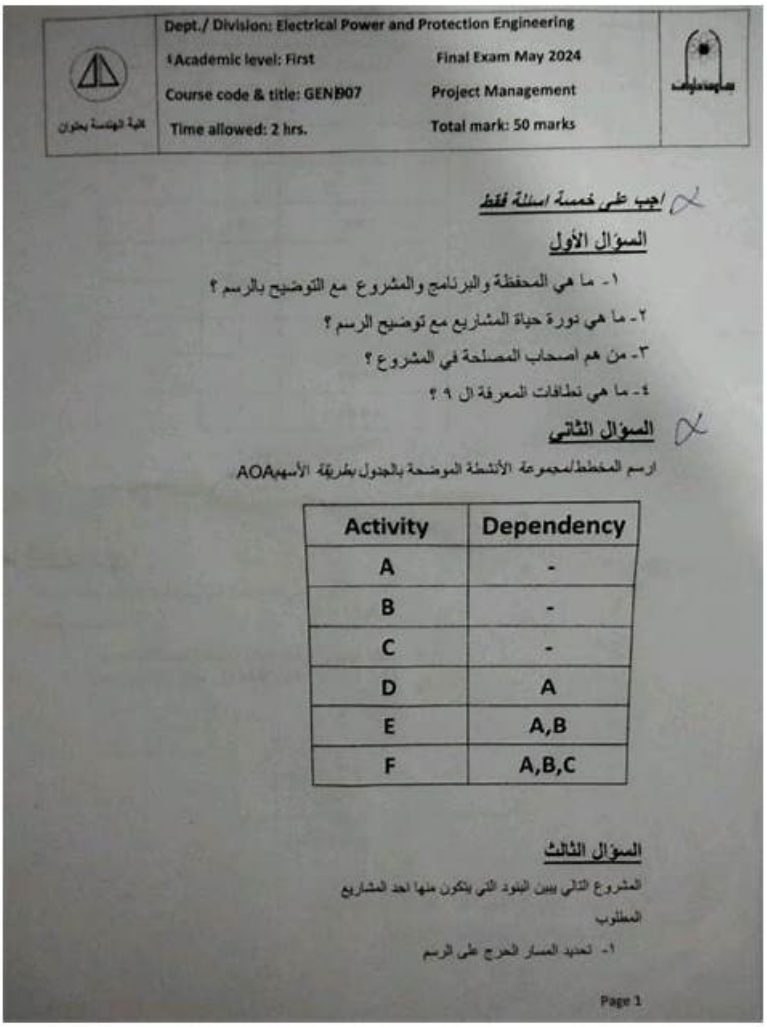
Security-Operations-Engineer Detailed Answers | Exam Security-Operations-Engineer Fees



Dept./ Division: Electrical Power and Protection Engineering

Academic level: First — Final Exam May 2024

Course code & title: GEN307 — Project Management

Time allowed: 2 hrs. — Total mark: 50 marks

أجب على خمسة اسئلة فقط

السؤال الأول

١- ما هي المحفظة والبرنامج والمشروع مع التوضيح بالرسم ؟

٢- ما هي دورة حياة المشاريع مع توضيح الرسم ؟

٣- من هم اصحاب المصلحة في المشروع ؟

٤- ما هي تطافات المعرفة ال ٩ ؟

السؤال الثاني

ارسم المخطط/مجموعة الأنشطة الموضحة بالجدول بطريقة الأسهم AOA

Activity	Dependency
A	-
B	-
C	-
D	A
E	A,B
F	A,B,C

السؤال الثالث

المشروع التالي يبين البنود التي يتكون منها احد المشاريع

المطلوب

١- تحديد المسار الحرج على الرسم

Page 1

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Detection Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Detection Engineers and focuses on developing and fine-tuning detection mechanisms for risk identification. It involves designing and implementing detection rules, assigning risk values, and leveraging tools like Google SecOps Risk Analytics and SCC for posture management. Candidates learn to utilize threat intelligence for alert scoring, reduce false positives, and improve rule accuracy by integrating contextual and entity-based data, ensuring strong coverage against potential threats.

Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

>> Security-Operations-Engineer Detailed Answers <<

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):

NEW QUESTION # 118
Your company's SOC recently responded to a ransomware incident that began with the execution of a malicious document. EDR tools contained the initial infection. However, multiple privileged service accounts continued to exhibit anomalous behavior, including credential dumping and scheduled task creation. You need to design an automated playbook in Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR to minimize dwell time and accelerate containment for future similar attacks. Which action should you take in your Google SecOps SOAR playbook to support containment and escalation?

- A. Configure a step that revokes OAuth tokens and suspends sessions for high-privilege accounts based on entity risk.
- B. Create an external API call to VirusTotal to submit hashes from forensic artifacts.
- C. Add an approval step that requires an analyst to validate the alert before executing a containment action.
- D. Add a YARA-L rule that sends an alert when a document is executed using a scripting engine such as wscript.exe.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To minimize dwell time and contain privileged account abuse in ransomware incidents, the SOAR playbook should revoke OAuth

tokens and suspend sessions for high-privilege accounts based on entity risk. This action directly disrupts attacker persistence and lateral movement while automated escalation ensures timely response, reducing reliance on manual intervention.

NEW QUESTION # 119
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. 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.
- 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. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION # 120
You are developing a security strategy for your organization. You are planning to use Google Security Operations (SecOps) and Google Threat Intelligence (GTI). You need to enhance the detection and response across multi-cloud and on-premises systems. How should you integrate these products? (Choose two.)

- A. Ingest on-premises and cloud security logs into Google SecOps SIEM as events.
- B. Ingest on-premises and cloud security logs into Google SecOps SIEM as entities.
- C. Ingest GTI IOCs into Google SecOps as security events.
- D. Use Google SecOps SOAR integrations with GTI for event enrichment.
- E. Use Google SecOps SOAR integrations with GTI for entity enrichment.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Ingest on-premises and cloud security logs into Google SecOps SIEM as events - This provides visibility across all environments (multi-cloud and on-prem) and forms the foundation for detection.
Use Google SecOps SOAR integrations with GTI for event enrichment - GTI adds global threat context (IOCs, actor campaigns, TTPs) to ingested events, enhancing detection and response.

NEW QUESTION # 121
You are conducting proactive threat hunting in your company's Google Cloud environment. You suspect that an attacker compromised a developer's credentials and is attempting to move laterally from a development Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster to critical production systems. You need to identify IoCs and prioritize investigative actions by using Google Cloud's security

tools before analyzing raw logs in detail.
What should you do next?

- A. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that automatically isolates any GKE resources exhibiting unusual network connections to production environments and triggers an alert to the incident response team.
- B. In the Security Command Center (SCC) console, apply filters for the cluster and analyze the resulting aggregated findings' timeline and details for IoCs. Examine the attack path simulations associated with attack exposure scores to prioritize subsequent actions.
- C. Review threat intelligence feeds within Google Security Operations (SecOps), and enrich any anomalies with context on known IoCs, attacker tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), and campaigns.
- D. Investigate Virtual Machine (VM) Threat Detection findings in Security Command Center (SCC). Filter for VM Threat Detection findings to target the Compute Engine instances that serve as the nodes for the cluster, and look for malware or rootkits on the nodes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The key requirements are to "proactively hunt," "prioritize investigative actions," and identify "lateral movement" paths before deep log analysis. This is the primary use case for Security Command Center (SCC) Enterprise. SCC aggregates all findings from Google Cloud services and correlates them with assets.
By filtering on the GKE cluster, the analyst can see all associated findings (e.g., from Event Threat Detection) which may contain initial IoCs.
More importantly, SCC's attack path simulation feature is specifically designed to "prioritize investigative actions" by modeling how an attacker could move laterally. It visualizes the chain of exploits-such as a misconfigured GKE service account with excessive permissions, combined with a public-facing service-that an attacker could use to pivot from the development cluster to high-value production systems. Each path is given an attack exposure score, allowing the hunter to immediately focus on the most critical risks.
Option C is too narrow, as it only checks for malware on nodes, not the lateral movement path. Option B is a later step used to enrich IoCs after they are found. Option D is an automated response (SOAR), not a proactive hunting and prioritization step.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Security Command Center overview"; "Attack path simulation and attack exposure scores")

NEW QUESTION # 122
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. Run a raw log search to search for the domain string.
- 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. Configure a UDM search that queries the DNS section of the network noun.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
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 # 123

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