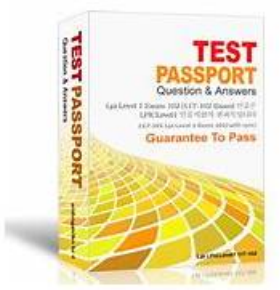
Security-Operations-Engineer최고품질인증시험덤프데모 & Security-Operations-Engineer시험문제



그리고 DumpTOP Security-Operations-Engineer 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wh1zGrTAnT6WErVX3ocYyDihnBmFRJyJ

IT업계에 종사하는 분들은 치열한 경쟁을 많이 느낄것입니다. 치열한 경쟁속에서 자신의 위치를 보장하는 길은 더 많이 배우고 더 많이 노력하는것 뿐입니다.국제적으로 인정받은 IT인증자격증을 취득하는것이 제일 중요한 부분이 아닌가 싶기도 합니다. 다른 분이 없는 자격증을 내가 소유하고 있다는 생각만 해도 뭔가 안전감이 느껴지지 않나요? 더는 시간낭비하지 말고DumpTOP의Google인증 Security-Operations-Engineer덤프로Google인증 Security-Operations-Engineer시험에 도전해보세요.

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	• 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.

Security-Operations-Engineer시험문제 - Security-Operations-Engineer인기 자격증 덤프자료

DumpTOP 질문 풀은 실제시험 변화의 기반에서 스케줄에 따라 업데이트 합니다. 만일 Google Security-Operations-Engineer테스트에 어떤 변화가 생긴다면, 적중율이 항상 98% 이상을 유지 할 수 있도록 2일간의 근무일 안에 제품을 업데이트 하도록 합니다. DumpTOP는 고객들이 테스트에 성공적으로 합격 할 수 있도록 하기 위하여 업데이트 된 버전을 구매후 서비스로 제공해드립니다. 시험에서 불합격받으셨는데 업데이트가 힘든 상황이면 덤프비용을 환불해드립니다.

최신 Google Cloud Certified Security-Operations-Engineer 무료샘플문제 (Q114-Q119):

질문 # 114
You are a platform engineer at an organization that is migrating from a third-party SIEM product to Google Security Operations (SecOps). You previously manually exported context data from Active Directory (AD) and imported the data into your previous SIEM as a watchlist when there were changes in AD's user/asset context data. You want to improve this process using Google SecOps. What should you do?

- A. Create a reference list that contains the AD context data. Use the reference list in your YARA-L rule to find user/asset information for each security event.
- B. Create a data table that contains AD context data. Use the data table in your YARA-L rule to find user/asset data that can be correlated within each security event.
- C. Ingest AD organizational context data as user/asset context to enrich user/asset information in your security events.
- D. Configure a Google SecOps SOAR integration for AD to enrich user/asset information in your security alerts.

정답：C

설명：
The best approach is to ingest AD organizational context data directly into Google SecOps as user/asset context. This ensures that AD user and asset information is automatically enriched in security events without manual exports or watchlists. It improves correlation, investigation efficiency, and automation compared to maintaining separate reference lists or data tables.

질문 # 115
Your organization uses the curated detection rule set in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for high priority network indicators. You are finding a vast number of false positives coming from your on-premises proxy servers. You need to reduce the number of alerts. What should you do?

- A. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.ip field.
- B. Configure a rule exclusion for the network.asset.ip field.
- C. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.domain field.
- D. Configure a rule exclusion for the principal.ip field.

정답：D

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option B. This is a common false positive tuning scenario.

