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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

NEW QUESTION # 137

Which Google Cloud security feature MOST helps enforce the principle of least privilege at scale?

- A. Binary Authorization
- B. VPC Firewall Rules
- C. Cloud NAT
- D. IAM predefined roles and conditional IAM policies**

Answer: D

Explanation:

IAM predefined roles and conditions minimize excessive permissions and limit blast radius.

NEW QUESTION # 138

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

Answer: A

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 # 139

You are helping a new Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer configure access for their SOC team.

The customer's Google SecOps administrators currently have access to the Google SecOps instance. The customer is reporting that the SOC team members are not getting authorized to access the instance, but they are able to authenticate to the third-party identity provider (IdP). How should you fix the issue?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Grant the appropriate data access scope to the SOC team's IdP group in IAM.
- B. Connect Google SecOps with the third-party IdP using Workforce Identity Federation.
- C. **Grant the Basic permission to the appropriate IdP groups in the Google SecOps SOAR Advanced Settings.**
- D. Link Google SecOps to a Google Cloud project with the Chronicle API.
- E. **Grant the roles/chronicle.viewer role to the SOC team's IdP group in IAM.**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

This scenario describes a common configuration task where authorization is failing despite successful authentication. The problem stems from the fact that Google SecOps uses a dual-authorization model: one for the main platform (SIEM/Chronicle) and a separate one for the SOAR module. The SOC team needs both.

The prompt states admins already have access, which confirms that prerequisite steps like linking the project (Option A) and configuring Workforce Identity Federation (Option B) are already complete. The problem is specific to the new SOC team's group.

* Fixing Instance Access (Option D):

The error "not getting authorized to access the instance" refers to the primary Google Cloud-level authorization. Access to the Google SecOps application itself is controlled by Google Cloud IAM roles on the linked project.¹ The SOC team's group, which is federated from the third-party IdP, is represented as a principalSet in IAM. This principalSet must be granted an IAM role to allow sign-in. The roles/chronicle.viewer role is the minimum predefined role required to grant this application access.

* Fixing SOAR Access (Option E):

Simply granting the IAM role (Option D) is not enough for the SOC team to perform its job. That role only gets them into the main SIEM interface. The SOAR module (for case management and playbooks) has its own internal role-based access control system. An administrator must also navigate within the SecOps platform to the SOAR Advanced Settings > Users & Groups and grant the SOC team's federated group a SOAR-specific permission, like "Basic" or "Analyst." Both steps are required to fully "fix the issue" and provide the SOC team with functional access to the platform.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Identity and Access Management: Access to a Google SecOps instance using a third-party IdP relies on Workforce Identity Federation, but authorization is configured in two distinct locations.

* Google Cloud IAM: Authorization to the main SecOps instance (including the SIEM interface) is controlled by Google Cloud IAM.² The federated identities (groups) from the third-party IdP are mapped to a principalSet. This principalSet must be granted an IAM role on the Google Cloud project linked to the SecOps instance. The roles/chronicle.viewer role is the minimum predefined role required to grant sign-in access.

* Google SecOps SOAR: Authorization for the SOAR module (for case management and playbooks) is managed independently.³ An administrator must navigate to the SOAR Advanced Settings > Users & Groups and assign a SOAR-specific role (e.g., 'Basic' or 'Analyst') to the same federated IdP group.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Onboard > Configure a third-party identity provider
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > SOAR Administration > Users and Groups

NEW QUESTION # 140

Your company's analyst team uses a playbook to make necessary changes to external systems that are integrated with the Google Security Operations (SecOps) platform. You need to automate the task to run once every day at a specific time. You want to use the most efficient solution that minimizes maintenance overhead.

- A. Create a Google SecOps SOAR request and a playbook trigger to match the request from the user to start the playbook with the relevant actions.
- B. **Create a Cron Scheduled Connector for this use case. Configure a playbook trigger to match the cases created by the connector that runs the playbook with the relevant actions.**

- C. Use a VM to host a script that runs a playbook via an API call.
- D. Write a custom Google SecOps SOAR job in the IDE using the code from the existing playbook actions.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:

To execute a playbook on a fixed schedule (once every day) with minimal maintenance, the standard method in Google SecOps SOAR is to utilize a Scheduled Connector (often referred to as a Cron Connector or "Simulate Alert" mechanism).

According to Google Security Operations SOAR documentation, playbooks are primarily triggered by alerts /cases. To run a playbook without an external security event, you must generate a synthetic alert on a schedule. The Cron connector allows you to "configure a schedule (using Cron syntax) to ingest a dummy alert." You then configure a Playbook Trigger to match this specific dummy alert. When the connector fires at the scheduled time, it creates a case, which matches the trigger, and executes the playbook containing the necessary actions.

This solution is more efficient than Option A (Custom Job) or Option D (External Script) because it utilizes native "No-Code" configuration features, avoids managing external infrastructure, and keeps the logic within the visible Playbook visual editor rather than hidden in IDE code, complying with the "minimizes maintenance overhead" requirement.

References: Google Security Operations Documentation > SOAR > Connectors > Managing Connectors

NEW QUESTION # 141

You are a SOC analyst working a case in Google Security Operations (SecOps). The case contains a file hash that your playbooks have automatically enriched with VirusTotal context and categorized as likely malicious. You need to quickly identify devices and users in your organization who have interacted with this file. What should you do?

- A. Use a manual action in Google SecOps SOAR to query your threat intelligence platform (TIP) for the presence of the file hash.
- B. Use a manual action in Google SecOps SOAR to perform a UDM search matching on the file hash in Google SecOps SIEM.
- **C. Build a playbook to perform a UDM search matching on the file hash in Google SecOps SIEM.**
- D. Build a playbook to query your threat intelligence platform (TIP) for the presence of the file hash.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most effective approach is to build a playbook to perform a UDM search matching on the file hash in Google SecOps SIEM. This will automatically search across your ingested telemetry to identify all devices and users that have interacted with the file, accelerating response and investigation without requiring manual intervention.

NEW QUESTION # 142

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