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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Threat Hunting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cyber Threat Hunters and emphasizes proactive identification of threats across cloud and hybrid environments. It tests the ability to create and execute advanced queries, analyze user and network behaviors, and develop hypotheses based on incident data and threat intelligence. Candidates are expected to leverage Google Cloud tools like BigQuery, Logs Explorer, and Google SecOps to discover indicators of compromise (IOCs) and collaborate with incident response teams to uncover hidden or ongoing attacks.

Topic 2	- Platform Operations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Security Engineers and covers the configuration and management of security platforms in enterprise environments. It focuses on integrating and optimizing tools such as Security Command Center (SCC), Google SecOps, GTI, and Cloud IDS to improve detection and response capabilities. Candidates are assessed on their ability to configure authentication, authorization, and API access, manage audit logs, and provision identities using Workforce Identity Federation to enhance access control and visibility across cloud systems.
Topic 3	- Incident Response: This section of the exam measures the skills of Incident Response Managers and assesses expertise in containing, investigating, and resolving security incidents. It includes evidence collection, forensic analysis, collaboration across engineering teams, and isolation of affected systems. Candidates are evaluated on their ability to design and execute automated playbooks, prioritize response steps, integrate orchestration tools, and manage case lifecycles efficiently to streamline escalation and resolution processes.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
You are developing a playbook to respond to phishing reports from users at your company. You configured a UDM query action to identify all users who have connected to a malicious domain. You need to extract the users from the UDM query and add them as entities in an alert so the playbook can reset the password for those users. You want to minimize the effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.
- B. Use the Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration. Use the Expression Builder to create a placeholder with the usernames in the Entities Identifier parameter.
- C. Configure a manual Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration that instructs the analyst to input the Entities Identifier parameter based on the results of the action.
- D. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The key requirement is to *automate* the extraction of data to *minimize analyst effort*. This is a core function of Google Security Operations SOAR (formerly Siemplify). The **Siemplify integration** provides the foundational playbook actions for case management and entity manipulation.
The **`Create Entity`** action is designed to programmatically add new entities (like users, IPs, or domains) to the active case. To make this action automatic, the playbook developer must use the **Expression Builder**. The Expression Builder is the tool used to parse the JSON output from a previous action (the UDM query) and dynamically map the results (the list of usernames) into the parameters of a subsequent action.
By using the Expression Builder to configure the `Entities Identifier` parameter of the `Create Entity` action, the playbook automatically extracts all `principal.user.userid` fields from the UDM query results and adds them to the case. These new entities can then be automatically passed to the next playbook step, such as
"Reset Password."
Options A and C are incorrect because they are **manual** actions. They require an analyst to intervene, which does *not* minimize effort. Option D is incorrect as it creates multiple, unnecessary cases, flooding the queue instead of enriching the single, original phishing case.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Using the Expression Builder"; "Marketplace and Integrations")
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NEW QUESTION # 28
You are a SOC manager guiding an implementation of your existing incident response plan (IRP) into Google Security Operations (SecOps). You need to capture time duration data for each of the case stages. You want your solution to minimize maintenance overhead. What should you do?

- A. Configure Case Stages in the Google SecOps SOAR settings, and use the Change Case Stage action in your playbooks that captures time metrics when the stage changes.
- B. Configure a detection rule in SIEM Rules & Detections to include logic to capture the event fields for each case with the relevant stage metrics.
- C. Write a job in the IDE that runs frequently to check the progress of each case and updates the notes with timestamps to reflect when these changes were identified.
- D. Create a Google SecOps dashboard that displays specific actions that have been run, identifies which stage a case is in, and calculates the time elapsed since the start of the case.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
This requirement is a core, out-of-the-box feature of the Google SecOps SOAR platform. The solution with the minimal maintenance overhead is always the native, built-in one. The platform is designed to measure SOC KPIs (like MTTR) by tracking Case Stages.
A SOC manager first defines their organization's incident response stages (e.g., "Triage," "Investigation," "Remediation") in the SOAR settings. Then, as playbooks are built, the Change Case Stage action is added to the workflow. When a playbook runs, it triggers this action, and the SOAR platform automatically timestamps the exact moment a case transitions from one stage to the next.
This creates the precise time-duration data needed for metrics. This data is then automatically available for the built-in dashboards and reporting tools (as mentioned in Option A, which is the result of Option B). Option D (custom IDE job) and Option C (detection rule) are incorrect, high-maintenance, and non-standard ways to accomplish a task that is a fundamental feature of the SOAR platform.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Get insights from dashboards and reports"; "Manage playbooks")