The "high priority network indicators" rule set triggers when it sees a connection to or from a known- malicious IP or domain. The problem states the false positives are coming from the on-premises proxy servers.
This implies that the proxy server itself is initiating traffic that matches these indicators. This is often benign, legitimate behavior, such as:
* Resolving a user-requested malicious domain via DNS to check its category.
* Performing an HTTP HEAD request to a malicious URL to scan it.
* Fetching its own threat intelligence or filter updates.
In all these cases, the source of the network connection is the proxy server. In the Unified Data Model (UDM), the source IP of an event is stored in the principal.ip field.
To eliminate these false positives, you must create a rule exclusion (or add a not condition to the rule) that tells the detection engine to ignore any events where the principal.ip is the IP address of your trusted proxy servers. This will not affect the rule's ability to catch a workstation behind the proxy (whose IP would be the principal.ip) connecting through the proxy to a malicious target.ip.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Curated detection exclusions: Curated detections can be tuned by creating exclusions to reduce false positives from known-benign activity. You can create exclusions based on any UDM field.
Tuning Network Detections: A common source of false positives for network indicator rules is trusted network infrastructure, such as proxies or DNS servers. This equipment may generate traffic to malicious domains or IPs as part of its normal operation (e.g., DNS resolution, content filtering lookups). In this scenario, the traffic originates from the infrastructure device itself. To filter this noise, create an exclusion where the principal.ip field matches the IP address (or IP range) of the trusted proxy server. This prevents the rule from firing on the proxy's administrative traffic while preserving its ability to detect threats from end-user systems.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Curated detections > Tune curated detections with exclusions Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Overview of the YARA-L 2.0 language

질문 # 116
Your company uses Cloud Identity to manage employee identities and has Google Security Operations (SecOps) linked to your Google Cloud project. You have assigned the roles/chronicle.viewer IAM role at the project level to a specific Google Group that contains users with external Google accounts. Users in this external group authenticate successfully to Google Cloud, but are unable to access Google SecOps. Internal users granted the same role can access Google SecOps. What Google Cloud configuration is most likely preventing the external users from accessing Google SecOps?

- A. Google SecOps inherently blocks sign-ins from identities outside the organization's primary domain.
- B. External users must be synchronized to Cloud Identity using Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) for IAM roles to take effect.
- C. The constraints/iam.allowedPolicyMemberDomains organization policy is restricting IAM role assignments to identities within your company domain only.
- D. The roles/chronicle.viewer IAM role does not apply correctly when granted to Google Groups containing external identities.

정답：C

설명:
The most likely cause is the constraints/iam.allowedPolicyMemberDomains organization policy.
This policy can restrict IAM role assignments to identities within specific domains, preventing external users from accessing Google SecOps even if they are in a Google Group granted the role. Internal users are unaffected because their identities match the allowed domain.

질문 # 117
You have identified a common malware variant on a potentially infected computer. You need to find reliable IoCs and malware behaviors as quickly as possible to confirm whether the computer is infected and search for signs of infection on other computers. What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute Engine VM, and perform dynamic and static malware analysis.
- B. Run a Google Web Search for the malware hash, and review the results.
- C. Perform a UDM search for the file checksum in Google Security Operations (SecOps). Review activities that are associated with, or attributed to, the malware.
- D. Search for the malware hash in Google Threat Intelligence, and review the results.

정답：D

설명：
The correct answer is A. The most effective and reliable method for a security engineer to "find reliable IoCs and malware behaviors" is to use Google Threat Intelligence (GTI). When a known indicator like a file hash is identified, the primary workflow is threat enrichment. Google Threat Intelligence, which is a core component of the Google SecOps platform and incorporates intelligence from Mandiant and VirusTotal, is the dedicated tool for this. Searching the hash in GTI provides a comprehensive report on the malware variant, including all associated reliable IoCs (e.g., C2 domains, IP addresses, related file hashes) and malware behaviors (TTPs, attribution, and context). This directly fulfills the user's need.
In contrast, Option D (UDM search) is the subsequent step. A UDM search is used to hunt for indicators within your own organization's logs. An engineer would first use GTI to gather the full list of IoCs and behaviors, and then use UDM search to hunt for all of those indicators across their environment. Option B (Web Search) is unreliable for professional operations, and Option C (manual analysis) is too slow for a
"common malware variant" and the need to act "quickly."
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google Threat Intelligence overview"; "Investigating threats using Google Threat Intelligence"; "View IOCs using Applied Threat Intelligence")

질문 # 118
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 reference list 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. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.
- D. Write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship and hash, and run a retrohunt based on this rule.

정답：D

설명：
Since process hashes are not consistently available across all endpoints, relying solely on the DLL hash would miss activity. The best solution is to write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship (rundll32.exe spawning powershell.exe with obfuscated arguments) together with the C2 domain and hash when available, and run a retrohunt. This approach detects both behavior-based and IOC-based indicators, ensuring coverage even when hashes are missing.

질문 # 119
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