Security-Operations-Engineer Der beste Partner bei Ihrer Vorbereitung der Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam

P.S. Kostenlose und neue Security-Operations-Engineer Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ZertSoft verfügbar: https://drive.google.com/open?id=17Kt_4IQ9syk_rhehvj-naUOkwKqleM1d

Welche Methode der Prüfungsvorbereitung mögen Sie am meisten? Mit PDF, online Test machen oder die simulierte Prüfungssoftware benutzen? Alle drei Methoden können Google Security-Operations-Engineer von unserer ZertSoft Ihnen bieten. Demos aller drei Versionen von Prüfungsunterlagen können Sie vor dem Kauf kostenfrei herunterladen und probieren. Die beste Methode zu wählen ist ein wichtiger Schritt zum Bestehen der Google Security-Operations-Engineer. Zweifellos garantieren wir, dass jede Version von Google Security-Operations-Engineer Prüfungsunterlagen umfassend und wirksam ist.

Google Security-Operations-Engineer Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 2	• Monitoring and Reporting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Center (SOC) Analysts and covers building dashboards, generating reports, and maintaining health monitoring systems. It focuses on identifying key performance indicators (KPIs), visualizing telemetry data, and configuring alerts using tools like Google SecOps, Cloud Monitoring, and Looker Studio. Candidates are assessed on their ability to centralize metrics, detect anomalies, and maintain continuous visibility of system health and operational performance.

Thema 3	• 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.

>> Security-Operations-Engineer Ausbildungsressourcen <<

Security-Operations-Engineer Unterlagen mit echte Prüfungsfragen der Google Zertifizierung

Wenn Sie unsere Prüfungsmaterialien zur Google Security-Operations-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung kaufen, wird ZertSoft Ihnen den besten Service und die beste Qualität bieten. Unsere Google Security-Operations-Engineer Zertifizierungssoftware wird schon von dem Anbieter und dem Dritten autorisiert. Außerdem haben wir auch viele IT-Experten, die nach den Bedürfnissen der Kunden eine Serie von Produkten laut dem Kompendium bearbeitet. Die Materialien zur Google Security-Operations-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung haben einen hohen Goldgehalt. Sie können von den Experten und Gelehrte für Forschung benutzt werden. Sie können alle unseren Produkte teilweise als Probe vorm Kauf umsonst benutzen, so dass Sie die Qualität sowie die Anwendbarkeit testen können.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Security-Operations-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q27-Q32):

27. Frage
Your organization's Google Security Operations (SecOps) tenant is ingesting a vendor's firewall logs in its default JSON format using the Google-provided parser for that log. The vendor recently released a patch that introduces a new field and renames an existing field in the logs. The parser does not recognize these two fields and they remain available only in the raw logs, while the rest of the log is parsed normally. You need to resolve this logging issue as soon as possible while minimizing the overall change management impact. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a third-party data pipeline management tool to ingest the logs, and transform the updated fields into fields supported by the default parser.
- B. Use the web interface-based custom parser feature in Google SecOps to copy the parser, and modify it to map both fields to UDM.
- C. Write a code snippet, and deploy it in a parser extension to map both fields to UDM.
- D. Use the Extract Additional Fields tool in Google SecOps to convert the raw log entries to additional fields.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The quickest and lowest-impact solution is to use the Extract Additional Fields tool in Google SecOps. This allows you to map the new and renamed fields from the raw logs into UDM fields without modifying the default parser or deploying custom code, ensuring the logs are fully parsed and available for downstream detections.

28. Frage
You are developing a new detection rule in Google Security Operations (SecOps). You are defining the YARA-L logic that includes complex event, match, and condition sections. You need to develop and test the rule to ensure that the detections are accurate before the rule is migrated to production. You want to minimize impact to production processes. What should you do?

