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Google Security-Operations-Engineer 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

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Security-Operations-Engineer考題資源 - 最新Security-Operations-Engineer題庫資源

隨著社會的發展，現在Google行業得到了人們的青睞，也有越來越多的人們想考取Google方面的資格認證證書，在事業上更進一步。這個時候你應該想到的是Fast2test網站，它是你Security-Operations-Engineer考試合格的好幫手。Fast2test的強大考古題是Security-Operations-Engineer技術專家們多年來總結出來的經驗和結果，站在這些前人的肩膀上，會讓你離成功更進一步。

最新的 Google Cloud Certified Security-Operations-Engineer 免費考試真題 (Q107-Q112):

問題 #107
You are a security analyst at an organization that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps).
You notice suspicious login attempts on several user accounts. You need to determine whether these attempts are part of a coordinated attack as quickly as possible. What action should you take first?

- A. Look for correlations across impacted users in the Risk Analytics dashboard.
- B. Enable default curated detections to automatically block suspicious IP addresses.
- C. Use UDM Search to query historical logs for recent IOCs associated with the suspicious login attempts.
- D. Remove user accounts that have repeated invalid login attempts.

答案：A

解題說明：
The fastest way to assess whether suspicious login attempts are part of a coordinated attack is to use the Risk Analytics dashboard in Google SecOps. This dashboard correlates activity across multiple users, accounts, and entities, allowing you to quickly identify shared patterns or indicators of compromise across affected accounts.

問題 #108
You are a security operations engineer in an enterprise that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps). Your organization recently faced a cybersecurity breach. You need to increase the threat analytics as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Ingest data from a threat intelligence platform (TIP) into Google SecOps.
- B. Develop YARA-L detection rules that focus on threat intelligence.
- C. Enable curated detections to identify threats.
- D. Design YARA-L detection rules based on Google SecOps Marketplace use cases.

答案：C

解題說明：
The fastest way to increase threat analytics in Google SecOps after a breach is to enable curated detections. These are prebuilt, continuously updated detection rules maintained by Google that provide immediate coverage against a wide range of threats, requiring no custom development and delivering quick improvements in visibility and response.

問題 #109
You recently joined a company that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) with Applied Threat Intelligence enabled. You have alert fatigue from a recent red team exercise, and you want to reduce the amount of time spent sifting through noise. You need to filter out IoCs that you suspect were generated due to the exercise. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Review IoCs with an Indicator Confidence Score (IC-Score) label >= 80%.
- B. Filter IoCs with an ingestion time that matches the time period of the red team exercise.
- C. Ask Gemini to provide a list of IoCs from the red team exercise.
- D. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Identify and mute the IoCs from the red team exercise.

答案：D

解題說明：
The IOC Matches page is the central location in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for reviewing all IoCs that have been automatically correlated against your organization's UDM data. This page is populated by the Applied Threat Intelligence service, which includes feeds from Google, Mandiant, and VirusTotal.
When security exercises (like red teaming or penetration testing) are conducted, they often use known malicious tools or

infrastructure that will correctly trigger IoC matches, creating "noise" and contributing to alert fatigue. The platform provides a specific function to manage this: muting.
An analyst can navigate to the IOC Matches page, use filters (such as time, as mentioned in Option B) to identify the specific IoCs associated with the red team exercise, and then select the Mute action for those IoCs. Muting is the correct operational procedure for suppressing known-benign or exercise-related IoCs.
This action prevents them from appearing in the main view and contributing to noise, while preserving the historical record of the match. Option D is a prioritization technique, not a suppression one.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "View IoCs using Applied Threat Intelligence"; "View alerts and IoCs"; "Mute or unmute IoC") Here is the formatted answer as requested.

