Positive Security-Operations-Engineer Feedback - Simulated Security-Operations-Engineer Test

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Data Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and focuses on effective data ingestion, log management, and context enrichment for threat detection and response. It evaluates candidates on setting up ingestion pipelines, configuring parsers, managing data normalization, and handling costs associated with large-scale logging. Additionally, candidates demonstrate their ability to establish baselines for user, asset, and entity behavior by correlating event data and integrating relevant threat intelligence for more accurate monitoring.
Topic 3	• 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85
You have a close relationship with a vendor who reveals to you privately that they have discovered a vulnerability in their web application that can be exploited in an XSS attack. This application is running on servers in the cloud and on-premises. Before the CVE is released, you want to look for signs of the vulnerability being exploited in your environment. What should you do?

- A. Ask the Gemini Agent in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to search for the latest vulnerabilities in the environment.
- B. Create a YARA-L 2.0 rule to detect a time-ordered series of events where an external inbound connection to a server was followed by a process on the server that spawned subprocesses previously not seen in the environment.
- C. Create a YARA-L 2.0 rule to detect high-prevalence binaries on your web server architecture communicating with known command and control (C2) nodes. Review inbound traffic from those C2 domains that have only started appearing recently.
- D. Activate a new Web Security Scanner scan in Security Command Center (SCC), and look for findings related to XSS.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct approach is to create a YARA-L 2.0 rule that detects a sequence of events where an external inbound connection to a server is followed by a process spawning previously unseen subprocesses. This behavior-based detection can identify potential exploitation of the XSS vulnerability in your environment before a CVE is publicly released, without relying on signatures or external threat intelligence.

NEW QUESTION # 86
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 using the test rule feature.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

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 # 87
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. Build a data table that contains the hash and domain, and link the list to a high-frequency rule for near real-time alerting.
- 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. Write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship and hash, and run a retrohunt based on this rule.
- D. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 # 88
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 2 answers

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

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct answers are B and D, as they accurately describe the two primary functions of a modern SecOps platform: SIEM (Detection) and SOAR (Response).
* Option B: (Detection Strategy) A SIEM's fundamental purpose is to perform detection. To do this, it must first ingest telemetry (logs) as events. This is the foundational step for any detection and response strategy. Logs from all sources-on-premises (e.g., firewalls, Active Directory) and multi- cloud (e.g., AWS CloudTrail, Azure Activity Logs)-are ingested into Google SecOps, normalized into the Unified Data Model (UDM), and stored as events. This is what allows detection rules to run.
(Option C is incorrect as logs are events, not entities).
* Option D: (Response Strategy) A SOAR's fundamental purpose is to orchestrate and automate the response to a detection. A key part of this response is event enrichment (or more specifically, observable enrichment). When an alert is ingested by the SOAR, a

playbook runs. This playbook uses integrations (e.g., with Mandiant or VirusTotal, which are part of GTI) to query for real-time context on the observables (IPs, hashes, domains) in the alert. This enrichment helps an analyst make a decision or allows the playbook to automate a containment action.
Option A is incorrect because GTI is ingested as context (in the entity graph and Fusion Feed), not as events.
Option E is incorrect because "entity enrichment" (e.g., adding user data from AD) happens at the SIEM ingestion level, whereas SOAR integrations perform on-demand enrichment for alerts/events.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Google SecOps data ingestion: Google Security Operations ingests customer logs, normalizes the data, and detects security alerts. Google SecOps ingests data using... Forwarders, Bindplane agent, Ingestion APIs, Google Cloud. Parsers convert logs from customer systems into a Unified Data Model (UDM) events.
Integrate Mandiant Threat Intelligence with Google SecOps: This document provides guidance on how to integrate Mandiant Threat Intelligence with Google Security Operations (Google SecOps). After you configure an integration instance, you can use it in playbooks.
Actions:
* Enrich Entities: Use the Enrich Entities action to enrich entities using the information from Mandiant Threat Intelligence. This action runs on the following Google SecOps entities: Hostname, IP Address, URL, File Hash.
* Enrich IOCs: Use this action to enrich indicators of compromise.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SecOps > Google SecOps data ingestion Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations > Mandiant Threat Intelligence

NEW QUESTION # 89
You are responsible for monitoring the ingestion of critical Windows server logs to Google Security Operations (SecOps) by using the Bindplane agent. You want to receive an immediate notification when no logs have been ingested for over 30 minutes. You want to use the most efficient notification solution. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Bindplane agent to send a heartbeat signal to Google SecOps every 15 minutes, and create an alert if two heartbeats are missed.
- B. Configure the Windows server to send an email notification if there is an error in the Bindplane process.
- C. Create a new alert policy in Cloud Monitoring that triggers a notification based on the absence of logs from the server's hostname.
- D. Create a new YARA-L rule in Google SecOps SIEM to detect the absence of logs from the server within a 30-minute window.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The most efficient and native solution is to use the Google Cloud operations suite. Google Security Operations (SecOps) automatically exports its own ingestion health metrics to Cloud Monitoring. These metrics provide detailed information about the logs being ingested, including log counts, parser errors, and event counts, and can be filtered by dimensions such as hostname.
To solve this, an engineer would navigate to Cloud Monitoring and create a new alert policy. This policy would be configured to monitor the chronicle.googleapis.com/ingestion/log_entry_count metric, filtering it for the specific hostname of the critical Windows server.
Crucially, Cloud Monitoring alerting policies have a built-in condition type for "metric absence." The engineer would configure this condition to trigger if no data points are received for the specified metric (logs from that server) for a duration of 30 minutes. When this condition is met, the policy will automatically send a notification to the desired channels (e.g., email, PagerDuty). This is the standard, out-of-the-box method for monitoring log pipeline health and requires no custom rules (Option B) or custom heartbeat configurations (Option C).
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps ingestion metrics and monitoring"; "Cloud Monitoring - Alerting on metric absence")

NEW QUESTION # 90
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