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Security Operations Engineer
GOOGLE CLOUD CERTIFIED · PROFESSIONAL

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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. 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.
- B. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.
- C. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

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 were recently hired as a SOC manager at an organization with an existing Google Security Operations (SecOps) implementation. You need to understand the current performance by calculating the mean time to respond or remediate (MTTR) for your cases. What should you do?

- A. Create a multi-event detection rule to calculate the response metrics in the outcome section based on the entity graph. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.
- B. Use the playbooks' case stages to capture metrics for each stage change. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.
- C. Create a Looker dashboard that displays case handling times by analyst, case priority, and environment using SecOps SOAR data.
- D. Create a playbook block that can be reused in all alert playbooks to write timestamps in the case wall after each change to the case. Write a job to calculate the case metrics.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR is designed to natively measure and report on key SOC performance metrics, including MTTR. This calculation is automatically derived from playbook case stages.

As a case is ingested and processed by a SOAR playbook, it moves through distinct, customizable stages (e.g.,

"Triage," "Investigation," "Remediation," "Closed"). The SOAR platform automatically records a timestamp for each of these stage transitions. The time deltas between these stages (e.g., the time from when a case entered "Triage" to when it entered "Remediation") are the raw data used to calculate MTTR and other KPIs.

This data is then aggregated and visualized in the built-in SecOps SOAR reporting and dashboarding features.

This is the standard, out-of-the-box method for capturing these metrics. Option C describes a manual, redundant process of what case stages do automatically. Option D describes where the data might be viewed (Looker), but Option B describes the underlying

mechanism for how the MTTR data is captured in the first place, which is the core of the question.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Manage playbooks"; "Get insights from dashboards and reports")

NEW QUESTION # 29
Your company requires PCI DSS v4.0 compliance for its cardholder data environment (CDE) in Google Cloud. You use a Security Command Center (SCC) security posture deployment based on the PCI DSS v4.0 template to monitor for configuration drift.1 This posture generates a finding indicating that a Compute Engine VM within the CDE scope has been configured with an external IP address. You need to take an immediate action to remediate the compliance drift identified by this specific SCC posture finding.
What should you do?

- A. Enable and enforce the constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess organization policy constraint at the project level for the project where the VM resides.
- B. Reconfigure the network interface settings for the VM to explicitly remove the assigned external IP address.
- C. Remove the CDE-specific tag from the VM to exclude the tag from this particular PCI DSS posture evaluation scan.
- D. Navigate to the underlying Security Health Analytics (SHA) finding for public_ip_address on the VM.and mark this finding as fixed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct answer is Option C. The question asks for the immediate action to remediate the existing compliance drift, which is the VM that already has an external IP address.
* Option C (Remediate): Reconfiguring the VM's network interface to remove the external IP directly fixes the identified misconfiguration. This action brings the resource back into compliance, which will cause the Security Command Center finding to be automatically set to INACTIVE on its next scan.2
* Option A (Prevent): Applying the organization policy constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess is a preventative control.3 It will stop new VMs from being created with external IPs, but it is not retroactive and does not remove the external IP from the already existing VM. Therefore, it does not remediate the current finding.
* Option B (Mask): Removing the tag simply hides the resource from the posture scan. This is a violation of compliance auditing; it masks the problem instead of fixing it.
* Option D (Ignore): Marking a finding as fixed without actually fixing the underlying issue is incorrect and will not resolve the compliance drift. The finding will reappear as ACTIVE on the next scan.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Finding deactivation after remediation: After you remediate a vulnerability or misconfiguration finding, the Security Command Center service that detected the finding automatically sets the state of the finding to INACTIVE the next time the detection service scans for the finding.4 How long Security Command Center takes to set a remediated finding to INACTIVE depends on the schedule of the scan that detects the findin5g.
Organization policy constraints: If enforced, the constraint constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess will deny the creation or update of VM instances with IPv4 external IP addresses.6 This constraint is not retroactive and will not restrict the usage of external IPs on existing VM instances. To remediate an existing VM, you must modify the instance's network interface settings and remove the external IP.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Security Command Center > Documentation > Manage findings > Vulnerability findings > Finding deactivation after remediation7 Google Cloud Documentation: Resource Manager > Documentation > Organization policy > Organization policy constraints > compute.vmExternalIpAccess

NEW QUESTION # 30
Your organization has mission-critical production Compute Engine VMs that you monitor daily. While performing a UDM search in Google Security Operations (SecOps), you discover several outbound network connections from one of the production VMs to an unfamiliar external IP address occurring over the last 48 hours. You need to use Google SecOps to quickly gather more context and assess the reputation of the external IP address. What should you do?

