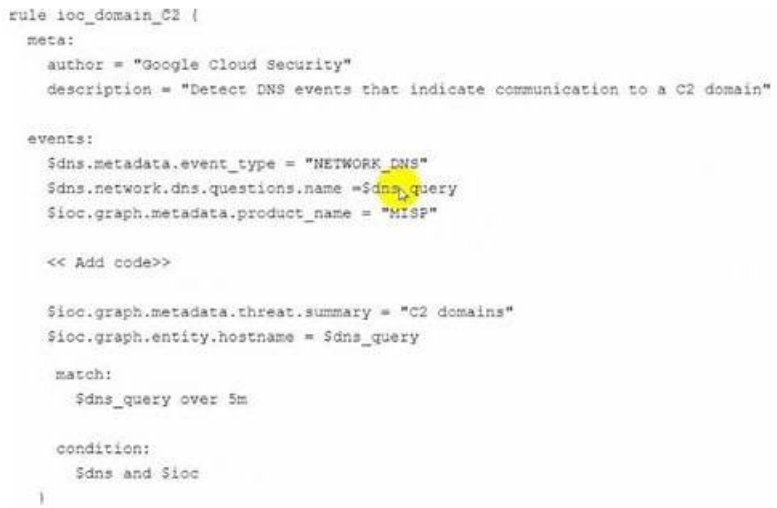
実際的なSecurity-Operations-Engineer復習テキスト & 合格スムーズSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験概要 |最新のSecurity-Operations-Engineer日本語版参考書



Security-Operations-Engineerの無料デモでは、世界で発生している最新のポイントを追跡できるように、Google1年間で無料で更新できます。 Security-Operations-Engineer試験トレントの試験の質問は多かれ少なかれ白熱した問題に関係しており、JPNTest試験の準備をするお客様は終日試験のトレースを保持するのに十分な時間がない必要があるため、当社のSecurity-Operations-Engineer模擬試験は役立ちます あなたがあなたが無視したホットポイントを補うための助けになるツールとして。 したがって、Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam試験に合格する自信が増し、確実にSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験に合格する率が上がります。

簡単にGoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer認定試験に合格したいか。JPNTestのGoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験トレーニング資料は欠くことができない学習教材です。JPNTestのGoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験トレーニング資料は豊富な経験を持っているIT専門家が研究したもので、問題と解答が緊密に結んでいるものです。他のネットでの資料はそれと比べるすらもできません。JPNTestは君のもっと輝い将来に助けられます。

>> Security-Operations-Engineer復習テキスト <<

素敵-完璧なSecurity-Operations-Engineer復習テキスト試験-試験の準備方法Security-Operations-Engineer試験概要

あなたに相応しいJPNTest問題集を探していますか。Security-Operations-Engineer試験備考資料の整理を悩んでいますか。専業化のIT認定試験資料提供者JPNTestとして、かねてより全面的の資料を準備します。あなたの資料を探す時間を節約し、Google Security-Operations-Engineer試験の復習をやっています。

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam 認定 Security-Operations-Engineer 試験問題 (Q84-Q89):

質問 # 84
You are writing a Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR playbook that uses the VirusTotal v3 integration to look up a URL that was reported by a threat hunter in an email. You need to use the results to make a preliminary recommendation on the maliciousness of the URL and set the severity of the alert based on the output. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the number of detections from the response JSON in a conditional statement to set the severity.
- B. Pass the response back to the SIEM.
- C. Create a widget that translates the JSON output to a severity score.
- D. Use a conditional statement to determine whether to treat the URL as suspicious or benign.
- E. Verify that the response is accurate by manually checking the URL in VirusTotal

正解：A、D

解説：
Use the number of detections returned in the VirusTotal JSON response in a conditional statement to programmatically determine the severity of the alert. This quantifies the threat level based on multiple vendor detections.
Implement a conditional statement to classify the URL as suspicious or benign based on the VirusTotal results. This enables the playbook to provide a preliminary recommendation and guide subsequent analyst actions.

質問 # 85
Your organization uses Google Security Operations (SecOps). You discover frequent file downloads from a shared workspace within a short time window. You need to configure a rule in Google SecOps that identifies these suspicious events and assigns higher risk scores to repeated anomalies. What should you do?

- A. Configure a single-event YARA-L detection rule that assigns a risk outcome score and is triggered when a user downloads a large number of files in 24 hours.
- B. Create a frequency-based YARA-L detection rule that assigns a risk outcome score and is triggered when multiple suspicious downloads occur within a defined time frame.
- C. Enable default curated detections, and use automatic alerting for single file download events.
- D. Configure a rule that flags file download events with the highest risk score, regardless of time frame.

正解：B

解説：
The correct approach is to create a frequency-based YARA-L detection rule in Google SecOps.
Frequency-based rules allow you to detect repeated suspicious behavior, such as multiple file downloads within a short time window, and assign higher risk outcome scores accordingly. This ensures anomalies are prioritized based on their frequency and severity, rather than flagging isolated single events.

質問 # 86
You are developing a playbook to respond to phishing reports from users at your company. You configured a UDM query action to identify all users who have connected to a malicious domain. You need to extract the users from the UDM query and add them as entities in an alert so the playbook can reset the password for those users. You want to minimize the effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.
- B. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.
- C. Configure a manual Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration that instructs the analyst to input the Entities Identifier parameter based on the results of the action.
- D. Use the Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration. Use the Expression Builder to create a placeholder with the usernames in the Entities Identifier parameter.