問題 #110
You received an alert from Container Threat Detection that an added binary has been executed in a business critical workload. You need to investigate and respond to this incident. What should you do?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Keep the cluster and pod running, and investigate the behavior to determine whether the activity is malicious.
- B. Review the finding, investigate the pod and related resources, and research the related attack and response methods.
- C. Notify the workload owner. Follow the response playbook. and ask the threat hunting team to identify the root cause of the incident.
- D. Silence the alert in the Security Command Center (SCC) console, as the alert is a low severity finding.
- E. Review the finding, quarantine the cluster containing the running pod. and delete the running pod to prevent further compromise.

答案：B,C

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct actions are C and D, as they represent the standard, parallel process for incident response:
technical investigation and procedural/communicative response.
* Technical Investigation (Option D): The immediate priority is to understand the alert. An analyst must review the Container Threat Detection finding in Security Command Center (SCC) to understand what was detected. This is followed by investigating the affected pod, its container, the node it's running on, and any associated service accounts to determine the initial blast radius and gather forensic data. Researching the binary and related TTPs (Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures) helps contextualize the attack.
* Procedural Response (Option C): Concurrently, the organizational response plan must be activated.
This involves notifying the business-critical workload owner (stakeholder communication), initiating the formal, documented incident response playbook, and escalating to specialized teams, like threat hunting, for deeper root cause analysis that goes beyond the initial triage.
Option A is incorrect because deleting the pod immediately is a premature remediation step that destroys critical forensic evidence.
Option B is incorrect because "keeping the cluster and pod running" without any containment is reckless and could allow an attacker to pivot. Option E is incorrect because an unauthorized binary execution in a critical workload is a high-severity event, not a low-severity finding to be silenced.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Responding to Container Threat Detection findings: When a Container Threat Detection finding is generated, it indicates a potential security issue that requires investigation. The first step is to review the finding details in Security Command Center (SCC) to understand the nature of the threat, such as K8S_BINARY_EXECUTED.
The recommended workflow involves:
* Investigate: Examine the affected Kubernetes resources, such as the Pod, Container, and Node. Use tools like kubectl to inspect the pod configuration, running processes, and network connections.
Research the associated attack and response methods to understand the threat actor's TTPs.
* Respond: Follow the organization's incident response playbook. This includes notifying the workload owner and relevant stakeholders. Contain the threat by isolating the pod or node, but avoid deleting resources immediately to preserve evidence for forensic analysis.
* Escalate: For complex incidents, engage the threat hunting or forensics team to conduct a thorough investigation, identify the root cause, and determine the full scope of the compromise.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Security Command Center > Documentation > Manage findings > Responding to Container Threat Detection findings Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Incident Response > Incident Response Playbooks

問題 #111
Your organization plans to ingest logs from an on-premises MySQL database as a new log source into its Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance. You need to create a solution that minimizes effort. What should you do?

- A. Configure and deploy a Bindplane collection agent
- B. Configure and deploy a Google SecOps forwarder.
- C. Configure direct ingestion from your Google Cloud organization.
- D. Configure a third-party API feed in Google SecOps.

答案：B

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The standard, native, and minimal-effort solution for ingesting logs from on-premises sources into Google Security Operations (SecOps) is to use the Google SecOps forwarder. The forwarder is a lightweight software component (available as a Linux binary or Docker container) that is deployed within the customer's network. It is designed to collect logs from a variety of on-premises sources and securely forward them to the SecOps platform.
The forwarder can be configured to monitor log files directly (which is a common output for a MySQL database) or to receive logs via syslog. Once the forwarder is installed and its configuration file is set up to point to the MySQL log file or syslog stream, it handles the compression, batching, and secure transmission of those logs to Google SecOps. This is the intended and most direct ingestion path for on-premises telemetry.
Option C is incorrect because the log source is on-premises, not within the Google Cloud organization. Option B (API feed) is the wrong mechanism; feeds are used for structured data like threat intelligence or alerts, not for raw telemetry logs from a database.
Option A (Bindplane) is a third-party partner solution, which may involve additional configuration or licensing, and is not the native, minimal-effort tool provided directly by Google SecOps for this task.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps data ingestion overview"; "Install and configure the SecOps forwarder")

問題 #112
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