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100% Pass Quiz 2026 Security-Operations-Engineer: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam – Trustable Questions Exam

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q124-Q129):

NEW QUESTION # 124

Your company recently adopted Security Command Center (SCC) but is not using Google Security Operations (SecOps). Your organization has thousands of active projects. You need to detect anomalous behavior in your Google Cloud environment by windowing and aggregating data over a given time period, based on specific log events or advanced calculations. You also need to provide an interface for analysts to triage the alerts. How should you build this capability?

- A. Use log-based metrics to generate event-driven alerts for the detection scenarios. Configure a Cloud Monitoring alert policy to send email alerts to your security operations team.
- B. Send the logs to Cloud SQL, and run a scheduled query against these events using a Cloud Run scheduled job. Configure an aggregated log filter to stream event-driven logs to a Pub/Sub topic.
Configure a trigger to send an email alert when new events are sent to this feed.
- C. Sink the logs to BigQuery, and configure Cloud Run functions to execute a periodic job and generate normalized alerts in a Pub/Sub topic for findings. Use log-based metrics to generate event-driven alerts and send these alerts to the Pub/Sub topic.
Write the alerts as findings using the SCC API.
- D. Create a series of aggregated log sinks for each required finding, and send the normalized findings as JSON files to Cloud Storage. Use the write event to generate an alert.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct approach is to sink logs to BigQuery, where you can perform windowing and advanced aggregations over time. Then, use Cloud Run functions to periodically query BigQuery and generate normalized alerts published to a Pub/Sub topic. From there, alerts can be written back into SCC as findings via the SCC API, giving analysts a central interface for triage. This architecture supports large-scale environments, advanced calculations, and efficient integration with SCC.

NEW QUESTION # 125

Your organization plans to ingest logs from an on-premises MySQL database as a new log source into its Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance. You need to create a solution that minimizes effort. What should you do?

- A. Configure and deploy a Bindplane collection agent
- B. Configure a third-party API feed in Google SecOps.
- C. Configure and deploy a Google SecOps forwarder.
- D. Configure direct ingestion from your Google Cloud organization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The standard, native, and minimal-effort solution for ingesting logs from on-premises sources into Google Security Operations (SecOps) is to use the Google SecOps forwarder. The forwarder is a lightweight software component (available as a Linux binary or Docker container) that is deployed within the customer's network. It is designed to collect logs from a variety of on-premises sources and securely forward them to the SecOps platform.

The forwarder can be configured to monitor log files directly (which is a common output for a MySQL database) or to receive logs via syslog. Once the forwarder is installed and its configuration file is set up to point to the MySQL log file or syslog stream, it handles the compression, batching, and secure transmission of those logs to Google SecOps. This is the intended and most direct ingestion path for on-premises telemetry.

Option C is incorrect because the log source is on-premises, not within the Google Cloud organization. Option B (API feed) is the wrong mechanism; feeds are used for structured data like threat intelligence or alerts, not for raw telemetry logs from a database. Option A (Bindplane) is a third-party partner solution, which may involve additional configuration or licensing, and is not the native, minimal-effort tool provided directly by Google SecOps for this task.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps data ingestion overview"; "Install and configure the SecOps forwarder")

NEW QUESTION # 126

You have been tasked with developing a new response process in a playbook to contain an endpoint. The new process should take the following actions:

* Send an email to users who do not have a Google Security Operations (SecOps) account to request approval for endpoint containment.

* Automatically continue executing its logic after the user responds.

You plan to implement this process in the playbook by using the Gmail integration. You want to minimize the effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Generate an approval link for the containment action and include the placeholder in the body of the 'Send Email' action. Configure additional playbook logic to manage approved or denied containment actions.
- B. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the appropriate tier. Contact the user by email to request approval. The analyst chooses to execute or skip the containment action.
- C. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the user to execute or skip the containment action.
- D. Use the 'Send Email' action to send an email requesting approval to contain the endpoint, and use the 'Wait For Thread Reply' action to receive the result. The analyst manually contains the endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This scenario describes an automated external approval, which is a key feature of Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR. The solution that "minimizes the effort required by the SOC analyst" is one that is fully automated and does not require the analyst to wait for an email and then manually resume the playbook.