- A. Use Gemini in Google SecOps to develop the rule by providing a description of the parameters and conditions, and transfer the rule into the Rules Editor.
- B. Develop the rule in the Rules Editor, define the sections of the rule logic, and test the rule using the test rule feature.
- C. Develop the rule logic in the UDM search, review the search output to inform changes to filters and logic, and copy the rule into the Rules Editor.

- D. Develop the rule in the Rules Editor, define the sections of the rule logic, and test the rule by setting it to live but not alerting. Run a YARA-L retrohunt from the rules dashboard.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The Google Security Operations (SecOps) platform provides an integrated, zero-impact workflow for developing and testing detections. The standard method is to use the "Test Rule" feature, which is built directly into the Rules Editor.
After the detection engineer has defined the complete YARA-L logic (including events, match, and condition sections), they can click the "Test Rule" button. This function performs a historical search (a retrohunt) against a specified time range of UDM data (e.g., last 24 hours, last 7 days). The platform then returns a list of all events that would have triggered the detection, without creating any live alerts, cases, or impacting production.
This allows the engineer to "ensure that the detections are accurate" by reviewing the historical matches, identifying potential false positives, and refining the rule's logic. This iterative "develop and test" cycle within the editor is the primary method for validating a rule before it is enabled. While UDM search (Option A) is useful for testing the events section logic, it cannot test the full match and condition logic of the rule. Setting a rule to "live but not alerting" (Option D) is a valid, later step, but the "Test Rule" feature is the correct initial development and testing tool.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Create and manage rules using the Rules Editor"; "Test a rule")

29. Frage
Your organization recently conducted a penetration test on their environment. You have been tasked with identifying a successful attack chain. The required log sources have been ingested into Google Security Operations (SecOps). You discover anomalous outbound traffic to external domains. You suspect that the finding is a communication to a command and control (C2) infrastructure. You need to identify the least common network communications over the last 14 days. What should you do?

- A. Perform a Google SecOps SOAR search that looks for cases with low rolling prevalence of NETWORK_CONNECTION or NETWORK_HTTP events over the last 14 days.
- B. Perform a Google SecOps SIEM raw log search that looks for low rolling prevalence domains with NETWORK_CONNECTION or NETWORK_HTTP in the firewall and proxy logs over the last 14 days.
- C. Perform a Google SecOps SIEM UDM search that looks for NETWORK_CONNECTION or NETWORK_HTTP events with low rolling prevalence for target domains over the last 14 days.
- D. Perform a Google SecOps SIEM UDM search that looks for NETWORK_CONNECTION or NETWORK_HTTP events with low rolling prevalence for principal domains over the last 14 days.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
To identify rare network communications that could indicate C2 activity, you should run a Google SecOps SIEM UDM search for NETWORK_CONNECTION or NETWORK_HTTP events and filter for low rolling prevalence on target domains over the past 14 days. This approach highlights unusual outbound communications to external domains that are least common in your environment, aligning with C2 detection best practices.

30. Frage
Your organization uses Security Command Center (SCC) and relies on Compute Engine instances to run business-critical workloads. SCC has flagged a particular instance for exhibiting a high volume of outbound network connections to geographically diverse and unknown IP addresses. You need to determine whether the instance has been compromised by malware.
What should you do?

- A. Analyze Event Threat Detection findings. Review the events and the outbound network connections associated with the instance.
- B. Disable and re-enable the instances' network interface and determine whether the unusual network behavior is resolved.
- C. Examine the IAM roles assigned to the service account that are associated with the instance.
  Revoke any permissions that could have facilitated malware installation.
- D. Review the Google Cloud Service Health dashboard to identify any ongoing Google Cloud platform incidents that could be causing unusual network traffic from the instance.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The correct action is to analyze Event Threat Detection (ETD) findings in SCC, which provide detailed insights into suspicious activities such as unusual outbound network connections.
Reviewing these findings allows you to correlate the flagged activity with the instance's outbound traffic patterns, helping determine whether the instance is compromised by malware.

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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")

32. Frage
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