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Are you planning to appear in the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) certification test and need to know where to get updated practice questions? Then you are at the right place because Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) has made the learning material for the applicants to prepare successfully for the certfication exam in a short time.

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	• 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	• 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.

>> New Security-Operations-Engineer Test Objectives <<

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93
Your team has onboarded a new log source from a third-party DNS filtering solution. After ingestion, you observe that key UDM fields such as network.dns.questions.name and metadata.product_event_type are missing from the parsed events in Google Security Operations (SecOps). You suspect that the default parser does not fully align with the source format. You need to ensure these fields are available for downstream detection rules that rely on DNS query telemetry and event categorization. What should you do?

- A. Enable asset enrichment for the log source to infer missing fields based on correlated host activity.
- B. Modify the ingestion source definition to remap raw fields directly to UDM by using the UDM sample output.
- C. Use a custom parser that outputs all fields as raw JSON for detection.
- D. Create a parser extension that maps the missing source fields to the correct UDM fields and attach it to the existing parser.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct approach is to create a parser extension that maps the missing source fields (e.g., DNS query names and event type) to the appropriate UDM fields and attach it to the existing parser. Parser extensions allow you to customize field mappings without replacing the default parser, ensuring that downstream detections relying on DNS telemetry and event categorization work correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 94
After resolving a confirmed security incident in Google Cloud, what action provides the GREATEST long-term security improvement?

- A. Adding more analysts
- B. Increasing log retention
- C. Updating detections, playbooks, and IAM controls based on lessons learned
- D. Closing all related alerts

Answer: C

Explanation:
Improving detections and controls ensures the organization is better protected against similar future attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 95
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. Configure a Bindplane agent to send a heartbeat signal to Google SecOps every 15 minutes, and create an alert if two heartbeats are missed.
- D. Create a new YARA-L rule in Google SecOps SIEM to detect the absence of logs from the server within a 30-minute window.

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 # 96
Your organization uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) for security analysis and investigation. Your organization has decided that all security cases related to Data Loss Prevention (DLP) events must be categorized with a defined root cause specific to one of five DLP event types when the case is closed in Google SecOps. How should you achieve this?

- A. Customize the Case Name format to include the DLP event type.
- B. Customize the Close Case dialog and add the five DLP event types as root cause options.
- C. Create case tags in Google SecOps SOAR where each tag contains a unique definition of each of the five DLP event types, and have analysts assign them to cases manually.
- D. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that automatically assigns case tags where each tag contains the unique definition of one of the five DLP event types.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR platform provides a native feature to enforce data collection at the end of an incident's lifecycle. The most effective and standard method to ensure analysts "must be categorized" is to customize the Close Case dialog.
This built-in feature allows an administrator to modify the pop-up window that appears when an analyst clicks the "Close Case" button in the UI. For this use case, the administrator would add a new custom field, such as a dropdown list titled "DLP Root Cause." This field would then be populated with the "five DLP event types" as the selectable options.
Crucially, this new field can be marked as mandatory. This configuration forces the analyst to select one of the five predefined root causes before the case can be successfully closed. This method ensures 100% compliance with the requirement, captures structured data for later reporting and metrics, and is the standard, low-maintenance solution. Using tags (Option B) is not mandatory and is prone to human error. Customizing the case name (Option A) is not a structured data field and is not enforceable.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Customize case closure reasons"; "Case and Alert Customizations")

NEW QUESTION # 97
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. Grant the roles/chronicle.viewer role to the SOC team's IdP group in IAM.
- C. Grant the Basic permission to the appropriate IdP groups in the Google SecOps SOAR Advanced Settings.
- D. Connect Google SecOps with the third-party IdP using Workforce Identity Federation.
- E. Link Google SecOps to a Google Cloud project with the Chronicle API.

Answer: B,C

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 # 98
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