Security-Operations-Engineer Guide | Security-Operations-Engineer Cert Exam

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

NEW QUESTION # 20
You have a close relationship with a vendor who reveals to you privately that they have discovered a vulnerability in their web application that can be exploited in an XSS attack. This application is running on servers in the cloud and on-premises. Before the CVE is released, you want to look for signs of the vulnerability being exploited in your environment. What should you do?

- A. Create a YARA-L 2.0 rule to detect a time-ordered series of events where an external inbound connection to a server was followed by a process on the server that spawned subprocesses previously not seen in the environment.
- B. Create a YARA-L 2.0 rule to detect high-prevalence binaries on your web server architecture communicating with known command and control (C2) nodes. Review inbound traffic from those C2 domains that have only started appearing recently.
- C. Ask the Gemini Agent in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to search for the latest vulnerabilities in the environment.
- D. Activate a new Web Security Scanner scan in Security Command Center (SCC), and look for findings related to XSS.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option A. The key to this question is that the vulnerability is a zero-day (the CVE is not yet released). Therefore, you cannot hunt for known signatures, and tools that rely on public intelligence are useless. The only way to find it is to hunt for the behavior or TTPs (Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures) of its exploitation.
A critical XSS attack can often be used to achieve Remote Code Execution (RCE). The logical TTP for this would be:
* An external inbound connection to the web server (the exploit delivery).
* This connection causes the web server process to spawn a new subprocess (the payload, e.g., a reverse shell, whoami, or powershell.exe).
Option A perfectly describes a behavioral YARA-L rule to detect this exact time-ordered series of events.
By correlating an inbound NETWORK_CONNECTION with a subsequent PROCESS_LAUNCH from the same server and checking if that process is anomalous ("previously not seen"), you are effectively hunting for the post-exploitation behavior.
* Option B is incorrect: WSS is a vulnerability scanner that looks for known classes of vulnerabilities. It will not find a specific, unknown zero-day.
* Option C is incorrect: Gemini relies on public threat intelligence. If the CVE is not released, Gemini will not know about the vulnerability.
* Option D is incorrect: This is a generic C2 detection and is less specific than Option A. An exploit would also likely use low-prevalence or unusual binaries, not "high-prevalence" ones.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
YARA-L 2.0 language overview: YARA-L 2.0 is a computer language used to create rules for searching through your enterprise log data... A typical multiple event rule will have the following: A match section which specifies the time range over which events need to be grouped. A condition section specifying what condition should trigger the detection and checking for the existence of multiple events.
This allows an analyst to hunt for specific TTPs by correlating a time-ordered series of events. For example, a rule can be written to join a NETWORK_CONNECTION event (e.g., an external inbound connection) with a subsequent PROCESS_LAUNCH event on the same host... By enriching this with entity context, the detection can be scoped to trigger only when the spawned process is anomalous or previously not seen in the environment, indicating a likely post-exploitation activity, such as a web shell or remote code execution resulting from an exploit.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Overview of the YARA-L 2.0 language Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Context-aware analytics

NEW QUESTION # 21
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 data table that contains the hash and domain, and link the list to a high-frequency rule for near real-time alerting.
- B. Write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship and hash, and run a retrohunt based on this rule.
- C. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The core of this problem is the unreliable data quality for the file hash. A robust detection strategy cannot depend on an unreliable data point. Options B and C are weak because they create a dependency on the SHA256 hash, which the prompt states is "not reliably captured." This would lead to missed detections.
Option A is far too broad and would generate massive noise.
The best detection engineering practice is to use the reliable IoCs in a flexible and high-performance manner.
The domain is a reliable IoC (from DNS logs), and the hash is still a valuable IoC, even if it's only intermittently available.
The standard Google SecOps method for this is to create a List (referred to here as a "data table") containing both static IoCs: the hash and the domain. An engineer can then write a single, efficient YARA-L rule that references this list. This rule would trigger if either a PROCESS_LAUNCH event is seen with a hash in the list or a NETWORK_DNS event is seen with a domain in the list (e.g., (event.principal.process.file.sha256 in
%ioc_list) or (event.network.dns.question.name in %ioc_list)). This creates a resilient detection mechanism that provides two opportunities to identify the threat, successfully working around the unreliable data problem.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "YARA-L 2.0 language syntax"; "Using Lists in rules"; "Detection engineering overview")

NEW QUESTION # 22
You recently joined a company that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) with Applied Threat Intelligence enabled. You have alert fatigue from a recent red team exercise, and you want to reduce the amount of time spent sifting through noise. You need to filter out IoCs that you suspect were generated due to the exercise. What should you do?

