您的購物車吧。

>> Security-Operations-Engineer學習指南 <<

最受推薦的Security-Operations-Engineer學習指南，免費下載Security-Operations-Engineer考試題庫幫助妳通過Security-Operations-Engineer考試

考古題網站在近幾年激增，這可能是導致你準備 Google 的 Security-Operations-Engineer 考試認證毫無頭緒。Google Security-Operations-Engineer 考試培訓資料是一些專業人士和通過了的考生用實踐證明瞭的有效的培訓資料，它可以幫助你通過考試認證。告訴各考生一個好消息：VCESoft Security-Operations-Engineer 考古題已經更新，解除了考生的擔憂！現在購買考題將得到一定的優惠！每個考生在準備 Google 認證考試時，都非常苦惱！希望各位考生順利通過考試！

Google Security-Operations-Engineer 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Incident Response: This section of the exam measures the skills of Incident Response Managers and assesses expertise in containing, investigating, and resolving security incidents. It includes evidence collection, forensic analysis, collaboration across engineering teams, and isolation of affected systems. Candidates are evaluated on their ability to design and execute automated playbooks, prioritize response steps, integrate orchestration tools, and manage case lifecycles efficiently to streamline escalation and resolution processes.
主題 2	• Detection Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Detection Engineers and focuses on developing and fine-tuning detection mechanisms for risk identification. It involves designing and implementing detection rules, assigning risk values, and leveraging tools like Google SecOps Risk Analytics and SCC for posture management. Candidates learn to utilize threat intelligence for alert scoring, reduce false positives, and improve rule accuracy by integrating contextual and entity-based data, ensuring strong coverage against potential threats.
主題 3	• Data Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and focuses on effective data ingestion, log management, and context enrichment for threat detection and response. It evaluates candidates on setting up ingestion pipelines, configuring parsers, managing data normalization, and handling costs associated with large-scale logging. Additionally, candidates demonstrate their ability to establish baselines for user, asset, and entity behavior by correlating event data and integrating relevant threat intelligence for more accurate monitoring.
主題 4	• Platform Operations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Security Engineers and covers the configuration and management of security platforms in enterprise environments. It focuses on integrating and optimizing tools such as Security Command Center (SCC), Google SecOps, GTI, and Cloud IDS to improve detection and response capabilities. Candidates are assessed on their ability to configure authentication, authorization, and API access, manage audit logs, and provision identities using Workforce Identity Federation to enhance access control and visibility across cloud systems.
主題 5	• Threat Hunting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cyber Threat Hunters and emphasizes proactive identification of threats across cloud and hybrid environments. It tests the ability to create and execute advanced queries, analyze user and network behaviors, and develop hypotheses based on incident data and threat intelligence. Candidates are expected to leverage Google Cloud tools like BigQuery, Logs Explorer, and Google SecOps to discover indicators of compromise (IOCs) and collaborate with incident response teams to uncover hidden or ongoing attacks.

最新的 Google Cloud Certified Security-Operations-Engineer 免費考試真題 (Q24-Q29):

問題 #24
You need to ingest audit logs from your organization's entire Google Cloud environment into Google Security Operations (SecOps). This process must include Cloud NAT logs for workloads within a designated folder. You need to configure this ingestion while minimizing integration complexity. You have already enabled Google Cloud data ingestion into Google SecOps. What should you do next?

- A. Create a custom filter to export the project-level Cloud NAT logs for each project in the environment folder.
- B. Configure an aggregated log sink at the organization level, and route the Cloud NAT logs to a Cloud Storage bucket. Configure the Cloud Storage connector for Google SecOps.
- C. Configure an aggregated log sink at the folder level, and route the Cloud NAT logs to Pub/Sub. Enable the Pub/Sub connector for Google SecOps.
- D. Create a custom filter to export the folder-level Cloud NAT logs.

答案：C

解題說明：
The most efficient approach is to create an aggregated log sink at the folder level that captures Cloud NAT logs and routes them to Pub/Sub. Then, enable the Pub/Sub connector in Google SecOps to ingest these logs. This approach minimizes complexity by

handling all projects in the folder collectively and leverages managed integration for seamless ingestion.

問題 #25
You have identified a common malware variant on a potentially infected computer. You need to find reliable IoCs and malware behaviors as quickly as possible to confirm whether the computer is infected and search for signs of infection on other computers. What should you do?

- A. Run a Google Web Search for the malware hash, and review the results.
- B. Search for the malware hash in Google Threat Intelligence, and review the results.
- C. Create a Compute Engine VM, and perform dynamic and static malware analysis.
- D. Perform a UDM search for the file checksum in Google Security Operations (SecOps). Review activities that are associated with, or attributed to, the malware.

