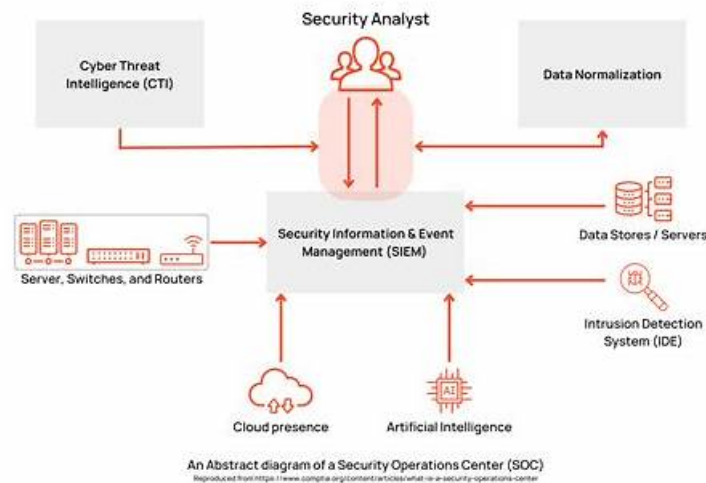


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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

Your organization is a Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer. The compliance team requires a weekly export of case resolutions and SLA metrics of high and critical severity cases over the past week. The compliance team's post-processing scripts require this data to be formatted as tabular data in CSV files, zipped, and delivered to their email each Monday morning. What should you do?

- A. Build a detection rule with outcomes, and configure a Google SecOps SOAR job to format and send the report.

- B. Use statistics in search, and configure a Google SecOps SOAR job to format and send the report.
- C. Generate a report in SOAR Reports, and schedule delivery of the report.
- D. Build an Advanced Report in SOAR Reports, and schedule delivery of the report.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct solution is Option C. Google SecOps SOAR has a specific feature designed for this exact use case: Advanced Reports. The standard "SOAR Reports" (Option A) are pre-canned dashboard-style reports (e.g., Management - SOC Status). However, the "Advanced Reports" feature (built on Looker) provides a powerful, flexible interface for building highly customized, tabular reports based on case data. This allows an administrator to specifically query for case resolutions and SLA metrics, and filter them by priority = High OR Critical.

Most importantly, the Advanced Reports feature has a built-in scheduler. This scheduler can be configured to run the report at a specific cadence (e.g., "Weekly on Monday at 9:00 AM"), send it to a list of email recipients, and attach the data in the required format, including CSV and as a zipped file.

Option B is incorrect because detection rules create alerts, they don't report on case metrics. Option D is incorrect because it mixes the SIEM search function with a SOAR job, which is an overly complex and unnecessary way to query case data that is already structured within the SOAR module.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Explore advanced SOAR reports: The default advanced SOAR reports are a set of dashboards and reports to help track SOC performance, case handling, analyst workload, and automation efficiency. These reports provide both high-level and detailed insights across your environments. 1 SLA Monitoring: Use Triage Time and SLA Met flag to monitor SLA compliance and improve case handling.

Manage advanced reports: You can create, edit, duplicate, share, download, and delete advanced reports.

Schedule a report:

- * Select the report you want to schedule.
- * Select the Scheduler tab and click Add.
- * In the New Schedule dialog, click the Enable toggle to turn on scheduling and enter the required information (e.g., weekly, Monday, email recipients).
- * You can select the delivery format, including CSV and ZIP attachments.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Monitor and report > SOAR reports > Use Looker Explores in SOAR reports (Advanced Reports) Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Monitor and report > SOAR reports > Explore SOAR reports

NEW QUESTION # 31

Your organization's Google Security Operations (SecOps) tenant is ingesting a vendor's firewall logs in its default JSON format using the Google-provided parser for that log. The vendor recently released a patch that introduces a new field and renames an existing field in the logs. The parser does not recognize these two fields and they remain available only in the raw logs, while the rest of the log is parsed normally. You need to resolve this logging issue as soon as possible while minimizing the overall change management impact. What should you do?

- A. Write a code snippet, and deploy it in a parser extension to map both fields to UDM.
- B. Use the Extract Additional Fields tool in Google SecOps to convert the raw log entries to additional fields.
- C. Use the web interface-based custom parser feature in Google SecOps to copy the parser, and modify it to map both fields to UDM.
- D. Deploy a third-party data pipeline management tool to ingest the logs, and transform the updated fields into fields supported by the default parser.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:

The correct, low-impact solution for augmenting a Google-managed parser is to use a parser extension. The problem states that the base parser is still working, but needs to be supplemented to map two new fields.

Copying the entire parser (Option A) is a high-impact, high-maintenance solution ("Customer Specific Parser"). This action makes the organization responsible for all future updates and breaks the link to Google's managed updates, which is not a minimal-impact solution.

The intended, modern solution is the parser extension. This feature allows an engineer to write a small, targeted snippet of Code-Based Normalization (CBN) code that executes after the Google-managed base parser. This extension code can access the raw_log and perform the specific logic needed to extract the two unmapped fields and assign them to their proper Universal Data Model (UDM) fields.

This approach is the fastest to deploy and minimizes change management impact because the core parser remains managed and updated by Google, while the extension simply adds the custom logic on top. Option B,

"Extract Additional Fields," is a UI-driven feature, but the underlying mechanism that saves and deploys this logic is the parser extension. Option D is the more precise description of the technical solution.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Manage parsers"; "Parser extensions"; "Code-Based Normalization (CBN) syntax")

NEW QUESTION # 32

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. Search for the malware hash in Google Threat Intelligence, and review the results.
- B. Create a Compute Engine VM, and perform dynamic and static malware analysis.
- 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. Run a Google Web Search for the malware hash, and review the results.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:

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")

NEW QUESTION # 33

You have been tasked with creating a YARA-L detection rule in Google Security Operations (SecOps). The rule should identify when an internal host initiates a network connection to an external IP address that the Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed associates with indicators attributed to a specific Advanced Persistent Threat 41 (APT41) threat group. You need to ensure that the external IP address is flagged if it has a documented relationship to other APT41 indicators within the Fusion Feed. How should you configure this YARA-L rule?

