素敵なSecurity-Operations-Engineerテストトレーニング &合格スムーズSecurity-Operations-Engineer実際試験 |信頼的なSecurity-Operations-Engineer復習解答例

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>> Security-Operations-Engineerテストトレーニング <<

Google Security-Operations-Engineer実際試験 & Security-Operations-Engineer復習解答例

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam 認定 Security-Operations-Engineer 試験問題 (Q51-Q56):

質問 # 51
Your company uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) Enterprise and is ingesting various logs. You need to proactively identify potentially compromised user accounts. Specifically, you need to detect when a user account downloads an unusually large volume of data compared to the user's established baseline activity.
You want to detect this anomalous data access behavior using minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a log-based metric in Cloud Monitoring, and configure an alert to trigger if the data downloaded per user exceeds a predefined limit. Identify users who exceed the predefined limit in Google SecOps.
- B. Develop a custom YARA-L detection rule in Google SecOps that counts download bytes per user per hour and triggers an alert if a threshold is exceeded.
- C. Inspect Security Command Center (SCC) default findings for data exfiltration in Google SecOps.
- D. Enable curated detection rules for User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA), and use the Risk Analytics dashboard in Google SecOps to identify metrics associated with the anomalous activity.

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The requirement to detect activity that is *unusual* compared to a *user's established baseline* is the precise definition of **User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA)**. This is a core capability of Google Security Operations Enterprise designed to solve this exact problem with **minimal effort**.
Instead of requiring analysts to write and tune custom rules with static thresholds (like in Option A) or configure external metrics (Option B), the UEBA engine automatically models the behavior of every user and entity. By simply **enabling the curated UEBA detection rulesets**, the platform begins building these dynamic baselines from historical log data.
When a user's activity, such as data download volume, significantly deviates from their *own* normal, established baseline, a UEBA detection (e.g., `Anomalous Data Download`) is automatically generated. These anomalous findings and other risky behaviors are aggregated into a risk score for the user. Analysts can then use the **Risk Analytics dashboard** to proactively identify the highest-risk users and investigate the specific anomalous activities that contributed to their risk score. This built-in, automated approach is far superior and requires less effort than maintaining static, noisy thresholds.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA) overview"; "UEBA curated detections list"; "Using the Risk Analytics dashboard")

質問 # 52
You need to augment your organization's existing Security Command Center (SCC) implementation with additional detectors. You have a list of known IoCs and would like to include external signals for this capability to ensure broad detection coverage. What should you do?

- A. Create a custom posture for your organization that combines the prebuilt Event Threat Detection and Security Health Analytics (SHA) detectors.
- B. Create a custom log sink with internal and external IP addresses from threat intelligence. Use the SCC API to generate a finding for each event.
- C. Create a Security Health Analytics (SHA) custom module using the compute address resource.
- D. Create an Event Threat Detection custom module using the "Configurable Bad IP" template.

正解：D

解説：
The correct solution is to create an Event Threat Detection (ETD) custom module. ETD is the Security Command Center (SCC) service designed to analyze logs for active threats, anomalies, and malicious behavior. The user's requirement is to use a list of known Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) and external signals, which directly aligns with the purpose of ETD.
In contrast, Security Health Analytics (SHA), mentioned in options A and B, is a posture management service. SHA custom modules are used to detect misconfigurations and vulnerabilities in resource settings, not to analyze log streams for threat activity based on IoCs.
Event Threat Detection provides pre-built templates for creating custom modules to simplify the detection engineering process. The "Configurable Bad IP" template is specifically designed for this exact use case. It allows an organization to upload and maintain a list of known malicious IP addresses (a common form of external IoC). ETD will then continuously scan relevant log sources, such as VPC Flow Logs, Cloud DNS logs, and Cloud NAT logs. If any activity to or from an IP address on this custom list is detected, ETD automatically generates a CONFIGURABLE_BAD_IP finding in Security Command Center for review and response. This approach is the native, efficient, and supported method for integrating IP-based IoCs into SCC, unlike option D which requires building a complex, manual pipeline.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Overview of Event Threat Detection custom modules"; "Using Event Threat Detection custom module templates")

質問 # 53
You are using Google Security Operations (SecOps) to investigate suspicious activity linked to a specific user. You want to identify all assets the user has interacted with over the past seven days to assess potential impact. You need to understand the user's relationships to endpoints, service accounts, and cloud resources.
How should you identify user-to-asset relationships in Google SecOps?