答案：B

解題說明：
The correct answer is A. The most effective and reliable method for a security engineer to "find reliable IoCs and malware behaviors" is to use Google Threat Intelligence (GTI). When a known indicator like a file hash is identified, the primary workflow is threat enrichment. Google Threat Intelligence, which is a core component of the Google SecOps platform and incorporates intelligence from Mandiant and VirusTotal, is the dedicated tool for this. Searching the hash in GTI provides a comprehensive report on the malware variant, including all associated reliable IoCs (e.g., C2 domains, IP addresses, related file hashes) and malware behaviors (TTPs, attribution, and context). This directly fulfills the user's need.
In contrast, Option D (UDM search) is the subsequent step. A UDM search is used to hunt for indicators within your own organization's logs. An engineer would first use GTI to gather the full list of IoCs and behaviors, and then use UDM search to hunt for all of those indicators across their environment. Option B (Web Search) is unreliable for professional operations, and Option C (manual analysis) is too slow for a
"common malware variant" and the need to act "quickly."
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google Threat Intelligence overview"; "Investigating threats using Google Threat Intelligence"; "View IOCs using Applied Threat Intelligence")

問題 #26
You have identified a common malware variant on a potentially infected computer. You need to find reliable IOCs and malware behaviors as quickly as possible to confirm whether the computer is infected and search for signs of infection on other computers. What should you do?

- A. Run a Google Web Search for the malware hash, and review the results.
- B. Search for the malware hash in Google Threat Intelligence, and review the results.
- C. Perform a UDM search for the file checksum in Google Security Operations (SecOps). Review activities that are associated with, or attributed to the malware.
- D. Create a Compute Engine VM, and perform dynamic and static malware analysis.

答案：B

解題說明：
The fastest and most reliable method is to search for the malware hash in Google Threat Intelligence. GTI provides curated, up-to-date IOCs and documented malware behaviors, enabling you to confirm the infection quickly and extend the search across other computers in your environment.

問題 #27
You are an incident responder at your organization using Google Security Operations (SecOps) for monitoring and investigation. You discover that a critical production server, which handles financial transactions, shows signs of unauthorized file changes and network scanning from a suspicious IP address.
You suspect that persistence mechanisms may have been installed. You need to use Google SecOps to immediately contain the threat while ensuring that forensic data remains available for investigation. What should you do first?

- A. Use the EDR integration to quarantine the compromised asset.
- B. Deploy emergency patches, and reboot the server to remove malicious persistence.

- C. Use the firewall integration to submit the IP address to a network block list to inhibit internet access from that machine.
- D. Use VirusTotal to enrich the IP address and retrieve the domain. Add the domain to the proxy block list.

答案：A

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct answer is Option C. The prompt specifies two critical, simultaneous requirements: immediate containment and preservation of forensic data.
* Immediate Containment: The server is actively scanning the network, so it must be taken offline to prevent lateral movement and further compromise.
* Forensic Preservation: The suspicion of persistence mechanisms means a full investigation is required. This investigation relies on volatile data (running processes, memory, active network connections) that must not be destroyed.
Option C is the only action that satisfies both requirements. Using a Google SecOps SOAR playbook to trigger the EDR integration's "quarantine" action instructs the EDR agent on the server to block all its network connections. This immediately contains the threat. However, the server itself remains running, which preserves all volatile forensic data for the investigation.
Option B (reboot) is incorrect because it is an eradication step that would destroy all volatile forensic evidence. Options A and D are incomplete containment or investigation steps that do not fully isolate the compromised host.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Incident Response and Containment: When a critical asset is compromised, the first priority is containment.
Google SecOps SOAR playbooks integrate with Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) tools to automate this step.
EDR Integration Actions: The most common containment action is "Quarantine Host" or "Isolate Asset." This action instructs the EDR agent on the endpoint to block all network communications, effectively isolating it from the rest of the network. This step immediately stops the threat from spreading or communicating with a C2 server. A key benefit of this approach, as opposed to a shutdown or reboot, is that the host remains powered on, which preserves volatile memory and process data for forensic investigation.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Playbooks > Playbook Actions Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations > (e.g., CrowdStrike, SentinelOne, Microsoft Defender)

問題 #28
During a proactive threat hunting exercise, you discover that a critical production project has an external identity with a highly privileged IAM role. You suspect that this is part of a larger intrusion, and it is unknown how long this identity has had access. All logs are enabled and routed to a centralized organization-level Cloud Logging bucket, and historical logs have been exported to BigQuery datasets. You need to determine whether any actions were taken by this external identity in your environment. What should you do?

- A. Analyze VPC Flow Logs exported to BigQuery, and correlate source IP addresses with potential login events for the external identity.
- B. Execute queries against the centralized Cloud Logging bucket and the BigQuery dataset to filter for logs for where the principal email matches the external identity.
- C. Use Policy Analyzer to identity the resources that are accessible by the external identity. Examine the logs related to these resources in the centralized Cloud Logging bucket and the BigQuery dataset.
- D. Analyze IAM recommender insights and Security Command Center (SCC) findings associated with the external identity.

答案：B

解題說明：
The most direct and reliable way to confirm activity by the external identity is to query the centralized Cloud Logging bucket and BigQuery datasets for logs where the principalEmail matches the external identity. This provides a full historical record of the identity's actions across projects and resources, allowing you to assess potential impact.

問題 #29
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