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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• Detection Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Detection Engineers and focuses on developing and fine-tuning detection mechanisms for risk identification. It involves designing and implementing detection rules, assigning risk values, and leveraging tools like Google SecOps Risk Analytics and SCC for posture management. Candidates learn to utilize threat intelligence for alert scoring, reduce false positives, and improve rule accuracy by integrating contextual and entity-based data, ensuring strong coverage against potential threats.
Topic 3	• Monitoring and Reporting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Center (SOC) Analysts and covers building dashboards, generating reports, and maintaining health monitoring systems. It focuses on identifying key performance indicators (KPIs), visualizing telemetry data, and configuring alerts using tools like Google SecOps, Cloud Monitoring, and Looker Studio. Candidates are assessed on their ability to centralize metrics, detect anomalies, and maintain continuous visibility of system health and operational performance.
Topic 4	• 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
You received an alert from Container Threat Detection that an added binary has been executed in a business critical workload. You need to investigate and respond to this incident. What should you do?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Review the finding, quarantine the cluster containing the running pod. and delete the running pod to prevent further compromise.
- B. Review the finding, investigate the pod and related resources, and research the related attack and response methods.
- C. Silence the alert in the Security Command Center (SCC) console, as the alert is a low severity finding.
- D. Notify the workload owner. Follow the response playbook. and ask the threat hunting team to identify the root cause of the incident.
- E. Keep the cluster and pod running, and investigate the behavior to determine whether the activity is malicious.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct actions are C and D, as they represent the standard, parallel process for incident response:
technical investigation and procedural/communicative response.
* Technical Investigation (Option D): The immediate priority is to understand the alert. An analyst must review the Container Threat Detection finding in Security Command Center (SCC) to understand what was detected. This is followed by investigating the

affected pod, its container, the node it's running on, and any associated service accounts to determine the initial blast radius and gather forensic data. Researching the binary and related TTPs (Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures) helps contextualize the attack.
* Procedural Response (Option C): Concurrently, the organizational response plan must be activated.
This involves notifying the business-critical workload owner (stakeholder communication), initiating the formal, documented incident response playbook, and escalating to specialized teams, like threat hunting, for deeper root cause analysis that goes beyond the initial triage.
Option A is incorrect because deleting the pod immediately is a premature remediation step that destroys critical forensic evidence.
Option B is incorrect because "keeping the cluster and pod running" without any containment is reckless and could allow an attacker to pivot. Option E is incorrect because an unauthorized binary execution in a critical workload is a high-severity event, not a low-severity finding to be silenced.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Responding to Container Threat Detection findings: When a Container Threat Detection finding is generated, it indicates a potential security issue that requires investigation. The first step is to review the finding details in Security Command Center (SCC) to understand the nature of the threat, such as K8S_BINARY_EXECUTED.
The recommended workflow involves:
* Investigate: Examine the affected Kubernetes resources, such as the Pod, Container, and Node. Use tools like kubectl to inspect the pod configuration, running processes, and network connections.
Research the associated attack and response methods to understand the threat actor's TTPs.
* Respond: Follow the organization's incident response playbook. This includes notifying the workload owner and relevant stakeholders. Contain the threat by isolating the pod or node, but avoid deleting resources immediately to preserve evidence for forensic analysis.
* Escalate: For complex incidents, engage the threat hunting or forensics team to conduct a thorough investigation, identify the root cause, and determine the full scope of the compromise.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Security Command Center > Documentation > Manage findings > Responding to Container Threat Detection findings Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Incident Response > Incident Response Playbooks

NEW QUESTION # 44

Your organization requires the SOC director to be notified by email of escalated incidents and their results before a case is closed.
You need to create a process that automatically sends the email when an escalated case is closed. You need to ensure the email is reliably sent for the appropriate cases. What process should you use?

- A. Use the Close Case button in the UI to close the case. If the case is marked as an incident, export the case from the UI and email it to the director.
- B. Navigate to the Alert Overview tab to close the Alert. Run a manual action to gather the case details. If the case was escalated, email the notes to the director. Use the Close Case action in the UI to close the case.
- C. Write a job to check closed cases for incident escalation status, pull the case status details if a case has been escalated, and send an email to the director.
- D. Create a playbook block that includes a condition to identify cases that have been escalated. The two resulting branches either close the alert and email the notes to the director, or close the alert without sending an email.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The most reliable, automated, and low-maintenance solution is to use the native Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR capabilities. A playbook block is a reusable, automated workflow that can be attached to other playbooks, such as the standard case closure playbook.
This block would be configured with a conditional action. This action would check a case field (e.g., case.
escalation_status == "escalated"). If the condition is true, the playbook automatically proceeds down the
"Yes" branch, which would use an integration action (like "Send Email" for Gmail or Outlook) to send the case details to the director.
After the email action, it would proceed to the "Close Case" action. If the condition is false (the case was not escalated), the playbook would proceed down the "No" branch, which would skip the email step and immediately close the case.
This method ensures the process is "reliably sent" and "automatic," as it's built directly into the case management logic. Options C and D are incorrect because they rely on manual analyst actions, which are not reliable and violate the "automatic" requirement.
Option A is a custom, external solution that adds unnecessary complexity and maintenance overhead compared to the native SOAR playbook functionality.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Playbook blocks"; " Using conditional

logic in playbooks")

NEW QUESTION # 45
You are managing the integration of Security Command Center (SCC) with downstream tooling.
You need to pull security findings from SCC and import those findings as part of Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR actions. You need to configure the connection between SCC and Google SecOps. What should you do?