- A. Use the Raw Log Scan view to group events by asset ID.
- B. Run a retrohunt to find rule matches triggered by the user.
- C. Query for hostnames in UDM Search and filter the results by user.
- D. Generate an ingestion report to identify sources where the user appeared in the last seven days.

正解：C

解説：
The primary investigation tool for exploring relationships and historical activity in Google Security Operations is the UDM (Universal Data Model) search. The platform's curated views, such as the "User View," are built on top of this search capability.
To find all assets a user has interacted with, an analyst would perform a UDM search for the specific user (e.
g., principal.user.userid = "suspicious_user") over the specified time range. The search results will include all UDM events associated with that user. Within these events, the analyst can examine all populated asset fields, such as principal.asset.hostname, principal.ip, target.resource.name, and target.user.userid (for interactions with service accounts).
This UDM search allows the analyst to pivot from the user entity to all related asset entities, directly answering the question of "what assets the user has interacted with." While the wording of Option A is slightly backward (it's more efficient to query for the user and find the hostnames), it is the only option that correctly identifies the UDM search as the tool used to find user-to-asset (hostname) relationships. Options B (Retrohunt), C (Raw Log Scan), and D (Ingestion Report) are incorrect tools for this investigative task.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps UM Search overview"; "Investigate a user"; " Universal Data Model noun list")

質問 # 54
Your organization requires the SOC director to be notified by email of escalated incidents and their results before a case is closed. You need to create a process that automatically sends the email when an escalated case is closed. You need to ensure the email is reliably sent for the appropriate cases. What process should you use?

- A. Write a job to check closed cases for incident escalation status, pull the case status details if a case has been escalated, and send an email to the director.
- B. Navigate to the Alert Overview tab to close the Alert. Run a manual action to gather the case details. If the case was escalated, email the notes to the director. Use the Close Case action in the UI to close the case.
- C. Create a playbook block that includes a condition to identify cases that have been escalated. The two resulting branches either close the alert and email the notes to the director, or close the alert without sending an email.
- D. Use the Close Case button in the UI to close the case. If the case is marked as an incident, export the case from the UI and email it to the director.

正解：C

解説：
The most reliable, automated, and low-maintenance solution is to use the native Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR capabilities. A playbook block is a reusable, automated workflow that can be attached to other playbooks, such as the standard case closure playbook.
This block would be configured with a conditional action. This action would check a case field (e.g., case.
escalation_status == "escalated"). If the condition is true, the playbook automatically proceeds down the "Yes" branch, which would use an integration action (like "Send Email" for Gmail or Outlook) to send the case details to the director. After the email action, it would proceed to the "Close Case" action. If the condition is false (the case was not escalated), the playbook would proceed down the "No" branch, which would skip the email step and immediately close the case.
This method ensures the process is "reliably sent" and "automatic," as it's built directly into the case management logic. Options C and D are incorrect because they rely on manual analyst actions, which are not reliable and violate the "automatic" requirement. Option A is a custom, external solution that adds unnecessary complexity and maintenance overhead compared to the native SOAR playbook functionality.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Playbook blocks"; " Using conditional logic in playbooks")

質問 # 55
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. Perform a UDM search to identify the specific user account that was logged into the production VM when the connections occurred.
- B. Create a new detection rule to alert on future traffic from the external IP address.
- C. Search for the external IP address in the Alerts & IoCs page in Google SecOps.
- D. Examine the Google SecOps Asset view details for the production VM.

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
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 # 56
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