## Course 4\_Lab 2: Explore false positives through incident detection

#### Scenario

Your team lead, Chloe, has been notified of a low severity security alert. The alert identified a service account with broad permissions using insecure key management practices through user managed keys. Upon further investigation it was found that Hank, the cloud architect, unintentionally triggered this alert. Hank was testing a new service account and accidentally created the key for the test user account. This alert was addressed and closed as a false positive.

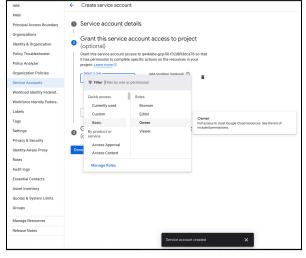
Chloe believes this alert serves as a great example of a false positive alert. Chloe has tasked you with recreating the activity that triggered the false positive alert. You'll analyze the alert and then remediate it. The process of recreating the false positive serves as a valuable learning experience that will help you understand how and why the alert was triggered and how you can implement effective security policies to mitigate further false positive alerts.

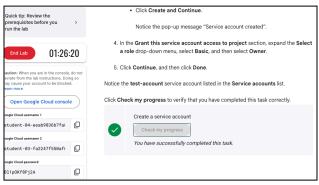
Here's how you'll do this task: **First**, you'll recreate the false positive by creating a service account, assigning a role, providing a key, and activating the service account. **Then**, you'll use Security Command Center (SCC) to access the vulnerability finding related to activity you triggered. **Finally**, you'll take action to remediate the vulnerability finding and take action to remediate the false positive.

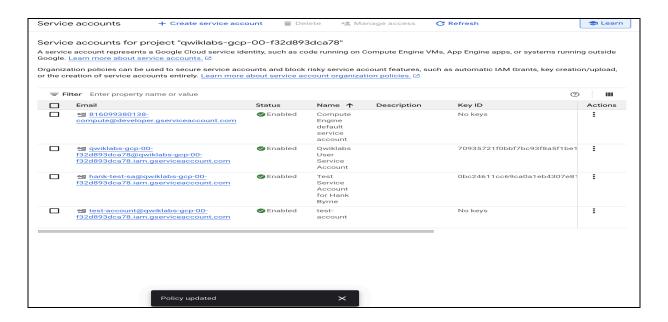
#### MY WORK:

#### Task 1: Create a service account

In this task, I created a service account and granted a role to use as a test account.

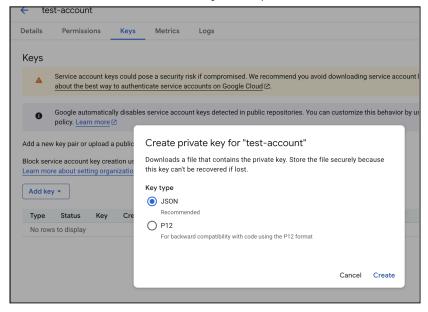


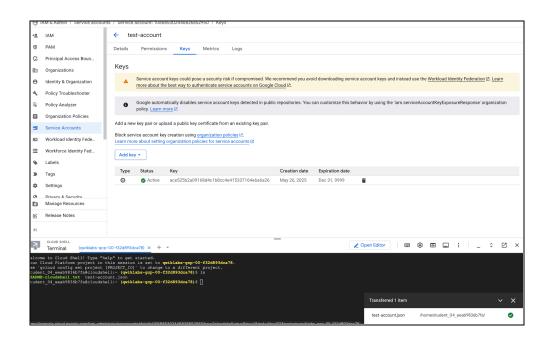


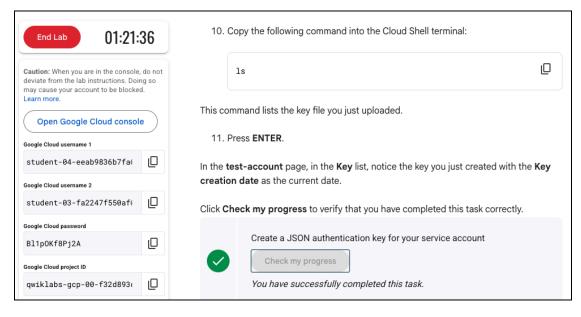


### Task 2: Create a JSON authentication key for your service account

In this task I created a JSON key and uploaded the file via Cloud Shell.

