Certified Security-Operations-Engineer Questions, Security-Operations-Engineer Test Book

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

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	• 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
Which Google Cloud log source is MOST critical for detecting unauthorized IAM role changes?

- A. VPC Flow Logs
- B. Firewall Rules logs
- C. Cloud Audit Logs - Admin Activity
- D. Cloud DNS logs

Answer: C

Explanation:
Admin Activity logs record IAM policy changes and administrative actions, even if logging is otherwise restricted.

NEW QUESTION # 69
Your organization requires the SOC director to be notified by email of escalated incidents and their results before a case is closed. You need to create a process that automatically sends the email when an escalated case is closed. You need to ensure the email is reliably sent for the appropriate cases. What process should you use?

- A. Use the Close Case button in the UI to close the case. If the case is marked as an incident, export the case from the UI and email it to the director.
- B. Create a playbook block that includes a condition to identify cases that have been escalated. The two resulting branches either close the alert and email the notes to the director, or close the alert without sending an email.
- C. Write a job to check closed cases for incident escalation status, pull the case status details if a case has been escalated, and send an email to the director.
- D. Navigate to the Alert Overview tab to close the Alert. Run a manual action to gather the case details. If the case was escalated, email the notes to the director. Use the Close Case action in the UI to close the case.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most reliable, automated, and low-maintenance solution is to use the native Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR capabilities. A playbook block is a reusable, automated workflow that can be attached to other playbooks, such as the standard case closure playbook.
This block would be configured with a conditional action. This action would check a case field (e.g., case.escalation_status == "escalated"). If the condition is true, the playbook automatically proceeds down the "Yes" branch, which would use an integration action (like "Send Email" for Gmail or Outlook) to send the case details to the director. After the email action, it would proceed to the "Close Case" action. If the condition is false (the case was not escalated), the playbook would proceed down the "No" branch, which would skip the email step and immediately close the case.
This method ensures the process is "reliably sent" and "automatic," as it's built directly into the case management logic. Options C and D are incorrect because they rely on manual analyst actions, which are not reliable and violate the "automatic" requirement. Option A is a custom, external solution that adds unnecessary complexity and maintenance overhead compared to the native SOAR playbook functionality.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Playbook blocks"; " Using conditional logic in playbooks")

NEW QUESTION # 70
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 two.)

- A. Notify the workload owner. Follow the response playbook, and ask the threat hunting team to identify the root cause of the incident.
- B. Review the finding, investigate the pod and related resources, and research the related attack and response methods.
- C. Review the finding, quarantine the cluster containing the running pod, and delete the running pod to prevent further compromise.
- D. Keep the cluster and pod running, and investigate the behavior to determine whether the activity is malicious.
- E. Silence the alert in the Security Command Center (SCC) console, as the alert is a low severity finding.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The correct response involves both notifying the workload owner and following the response playbook to ensure coordinated incident handling, and reviewing the finding while investigating the pod and related resources to understand the attack and determine the appropriate remediation. This approach ensures proper communication, structured incident response, and thorough technical investigation without prematurely deleting or silencing critical evidence.

NEW QUESTION # 71
Your organization has a standard set of Google Security Operations (SecOps) playbooks that are applied to alerts in different circumstances. One playbook uses an "All" trigger that should always be applied if no other more specific playbooks have triggered. You need to ensure that the more specific playbook is attached and not the generic "All" playbook when multiple triggers match. What should you do?

- A. Change the "All" trigger to be more precise so that it doesn't trigger when the other playbook is needed.
- B. Create a tagging rule in the Google SecOps SOAR settings, and use a tag trigger to trigger the specific playbook.
- C. Set the priority of the "All" playbook to a higher value than the priority of the specific playbook to ensure the "All" trigger is evaluated after the previous priorities.
- D. In the Outcomes section of the detection rule that is firing your alert, add a specific field to search for the specific playbook to base the trigger on.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Set the priority of the "All" playbook to a higher value than the priority of the specific playbook. In Google SecOps, playbook triggers are evaluated by priority. By assigning a higher numerical priority (which means lower precedence) to the "All" playbook, you ensure that more specific playbooks with lower numerical priorities (higher precedence) will be attached and executed first when multiple triggers match, and the generic "All" playbook will only be used if no specific playbook applies.

NEW QUESTION # 72
You are implementing Google Security Operations (SecOps) with multiple log sources. You want to closely monitor the health of the ingestion pipeline's forwarders and collection agents, and detect silent sources within five minutes. What should you do?

- A. Create a notification in Cloud Monitoring using a metric-absence condition based on sample policy for each collector_id.
- B. Create a Looker dashboard that queries the BigQuery ingestion metrics schema for each log_type and collector_id.
- C. Create a Google SecOps SIEM dashboard to show the ingestion metrics for each log_type and collector_id.
- D. Create an ingestion notification for health metrics in Cloud Monitoring based on the total ingested log count for each collector_id.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best solution is to create a Cloud Monitoring notification with a metric-absence condition for each collector_id. A metric-absence alert triggers when expected ingestion metrics are missing within a defined period (e.g., five minutes), which quickly identifies silent sources or failed collectors. This provides near real-time detection of ingestion health issues in the SecOps pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 73
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