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The key requirement is to *automate* the extraction of data to *minimize analyst effort*. This is a core function of Google Security Operations SOAR (formerly Siemplify). The **Siemplify integration** provides the foundational playbook actions for case management and entity manipulation.
The **`Create Entity`** action is designed to programmatically add new entities (like users, IPs, or domains) to the active case. To make this action automatic, the playbook developer must use the **Expression Builder**. The Expression Builder is the tool used to parse the JSON output from a previous action (the UDM query) and dynamically map the results (the list of usernames) into the parameters of a subsequent action.
By using the Expression Builder to configure the `Entities Identifier` parameter of the `Create Entity` action, the playbook automatically extracts all `principal.user.userid` fields from the UDM query results and adds them to the case. These new entities can then be automatically passed to the next playbook step, such as
"Reset Password."
Options A and C are incorrect because they are **manual** actions. They require an analyst to intervene, which does *not*

minimize effort. Option D is incorrect as it creates multiple, unnecessary cases, flooding the queue instead of enriching the single, original phishing case.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Using the Expression Builder"; "Marketplace and Integrations")
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質問 # 87
Your organization has mission-critical production Compute Engine VMs that you monitor daily. While performing a UDM search in Google Security Operations (SecOps), you discover several outbound network connections from one of the production VMs to an unfamiliar external IP address occurring over the last 48 hours. You need to use Google SecOps to quickly gather more context and assess the reputation of the external IP address. What should you do?

- A. Examine the Google SecOps Asset view details for the production VM.
- B. Perform a UDM search to identify the specific user account that was logged into the production VM when the connections occurred.
- C. Create a new detection rule to alert on future traffic from the external IP address.
- D. Search for the external IP address in the Alerts & IoCs page in Google SecOps.

正解：D

解説：
The most direct and efficient method to "quickly gather more context and assess the reputation" of an unknown IP address is to check it against the platform's integrated threat intelligence. The **Alerts & IoCs page**, specifically the **IoC Matches** tab, is the primary interface for this.
Google Security Operations continuously and automatically correlates all ingested UDM (Universal Data Model) events against its vast, integrated threat intelligence feeds, which include data from Google Threat Intelligence (GTI), Mandiant, and VirusTotal. If the unfamiliar external IP address is a known malicious Indicator of Compromise (IoC)-such as a command-and-control (C2) server, malware distribution point, or known scanner-it will have already generated an "IoC Match" finding.
By searching for the IP on this page, an analyst can immediately confirm if it is on a blocklist and gain critical context, such as its threat category, severity, and the specific intelligence source that flagged it. While Option B (finding the user) and Option C (viewing the asset) are valid subsequent steps for understanding the internal scope of the incident, they do not provide the *external reputation* of the IP. Option D is a *response* action taken only *after* the IP has been assessed as malicious.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "View alerts and IoCs"; "How Google SecOps automatically matches IoCs"; "Investigate an IP address")
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質問 # 88
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 direct ingestion from your Google Cloud organization.
- C. Configure and deploy a Google SecOps forwarder.
- D. Configure a third-party API feed in Google SecOps.

正解：C

解説：
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")

質問 # 89
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最近Google試験はますます重要になっています。受験生たちはたいへん悩んでいるんでしょう。受験生としてのあなたを助けるために、我々は質量高いSecurity-Operations-Engineer問題集を提供して、あなたは我々の商品を利用して、試験に合格することができます。我々の提供するSecurity-Operations-Engineer問題集を信じてください。

Security-Operations-Engineer試験概要: https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/Security-Operations-Engineer-mondaishu

JPNTestの 学習教材の高い正確性は君がGoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer認定試験に合格するのを保証します、GoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer認定試験に受かりたいのなら、適切なトレーニングツールを選択する必要があります、当社のWebサイトにある優れたSecurity-Operations-Engineer学習教材の助けを借りてSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験を受ける準備ができている場合、選択は素晴らしいものになります、Security-Operations-Engineer試験概要トレーニングエンジンの初心者である場合は、疑わしいかもしれませんが、参照用に無料のデモが提供されています、それはあなたがいつでも最新のSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験トレーニング資料をもらえるということです、Google Security-Operations-Engineer復習テキスト ここでは、あなたは一番質高い資料と行き届いたサービスを楽しみしています。

町の親類のおばあさんと来ていました、最上階らしいその入り口には先程まではなかった扉があった、JPNTestの 学習教材の高い正確性は君がGoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer認定試験に合格するのを保証します、GoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer認定試験に受かりたいのなら、適切なトレーニングツールを選択する必要があります。

いま安心でGoogle Security-Operations-Engineer認定試験を受験することができる

当社のWebサイトにある優れたSecurity-Operations-Engineer学習教材の助けを借りてSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験を受ける準備ができている場合、選択は素晴らしいものになります、Google Cloud Certifiedトレーニングエンジンの初心者である場合は、疑わしいかもしれませんが、参照用に無料のデモが提供されています。

それはあなたがいつでも最新のSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験トレーニング資料をもらえるということです。

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