- A. Create a new detection rule to alert on future traffic from the external IP address.
- B. Examine the Google SecOps Asset view details for the production VM.
- C. Search for the external IP address in the Alerts & IoCs page in Google SecOps.
- D. Perform a UDM search to identify the specific user account that was logged into the production VM when the connections

occurred.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most direct and efficient method to "quickly gather more context and assess the reputation" of an unknown IP address is to check it against the platform's integrated threat intelligence. The **Alerts & IoCs page**, specifically the **IoC Matches** tab, is the primary interface for this.
Google Security Operations continuously and automatically correlates all ingested UDM (Universal Data Model) events against its vast, integrated threat intelligence feeds, which include data from Google Threat Intelligence (GTI), Mandiant, and VirusTotal. If the unfamiliar external IP address is a known malicious Indicator of Compromise (IoC)-such as a command-and-control (C2) server, malware distribution point, or known scanner-it will have already generated an "IoC Match" finding.
By searching for the IP on this page, an analyst can immediately confirm if it is on a blocklist and gain critical context, such as its threat category, severity, and the specific intelligence source that flagged it. While Option B (finding the user) and Option C (viewing the asset) are valid subsequent steps for understanding the internal scope of the incident, they do not provide the *external reputation* of the IP. Option D is a *response* action taken only *after* the IP has been assessed as malicious.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "View alerts and IoCs"; "How Google SecOps automatically matches IoCs"; "Investigate an IP address")
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NEW QUESTION # 31
You are a SOC manager at an organization that recently implemented Google Security Operations (SecOps).
You need to monitor your organization's data ingestion health in Google SecOps. Data is ingested with Bindplane collection agents.
You want to configure the following:
* Receive a notification when data sources go silent within 15 minutes.
* Visualize ingestion throughput and parsing errors.
What should you do?

- A. Configure automated scheduled delivery of an ingestion health report in the Data Ingestion and Health dashboard. Monitor and visualize data ingestion metrics in this dashboard.
- B. Configure silent source notifications for Google SecOps collection agents in Cloud Monitoring. Create a Cloud Monitoring dashboard to visualize data ingestion metrics.
- C. Configure notifications in Cloud Monitoring when ingestion sources become silent in Bindplane.
Monitor and visualize Google SecOps data ingestion metrics using Bindplane Observability Pipeline (OP).
- D. Configure silent source alerts based on rule detections for anomalous data ingestion activity in Risk Analytics. Monitor and visualize the alert metrics in the Risk Analytics dashboard.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option D. This approach correctly uses the integrated Google Cloud-native tools for both monitoring and alerting.
Google Security Operations (SecOps) automatically streams all ingestion metrics to Google Cloud Monitoring. This includes metrics for throughput (e.g., chronicle.googleapis.com/ingestion/event_count, chronicle.googleapis.com/ingestion/byte_count), parsing errors (e.g., chronicle.googleapis.com/ingestion
/parse_error_count), and the health of collection agents (e.g., chronicle.googleapis.com/ingestion
/last_seen_timestamp).
* Receive a notification (15 minutes): The Data Ingestion and Health dashboard (Option A) is for visualization, and its "reports" are scheduled summaries, not real-time alerts. The only way to get a 15- minute notification is to use Cloud Monitoring. An alerting policy can be configured to trigger when a
"metric absence" is detected for a specific collection agent's last_seen_timestamp, fulfilling the "silent source" requirement.
* Visualize metrics: Cloud Monitoring also provides a powerful dashboarding service. A Cloud Monitoring dashboard can be built to graph all the necessary metrics-throughput, parsing errors, and agent status-in one place.
Option C is incorrect because it suggests using the Bindplane Observability Pipeline, which is a separate product. Option B is incorrect as Risk Analytics is for threat detection (UEBA), not platform health.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Use Cloud Monitoring for ingestion insights: Google SecOps uses Cloud Monitoring to send the ingestion notifications. Use this feature for ingestion notifications and ingestion volume viewing.
Set up a sample policy to detect silent Google SecOps collection agents:

* In the Google Cloud console, select Monitoring.
* Click Create Policy.
* On the Select a metric page, select Chronicle Collector > Ingestion > Total ingested log count.
* In the Transform data section, set the Time series group by to collector_id.
* Click Next.
* Select Metric absence and set the Trigger absence time (e.g., 15 minutes).
* In the Notifications and name section, select a notification channel.

You can also create custom dashboards in Cloud Monitoring to visualize any of the exported metrics, such as Total ingested log size or Total record count (for parsing).

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Ingestion > Use Cloud Monitoring for ingestion insights Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Ingestion > Silent-host monitoring > Use Google Cloud Monitoring with ingestion labels for SHM

NEW QUESTION # 32

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