

Security-Operations-Engineer Pdf Pass Leader - Pass Security-Operations-Engineer Exam



IT Security Operations Engineer (P2) - (2021/0544 (222367))

Organizations: MTIT-Security Systems Unit
Primary Locations: Austria-Vienna-Vienna-IAEA Headquarters
Job Postings: 2021-11-10, 11:38:24 AM
Closing Date: 2021-12-08, 11:59:00 PM
Duration in Months: 36
Contract Type: Fixed Term - Regular
Probation Period: 1 Year



Organizational Setting

The Division of Information Technology provides support to the IAEA in the field of information and communication technology (ICT), including information systems for technical programmes and management. It is responsible for planning, developing and implementing an ICT strategy, for setting and enforcing common ICT standards throughout the Secretariat and for managing central ICT services. The IAEA's ICT infrastructure comprises hardware and software platforms, and cloud and externally-hosted services. The Division has implemented an IT service management model based on ITIL (IT Infrastructure Library) and Prince2 (Projects in a Controlled Environment) best practices. The Infrastructure Services Section (ISS) is responsible for implementing, maintaining, and administering the ICT systems and services for high availability; designing, implementing, and operating IT security services; and managing the data centre. The platforms include Microsoft Windows servers, Linux servers, Oracle EBS infrastructure, data storage, and transmission networks, serving more than 2500 staff, as well as over 10000 external users around the world. The Section includes three Units: Network and Telecommunications, Enterprise Systems, and Security Systems.

Main Purpose

The purpose of the post is to help the IAEA information and communication technology services define and create repeatable and consistent processes to strengthen IAEA information security posture. Under the supervision of the Security Systems Unit (SSU) Head, the IT Security Operations Engineer acts as the primary IT security events handler and reporter of cyber threats. He/she operates processes related to security operations, such as incident monitoring & response, threats & vulnerabilities management, security research, as well as threat prevention/detection tools administration. He/she will collect and interpret information and events generated by internal security monitoring tools, and external threat intelligence providers. Furthermore he/she will be working with peers and senior security engineers to address information security research, and development and delivery of a comprehensive cyber security program for the IAEA.

Role

The IT Security Operations Engineer is (a) a **technical analyst** supporting the design and formulation of security measures, procedures and standards on all aspects of cyber threats detection, prevention, and response; (b) a **solution provider**, coordinating service delivery; (c) a **team member** actively involved in planning, implementing, testing and administration of IT security systems; and (d) a **security incident handler**.

Functions / Key Results Expected

- Assists in operating several security operations processes and activities related to IT security events; IT security vulnerabilities; threat intelligence; risk assessment; incident management; and the configuration and management of security controls and countermeasures.
- Monitors, recommends and, in consultation with management, implements process improvements for security operations. Provides reports regarding related aspects of IT security operations. Assists in refining alerting and improving threat information escalates the most critical events and impact anomalies Operates and improves all aspects of security event management, threat management, including automation.
- Operates installation, configuration, and management of security operations tools and systems; the expansion and refinement of collection sources and by creating security operations reports automatically and distributing them to the appropriate audience.
- Performs initial assessment and review of security events and vulnerabilities and generates detailed reports; escalates issues as appropriate.

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- **C. 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.**
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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 # 135

You need to augment your organization's existing Security Command Center (SCC) implementation with additional detectors. You have a list of known IoCs and would like to include external signals for this capability to ensure broad detection coverage. What should you do?

- A. Create a Security Health Analytics (SHA) custom module using the compute address resource.
- **B. Create an Event Threat Detection custom module using the "Configurable Bad IP" template.**
- C. Create a custom log sink with internal and external IP addresses from threat intelligence. Use the SCC API to generate a finding for each event.
- D. Create a custom posture for your organization that combines the prebuilt Event Threat Detection and Security Health Analytics (SHA) detectors.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct solution is to create an Event Threat Detection (ETD) custom module. ETD is the Security Command Center (SCC) service designed to analyze logs for active threats, anomalies, and malicious behavior. The user's requirement is to use a list of known Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) and external signals, which directly aligns with the purpose of ETD.