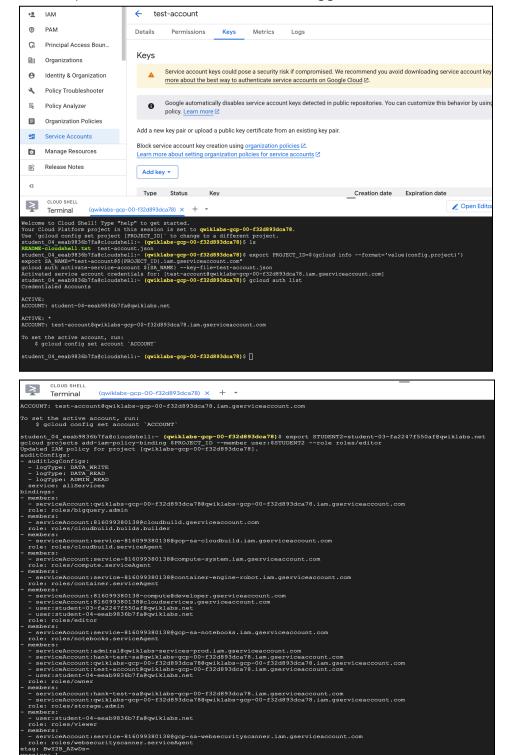




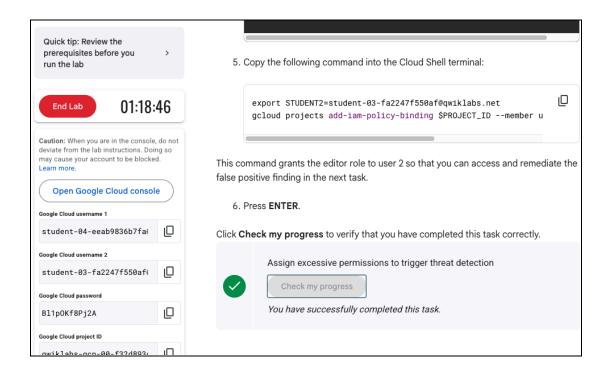


### Task 3: Trigger the false positive finding

In this task I added a command, provided by Google, to Cloud Shell to activate the service test account created in Task 1. In addition, I added another command that grants an additional role and permission to the user account to trigger a threat detection.

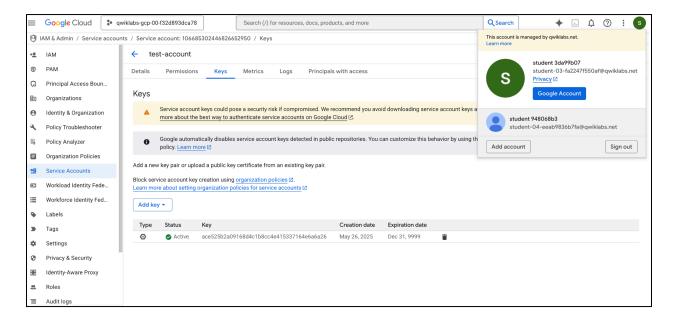


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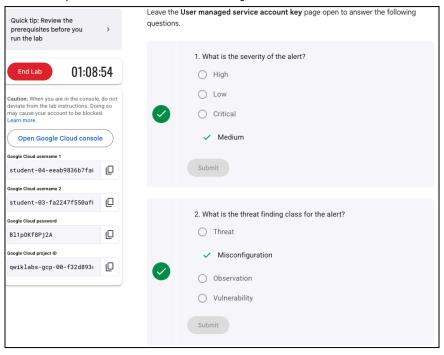
Task 4: Sign in as the second user

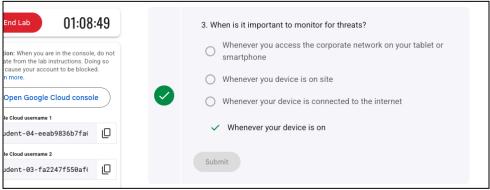
In this task, I only needed to sign in to the user test account.

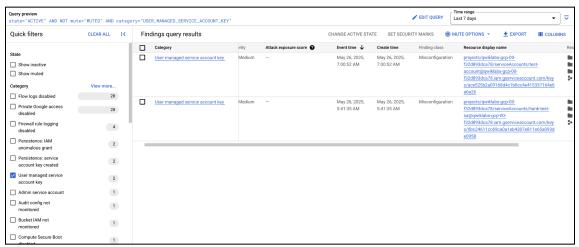


# Task 5: View the threat finding in SCC

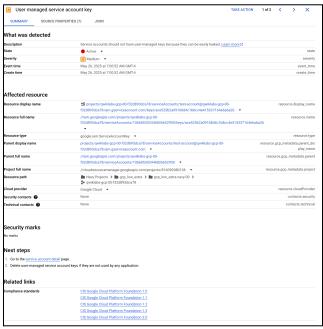
In this task, I reviewed the findings in the Security Command Center (SCC) and answered a series of questions about the severity level and the threat class.



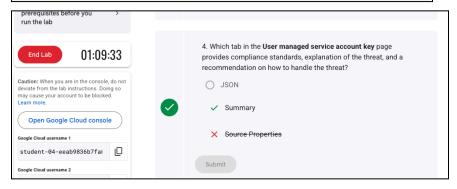




In this specific step of the task, the Google answer indicated that the information was found under Summary, however, explanation of the threat, and recommendation on how to handle the threat were not listed under that section. However, all three were listed under the Source Properties tab.

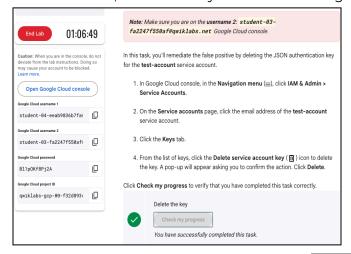


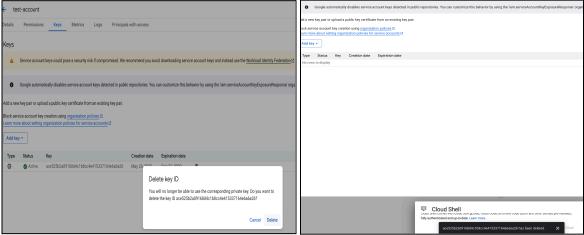




## Task 6: Fix the finding

In this final task, I used Identity and Access Management to delete the key.





#### My Assessment

In this lab I used various GCP services to trigger and fix a false positive. Primarily using Identity and Access Management (IAM), I was able to create a legitimate user test account, assign excessive permissions, which triggered a threat that I was able to also fix.

A false positive is essentially a positive alert based on the security parameters set within the system, however, there isn't an active threat due to authorized permissions granted.

False positives, if happening excessively, can cause a waste of resources, alert fatigue, disruption and potentially overlooking real threats. False positives may rely on pattern recognition or static rules that will often trigger an abundance of false positives.