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The Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Security-Operations-Engineer practice test is available in three compatible and user-friendly formats. These formats are Security-Operations-Engineer desktop practice test software, Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Security-Operations-Engineer web-based practice exam, and Google Security-Operations-Engineer PDF dumps file. All three formats of Security-Operations-Engineer study material contain actual and verified Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Dumps that will help you boost your exam preparation. The Google desktop practice test software and web-based Security-Operations-Engineer practice test both simulate the actual exam environment and identify your mistakes.

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	• Data Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and focuses on effective data ingestion, log management, and context enrichment for threat detection and response. It evaluates candidates on setting up ingestion pipelines, configuring parsers, managing data normalization, and handling costs associated with large-scale logging. Additionally, candidates demonstrate their ability to establish baselines for user, asset, and entity behavior by correlating event data and integrating relevant threat intelligence for more accurate monitoring.
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.
Topic 5	• 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 (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135
Your company wants to enhance its detection capabilities to prevent insider threat incidents. You need to be alerted when a privileged Google Group is modified to allow access to the general public. You need to identify and enable the optimal log source, and configure the alert. What should you do?

- A. Enable data sharing for Google Workspace Admin Audit logs, and ensure that Event Threat Detection is enabled for your organization.
- B. Enable Google Drive log events. Create a reporting rule that triggers when a file sharing event occurs with the visibility set to anyone with the link.
- C. Enable VPC Flow Logs for the default VPC network. Configure a log-based alert in Cloud Logging to detect anomalous traffic patterns associated with Google Groups API endpoints.
- D. Enable IAM Admin Activity audit logs, and export the logs to Google Security Operations (SecOps). Write a YARA-L rule in Google SecOps to capture any changes to relevant IAM policies.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To detect insider threats involving Google Group privilege modifications, you need Google Workspace Admin Audit logs, which capture group membership and sharing changes. By enabling data sharing of these logs with SCC and ensuring Event Threat Detection (ETD) is enabled, SCC will automatically generate findings for risky modifications, such as making a privileged group

publicly accessible. This provides the optimal log source and automated alerting with minimal effort.

NEW QUESTION # 136
You use Google Security Operations (SecOps) curated detections and YARA-L rules to detect suspicious activity on Windows endpoints. Your source telemetry uses EDR and Windows Events logs. Your rules match on the principal.user.userid UDM field. You need to ingest an additional log source for this field to match all possible log entries from your EDR and Windows Event logs. What should you do?

- A. Ingest logs from Microsoft Entra ID.
- B. Ingest logs from Windows Sysmon.
- C. Ingest logs from Windows PowerShell.
- D. Ingest logs from Windows Procmon.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To ensure the principal.user.userid field captures all relevant activity, you should ingest logs from Windows Sysmon. Sysmon provides detailed system activity, including process creation, network connections, and user context, which complements EDR and Windows Event logs, allowing YARA-L rules to match across all endpoint telemetry.

NEW QUESTION # 137
You scheduled a Google Security Operations (SecOps) report to export results to a BigQuery dataset in your Google Cloud project. The report executes successfully in Google SecOps, but no data appears in the dataset.
You confirmed that the dataset exists. How should you address this export failure?

