

Security-Operations-Engineer인기시험, Security-Operations-Engineer인증시험공부



Itexamdump Security-Operations-Engineer 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eoh-A87bMZwfd39HapUpc9CQwSOYRRPi>

Google Security-Operations-Engineer인증시험패스는 아주 어렵습니다. 자기에맞는 현명한 학습자료선택은 성공을 내딛는 첫발입니다. 퍼펙트한 자료만의 시험에 성공할수 있습니다. Pass4Tes시험문제와 답이야말로 퍼펙트한 자료이죠. 우리Google Security-Operations-Engineer인증시험자료는 100%보장을 드립니다. 또한 구매 후 일년무료 업데이트버전을 받을 수 있는 기회를 얻을 수 있습니다.

Google Security-Operations-Engineer 시험준비를 어떻게 해야할지 고민중이세요? 이 블로그의 이 글을 보는 순간 고민은 버리셔도 됩니다. Itexamdump는 IT업계의 많은 분들께Google Security-Operations-Engineer시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하는 목표를 이루게 도와드렸습니다. 시험을 쉽게 패스한 원인은 저희 사이트에서 가장 적응을 높은 자료를 제공해드리기 때문입니다.덤프구매후 1년무료 업데이트를 제공해드립니다.

>> Security-Operations-Engineer인기시험 <<

시험대비 Security-Operations-Engineer인기시험 최신버전 덤프자료

Google인증 Security-Operations-Engineer시험패스는 고객님의 IT업계종사자로서의 전환점이 될수 있습니다.자격증을 취득하여 승진 혹은 연봉협상 방면에서 자신만의 위치를 지키고 더욱 멋진 IT인사로 거듭날수 있도록 고고싱할수 있습니다. Itexamdump의 Google인증 Security-Operations-Engineer덤프는 시장에서 가장 최신버전으로서 시험패스를 보장해드립니다.

최신 Google Cloud Certified Security-Operations-Engineer 무료샘플문제 (Q82-Q87):

질문 # 82

You were recently hired as a SOC manager at an organization with an existing Google Security Operations (SecOps) implementation. You need to understand the current performance by calculating the mean time to respond or remediate (MTTR) for your cases. What should you do?

- A. Use the playbooks' case stages to capture metrics for each stage change. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.
- B. Create a playbook block that can be re-used in all alert playbooks to write timestamps in the case wall after each change to the case. Write a job to calculate the case metrics.
- C. Create a multi-event detection rule to calculate the response metrics in the outcome section based on the entity graph. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.
- D. Create a dashboard table widget that displays the average case handling times by analyst, case priority, and environment.

정답: D

설명:

The most direct approach is to create a dashboard table widget that displays average case handling times by analyst, case priority, and environment. This gives you a clear view of MTTR and other relevant metrics without additional playbook or rule development, making it easy to understand your SOC's current performance.

질문 # 83

Your organization uses the curated detection rule set in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for high priority network indicators. You are finding a vast number of false positives coming from your on-premises proxy servers. You need to reduce the number of alerts. What should you do?

- A. Configure a rule exclusion for the network.asset.ip field.
- B. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.domain field.
- C. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.ip field.
- D. Configure a rule exclusion for the principal.ip field.

정답: A

설명:

Since the false positives are originating from your on-premises proxy servers, you should exclude their IPs from triggering alerts. In Google SecOps curated detections, the network.asset.ip field represents the IP address of the internal asset generating traffic. Configuring a rule exclusion on this field ensures that alerts from the proxy server IPs are suppressed, reducing false positives without affecting other detections.

질문 # 84

You are a platform engineer at an organization that is migrating from a third-party SIEM product to Google Security Operations (SecOps). You previously manually exported context data from Active Directory (AD) and imported the data into your previous SIEM as a watchlist when there were changes in AD's user/asset context data. You want to improve this process using Google SecOps. What should you do?

- A. Create a data table that contains AD context data. Use the data table in your YARA-L rule to find user /asset data that can be correlated within each security event.
- B. Configure a Google SecOps SOAR integration for AD to enrich user/asset information in your security alerts.
- C. Create a data table that contains the AD context data. Use the data table in your YARA-L rule to find user/asset information for each security event.
- D. Ingest AD organizational context data as user/asset context to enrich user/asset information in your security events.

정답: D

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct solution is Option A. The key requirement is to "improve" the previous manual "watchlist" process.