In contrast, Security Health Analytics (SHA), mentioned in options A and B, is a posture management service. SHA custom modules are used to detect misconfigurations and vulnerabilities in resource settings, not to analyze log streams for threat activity based on IoCs.

Event Threat Detection provides pre-built templates for creating custom modules to simplify the detection engineering process. The "Configurable Bad IP" template is specifically designed for this exact use case. It allows an organization to upload and maintain a list of known malicious IP addresses (a common form of external IoC). ETD will then continuously scan relevant log sources, such as VPC Flow Logs, Cloud DNS logs, and Cloud NAT logs. If any activity to or from an IP address on this custom list is detected, ETD automatically generates a CONFIGURABLE_BAD_IP finding in Security Command Center for review and response. This approach is the native, efficient, and supported method for integrating IP-based IoCs into SCC, unlike option D which requires building a complex, manual pipeline.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Overview of Event Threat Detection custom modules"; "Using Event Threat Detection custom module templates")

NEW QUESTION # 136

You are a security engineer at a financial technology company. You need to create a centralized dashboard to provide security posture visibility for your leadership team. The dashboard must meet these requirements:

- Provide insights from Security Command Center (SCC) findings and security-related events captured in Cloud Logging.
- Support large volumes of historical data.
- Be able to join SCC findings and audit logs.

You want to use the most effective visualization solution that uses Google Cloud managed services. What should you do?

- A. Ingest the SCC findings and Cloud Audit Logs into a Cloud Storage bucket. Write a Python script that reads the data and uses Matplotlib to create the visualizations.
- B. Create custom metrics in Cloud Monitoring based on the SCC findings, and configure log-based metrics for security-related events. Build Cloud Monitoring dashboards to visualize these custom and log-based metrics.
- **C. Export SCC findings and Cloud Audit Logs to BigQuery. Connect Looker Studio to the BigQuery datasets, and create the visualizations and filters.**
- D. Use the built-in SCC dashboard to visualize the SCC finding, and extract log counts for specific log events from Cloud Audit Logs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most effective approach is to export SCC findings and Cloud Audit Logs into BigQuery, which supports large-scale storage and querying of historical data. You can then connect Looker Studio to BigQuery to create a centralized dashboard that visualizes and joins SCC findings with audit logs. This leverages fully managed Google Cloud services and provides scalability, flexibility, and real-time reporting for leadership visibility.

NEW QUESTION # 137

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 effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:

This scenario describes an automated external approval, which is a key feature of Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR.

The solution that "minimizes the effort required by the SOC analyst" is one that is fully automated and does not require the analyst to wait for an email and then manually resume the playbook.

The correct method (Option D) is to use the platform's built-in capabilities (often part of the "Flow" or

"Simplify" integration) to generate a unique approval link (or "Approve" / "Deny" links). These links are tokenized and tied to the specific playbook's execution. This link is then inserted as a placeholder into the email that is sent to the non-SecOps user via the "Send Email" (Gmail integration) action.

The playbook is then configured with conditional logic (e.g., a "Wait for Condition") to pause execution until one of the links is clicked. When the external user clicks the "Approve" or "Deny" link in their email, it sends a secure signal back to the SOAR platform. The playbook automatically detects this response and continues down the appropriate conditional path (e.g., "if approved, execute endpoint containment"). This process is fully automated and requires zero analyst intervention, perfectly meeting the requirements.

Options A, B, and C all require manual analyst action, which violates the core requirement of minimizing analyst effort.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Gmail integration documentation"; "Flow integration - Wait for Approval")

NEW QUESTION # 138

Your organization plans to ingest logs from an on-premises MySQL database as a new log source into its Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance. You need to create a solution that minimizes effort. What should you do?

- A. Configure and deploy a Bindplane collection agent.
- B. Configure and deploy a Google SecOps forwarder.
- C. Configure direct ingestion from your Google Cloud organization.
- D. Configure a third-party API feed in Google SecOps.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To ingest logs from an on-premises source like MySQL into Google Security Operations (SecOps), you need a secure and supported way to forward those logs to the cloud. The recommended method is to deploy a Google SecOps forwarder on-premises. The forwarder collects logs from local sources (databases, syslog, etc.) and securely sends them to SecOps.

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