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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Detection Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Detection Engineers and focuses on developing and fine-tuning detection mechanisms for risk identification. It involves designing and implementing detection rules, assigning risk values, and leveraging tools like Google SecOps Risk Analytics and SCC for posture management. Candidates learn to utilize threat intelligence for alert scoring, reduce false positives, and improve rule accuracy by integrating contextual and entity-based data, ensuring strong coverage against potential threats.
Topic 3	• 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 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135
You manage a large fleet of Compute Engine instances. Security Command Center (SCC) has generated a large number of CONFIDENTIAL_COMPUTING_DISABLED findings. You need to quickly tune these findings.
What should you do?

- A. Manually mark the findings as inactive.
- B. Disable the Security Health Analytics detector (SHA).
- C. Disable Event Threat Detection (ETD)
- D. Create a mute rule for the finding.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The correct method to "quickly tune" a large volume of specific, unwanted findings in Security Command Center (SCC) without disabling the entire detection capability is to use Mute Rules.
According to Security Command Center documentation, "Mute rules allow you to automatically mute findings based on criteria you define. Muted findings are hidden from the Security Command Center dashboard, but they are still logged for audit purposes." This specifically addresses the need to manage volume ("large number") efficiently.
Option A is manual and not scalable ("quickly"). Option B is incorrect because CONFIDENTIAL_COMPUTING_DISABLED is a finding generated by Security Health Analytics (SHA), not Event Threat Detection (ETD). Option D (Disabling SHA) is too broad and would leave the organization blind to other critical misconfigurations; the documentation advises against disabling detectors entirely unless absolutely necessary, preferring mute rules for specific tuning.
References: Google Cloud Documentation > Security Command Center > Mute findings in Security Command Center

NEW QUESTION # 136
You are the lead engineer on your organization's incident response team. You are running CrowdStrike Falcon and SentinelOne to protect the Windows devices in different regions of your organization. You are ingesting the following logs into Google Security Operations (SecOps):
- Azure AD Directory Audit (AZURE_AD_AUDIT)
- Crowdstrike Falcon (CS_EDR)
- Microsoft Sysmon (WINDOWS_SYSMON)
- SentinelOne (SENTINEL_EDR)
- Windows Event (WINEVTLOG)
You notice that a high volume of ransomware incidents are impacting your team's SLAs. You need to automate the response to ransomware on Windows devices. How should you automate the detection and containment of ransomware incidents? (Choose two.)

- A. Install SOAR EDR jobs to execute remote endpoint containment actions. Create a playbook to contain impacted Windows devices based on curated detections.
- B. Install SOAR EDR integrations for endpoint containment actions. Create a playbook to contain impacted Windows devices based on curated detections.
- C. Enable the Windows Threats category in curated detections to detect the latest Windows threats.
- D. Install a SOAR remote agent on each Windows device for endpoint containment actions. Create a playbook to contain impacted Windows devices based on curated detections.
- E. Enable the Risk Analytics for User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA) category in curated detections to detect peer group-based anomalous behavior and suspicious actions.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Enabling the Windows Threats category in curated detections ensures that the latest ransomware and other Windows-specific threats are automatically detected without creating custom rules, improving detection speed.
Installing SOAR EDR integrations allows automated containment actions (e.g., isolating impacted endpoints). Creating a playbook based on these curated detections automates response to ransomware incidents, reducing SLA impact and manual effort.

NEW QUESTION # 137
You are using Google Security Operations (SecOps) to investigate suspicious activity linked to a specific user. You want to identify all assets the user has interacted with over the past seven days to assess potential impact. Your need to understand the user's relationships to endpoints, service accounts, and cloud resources. How should you identify user-to-asset relationships in Google SecOps?

- A. Use the Raw Log Scan view to group events by asset ID.
- B. Run a retrohunt to find rule matches triggered by the user.
- C. Generate an ingestion report to identify sources where the user appeared in the last seven days.
- D. Query for hostnames in UDM Search and filter the results by user.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct approach is to query UDM Search for hostnames (or other asset identifiers) and filter results by the specific user. UDM normalizes logs into a common schema, allowing you to trace the user's interactions across endpoints, service accounts, and cloud resources within the seven- day window. This provides a comprehensive view of user-to-asset relationships for impact assessment.

NEW QUESTION # 138
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. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.
- C. 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.
- D. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
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 # 139
You have been tasked with creating a YARA-L detection rule in Google Security Operations (SecOps). The rule should identify when an internal host initiates a network connection to an external IP address that the Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed associates with indicators attributed to a specific Advanced Persistent Threat 41 (APT41) threat group. You need to ensure that the external IP address is flagged if it has a documented relationship to other APT41 indicators within the Fusion Feed. How should you configure this YARA-L rule?

- A. Configure the rule to check whether the external IP address from the network connection event has a high confidence score across any enabled threat intelligence feed.
- B. Configure the rule to establish a join between the live network connection event and Fusion Feed data for the common external IP address. Filter the joined Fusion Feed data for explicit associations with the APT41 threat group or related indicators.
- C. Configure the rule to trigger when the external IP address from the network connection event matches an entry in a manually pre-curated data table of all APT41-related IP addresses.
- D. Configure the rule to detect outbound network connections to the external IP address. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that queries the Fusion Feed to determine if the IP address has an APT41 relationship.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option B. This question tests the advanced detection capabilities of YARA-L when using the Applied Threat Intelligence (ATI) Fusion Feed.
The key requirement is to find an IP that not only matches but has a documented relationship to APT41. The ATI Fusion Feed is not just a flat list of IOCs; it is a context-rich graph of indicators, malware, threat actors, and their relationships, managed by Google's threat intelligence teams.10
* Option A is incorrect because it describes a manual, static list (data table) and cannot query the relationships in the live feed.
* Option C is incorrect because it is too generic ("high confidence score," "any feed"). The requirement is specific to the ATI Fusion Feed and APT41.
* Option D is incorrect because it describes a post-detection SOAR action. The question explicitly asks how to configure the YARA-L detection rule itself to perform this correlation.
Option B is the only one that describes the correct YARA-L 2.0 methodology. The rule must first define the live event (network connection). Then, it must define the context source (the ATI Fusion Feed). In the events section of the rule, a join is established between the event's external IP field and the IP indicator in the Fusion Feed. Finally, the rule filters the joined context data, looking for attributes such as threat.threat_actor.name =
"APT41" or other related_indicators that link back to the specified threat group.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed overview: The Applied Threat Intelligence (ATI) Fusion Feed is a collection of Indicators of Compromise (IoCs), including hashes, IPs, domains, and URLs, that are associated with known threat actors, malware strains, active campaigns, and finished intelligence reportil1ng.12 Write YARA-L rules with the ATI Fusion Feed: Writing YARA-L rules that use the ATI Fusion Feed follows a similar process to writing YARA-L rules that use other context entity sources.13 To write a rule, you filter the selected context entity graph (in this case, Fusion Feed).14 You can join a field from the context entity and UDM event field. In the following example, the placeholder variable ioc is used to do a transitive join between the context entity and the event.
Because this rule can match a large number of events, it is recommended that you refine the rule to match on context entities that have specific intelligence. This allows you to filter for explicit associations, such as a specific threat group or an indicator's presence

in a compromised environment.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed overview Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Create context- aware analytics

NEW QUESTION # 140
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