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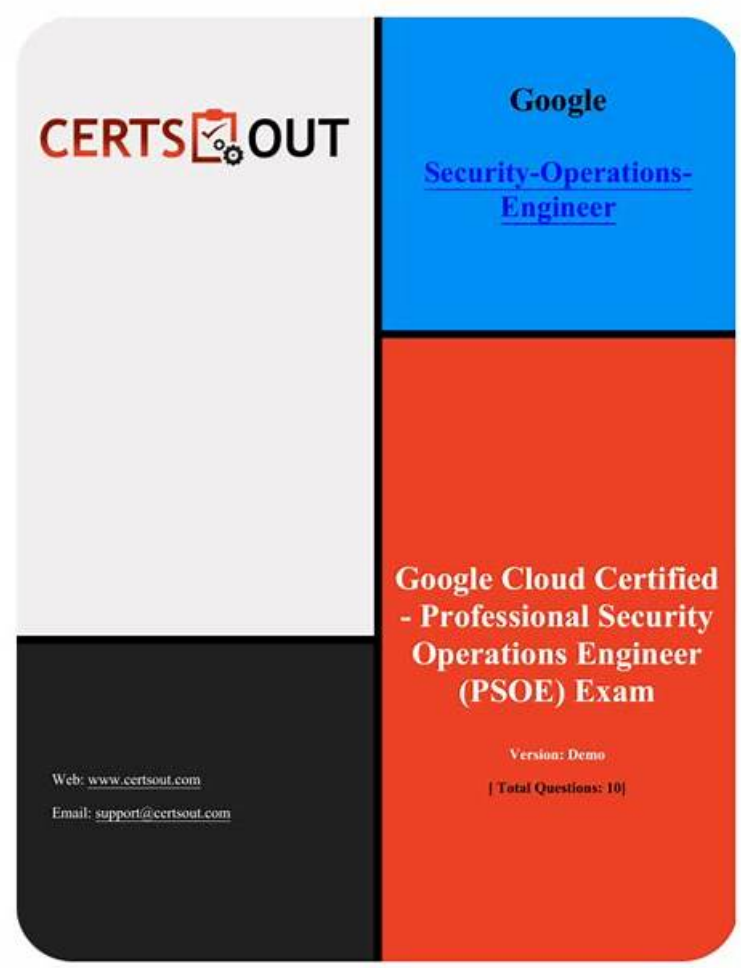

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
You are responsible for monitoring the ingestion of critical Windows server logs to Google Security Operations (SecOps) by using the Bindplane agent. You want to receive an immediate notification when no logs have been ingested for over 30 minutes. You want to use the most efficient notification solution. What should you do?

- A. Create a new alert policy in Cloud Monitoring that triggers a notification based on the absence of logs from the server's hostname.
- B. Configure the Windows server to send an email notification if there is an error in the Bindplane process.
- C. Create a new YARA-L rule in Google SecOps SIEM to detect the absence of logs from the server within a 30-minute window.
- D. Configure a Bindplane agent to send a heartbeat signal to Google SecOps every 15 minutes, and create an alert if two heartbeats are missed.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The most efficient and native solution is to use the Google Cloud operations suite. Google Security Operations (SecOps) automatically exports its own ingestion health metrics to Cloud Monitoring. These metrics provide detailed information about the logs

being ingested, including log counts, parser errors, and event counts, and can be filtered by dimensions such as hostname.
To solve this, an engineer would navigate to Cloud Monitoring and create a new alert policy. This policy would be configured to monitor the chronicle.googleapis.com/ingestion/log_entry_count metric, filtering it for the specific hostname of the critical Windows server.
Crucially, Cloud Monitoring alerting policies have a built-in condition type for "metric absence." The engineer would configure this condition to trigger if no data points are received for the specified metric (logs from that server) for a duration of 30 minutes. When this condition is met, the policy will automatically send a notification to the desired channels (e.g., email, PagerDuty). This is the standard, out-of-the-box method for monitoring log pipeline health and requires no custom rules (Option B) or custom heartbeat configurations (Option C).
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps ingestion metrics and monitoring"; "Cloud Monitoring - Alerting on metric absence")

NEW QUESTION # 21
Your organization uses Google Security Operations (SecOps). You discover frequent file downloads from a shared workspace within a short time window. You need to configure a rule in Google SecOps that identifies these suspicious events and assigns higher risk scores to repeated anomalies. What should you do?

- A. Enable default curated detections, and use automatic alerting for single file download events.
- B. Configure a rule that flags file download events with the highest risk score, regardless of time frame.
- C. Create a frequency-based YARA-L detection rule that assigns a risk outcome score and is triggered when multiple suspicious downloads occur within a defined time frame.
- D. Configure a single-event YARA-L detection rule that assigns a risk outcome score and is triggered when a user downloads a large number of files in 24 hours.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct approach is to create a frequency-based YARA-L detection rule in Google SecOps.
Frequency-based rules allow you to detect repeated suspicious behavior, such as multiple file downloads within a short time window, and assign higher risk outcome scores accordingly. This ensures anomalies are prioritized based on their frequency and severity, rather than flagging isolated single events.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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 Looker dashboard that displays case handling times by analyst, case priority, and environment using SecOps SOAR data.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Use the playbooks' case stages to capture metrics for each stage change. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.

Answer: D

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 # 23
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 amount of effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the user to execute or skip the containment action.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct approach is to generate an approval link for the containment action and embed it in the email sent via the Gmail integration. When the user clicks the link (approve/deny), the playbook automatically resumes execution and follows the logic for approved or denied outcomes. This ensures:
- The process is automated and requires minimal SOC analyst effort.
- Users without SecOps accounts can still approve actions securely through email.
- The playbook continues automatically based on the response, instead of waiting for a manual analyst decision.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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, investigate the pod and related resources, and research the related attack and response methods.
- B. Keep the cluster and pod running, and investigate the behavior to determine whether the activity is malicious.
- 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. Review the finding, quarantine the cluster containing the running pod. and delete the running pod to prevent further compromise.

Answer: A,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 # 25
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