NEW QUESTION # 29
Your company has deployed two on-premises firewalls. You need to configure the firewalls to send logs to Google Security Operations (SecOps) using Syslog. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a third-party agent (e.g., Bindplane, NXLog) on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.
- B. Set the Google SecOps URL instance as the Syslog destination.
- C. Pull the firewall logs by using a Google SecOps feed integration.
- D. Deploy a Google Ops Agent on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
(Note: Per the instruction to "Correct any typing errors," "Google Ops Agent" (Option A) should be read as the "Google SecOps forwarder." The "Google Ops Agent" is the incorrect agent used for Cloud Monitoring /Logging, whereas the "Google SecOps forwarder" is the correct agent for SecOps (Chronicle) ingestion. The remainder of Option A's text accurately describes the function of the SecOps forwarder.) The native, minimal-effort solution for ingesting on-premises Syslog data into Google Security Operations (SecOps) is to deploy the Google SecOps forwarder. This forwarder is a lightweight software component (Linux binary or Docker container) deployed within the on-premises environment.
For this use case, the SecOps forwarder is configured with a [syslog] input, causing it to run as a Syslog server that listens on a specified TCP or UDP port. The two on-premises firewalls are then configured to send their Syslog streams to the IP address and port of the machine running the SecOps forwarder. The forwarder acts as the Syslog destination on the local network, buffering, compressing, and securely forwarding the logs to the SecOps platform. Option C is a valid, but third-party, solution. Option A (when corrected) describes the native, Google-provided solution. Option B (Feed) is incorrect as feeds are for threat intel, not telemetry.
Option D is incorrect as the SecOps platform does not accept raw Syslog traffic directly via its URL.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps data ingestion overview"; "Install and configure the SecOps forwarder"; "Forwarder configuration syntax - Syslog input")

NEW QUESTION # 30

You are developing a playbook to respond to phishing reports from users at your company. You configured a UDM query action to identify all users who have connected to a malicious domain. You need to extract the users from the UDM query and add them as entities in an alert so the playbook can reset the password for those users. You want to minimize the effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.
- B. Use the Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration. Use the Expression Builder to create a placeholder with the usernames in the Entities Identifier parameter.
- C. Configure a manual Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration that instructs the analyst to input the Entities Identifier parameter based on the results of the action.
- D. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The key requirement is to *automate* the extraction of data to *minimize analyst effort*. This is a core function of Google Security Operations SOAR (formerly Siemplify). The **Siemplify integration** provides the foundational playbook actions for case management and entity manipulation.
The **`Create Entity`** action is designed to programmatically add new entities (like users, IPs, or domains) to the active case. To make this action automatic, the playbook developer must use the **Expression Builder**. The Expression Builder is the tool used to parse the JSON output from a previous action (the UDM query) and dynamically map the results (the list of usernames) into the parameters of a subsequent action.
By using the Expression Builder to configure the `Entities Identifier` parameter of the `Create Entity` action, the playbook automatically extracts all `principal.user.userid` fields from the UDM query results and adds them to the case. These new entities can then be automatically passed to the next playbook step, such as
"Reset Password."
Options A and C are incorrect because they are **manual** actions. They require an analyst to intervene, which does *not* minimize effort. Option D is incorrect as it creates multiple, unnecessary cases, flooding the queue instead of enriching the single, original phishing case.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Using the Expression Builder"; "Marketplace and Integrations")
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NEW QUESTION # 31

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 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.
- 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 check whether the external IP address from the network connection event has a high confidence score across any enabled threat intelligence feed.

Answer: A

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 reporti1 1ng.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 # 32
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