- A. Configure the rule to check whether the external IP address from the network connection event has a high confidence score across any enabled threat intelligence feed.
- B. Configure the rule to establish a join between the live network connection event and Fusion Feed data for the common external IP address. Filter the joined Fusion Feed data for explicit associations with the APT41 threat group or related indicators.
- C. Configure the rule to trigger when the external IP address from the network connection event matches an entry in a manually pre-curated data table of all APT41-related IP addresses.
- D. Configure the rule to detect outbound network connections to the external IP address. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that queries the Fusion Feed to determine if the IP address has an APT41 relationship.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct solution is Option B. This question tests the advanced detection capabilities of YARA-L when using the Applied Threat Intelligence (ATI) Fusion Feed.

The key requirement is to find an IP that not only matches but has a documented relationship to APT41. The ATI Fusion Feed is not just a flat list of IOCs; it is a context-rich graph of indicators, malware, threat actors, and their relationships, managed by Google's threat intelligence teams.¹⁰

* Option A is incorrect because it describes a manual, static list (data table) and cannot query the relationships in the live feed.

* Option C is incorrect because it is too generic ("high confidence score," "any feed"). The requirement is specific to the ATI Fusion Feed and APT41.

* Option D is incorrect because it describes a post-detection SOAR action. The question explicitly asks how to configure the YARA-L detection rule itself to perform this correlation.

Option B is the only one that describes the correct YARA-L 2.0 methodology. The rule must first define the live event (network connection). Then, it must define the context source (the ATI Fusion Feed). In the events section of the rule, a join is established between the event's external IP field and the IP indicator in the Fusion Feed. Finally, the rule filters the joined context data, looking for attributes such as `threat.threat_actor.name =`

`"APT41"` or other related indicators that link back to the specified threat group.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed overview: The Applied Threat Intelligence (ATI) Fusion Feed is a collection of Indicators of Compromise (IoCs), including hashes, IPs, domains, and URLs, that are associated with known threat actors, malware strains, active campaigns, and finished intelligence reporting.¹² Write YARA-L rules with the ATI Fusion Feed: Writing YARA-L rules that use the ATI Fusion Feed follows a similar process to writing YARA-L rules that use other context entity sources.¹³ To write a rule, you filter the selected context entity graph (in this case, Fusion Feed).¹⁴ You can join a field from the context entity and UDM event field. In the following example, the placeholder variable `ioc` is used to do a transitive join between the context entity and the event.

Because this rule can match a large number of events, it is recommended that you refine the rule to match on context entities that have specific intelligence. This allows you to filter for explicit associations, such as a specific threat group or an indicator's presence in a compromised environment.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed overview
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Create context-aware analytics

NEW QUESTION # 34

Your company requires PCI DSS v4.0 compliance for its cardholder data environment (CDE) in Google Cloud. You use a Security Command Center (SCC) security posture deployment based on the PCI DSS v4.0 template to monitor for configuration drift.¹ This posture generates a finding indicating that a Compute Engine VM within the CDE scope has been configured with an external IP address. You need to take an immediate action to remediate the compliance drift identified by this specific SCC posture finding. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to the underlying Security Health Analytics (SHA) finding for `public_ip_address` on the VM and mark this finding as fixed.
- B. Enable and enforce the `constraints/compute.vmExternallpAccess` organization policy constraint at the project level for the project where the VM resides.
- **C. Reconfigure the network interface settings for the VM to explicitly remove the assigned external IP address.**
- D. Remove the CDE-specific tag from the VM to exclude the tag from this particular PCI DSS posture evaluation scan.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct answer is Option C. The question asks for the immediate action to remediate the existing compliance drift, which is the VM that already has an external IP address.

* Option C (Remediate): Reconfiguring the VM's network interface to remove the external IP directly fixes the identified misconfiguration. This action brings the resource back into compliance, which will cause the Security Command Center finding to be automatically set to INACTIVE on its next scan.²

* Option A (Prevent): Applying the organization policy `constraints/compute.vmExternallpAccess` is a preventative control.³ It will stop new VMs from being created with external IPs, but it is not retroactive and does not remove the external IP from the already existing VM. Therefore, it does not remediate the current finding.

* Option B (Mask): Removing the tag simply hides the resource from the posture scan. This is a violation of compliance auditing; it

masks the problem instead of fixing it.

* Option D (Ignore): Marking a finding as fixed without actually fixing the underlying issue is incorrect and will not resolve the compliance drift. The finding will reappear as ACTIVE on the next scan.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Finding deactivation after remediation: After you remediate a vulnerability or misconfiguration finding, the Security Command Center service that detected the finding automatically sets the state of the finding to INACTIVE the next time the detection service scans for the finding.⁴ How long Security Command Center takes to set a remediated finding to INACTIVE depends on the schedule of the scan that detects the finding.⁵

Organization policy constraints: If enforced, the constraint constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess will deny the creation or update of VM instances with IPv4 external IP addresses.⁶ This constraint is not retroactive and will not restrict the usage of external IPs on existing VM instances. To remediate an existing VM, you must modify the instance's network interface settings and remove the external IP.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Security Command Center > Documentation > Manage findings > Vulnerability findings > Finding deactivation after remediation⁷ Google Cloud Documentation: Resource Manager > Documentation > Organization policy > Organization policy constraints > compute.vmExternalIpAccess

NEW QUESTION # 35

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