Security-Operations-Engineer試験の準備方法｜素晴らしいSecurity-Operations-Engineer練習問題試験｜ハイパスレートのGoogle Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam合格率書籍

Security-Operations-Engineerクイズガイドは、毎年の質問の調査と分析を通じて、多くの隠れたルールを調査する価値があることがわかりました。さらに、強力な専門家チームがあるため、ルールを要約して使用できます。Security-Operations-Engineerトレントの準備は、毎年の質問の分析に基づいて行うことができ、近年の関連知識と組み合わせて、資格試験に関連する一連の重要な結論が結論付けられます。 Security-Operations-Engineerテスト資料は、今年のトピックと提案の傾向を正確に予測する能力を向上させ、Security-Operations-Engineer試験に合格するのに役立ちます。

やってみて購入します。我々CertShikenはすべてのお客様に責任を持っています。我々はあなたにGoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験ソフトのデモを無料で提供しています。あなたは体験してから安心で購入できます。われわれはあなたが弊社のGoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験ソフトを購入して満足することに自信を持っています。利用してからあなたも弊社のGoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験ソフトに自信を持っています。あなたは自信満々にGoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験に参加することができます。

>> Security-Operations-Engineer練習問題 <<

Security-Operations-Engineer合格率書籍 & Security-Operations-Engineer試験問題集

GoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer認定試験は今IT業界の人気試験で多くのIT業界の専門の人士がITの関連の認証試験を取りたいです。Googleの認証試験の合格書を取ってから更にあなたのIT業界での仕事にとても助けがあると思います。

Google Security-Operations-Engineer 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.

トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 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.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam 認定 Security-Operations-Engineer 試験問題 (Q136-Q141):

質問 # 136
Your organization uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) for security analysis and investigation. Your organization has decided that all security cases related to Data Loss Prevention (DLP) events must be categorized with a defined root cause specific to one of five DLP event types when the case is closed in Google SecOps. How should you achieve this?

- A. Customize the Case Name format to include the DLP event type.
- B. Customize the Close Case dialog and add the five DLP event types as root cause options.
- C. Create case tags in Google SecOps SOAR where each tag contains a unique definition of each of the five DLP event types, and have analysts assign them to cases manually.
- D. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that automatically assigns case tags where each tag contains the unique definition of one of the five DLP event types.

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR platform provides a native feature to enforce data collection at the end of an incident's lifecycle. The most effective and standard method to ensure analysts "must be categorized" is to customize the Close Case dialog.
This built-in feature allows an administrator to modify the pop-up window that appears when an analyst clicks the "Close Case" button in the UI. For this use case, the administrator would add a new custom field, such as a dropdown list titled "DLP Root Cause." This field would then be populated with the "five DLP event types" as the selectable options.
Crucially, this new field can be marked as mandatory. This configuration forces the analyst to select one of the five predefined root causes before the case can be successfully closed. This method ensures 100% compliance with the requirement, captures structured data for later reporting and metrics, and is the standard, low-maintenance solution. Using tags (Option B) is not mandatory and is prone to human error. Customizing the case name (Option A) is not a structured data field and is not enforceable.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Customize case closure reasons"; "Case and Alert Customizations")

質問 # 137
You are responsible for identifying suspicious activity and security events in your organization's environment. You discover that some detection rules are being triggered for internal IP addresses in the 192.0.2.0/8 subnet that are causing false positive alerts. You want to improve these detection rules. What should you add to the YARA-L detection rules?

- A. not net.ip_in_range_cidr(all Se.principal.ip, "192.0.2.0/8")
- B. net.ip_in_range_cidr(all Se.principal.ip, "192.0.2.0/8")
- C. not net.ip_in_range_cidr(any Se.principal.ip, "192.0.2.0/8")
- D. net.ip_in_range_cidr(any Se.principal.ip, "192.0.2.0/8")

正解：C

解説：
To reduce false positives from internal IP addresses in the 192.0.2.0/8 subnet, you need to exclude them in the detection rule. The correct syntax is to use not net.ip_in_range_cidr(any Se.principal.ip, "192.0.2.0/8"). This ensures that alerts are not triggered for events originating from internal addresses while still detecting truly suspicious external activity.

質問 # 138
You have identified a new threat actor group that has several IOCs in Google Threat Intelligence.
You want to use some of these IOCs in several detection rules in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to help identify suspicious activity. You want to use the most effective approach. What should you do?

- A. Save the IOCs in a new collection in Google Threat Intelligence. Share this list with other members of the security team to facilitate their searches and rule creation.
- B. Add the IOCs to a new or existing reference list, and update the YARA-L logic of detection rules to include the reference list.
- C. Configure a new data feed in Google SecOps that includes the IOCs. Update the YARA-L logic to reference the new IOCs against applicable UDM fields.
- D. Identify the detection rules that apply to the new IOCs, and update the YARA-L logic to reference the threat actor group.

正解：B

解説：
The most effective approach is to add the IOCs to a reference list in Google SecOps and then update the YARA-L logic of your detection rules to reference that list. This centralizes the IOCs for reuse across multiple rules, simplifies maintenance, and ensures consistency in detection logic without duplicating IOC entries in multiple places.

質問 # 139
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

正解：D

解説：
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")

質問 # 140
You have been tasked with developing a new response process in a playbook to contain an endpoint. The new process should take the following actions:
- Send an email to users who do not have a Google Security Operations (SecOps) account to request approval for endpoint containment
- Automatically continue executing its logic after the user responds
You plan to implement this process in the playbook by using the Gmail integration. You want to minimize the amount of effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Use the 'Send Email' action to send an email requesting approval to contain the endpoint, and use the 'Wait For Thread Reply' action to receive the result. The analyst manually contains the endpoint.
- B. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the user to execute or skip the containment action.
- C. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the appropriate tier. Contact the user by email to request approval. The analyst chooses to execute or skip the containment action.
- D. Generate an approval link for the containment action and include the placeholder in the body of the 'Send Email' action. Configure additional playbook logic to manage approved or denied containment actions.

正解：D

解説：
The correct approach is to generate an approval link for the containment action and embed it in the email sent via the Gmail integration. When the user clicks the link (approve/deny), the playbook automatically resumes execution and follows the logic for approved or denied outcomes. This ensures:
- The process is automated and requires minimal SOC analyst effort.
- Users without SecOps accounts can still approve actions securely through email.
- The playbook continues automatically based on the response, instead of waiting for a manual analyst decision.

質問 # 141
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