- A. Install the SCC integration from the Google SecOps Marketplace. Grant the SCC API the appropriate IAM roles to integrate with the Google SecOps instance. Configure this integration using a generated API key scoped to the SCC API.
- B. Create a Pub/Sub topic with a NotificationConfig object and a push subscription for the desired finding types. Create a new Google SecOps service account in the Google Cloud project, and grant this service account the appropriate IAM roles to read from this subscription. Export the credentials from IAM and import the credentials into Google SecOps SOAR.
- C. Create a Pub/Sub topic with a NotificationConfig object and a push subscription for the desired finding types. Grant the Google SecOps service account the appropriate IAM roles to read from this subscription.
- D. Install the Google Rapid Response integration from the Google SecOps Marketplace. Gather information about the findings from the appropriate server.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The proper way to integrate SCC findings into Google SecOps SOAR is to install the SCC integration from the Google SecOps Marketplace. You must grant the SCC API the appropriate IAM roles so that Google SecOps can access the findings, and configure the integration using a generated API key scoped to the SCC API. This approach provides a managed, secure, and supported method for importing SCC findings into SecOps actions.

NEW QUESTION # 46
You are responsible for evaluating the level of effort required to integrate a new third-party endpoint detection tool with Google Security Operations (SecOps). Your organization's leadership wants to minimize customization for the new tool for faster deployment. You need to verify that the Google SecOps SOAR and SIEM support the expected workflows for the new third-party tool. You must recommend a tool to your leadership team as quickly as possible. What should you do?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Review the documentation to identify if default parsers exist for the tool, and determine whether the logs are supported and able to be ingested.
- B. Review the architecture of the tool to identify the cloud provider that hosts the tool.
- C. Develop a custom integration that uses Python scripts and Cloud Run functions to forward logs and orchestrate actions between the third-party tool and Google SecOps.
- D. Configure a Pub/Sub topic to ingest raw logs from the third-party tool, and build custom YARA-L rules in Google SecOps to extract relevant security events.
- E. Identify the tool in the Google SecOps Marketplace, and verify support for the necessary actions in the workflow.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The core task is to evaluate a new tool for fast, low-customization deployment across the entire Google SecOps platform (SIEM and SOAR). This requires checking the two main integration points: data ingestion (SIEM) and automated response (SOAR).
* SIEM Ingestion (Option B): To minimize customization for the SIEM, you must verify that Google SecOps can ingest and understand the tool's logs out-of-the-box. This is achieved by checking the Google SecOps documentation for a default parser for that specific tool. If a default parser exists, the logs will be automatically normalized into the Unified Data Model (UDM) upon ingestion, requiring zero custom development.
* SOAR Orchestration (Option C): To minimize customization for SOAR, you must verify that pre- built automated actions exist. The Google SecOps Marketplace contains all pre-built SOAR integrations (connectors). By finding the tool in the Marketplace, you can verify which actions (e.g.,
"Quarantine Host," "Get Process List") are supported, confirming that response playbooks can be built quickly without custom scripting.
Options D and E describe high-effort, custom integration paths, which are the exact opposite of the "minimize customization for faster deployment" requirement.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Default parsers: Google Security Operations (SecOps) provides a set of default parsers that support many common security products. When logs are ingested from a supported product, SecOps automatically applies the correct parser to normalize the raw log data into the structured Unified Data Model (UDM) format. This is the fastest method to begin ingesting and analyzing new data sources.
Google SecOps Marketplace: The SOAR component of Google SecOps includes a Marketplace that contains a large library of pre-built integrations for common third-party security tools, including EDR, firewalls, and identity providers. Before purchasing a new tool, an engineer should verify its presence in the Marketplace and review the list of supported actions to ensure it meets the organization's automation and orchestration workflow requirements.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Ingestion > Default parsers > Supported default parsers Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations

NEW QUESTION # 47
You are using Google Security Operations (SecOps) to hunt for signs of lateral movement through Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) in your organization. You suspect that a compromised account was used to access multiple internal systems within a short time window. You want to construct a UDM-based search to identify this activity. How should you build this query? (Choose two.)

- A. Filter for RDP connections with non-standard ports.
- B. Group events by user identity and time to identify repeated access patterns.
- C. Use a saved search to identify all events with the LATERAL_MOVEMENT tag over the past 30 days.
- D. Correlate events based on the asset role or classification such as database or user workstation.
- E. Filter for events using protocol-level attributes that indicate RDP connections.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Filtering for events using protocol-level attributes that indicate RDP connections ensures that the search specifically targets RDP sessions.
Grouping events by user identity and time allows you to identify repeated access patterns, which is a strong indicator of lateral movement when a single account accesses multiple systems in a short timeframe.

NEW QUESTION # 48
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Our society is in the jumping constantly changes and development. So we need to face the more live pressure to handle much different things and face more intense competition. The essential method to solve these problems is to have the faster growing speed than society developing. In a field, you can try to get the Security-Operations-Engineer Certification to improve yourself, for better you and the better future. With it, you are acknowledged in your profession.

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