- A. Grant the user account that scheduled the report the roles/bigquery.dataEditor IAM role on the project.
- B. Set a retention period for the BigQuery export.
- C. Grant the Google SecOps service account the roles/iam.serviceAccountUser IAM role to itself.
- D. Grant the Google SecOps service account the roles/bigquery.dataEditor IAM role on the dataset.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is a standard Identity and Access Management (IAM) permission issue. When Google Security Operations (SecOps) exports data, it uses its own service account (often named service-<project_number>@gcp-sa-bigquerydatatransfer.iam.gserviceaccount.com or a similar SecOps-specific principal) to perform the write operation. The user account that schedules the report (Option C) is only relevant for the scheduling action, not for the data transfer itself. For the export to succeed, the Google SecOps service account principal must have explicit permission to write data into the target BigQuery dataset.
The predefined IAM role roles/bigquery.dataEditor grants the necessary permissions to create, update, and delete tables and table data within a dataset. By granting this role to the Google SecOps service account on the specific dataset, you authorize the service to write the report results and populate the tables. Option A (serviceAccountUser) is incorrect as it's used for service account impersonation, not for granting data access.
Option B (retention period) is a data lifecycle setting and has no impact on the ability to write new data. The most common cause for this exact scenario-a successful job run with no data appearing-is that the service account lacks the required bigquery.dataEditor permissions on the destination dataset.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Troubleshoot transfer configurations"; "Control access to resources with IAM"; "BigQuery predefined IAM roles")

NEW QUESTION # 138
You are a platform engineer at an organization that is migrating from a third-party SIEM product to Google Security Operations (SecOps). You previously manually exported context data from Active Directory (AD) and imported the data into your previous SIEM as a watchlist when there were changes in AD's user/asset context data. You want to improve this process using Google SecOps. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Google SecOps SOAR integration for AD to enrich user/asset information in your security alerts.
- B. Ingest AD organizational context data as user/asset context to enrich user/asset information in your security events.

- C. Create a data table that contains the AD context data. Use the data table in your YARA-L rule to find user/asset information for each security event.
- D. Create a data table that contains AD context data. Use the data table in your YARA-L rule to find user /asset data that can be correlated within each security event.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option A. The key requirement is to "improve" the previous manual "watchlist" process.
In Google Security Operations, "data tables" (mentioned in options C and D) are the modern equivalent of watchlists or reference lists.1 Using a data table would replicate the old, static process and would not be an improvement.
The superior method in Google SecOps is to ingest this data as Entity Context. This is a core feature where context data (like user information from AD or asset data from a CMDB) is ingested via a feed or the Context API. Google SecOps then uses this data to automatically enrich all incoming security events (UDM) in real- time.
When a log for john.doe is ingested, it is automatically enriched with the context data from AD, such as "John Doe," "Marketing Department," "Manager: Jane Smith," etc. This enriched information is then available for detection, hunting, and investigation. This is a significant improvement because it provides continuous, automatic enrichment at ingestion, rather than requiring a manual update of a static table or only enriching after an alert is generated (Option B).
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
UDM enrichment and aliasing overview: Google Security Operations (SecOps) supports aliasing and enrichment for assets and users.2 Aliasing enables enrichment.3 For example, using aliasing, you can find the job title and employment status associated with a user ID.4 How aliasing works: User aliasing uses the USER_CONTEXT event type for aliasing.5 This contextual data is stored as entities in the Entity Graph.6 When new Unified Data Model (UDM) events are ingested, enrichment uses this aliasing data to add context to the UDM event.7 For example, a UDM event might include principal.user.userid = "jdoe". 8The enrichment process populates the principal.user noun with the entity data, such as user.user_display_name = "John Doe" and user.department = "Marketing".
This is the recommended method for ingesting organizational context from sources like Microsoft Windows Active Directory, as it makes the contextual data available for all subsequent detection, search, and investigation activities.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Event processing > UDM enrichment and aliasing overview Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Ingestion > Collect Microsoft Windows AD logs (This document explicitly mentions collecting USER_CONTEXT and ASSET_CONTEXT).9

NEW QUESTION # 139
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. 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.
- B. Build a reference list that contains the hash and domain, and link the list to a high-frequency rule for near real-time alerting.
- C. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.
- 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: D

Explanation:
Since process hashes are not consistently available across all endpoints, relying solely on the DLL hash would miss activity. The best solution is to write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship (rundll32.exe spawning powershell.exe with obfuscated arguments) together with the C2 domain and hash when available, and run a retrohunt. This approach detects both behavior-based and IOC-based indicators, ensuring coverage even when hashes are missing.

NEW QUESTION # 140
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