In Google Security Operations, "data tables" (mentioned in options C and D) are the modern equivalent of watchlists or reference lists.1 Using a data table would replicate the old, static process and would not be an improvement.

The superior method in Google SecOps is to ingest this data as Entity Context. This is a core feature where context data (like user information from AD or asset data from a CMDB) is ingested via a feed or the Context API. Google SecOps then uses this data to automatically enrich all incoming security events (UDM) in real- time.

When a log for john.doe is ingested, it is automatically enriched with the context data from AD, such as "John Doe," "Marketing Department," "Manager: Jane Smith," etc. This enriched information is then available for detection, hunting, and investigation. This is a significant improvement because it provides continuous, automatic enrichment at ingestion, rather than requiring a manual update of a static table or only enriching after an alert is generated (Option B).

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

UDM enrichment and aliasing overview: Google Security Operations (SecOps) supports aliasing and enrichment for assets and users.2 Aliasing enables enrichment.3 For example, using aliasing, you can find the job title and employment status associated with a user ID.4 How aliasing works: User aliasing uses the USER_CONTEXT event type for aliasing.5 This contextual data is stored as entities in the Entity Graph.6 When new Unified Data Model (UDM) events are ingested, enrichment uses this aliasing data to add context to the UDM event.7 For example, a UDM event might include principal.user.userid = "jdoe". 8The enrichment process populates the principal.user noun with the entity data, such as user.user_display_name = "John Doe" and user.department = "Marketing".

This is the recommended method for ingesting organizational context from sources like Microsoft Windows Active Directory, as it makes the contextual data available for all subsequent detection, search, and investigation activities.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Event processing > UDM enrichment and aliasing overview
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Ingestion > Collect Microsoft Windows AD logs (This document explicitly mentions collecting USER_CONTEXT and ASSET_CONTEXT).⁹

질문 # 85

An organization detects a successful login to a Google Cloud IAM user from an unfamiliar country, followed by the creation of multiple new service account keys within minutes. No malware alerts are triggered. What is the MOST appropriate immediate action?

- A. Rotate only the affected user's password
- B. Disable the service accounts and continue monitorin
- C. Wait for evidence of data access
- **D. Revoke active credentials, disable the compromised identity, and initiate an incident response**

정답: D

설명:

Rapid creation of service account keys after anomalous login strongly indicates identity compromise. Immediate containment is required to prevent persistence and escalation.

질문 # 86

You work for an organization that uses Security Command Center (SCC) with Event Threat Detection (ETD) enabled. You need to enable ETD detections for data exfiltration attempts from designated sensitive Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets. You want to minimize Cloud Logging costs. What should you do?

- A. Enable VPC Flow Logs for the VPC networks containing resources that access the sensitive Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets.
- **B. Enable "data read" audit logs only for the designated sensitive Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets.**
- C. Enable "data read" and "data write" audit logs only for the designated sensitive Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets.
- D. Enable "data read" and "data write" audit logs for all Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets throughout the organization.

정답: B

설명:

This question is a balance between enabling detection and managing cost. Event Threat Detection (ETD) identifies threats by analyzing logs, and the specific detection for data exfiltration requires Data Access audit logs.

Data Access audit logs are disabled by default because they are high-volume and can be expensive. The key requirement is to "minimize Cloud Logging costs" while still enabling the detection for specific sensitive resources.

Data exfiltration is a "data read" operation. Therefore, to meet the requirements, the organization only needs to enable "data read" audit logs. Enabling "data write" logs (Option B) is unnecessary for this detection and would add needless cost. Enabling logs for all resources (Option C) would be prohibitively expensive and violates the "minimize cost" constraint. While ETD does use VPC Flow Logs (Option D) for many network-based detections, they do not provide the resource-level detail (i.e., which bucket or dataset was accessed) required for this specific data exfiltration finding. Therefore, enabling "data read" logs only for the sensitive resources is the most precise, cost-effective solution.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Event Threat Detection overview"; "Enable Event Threat Detection"; "Cloud Logging - Data Access audit logs")

질문 # 87

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Google인증 Security-Operations-Engineer 시험준비를 하고 계시다면 Itexamdump에서 출시한 Google인증 Security-Operations-Engineer 덤프를 제일 먼저 추천해드리고 싶습니다. Itexamdump 제품은 여러분들이 제일 간편한 방법으로 시험에서 고득점을 받을 수 있도록 도와드리는 시험동반자입니다. Google인증 Security-Operations-Engineer 시험 때는 Itexamdump 제품으로 고고고!

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