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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:

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")

NEW QUESTION # 107

Your company requires PCI DSS v4.0 compliance for its cardholder data environment (CDE) in Google Cloud. You use a Security Command Center (SCC) security posture deployment based on the PCI DSS v4.0 template to monitor for configuration drift.¹ This posture generates a finding indicating that a Compute Engine VM within the CDE scope has been configured with an external IP address. You need to take an immediate action to remediate the compliance drift identified by this specific SCC posture finding. What should you do?

- A. Reconfigure the network interface settings for the VM to explicitly remove the assigned external IP address.
- B. Enable and enforce the constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess organization policy constraint at the project level for the project where the VM resides.
- C. Remove the CDE-specific tag from the VM to exclude the tag from this particular PCI DSS posture evaluation scan.
- D. Navigate to the underlying Security Health Analytics (SHA) finding for public_ip_address on the VM and mark this finding as fixed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct answer is Option C. The question asks for the immediate action to remediate the existing compliance drift, which is the VM that already has an external IP address.

* Option C (Remediate): Reconfiguring the VM's network interface to remove the external IP directly fixes the identified misconfiguration. This action brings the resource back into compliance, which will cause the Security Command Center finding to be automatically set to INACTIVE on its next scan.²

* Option A (Prevent): Applying the organization policy constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess is a preventative control.³ It will stop new VMs from being created with external IPs, but it is not retroactive and does not remove the external IP from the already existing VM. Therefore, it does not remediate the current finding.

* Option B (Mask): Removing the tag simply hides the resource from the posture scan. This is a violation of compliance auditing; it masks the problem instead of fixing it.

* Option D (Ignore): Marking a finding as fixed without actually fixing the underlying issue is incorrect and will not resolve the compliance drift. The finding will reappear as ACTIVE on the next scan.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Finding deactivation after remediation: After you remediate a vulnerability or misconfiguration finding, the Security Command Center service that detected the finding automatically sets the state of the finding to INACTIVE the next time the detection service scans for the finding.⁴ How long Security Command Center takes to set a remediated finding to INACTIVE depends on the schedule of the scan that detects the finding.⁵

Organization policy constraints: If enforced, the constraint constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess will deny the creation or update of VM instances with IPv4 external IP addresses.⁶ This constraint is not retroactive and will not restrict the usage of external IPs on existing VM instances. To remediate an existing VM, you must modify the instance's network interface settings and remove the external IP.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Security Command Center > Documentation > Manage findings > Vulnerability findings > Finding deactivation after remediation⁷ Google Cloud Documentation: Resource Manager > Documentation > Organization policy > Organization policy constraints > compute.vmExternalIpAccess

NEW QUESTION # 108

You have noticed that a Google Security Operations (SecOps) detection rule that detects excessive network connections is triggering too frequently and creating too many false positive alerts. You want to improve the rule to reduce the noise without reducing the effectiveness of the rule. What change to the detection rule should you implement?

- A. Assign a risk score in the YARA-L outcome: section to prioritize alerts more effectively in the alert queue.
- B. Update the YARA-L events: section to exclude the most common IP addresses involved in the network connection alerts to reduce the number of alerts.
- C. Include a 10 minute timeframe for the same source and destination of network connections in the YARA-L match: section to aggregate the alerts.
- **D. Add a threshold in the YARA-L condition: section to ensure that the rule only alerts after a certain number of connections.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To reduce false positives for a rule detecting excessive network connections, you should add a threshold in the YARA-L condition: section. This ensures that the rule triggers only after a specified number of connections, filtering out normal or benign activity while maintaining the effectiveness of detecting truly excessive network behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 109

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:

To definitively determine "whether any actions were taken" by a specific identity, you must search the audit logs directly for that identity's activity. The scenario specifies two data repositories: a centralized Cloud Logging bucket (for recent/retention-period logs) and BigQuery (for historical logs).

According to Google Cloud Observability and Security Operations documentation, Cloud Audit Logs (specifically Admin Activity and Data Access logs) capture "Who did what, where, and when." The primary identifier for the actor in these logs is the `protoPayload.authenticationInfo.principalEmail`.

Option C is the only method that directly queries the activity logs for the specific actor.

* Cloud Logging: You would use the Logging Query Language to filter: `protoPayload.authenticationInfo.principalEmail="[IDENTITY_EMAIL]"`.

* BigQuery: You would use SQL to query the exported tables: `SELECT * FROM [DATASET.TABLE] WHERE`

protopayload_auditlog.authenticationInfo.principalEmail = "[IDENTITY_EMAIL]".

Options A and B focus on access potential (Recommender/Policy Analyzer) rather than historical actions.

Option D (VPC Flow Logs) records network traffic 5-tuples and does not contain identity information (principal email), making it unsuitable for attributing API actions to a specific user.

References: Google Cloud Documentation > Cloud Logging > Logging query language; Google Cloud Documentation > Cloud Audit Logs > Audit log fields

NEW QUESTION # 110

Your company is taking a more proactive approach to security. You want to generate an alert when a binary hash first appears in your environment. What should you do?

- A. Create a table by using the Google Security Operations (SecOps) statistics in search to examine file-related events for the current day. Verify that the `first_seen_time` value predates the current day.
- **B. Write a rule to examine file-related events that join with derived context for hashes in the entity graph. Compare the timestamp of the hash with the `first_seen_time` field.**
- C. Navigate to the Alerts & IOCs page in Google Security Operations (SecOps). Create a filter that targets hashes and specifies a `first_seen_time` value excluding the current date.
- D. Enable the Applied Threat Intelligence - Curated Prioritization rule set in curated detections.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To generate an alert when a binary hash first appears, you should write a detection rule for file-related events that joins with derived context for hashes in the entity graph and compare against the `first_seen_time` field. This ensures the rule triggers only when the hash is newly observed in your environment, providing proactive detection of potentially malicious binaries.

NEW QUESTION # 111

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