시험대비Security-Operations-Engineer적중율높은시험덤프공부덤프최신데모문제


C_TS414_2021최신버전 시험덤프공부 덤프는 Certified Application Associate - SAP S/4HANA Quality Management

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ITDumpsKR에서 제공해드리는 IT인증시험대비 덤프를 사용해보신적이 있으신지요? 만약에 다른 과목을 사용해보신 분이라면 Google Security-Operations-Engineer덤프도 바로 구매할것입니다. 첫번째 구매에서 패스하셨다면 덤프에 신뢰가 있을것이고 불합격받으셨다하더라도 바로 환불해드리는 약속을 지켜드렸기때문입니다. 처음으로 저희 사이트에 오신 분이라면Google Security-Operations-Engineer덤프로 첫구매에 도전해보지 않으실래요? 저희 덤프로 쉬운 자격증 취득이 가능할것입니다.

Google Security-Operations-Engineer 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.

주제 2	• 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.
주제 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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.

Security-Operations-Engineer적중율 높은 시험덤프공부 시험은 저희 최신 덤프로 패스가능

Google Security-Operations-Engineer 시험을 보시는 분이 점점 많아지고 있는데 하루빨리 다른 분들보다 Google Security-Operations-Engineer시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하는 편이 좋지 않을가요? 자격증이 보편화되면 자격증의 가치도 그만큼 떨어지니깐요. Google Security-Operations-Engineer덤프는 이미 많은분들의 시험패스로 검증된 믿을만한 최고의 시험자료입니다.

최신 Google Cloud Certified Security-Operations-Engineer 무료샘플문제 (Q68-Q73):

질문 # 68
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. Search for the external IP address in the Alerts & IoCs page in Google SecOps.
- B. Examine the Google SecOps Asset view details for the production VM.
- C. Create a new detection rule to alert on future traffic from the external IP address.
- D. Perform a UDM search to identify the specific user account that was logged into the production VM when the connections occurred.

정답：A

설명：
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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질문 # 69
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. Run a retrohunt to find rule matches triggered by the user.
- B. Query for hostnames in UDM Search and filter the results by user.
- C. Generate an ingestion report to identify sources where the user appeared in the last seven days.
- D. Use the Raw Log Scan view to group events by asset ID.

정답：B

설명:
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")

질문 # 70
You are responsible for developing and configuring data ingestion in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for your organization. Your organization is using a prebuilt parser to parse a complex but stable and common log source. The parser is working correctly. However, your organization now wants you to change the configuration to parse additional fields from the raw logs and map them to UDM fields. What should you do?

- A. Design and develop a custom parser.
- B. Apply any pending updates to the prebuilt parser.
- C. Implement a parser extension on top of the prebuilt parser.
- D. Implement middleware to modify the underlying data structure.

정답：C

설명:
The recommended approach is to implement a parser extension on top of the prebuilt parser.
Parser extensions allow you to map additional fields from raw logs to UDM fields without modifying the existing, stable parser. This approach preserves the original parsing logic while enabling customization for the new fields.

질문 # 71
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. Search for the external IP address in the Alerts & IOCs page in Google SecOps.
- C. Create a new detection rule to alert on future traffic from the external IP address.
- D. Perform a UDM search to identify the specific user account that was logged into the production VM when the connections occurred.

정답：B

설명:
The fastest way to gather context and assess the reputation of the unfamiliar external IP is to search for the IP in the Alerts & IOCs page in Google SecOps. This page integrates with Google Threat Intelligence and enrichment data, allowing you to quickly evaluate whether the IP is malicious and see any related alerts or indicators in your environment.

질문 # 72
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 a Looker dashboard that queries the BigQuery ingestion metrics schema for each log_type and collector_id.
- B. Create an ingestion notification for health metrics in Cloud Monitoring based on the total ingested log count for each 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.

정답：D

설명:
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

질문 # 73

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