Google Security-Operations-Engineer的中問題集 & Security-Operations-Engineer資格専門知識

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>> Google Security-Operations-Engineer的中問題集 <<

Security-Operations-Engineer資格専門知識、Security-Operations-Engineer日本語学習内容

MogiExamが提供した問題集を使用してIT業界の頂点の第一歩としてとても重要な地位になります。君の夢は1歩更に近くなります。資料を提供するだけでなく、GoogleのSecurity-Operations-Engineer試験も一年の無料アップデートになっています。

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam 認定 Security-Operations-Engineer 試験問題 (Q32-Q37):

質問 # 32
Your company's SOC recently responded to a ransomware incident that began with the execution of a malicious document. EDR tools contained the initial infection. However, multiple privileged service accounts continued to exhibit anomalous behavior, including credential dumping and scheduled task creation. You need to design an automated playbook in Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR to minimize dwell time and accelerate containment for future similar attacks. Which action should you take in your Google SecOps SOAR playbook to support containment and escalation?

- A. Configure a step that revokes OAuth tokens and suspends sessions for high-privilege accounts based on entity risk.
- B. Add a YARA-L rule that sends an alert when a document is executed using a scripting engine such as wscript.exe.
- C. Create an external API call to VirusTotal to submit hashes from forensic artifacts.
- D. Add an approval step that requires an analyst to validate the alert before executing a containment action.

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct answer is Option C. The incident description makes it clear that endpoint containment (by EDR) was insufficient, as the attacker successfully pivoted to privileged service accounts and began post- compromise activities (credential dumping, scheduled tasks).
The goal is to automate containment and minimize dwell time.
* Option A is an enrichment/investigation action, not a containment action.
* Option B is the opposite of automation; adding a manual approval step increases dwell time and response time.
* Option D is a detection engineering task (creating a YARA-L rule), not a SOAR playbook (response) action.
Option C is the only true automated containment action that directly addresses the new threat. The anomalous behavior of the privileged accounts would raise their Entity Risk Score within Google SecOps. A modern SOAR playbook can be configured to automatically trigger on this high-risk score and execute an identity- based containment action. Revoking tokens and suspending sessions for the compromised high-privilege accounts is the most effective way to immediately stop the attacker's lateral movement and malicious activity, thereby accelerating containment and minimizing dwell time.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
SOAR Playbooks and Automation: Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR enables the orchestration and automation of security responses. Playbooks are designed to execute a series of automated steps to respond to an alert.
Identity and Access Management Integrations: SOAR playbooks can integrate directly with Identity Providers (IdPs) like Google Workspace, Okta, and Microsoft Entra ID. A critical automated containment action for compromised accounts is to revoke active OAuth tokens, suspend user sessions, or disable the account entirely. This action immediately logs the attacker out of all active sessions and prevents them from re-authenticating.
Entity Risk: Detections and anomalous activities contribute to an entity's (e.g., a user or asset) risk score.
Playbooks can be configured to use this risk score as a trigger. For example, if a high-privilege account's risk score crosses a critical threshold, the playbook can automatically execute identity containment actions.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Playbooks > Playbook Actions Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations > (e.g., Okta, Google Workspace) Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Investigate > View entity risk scores

質問 # 33
You work for an organization that operates an ecommerce platform. You have identified a remote shell on your company's web host. The existing incident response playbook is outdated and lacks specific procedures for handling this attack. You want to create a new, functional playbook that can be deployed as soon as possible by junior analysts. You plan to use available tools in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to streamline the playbook creation process. What should you do?

- A. Add instruction actions to the existing incident response playbook that include updated procedures with steps that should be completed. Have a senior analyst build out the playbook to include those new procedures.
- B. Use the playbook creation feature in Gemini, and enter details about the intended objectives. Add the necessary customizations for your environment, and test the generated playbook against a simulated remote shell alert.
- C. Use Gemini to generate a playbook based on a template from a standard incident response plan, and implement automated scripts to filter network traffic based on known malicious IP addresses.
- D. Create a new custom playbook based on industry best practices, and work with an offensive security team to test the playbook against a simulated remote shell alert.