- A. Filter IoCs with an ingestion time that matches the time period of the red team exercise.
- B. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Review IoCs with an Indicator Confidence Score (IC-Score) label >= 80%.
- C. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Identify and mute the IoCs from the red team exercise.
- D. Ask Gemini to provide a list of IoCs from the red team exercise.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The IOC Matches page is the central location in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for reviewing all IoCs that have been automatically correlated against your organization's UDM data. This page is populated by the Applied Threat Intelligence service, which includes feeds from Google, Mandiant, and VirusTotal.
When security exercises (like red teaming or penetration testing) are conducted, they often use known malicious tools or infrastructure that will correctly trigger IoC matches, creating "noise" and contributing to alert fatigue. The platform provides a specific function to manage this: muting.
An analyst can navigate to the IOC Matches page, use filters (such as time, as mentioned in Option B) to identify the specific IoCs associated with the red team exercise, and then select the Mute action for those IoCs. Muting is the correct operational procedure for suppressing known-benign or exercise-related IoCs.
This action prevents them from appearing in the main view and contributing to noise, while preserving the historical record of the match. Option D is a prioritization technique, not a suppression one.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "View IoCs using Applied Threat Intelligence"; "View alerts and IoCs"; "Mute or unmute IoC") Here is the formatted answer as requested.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Your organization uses Security Command Center Enterprise (SCCE). You are creating models to detect anomalous behavior. You want to programmatically build an entity data structure that can be used to query the connections between resources in your Google

Cloud environment. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to the Asset Query tab, and join resources from the Cloud Asset Inventory resource table. Export the results to BigQuery for analysis.
- B. Create a Bash script to iterate through various resource types using gcloud CLI commands, and export a CSV file. Load this data into BigQuery for analysis.
- C. Use the Cloud Asset Inventory relationship table, and ingest the data into Spanner Graph.
- D. Employ attack path simulation with high-value resource sets to simulate potential lateral movement.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The key requirement is to programmatically build a data structure to query the connections (i.e., a graph) between resources. Security Command Center (SCC) Enterprise is built upon the data provided by Cloud Asset Inventory (CAI).1 Cloud Asset Inventory provides two primary types of data: resources (the "nodes" of a graph) and relationships (the "edges" of a graph).2
* Option B is incorrect because it focuses on the resource table. While the resource table contains the assets themselves, it is the relationship table that specifically stores the connections between them (e.
g., a compute.googleapis.com/Instance is ATTACHED_TO a compute.googleapis.com/Network).
* Option A (attack path simulation) is a feature that consumes this graph data; it is not the method used to build the data structure for programmatic querying.
* Option C (Bash script) is a manual, inefficient, and incomplete method that would fail to capture the complex relationships that CAI tracks automatically.
* Option D is the correct solution. The Cloud Asset Inventory relationship table is the precise source for all resource connections. To effectively query these connections as an entity data structure (a graph), the ideal destination is a graph database. Spanner Graph is Google Cloud's managed graph database service, designed specifically for storing and querying highly interconnected data, making it the perfect tool for analyzing resource relationships and potential attack paths.3 Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Relationships in Cloud Asset Inventory: Cloud Asset Inventory (CAI) provides relationship data, which allows you to understand the connections between your Google Cloud resources.4 CAI models relationships as a graph. You can export this relationship data for analysis. The relationship service stores information about the relationships between resources. For example, a Compute Engine instance might have a relationship with a persistent disk, or an IAM policy binding might have a relationship with a project.
Spanner Graph: Spanner Graph is a graph database built on Cloud Spanner that lets you store and query your graph data at scale.5 It is suitable for use cases that involve complex relationships, such as security analysis, fraud detection, and recommendation engines. By ingesting the Cloud Asset Inventory relationship table into Spanner Graph, you can programmatically execute graph queries to explore connections, identify high-risk assets, and model potential lateral movement paths.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Cloud Asset Inventory > Documentation > Analyzing asset relationships Google Cloud Documentation: Spanner > Documentation > Spanner Graph > Overview Google Cloud Documentation: Security Command Center > Documentation > Key concepts > Attack path simulation

NEW QUESTION # 24
You are using Google Security Operations (SecOps) to investigate suspicious activity linked to a specific user. You want to identify all assets the user has interacted with over the past seven days to assess potential impact. You need to understand the user's relationships to endpoints, service accounts, and cloud resources.
How should you identify user-to-asset relationships in Google SecOps?

- A. Run a retrohunt to find rule matches triggered by the user.
- B. Query for hostnames in UDM Search and filter the results by user.
- C. Generate an ingestion report to identify sources where the user appeared in the last seven days.
- D. Use the Raw Log Scan view to group events by asset ID.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The primary investigation tool for exploring relationships and historical activity in Google Security Operations is the UDM (Universal Data Model) search. The platform's curated views, such as the "User View," are built on top of this search capability.
To find all assets a user has interacted with, an analyst would perform a UDM search for the specific user (e.

g., principal.user.userid = "suspicious_user") over the specified time range. The search results will include all UDM events associated with that user. Within these events, the analyst can examine all populated asset fields, such as principal.asset.hostname, principal.ip, target.resource.name, and target.user.userid (for interactions with service accounts).
This UDM search allows the analyst to pivot from the user entity to all related asset entities, directly answering the question of "what assets the user has interacted with." While the wording of Option A is slightly backward (it's more efficient to query for the user and find the hostnames), it is the only option that correctly identifies the UDM search as the tool used to find user-to-asset (hostname) relationships. Options B (Retrohunt), C (Raw Log Scan), and D (Ingestion Report) are incorrect tools for this investigative task. (Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps UM Search overview"; "Investigate a user"; " Universal Data Model noun list")

NEW QUESTION # 25
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