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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Threat Hunting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cyber Threat Hunters and emphasizes proactive identification of threats across cloud and hybrid environments. It tests the ability to create and execute advanced queries, analyze user and network behaviors, and develop hypotheses based on incident data and threat intelligence. Candidates are expected to leverage Google Cloud tools like BigQuery, Logs Explorer, and Google SecOps to discover indicators of compromise (IOCs) and collaborate with incident response teams to uncover hidden or ongoing attacks.
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 (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
During a proactive threat hunting exercise, you discover that a critical production project has an external identity with a highly privileged IAM role. You suspect that this is part of a larger intrusion, and it is unknown how long this identity has had access. All logs are enabled and routed to a centralized organization-level Cloud Logging bucket, and historical logs have been exported to BigQuery datasets. You need to determine whether any actions were taken by this external identity in your environment. What should you do?

- A. Execute queries against the centralized Cloud Logging bucket and the BigQuery dataset to filter for logs for where the principal email matches the external identity.
- B. Analyze IAM recommender insights and Security Command Center (SCC) findings associated with the external identity.
- C. Use Policy Analyzer to identity the resources that are accessible by the external identity. Examine the logs related to these resources in the centralized Cloud Logging bucket and the BigQuery dataset.
- D. Analyze VPC Flow Logs exported to BigQuery, and correlate source IP addresses with potential login events for the external identity.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most direct and reliable way to confirm activity by the external identity is to query the centralized Cloud Logging bucket and BigQuery datasets for logs where the principalEmail matches the external identity. This provides a full historical record of the identity's actions across projects and resources, allowing you to assess potential impact.

NEW QUESTION # 60
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. Create a mute rule for the finding.
- B. Disable the Security Health Analytics detector (SHA).
- C. Manually mark the findings as inactive.
- D. Disable Event Threat Detection (ETD)

Answer: A

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 # 61
Your company's SOC analysts frequently submit manual change requests to a system administrator to make changes to the firewall rules on a specific router. You have the integration for the firewall installed and configured with credentials. You want to use the integration to trigger firewall rule changes directly from the Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR. Your system administrator requires the ability to manually approve the requested changes prior to deployment.
How should you implement the workflow for analysts to trigger on demand?

- A. Create an account for the system administrator in your Google SecOps instance to allow the system administrator to make the changes from Google SecOps directly. Add an escalation step to enable the analyst to assign the case to the system administrator.
- B. Create a request in the Google SecOps SOAR settings that includes a field for the firewall rule.Create a playbook that is triggered by this request. Configure the playbook step that makes the firewall rule change to send an approval request from the system administrator. The approval request must include the parameter being changed.
- C. Create a playbook where the firewall rule change is a manual step, allowing the analyst to edit the firewall rule as a pending action. Have the analyst email the system administrator with the change. Once approved, the analyst lets the playbook continue.
- D. Create an email template for the analyst to get approval for the change from the system administrator. Have the analyst fill out the needed fields, and send the email for approval. Once approved, use a manual action to make the change to the firewall rule from any open case.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best approach is to create a SOAR request with a field for the firewall rule and trigger a playbook based on that request. Configure the playbook so that the firewall rule change step requires approval from the system administrator, including the relevant parameters. This allows analysts to initiate changes on demand while ensuring that all modifications are reviewed and approved before deployment, automating the workflow while respecting the approval requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 62
You observe several distinct, low-severity suspicious activities associated with a single internal server. You determine that no single event is a high-confidence IOC. You need to create a solution that ensures ongoing and heightened scrutiny for this server. What should you do?

- A. Develop a YARA-L detection rule specific to this server.
- B. Create a case, isolate the server from the network, and escalate the case for forensic investigation.
- C. Add the server to a Google Security Operations (SecOps) watchlist, and monitor the watchlist closely for the next few weeks.
- D. Schedule a daily Google Security Operations (SecOps) report detailing all activity on this server.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best approach is to add the server to a Google SecOps watchlist and monitor it closely. This allows you to continuously scrutinize the server for future suspicious activity, without overreacting or escalating prematurely, ensuring that any escalation is data-driven and based on accumulating context.

NEW QUESTION # 63
You are using Google Security Operations (SecOps) to identify and report a repetitive sequence of brute force SSH login attempts on a Compute Engine image that did not result in a successful login. You need to gain visibility into this activity while minimizing impact on your ingestion quota.

Which log type should you ingest into Google SecOps?

- A. Cloud IDS logs
- B. Security Command Center Premium (SCCP) findings
- C. Cloud Audit Logs
- D. VPC Flow Logs

Answer: D

Explanation:
VPC Flow Logs provide network-level visibility into traffic such as repetitive SSH connection attempts, regardless of login success. Ingesting VPC Flow Logs lets you identify brute force patterns while minimizing ingestion volume, since you don't need full authentication logs or Cloud Audit Logs for unsuccessful login attempts. This approach gives you the necessary insight into SSH brute force activity without high log ingestion costs.

NEW QUESTION # 64
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