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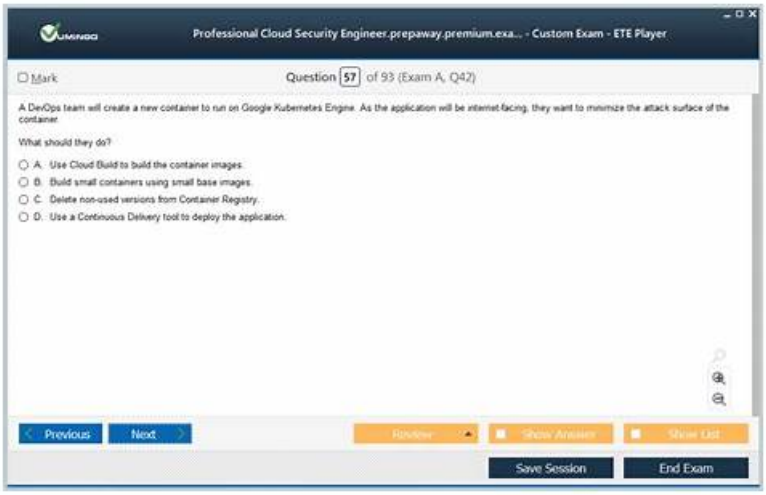

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
Your Google Security Operations (SecOps) case queue contains a case with IP address entities. You need to determine whether the entities are internal or external assets and ensure that internal IP address entities are marked accordingly upon ingestion into Google SecOps SOAR. What should you do?

- A. Modify the connector logic to perform a secondary lookup against your CMDB and flag incoming entities as internal or external.
- B. Configure a feed to ingest enrichment data about the networks, and include these fields into your detection outcome.
- C. Create a custom action to ping the IP address entity from your Remote Agent. If successful, the custom action designates

the IP address entity as internal.

- D. Indicate your organization's known internal CIDR ranges in the Environment Networks list in the settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option C. Google SecOps SOAR includes a specific, built-in feature to address this exact requirement. The SOAR platform needs to be context-aware to differentiate between internal and external IPs for accurate analysis, prioritization, and playbook execution.
This is achieved by configuring the Environment Networks list within the SOAR settings. Here, an administrator defines all of the organization's internal CIDR ranges (e.g., 10.0.0.0/8, 192.168.0.0/16,
172.16.0.0/12, etc.).
When an alert is ingested from the SIEM (Chronicle) or any other source, the SOAR platform parses its entities. During this ingestion and enrichment process, it automatically cross-references every IP address entity against the configured "Environment Networks" list. If an IP address falls within any of the defined internal CIDR blocks, it is automatically flagged as "Internal." This classification is then visible to analysts in the case and can be used by playbooks to make logical decisions (e.g., initiate an endpoint scan for an internal IP vs. block an external IP at the firewall).
* Option A is incorrect because it describes enriching data in the SIEM, not the SOAR ingestion process.
* Option B is incorrect because it requires custom connector modification, which is a high-effort solution, whereas a standard, out-of-the-box setting (Option C) already exists.
* Option D is incorrect because it describes a post-ingestion playbook action, not a flag set upon ingestion
. It's also an unreliable method, as internal assets may not respond to ping due to host firewalls.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Environment Networks: Google SecOps SOAR provides a configuration setting to define the organization's internal IP address space. This setting, typically found under Organization Settings > Environment Networks within the SOAR platform, allows administrators to list all internal CIDR ranges.
When alerts are ingested into SOAR, the platform automatically enriches entities. During this process, any IP address entity is checked against this defined list. If the IP address falls within one of the specified CIDR blocks, it is automatically marked with an Internal flag. This contextual awareness is critical for analysts to triage cases and for playbooks to execute the correct logic (e.g., different actions for an internal vs. external IP).
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > SOAR Administration > Organization Settings

NEW QUESTION # 29
You are investigating whether an advanced persistent threat (APT) actor has operated in your organization's environment undetected. You have received threat intelligence that includes:
* A SHA256 hash for a malicious DLL
* A known command and control (C2) domain
* A behavior pattern where rundll32.exe spawns powershell.exe with obfuscated arguments Your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance includes logs from EDR, DNS, and Windows Sysmon.
However, you have recently discovered that process hashes are not reliably captured across all endpoints due to an inconsistent Sysmon configuration. You need to use Google SecOps to develop a detection mechanism that identifies the associated activities.
What should you do?

- A. Write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship and hash, and run a retrohunt based on this rule.
- B. Create a single-event YARA-L detection rule based on the file hash, and run the rule against historical and incoming telemetry to detect the DLL execution.
- C. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.
- D. Build a data table that contains the hash and domain, and link the list to a high-frequency rule for near real-time alerting.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The core of this problem is the unreliable data quality for the file hash. A robust detection strategy cannot depend on an unreliable data point. Options B and C are weak because they create a dependency on the SHA256 hash, which the prompt states is "not

reliably captured." This would lead to missed detections.
Option A is far too broad and would generate massive noise.
The best detection engineering practice is to use the reliable IoCs in a flexible and high-performance manner.
The domain is a reliable IoC (from DNS logs), and the hash is still a valuable IoC, even if it's only intermittently available.
The standard Google SecOps method for this is to create a List (referred to here as a "data table") containing both static IoCs: the hash and the domain. An engineer can then write a single, efficient YARA-L rule that references this list. This rule would trigger if either a PROCESS_LAUNCH event is seen with a hash in the list or a NETWORK_DNS event is seen with a domain in the list (e.g., (event.principal.process.file.sha256 in
%ioc_list) or (event.network.dns.question.name in %ioc_list)). This creates a resilient detection mechanism that provides two opportunities to identify the threat, successfully working around the unreliable data problem.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "YARA-L 2.0 language syntax"; "Using Lists in rules"; "Detection engineering overview")

NEW QUESTION # 30
You received an IOC from your threat intelligence feed that is identified as a suspicious domain used for command and control (C2). You want to use Google Security Operations (SecOps) to investigate whether this domain appeared in your environment. You want to search for this IOC using the most efficient approach.
What should you do?

