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Last Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Dumps: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam help you pass Security-Operations-Engineer exam surely - TrainingDump

Success in the Security-Operations-Engineer certification exam is essential to advance your career. The Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) certification can set you apart from the competition and give you the edge you need to grow in your career. However, preparing for the Security-Operations-Engineer test can be challenging, mainly if you have limited time. Here's where TrainingDump comes in with actual Security-Operations-Engineer Questions. We at TrainingDump are well aware of the importance of the Google Security-Operations-Engineer certification in order to stand out in today's competitive job environment.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
Your organization has recently onboarded to Google Cloud with Security Command Center Enterprise (SCCE) and is now integrating it with your organization's SOC. You want to automate the response process within SCCE and integrate with the existing SOC ticketing system. You want to use the most efficient solution. How should you implement this functionality?

- A. Disable the generic posture finding playbook in Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR and enable the playbook for the ticketing system. Add a step in your Google SecOps SOAR playbook to generate a ticket based on the event type.
- B. Configure the SCC notifications feed to send alerts to a Cloud Storage bucket. Create a Dataflow job to read the new files, extract the relevant information, and send the information to the SOC ticketing system.

- C. Evaluate each event within the SCC console. Create a ticket for each finding in the ticketing system, and include the remediation steps.
- D. Use the SCC notifications feed to send alerts to Pub/Sub. Ingest these feeds using the relevant SIEM connector.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct answer is Option C. The prompt asks for the most efficient and automated solution for handling SCCE findings and integrating with a ticketing system. This is the primary use case for Google Security Operations SOAR.
The native workflow is as follows:
* SCCE detects a finding.
* The finding is automatically ingested into Google SecOps SIEM, which creates an alert.
* The alert is automatically sent to SecOps SOAR, which creates a case.
* The SOAR case automatically triggers a playbook.
Option C describes this process perfectly. An administrator would disable the default playbook and enable a specific playbook that uses a pre-built integration (from the Marketplace) for the organization's ticketing system (e.g., ServiceNow, Jira). This playbook would contain an automated step to generate a ticket, thus fulfilling the requirement efficiently.
Option B is a manual process. Options A and D describe complex, custom-built data engineering pipelines, which are far less efficient than using the built-in SOAR capabilities.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
SOAR Playbooks and Integrations: Google SecOps SOAR is designed to automate and orchestrate responses to alerts. When an alert from a source like Security Command Center (SCC) is ingested and creates a case, it can be configured to automatically trigger a playbook.
Ticketing Integration: A common playbook use case is integration with an external ticketing system. Using a pre-built integration from the SOAR Marketplace, an administrator can add a step to the playbook (e.g., Create Ticket). This action will automatically generate a ticket in the external system and populate it with details from the alert, such as the finding, the affected resources, and the recommended remediation steps.
This provides a seamless, automated workflow from detection to ticketing.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Use cases > Case Management Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations

NEW QUESTION # 47
You are a security engineer at a managed security service provider (MSSP) that is onboarding to Google Security Operations (SecOps). You need to ensure that cases for each customer are logically separated. How should you configure this logical separation?

- A. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a role for each customer.
- B. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a permissions group for each customer.
- C. In Google SecOps Playbooks, create a playbook for each customer.
- D. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a new environment for each customer.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The correct mechanism for achieving logical data segregation for different customers in a Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR multi-tenant environment is by using Environments. The documentation explicitly states that "you can define different environments and environment groups to create logical data segregation." This separation applies to most platform modules, including cases, playbooks, and dashboards.
This feature is specifically designed for this use case: "This process is useful for businesses and Managed Security Service Providers (MSSPs) who need to segment their operations and networks. Each environment...
can represent a separate customer." When an analyst is associated with a specific environment, they can only see the cases and data relevant to that customer, ensuring strict logical separation.
While permission groups (Option C) and roles (Option A) are used to control what a user can do within the platform (e.g., view cases, edit playbooks), they do not provide the primary data segregation. Environments are the top-level containers that separate one customer's data and cases from another's. Playbooks (Option B) are automation workflows and are not a mechanism for logical separation.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Control access to the platform using SOAR permissions"; " Support multiple instances [SOAR]")

NEW QUESTION # 48
Your company uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) Enterprise and is ingesting various logs. You need to proactively identify potentially compromised user accounts. Specifically, you need to detect when a user account downloads an unusually large volume of data compared to the user's established baseline activity.
You want to detect this anomalous data access behavior using minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Develop a custom YARA-L detection rule in Google SecOps that counts download bytes per user per hour and triggers an alert if a threshold is exceeded.
- B. Enable curated detection rules for User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA), and use the Risk Analytics dashboard in Google SecOps to identify metrics associated with the anomalous activity.
- C. Create a log-based metric in Cloud Monitoring, and configure an alert to trigger if the data downloaded per user exceeds a predefined limit. Identify users who exceed the predefined limit in Google SecOps.
- D. Inspect Security Command Center (SCC) default findings for data exfiltration in Google SecOps.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The requirement to detect activity that is *unusual* compared to a *user's established baseline* is the precise definition of **User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA)**. This is a core capability of Google Security Operations Enterprise designed to solve this exact problem with **minimal effort**.
Instead of requiring analysts to write and tune custom rules with static thresholds (like in Option A) or configure external metrics (Option B), the UEBA engine automatically models the behavior of every user and entity. By simply **enabling the curated UEBA detection rulesets**, the platform begins building these dynamic baselines from historical log data.
When a user's activity, such as data download volume, significantly deviates from their *own* normal, established baseline, a UEBA detection (e.g., `Anomalous Data Download`) is automatically generated. These anomalous findings and other risky behaviors are aggregated into a risk score for the user. Analysts can then use the **Risk Analytics dashboard** to proactively identify the highest-risk users and investigate the specific anomalous activities that contributed to their risk score. This built-in, automated approach is far superior and requires less effort than maintaining static, noisy thresholds.
*(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA) overview";
"UEBA curated detections list"; "Using the Risk Analytics dashboard")*

NEW QUESTION # 49
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. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.
- C. 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.
- D. Write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship and hash, and run a retrohunt based on this rule.

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 # 50
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 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

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 reportil1ng.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 # 51
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