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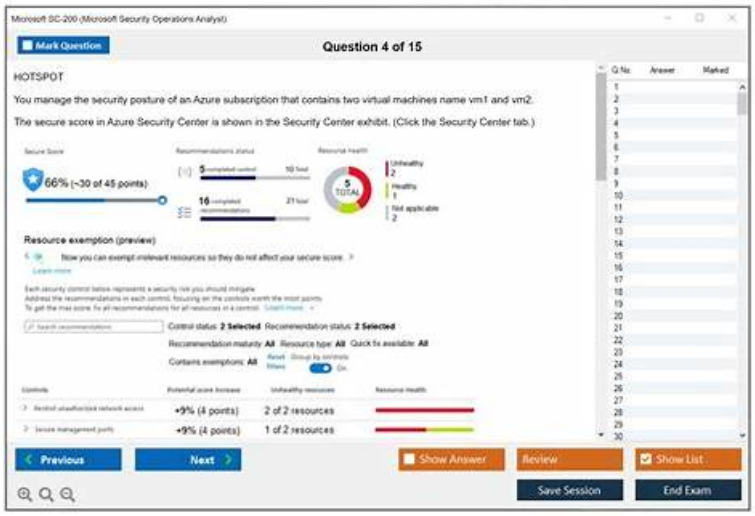

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
Your organization recently adopted Google Security Operations (SecOps), and has configured ingestion, parsing and rules for their log sources. The security operations team is currently triaging alerts one at a time using several external product dashboards with

alerts and enrichment data. You want to use the case management functionality in Google SecOps to reduce the amount of pivoting between products your SOC analysts are required to do. You want to minimize development effort. What should you do first?

- A. Build a playbook for each of the noisiest alert sources to gather additional context on the case from the source product.
- B. Build a low-priority, catch-all playbook for enrichment of entities in a case using threat intelligence sources.
- C. Build a job to periodically iterate over recent cases, determine relevant context, and enrich alerts.
- D. Build a playbook for each detection rule to enrich and remediate alerts relative to the particular threat each rule is designed to detect.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most efficient first step is to build a low-priority, catch-all playbook for enrichment of entities in a case using threat intelligence sources. This allows all cases to be automatically enriched with relevant context in Google SecOps, minimizing the need for analysts to pivot between external dashboards and reducing manual effort, without requiring extensive custom development per rule or source.

NEW QUESTION # 21
A Google Security Operations (SecOps) detection rule is generating frequent false positive alerts. The rule was designed to detect suspicious Cloud Storage enumeration by triggering an alert whenever the storage.
objects.list API operation is called using the api.operation UDM field. However, a legitimate backup automation tool that uses the same API, causing the rule to fire unnecessarily. You need to reduce these false positives from this trusted backup tool while still detecting potentially malicious usage. How should you modify the rule to improve its accuracy?

- A. Adjust the rule severity to low to deprioritize alerts from automation tools.
- B. Add principal.user.email != "backup-bot@fcobaa.com" to the rule condition to exclude the automation account.
- C. Convert the rule into a multi-event rule that looks for repeated API calls across multiple buckets.
- D. Replace api.operation with api.service_name = "storage.googleapis.com" to narrow the detection scope.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option D. The problem is that a known, trusted principal (the backup tool's service account) is performing a legitimate action (storage.objects.list) that happens to look like the suspicious behavior the rule is designed to catch.
The most precise and effective way to reduce these false positives without weakening the rule's ability to catch malicious actors is to create an exception for the trusted principal.
By adding principal.user.email != "backup-bot@fcobaa.com" (or the equivalent principal.user.userid) to the events or condition section of the YARA-L rule, the rule will now only evaluate events where the actor is not the known-good backup bot.
* Option A is incorrect because it just lowers the priority of the false positive; it doesn't stop it from being generated.
* Option B is incorrect because the legitimate tool might also perform repeated calls, leading to the same false positive.
* Option C is incorrect because api.service_name = "storage.googleapis.com" is less specific than api.
operation = "storage.objects.list" and would likely increase the number of false positives by triggering on any storage API call.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Reduce false positives: When a detection rule generates false positives due to known-benign activity (e.g., from an administrative script or automation tool), the best practice is to add a not condition to the rule to exclude the trusted entity.8 You can filter on UDM fields to create exceptions. For example, to prevent a rule from firing on activity from a specific service account, you can add a condition to the events section such as:
and $e.principal.user.userid != "trusted-service-account@project.iam.gserviceaccount.com" This technique, often called "allow-listing" or "suppression," improves the rule's accuracy by focusing only on unknown or untrusted principals.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Overview of the YARA-L 2.0 language > Add not conditions to prevent false positives

NEW QUESTION # 22
You are implementing Google Security Operations (SecOps) for your organization. Your organization has their own threat intelligence feed that has been ingested to Google SecOps by using a native integration with a Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP). You are working on the following detection rule to leverage the command and control (C2) indicators that were ingested into the entity graph.

```
rule ioc_domain_c2 {
  meta:
    author = "Google Cloud Security"
    description = "Detect DNS events that indicate communication to a C2 domain"

  events:
    $dns.metadata.event_type = "NETWORK_DNS"
    $dns.network.dns.questions.name =$dns_query
    $ioc.graph.metadata.product_name = "MISP"

    << Add code>>

    $ioc.graph.metadata.threat.summary = "C2 domains"
    $ioc.graph.entity.hostname = $dns_query

    match:
      $dns_query over 5m

    condition:
      $dns and $ioc
  }
```

What code should you add in the detection rule to filter for the domain IOCS?

- A. $ioc.graph.metadata.entity_type = "D0MAIN_NAME"
  $ioc.graph.metadata.source_type = MDERIVED_CONTEXT"
- B. $ioc.graph.metadata.entity_type = ,'D0MAIN_NAME*'
  $ioc.graph.metadata.source type = "source type unspecified"
- C. $ioc.graph.metadata.entity_type = MDOMAIN_NAME"
  $ioc.graph.metadata.scurce_type = "ElfelTYj

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