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option C. The primary constraints are to "streamline" the process, create a "new, functional playbook," get it "as soon as possible," and "use available tools in Google Security Operations." Google Security Operations integrates Gemini directly into the SOAR platform to accelerate security operations. One of its key capabilities is generative playbook creation. This feature allows an analyst to describe their intended objectives in natural language (e.g., "Create a playbook to investigate and respond to a remote shell alert"). Gemini then generates a complete, logical playbook flow, including investigation, enrichment, containment, and eradication steps.
This generated playbook serves as a high-quality draft. The analyst can then add the necessary customizations (like specific tools, notification endpoints, or contacts for the e-commerce platform) and, most importantly, test the playbook to ensure it is functional and reliable for junior analysts to execute. This workflow directly meets all the prompt's requirements, especially "streamline" and "as soon as possible." Option D (creating a custom playbook from scratch and using a red team) is the exact opposite of streamlined and fast. Option B involves patching an "outdated" playbook, not creating a new one. Option A incorrectly bundles a specific remediation action (filtering traffic) with the playbook creation process.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Gemini for Security Operations: Gemini in Google SecOps provides generative AI to assist analysts and engineers. Within the SOAR capability, Gemini can generate entire playbooks from natural language prompts.
Playbook Creation with Gemini: Instead of building a playbook manually, an engineer can describe the intended objectives of the response plan. Gemini will generate a new playbook with a logical structure, including relevant actions and conditional branches. This generated playbook serves as a strong foundation, which can then be refined. The engineer can add necessary customizations to tailor the playbook to the organization's specific environment, tools, and processes. Before deploying the playbook for use by the SOC, it is a best practice to test it against simulated alerts to validate its functionality and ensure it runs as expected.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Gemini in SOAR > Create playbooks with Gemini

質問 # 34
You are helping a new Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer configure access for their SOC team.
The customer's Google SecOps administrators currently have access to the Google SecOps instance. The customer is reporting that the SOC team members are not getting authorized to access the instance, but they are able to authenticate to the third-party identity provider (IdP). How should you fix the issue?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Connect Google SecOps with the third-party IdP using Workforce Identity Federation.
- B. Grant the roles/chronicle.viewer role to the SOC team's IdP group in IAM.
- C. Link Google SecOps to a Google Cloud project with the Chronicle API.
- D. Grant the appropriate data access scope to the SOC team's IdP group in IAM.
- E. Grant the Basic permission to the appropriate IdP groups in the Google SecOps SOAR Advanced Settings.

正解：B、E

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
This scenario describes a common configuration task where authorization is failing despite successful authentication. The problem stems from the fact that Google SecOps uses a dual-authorization model: one for the main platform (SIEM/Chronicle) and a separate one for the SOAR module. The SOC team needs both.
The prompt states admins already have access, which confirms that prerequisite steps like linking the project (Option A) and configuring Workforce Identity Federation (Option B) are already complete. The problem is specific to the new SOC team's group.
* Fixing Instance Access (Option D):
The error "not getting authorized to access the instance" refers to the primary Google Cloud-level authorization. Access to the Google SecOps application itself is controlled by Google Cloud IAM roles on the linked project.1 The SOC team's group, which is federated from the third-party IdP, is represented as a principalSet in IAM. This principalSet must be granted an IAM role to allow sign-in. The roles/chronicle.
viewer role is the minimum predefined role required to grant this application access.
* Fixing SOAR Access (Option E):
Simply granting the IAM role (Option D) is not enough for the SOC team to perform its job. That role only gets them into the main SIEM interface. The SOAR module (for case management and playbooks) has its own internal role-based access control system. An administrator must also navigate within the SecOps platform to the SOAR Advanced Settings > Users & Groups and grant the SOC team's federated group a SOAR-specific permission, like "Basic" or "Analyst." Both steps are required to fully "fix the issue" and provide the SOC team with functional access to the platform.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Identity and Access Management: Access to a Google SecOps instance using a third-party IdP relies on Workforce Identity Federation, but authorization is configured in two distinct locations.
* Google Cloud IAM: Authorization to the main SecOps instance (including the SIEM interface) is controlled by Google Cloud IAM.2 The federated identities (groups) from the third-party IdP are mapped to a principalSet. This principalSet must be granted an IAM role on the Google Cloud project linked to the SecOps instance. The roles/chronicle.viewer role is the minimum predefined role required to grant sign-in access.
* Google SecOps SOAR: Authorization for the SOAR module (for case management and playbooks) is managed independently.3 An administrator must navigate to the SOAR Advanced Settings > Users & Groups and assign a SOAR-specific role (e.g., 'Basic' or 'Analyst') to the same federated IdP group.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Onboard > Configure a third-party identity provider
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > SOAR Administration > Users and Groups

質問 # 35
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. 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.
- 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. 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.
- 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：
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
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 # 36
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 an ingestion notification for health metrics in Cloud Monitoring based on the total ingested log count for each collector_id.

- B. Create a notification in Cloud Monitoring using a metric-absence condition based on sample policy for each collector_id.
- C. Create a Looker dashboard that queries the BigQuery ingestion metrics schema for each log_type and collector_id.
- D. Create a Google SecOps dashboard that shows the ingestion metrics for each iog_cype and collector_id.

正解：B

解説：
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

質問 # 37
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