- A. Configure a UDM search that queries the DNS section of the network noun.
- B. Enter the IOC into the IOC Search feature, and wait for detections with this domain to appear in the Case view.
- C. Enable Group by Field in scan view to cluster events by hostname.
- D. Run a raw log search to search for the domain string.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most efficient and reliable method to proactively search for a specific indicator (like a domain) in Google Security Operations is to perform a Universal Data Model (UDM) search. All ingested telemetry, including DNS logs and proxy logs, is parsed and normalized into the UDM. This allows an analyst to run a single, high- performance query against a specific, indexed field.
To search for a domain, an analyst would query a field such as network.dns.question.name or network.http.
hostname. Option B correctly identifies this as querying the "DNS section of the network noun." This approach is vastly superior to a raw log search (Option C), which is slow, inefficient, and does not leverage the normalized UDM data.
Option D (IOC Search/Matches) is a passive feature that shows automatic matches between your logs and Google's integrated threat intelligence. While it's a good place to check, a UDM search is the active, analyst- driven process for hunting for a new IoC that may have come from an external feed. Option A is a UI feature for grouping search results and is not the search method itself.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps UDM Search overview"; "Universal Data Model noun list - Network")

NEW QUESTION # 31
You are implementing Google Security Operations (SecOps) with multiple log sources. You want to closely monitor the health of the ingestion pipeline's forwarders and collection agents, and detect silent sources within five minutes. What should you do?

- A. Create an ingestion notification for health metrics in Cloud Monitoring based on the total ingested log count for each collector_id.
- B. Create a Looker dashboard that queries the BigQuery ingestion metrics schema for each log_type and collector_id.
- C. Create a Google SecOps dashboard that shows the ingestion metrics for each iog_cype and collector_id.
- D. Create a notification in Cloud Monitoring using a metric-absence condition based on sample policy for each collector_id.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option B. This question requires a low-latency (5 minutes) notification for a silent source.
The other options are incorrect for two main reasons:
* Dashboards vs. Notifications: Options C and D are incorrect because dashboards (both in Looker and Google SecOps) are for visualization, not active, real-time alerting. They show you the status when you look at them but do not proactively notify you of a failure.
* Metric-Absence vs. Metric-Value: Google SecOps streams all its ingestion health metrics to Google Cloud Monitoring, which is the correct tool for real-time alerting. However, Option A is monitoring the "total ingested log count." This metric would require a threshold (e.g., count < 1), which can be problematic. The specific and most reliable method to detect a "silent source" (one that has

stopped sending data entirely) is to use a metric-absence condition. This type of policy in Cloud Monitoring triggers only when the platform stops receiving data for a specific metric (grouped by collector_id) for a defined duration (e.g., five minutes).
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Use Cloud Monitoring for ingestion insights: Google SecOps uses Cloud Monitoring to send the ingestion notifications. Use this feature for ingestion notifications and ingestion volume viewing... You can integrate email notifications into existing workflows.
Set up a sample policy to detect silent Google SecOps collection agents:
* In the Google Cloud console, select Monitoring.
* Click Create Policy.
* Select a metric, such as chronicle.googleapis.com/ingestion/log_count.
* In the Transform data section, set the Time series group by to collector_id.
* Click Next.
* Select Metric absence and do the following:
* Set Alert trigger to Any time series violates.
* Set Trigger absence time to a time (e.g., 5 minutes).
* In the Notifications and name section, select a notification channel.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Ingestion > Use Cloud Monitoring for ingestion insights

NEW QUESTION # 32
You are receiving security alerts from multiple connectors in your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance. You need to identify which IP address entities are internal to your network and label each entity with its specific network name. This network name will be used as the trigger for the playbook.

- A. Enrich the IP address entities as the initial step of the playbook.
- B. Configure each network in the Google SecOps SOAR settings.
- C. Modify the entity attribute in the alert overview.
- D. Create an outcome variable in the rule to assign the network name.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The requirement is to identify internal entities and label them with a network name across alerts from "multiple connectors." This is a global environment configuration task, not a per-playbook task.
In Google SecOps SOAR, you achieve this by configuring the Networks (or Environments) settings. The documentation states: "You can define your internal network ranges... When an entity is ingested, the system checks if the entity value falls within any of the defined ranges. If it does, the entity is marked as internal." Furthermore, you can assign a Network Name to these ranges. When an entity matches the range, it is automatically enriched with that network context. This allows you to set up Playbook Triggers based on the
"Network Name" field, satisfying the requirement. Option D (Enrichment step) is inefficient because it would require adding the step to every single playbook, whereas Option A solves it globally for the platform.
References: Google Security Operations Documentation > SOAR > Settings > Environments and Networks

NEW QUESTION # 33
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