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>> Security-Operations-Engineer資格参考書 <<

Google Security-Operations-Engineer資格参考書: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam - CertJuken 信頼できるプランフォーム

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 4	• 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.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam 認定 Security-Operations-Engineer 試験問題 (Q108-Q113):

質問 # 108
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 IAM recommender insights and Security Command Center (SCC) findings associated with 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 VPC Flow Logs exported to BigQuery, and correlate source IP addresses with potential login events for the external identity.

正解：B

解説：

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.

質問 # 109
You have been tasked with creating a YARA-L detection rule in Google Security Operations (SecOps). The rule should identify when an internal host initiates a network connection to an external IP address that the Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed associates with indicators attributed to a specific Advanced Persistent Threat 41 (APT41) threat group. You need to ensure that the external IP address is flagged if it has a documented relationship to other APT41 indicators within the Fusion Feed. How should you configure this YARA-L rule?

- A. Configure the rule to trigger when the external IP address from the network connection event matches an entry in a manually pre-curated reference list of all APT41-related IP addresses.
- B. Configure the rule to establish a join between the live network connection event and Fusion Feed data for the common external IP address. Filter the joined Fusion Feed data for explicit associations with the APT41 threat group or related indicators.
- C. Configure the rule to check whether the external IP address from the network connection event has a high confidence score across any enabled threat intelligence feed.
- D. Configure the rule to detect outbound network connections to the external IP address. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that queries the Fusion Feed to determine if the IP address has an APT41 relationship.

正解：B

解説：
The correct configuration is to join live network connection events with Fusion Feed data on the external IP address and filter for explicit associations with APT41 or related indicators. This ensures that the detection not only matches direct IP addresses but also flags those with documented relationships to APT41 in the Fusion Feed, providing broader and more accurate detection than static lists or general confidence scores.

質問 # 110
A Google Security Operations (SecOps) detection rule is generating frequent false positive alerts. The rule was designed to detect suspicious Cloud Storage enumeration by triggering an alert whenever the storage.
objects.list API operation is called using the api.operation UDM field. However, a legitimate backup automation tool that uses the same API, causing the rule to fire unnecessarily. You need to reduce these false positives from this trusted backup tool while still detecting potentially malicious usage. How should you modify the rule to improve its accuracy?

- A. Add principal.user.email != "backup-bot@fcobaa.com" to the rule condition to exclude the automation account.
- B. Adjust the rule severity to low to deprioritize alerts from automation tools.
- C. Replace api.operation with api.service_name = "storage.googleapis.com" to narrow the detection scope.
- D. Convert the rule into a multi-event rule that looks for repeated API calls across multiple buckets.

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option D. The problem is that a known, trusted principal (the backup tool's service account) is performing a legitimate action (storage.objects.list) that happens to look like the suspicious behavior the rule is designed to catch.
The most precise and effective way to reduce these false positives without weakening the rule's ability to catch malicious actors is to create an exception for the trusted principal.
By adding principal.user.email != "backup-bot@fcobaa.com" (or the equivalent principal.user.userid) to the events or condition section of the YARA-L rule, the rule will now only evaluate events where the actor is not the known-good backup bot.
* Option A is incorrect because it just lowers the priority of the false positive; it doesn't stop it from being generated.
* Option B is incorrect because the legitimate tool might also perform repeated calls, leading to the same false positive.
* Option C is incorrect because api.service_name = "storage.googleapis.com" is less specific than api.
operation = "storage.objects.list" and would likely increase the number of false positives by triggering on any storage API call.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Reduce false positives: When a detection rule generates false positives due to known-benign activity (e.g., from an administrative script or automation tool), the best practice is to add a not condition to the rule to exclude the trusted entity.8 You can filter on UDM fields to create exceptions. For example, to prevent a rule from firing on activity from a specific service account, you can add

a condition to the events section such as:
and $e.principal.user.userid != "trusted-service-account@project.iam.gserviceaccount.com" This technique, often called "allow-listing" or "suppression," improves the rule's accuracy by focusing only on unknown or untrusted principals.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Overview of the YARA-L 2.0 language > Add not conditions to prevent false positives

質問 # 111
You are ingesting and parsing logs from an SSO provider and an on-premises appliance using Google Security Operations (SecOps). Users are tagged as "restricted" by an internal process. Restrictions last five days from the most recent flagging time. You need to create a rule to detect when restricted users log into the appliance. Your solution must be quickly implemented and easily maintained.
What should you do?

- A. Create a regex data table to store each user and the corresponding time-to-live value in a single row, pipe-delimited, and use an "in" keyword in your detection rule.
- B. Store the flagged users in a data table column with their corresponding time-to-live values in a second column. Use row-based comparisons in the detection rule.
- C. Use a SOAR job to dynamically build and deploy a new version of the detection rule with the updated list of flagged users.
- D. Use a Google SecOps SOAR global context value to store a list of flagged users with their corresponding time-to-live values.

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
This scenario is best addressed using Data Tables (formerly Reference Lists), which allow for dynamic list management with built-in expiration capabilities directly accessible by the Detection Engine.
According to Google Security Operations documentation regarding Data Tables: "Data tables are multicolumn data constructs that let you input your own data into Google Security Operations. They can act as lookup tables with defined columns and the data stored in rows." The prompt specifically requires handling a restriction period where "Restrictions last five days from the most recent flagging time." Data tables natively support this via Time-to-Live (TTL) settings. The documentation states: "You can specify a Time To Live (TTL) for list entries. When the TTL expires, the entry is automatically removed from the list." Furthermore, "TTL applied at the table level is inherited by the rows.
Any update to existing rows resets the TTL for that row," which perfectly automates the maintenance requirement.
To detect the login, you utilize row-based comparisons in YARA-L. The documentation explains the syntax for joining events with tables: "Using an equality operator (=, != , >, >=, <, <=) for row-based comparison.
For example, $udm_variable.field_path = %data_table_name.column_name." This allows the rule to dynamically check the incoming user against the active "restricted" list without modifying the rule text itself, ensuring the solution is easily maintained.
References: Google Security Operations Documentation > Investigation > Use data tables; Google Security Operations Documentation > Detection > YARA-L 2.0 Language Syntax

質問 # 112
You are an incident response engineer at an organization that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps). You recently started monitoring IOCs in Applied Threat Intelligence using YARA-L rules. You have discovered that there are more false positive alerts than expected, which is causing noise for the SOC team. You need to reduce the number of false positive alerts. What should you do?

- A. Create a playbook that automatically tunes the IOC source if its indicator confidence score (IC- Score) is between 60% and 80%.
- B. Modify the YARA-L rules to use an indicator confidence score (IC-Score) of 60% and above.
- C. Configure alert grouping for the most repetitive alerts.
- D. Implement curated detections instead of custom YARA-L rules.

正解：B

解説：
To reduce false positives in YARA-L rules that use Applied Threat Intelligence, you should modify the rules to only trigger on

indicators with an IC-Score of 60% or higher. The Indicator Confidence Score (IC-Score) reflects the reliability of each IOC; filtering by a higher score reduces noise from low-confidence indicators while maintaining detection of credible threats.

質問 # 113

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