The correct method (Option D) is to use the platform's built-in capabilities (often part of the "Flow" or "Simplify" integration) to generate a unique approval link (or "Approve" / "Deny" links). These links are tokenized and tied to the specific playbook's execution. This link is then inserted as a placeholder into the email that is sent to the non-SecOps user via the "Send Email" (Gmail integration) action.

The playbook is then configured with conditional logic (e.g., a "Wait for Condition") to pause execution until one of the links is clicked. When the external user clicks the "Approve" or "Deny" link in their email, it sends a secure signal back to the SOAR platform. The playbook automatically detects this response and continues down the appropriate conditional path (e.g., "if approved, execute endpoint containment"). This process is fully automated and requires zero analyst intervention, perfectly meeting the requirements.

Options A, B, and C all require manual analyst action, which violates the core requirement of minimizing analyst effort.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Gmail integration documentation"; "Flow integration - Wait for Approval")

NEW QUESTION # 127

Your organization's Google Security Operations (SecOps) tenant is ingesting a vendor's firewall logs in its default JSON format using the Google-provided parser for that log. The vendor recently released a patch that introduces a new field and renames an existing field in the logs. The parser does not recognize these two fields and they remain available only in the raw logs, while the rest of the log is parsed normally. You need to resolve this logging issue as soon as possible while minimizing the overall change management impact. What should you do?

- A. Write a code snippet, and deploy it in a parser extension to map both fields to UDM.
- B. Deploy a third-party data pipeline management tool to ingest the logs, and transform the updated fields into fields supported by the default parser.
- C. Use the web interface-based custom parser feature in Google SecOps to copy the parser, and modify it to map both fields to UDM.
- D. Use the Extract Additional Fields tool in Google SecOps to convert the raw log entries to additional fields.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct, low-impact solution for augmenting a Google-managed parser is to use a parser extension. The problem states that the base parser is still working, but needs to be supplemented to map two new fields.

Copying the entire parser (Option A) is a high-impact, high-maintenance solution ("Customer Specific Parser"). This action makes the organization responsible for all future updates and breaks the link to Google's managed updates, which is not a minimal-impact solution.

The intended, modern solution is the parser extension. This feature allows an engineer to write a small, targeted snippet of Code-Based Normalization (CBN) code that executes after the Google-managed base parser. This extension code can access the raw_log and perform the specific logic needed to extract the two unmapped fields and assign them to their proper Universal Data Model

(UDM) fields.

This approach is the fastest to deploy and minimizes change management impact because the core parser remains managed and updated by Google, while the extension simply adds the custom logic on top. Option B,

"Extract Additional Fields," is a UI-driven feature, but the underlying mechanism that saves and deploys this logic is the parser extension. Option D is the more precise description of the technical solution.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Manage parsers"; "Parser extensions"; "Code-Based Normalization (CBN) syntax")

NEW QUESTION # 128

You are an incident responder at your organization using Google Security Operations (SecOps) for monitoring and investigation. You discover that a critical production server, which handles financial transactions, shows signs of unauthorized file changes and network scanning from a suspicious IP address. You suspect that persistence mechanisms may have been installed. You need to use Google SecOps to immediately contain the threat while ensuring that forensic data remains available for investigation. What should you do first?

- A. Use the EDR integration to quarantine the compromised asset.
- B. Deploy emergency patches, and reboot the server to remove malicious persistence.
- C. Use the firewall integration to submit the IP address to a network block list to inhibit internet access from that machine.
- D. Use VirusTotal to enrich the IP address and retrieve the domain. Add the domain to the proxy block list.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most effective first step in containment while preserving forensic data is to use the EDR integration to quarantine the compromised asset. Quarantine isolates the server from the network, preventing further malicious activity, but it does not wipe or reboot the system, ensuring that evidence such as persistence mechanisms, unauthorized file changes, and indicators of compromise remain intact for forensic investigation.

NEW QUESTION # 129

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