2025 Google Security-Operations-Engineer–Reliable Latest Test Guide


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A nurse reviewing a client's health record notes a new prescription for Lisinopril 10 mg PO once every day. The nurse should identify this as which of the following types of prescription? A. Single B. Stat

C. Routine

D. Standing - ANSWER-C. Routine

(A routine or standard prescription identifies medications to give on a regular schedule with or without a termination date or a specific number of doses. The nurse will administer this medication every day until the provider discontinues it.)

A nurse is reviewing a new prescription for Ondansetron 4 mg PO PRN for nausea and vomiting for a client who has Hyperemesis Gravidarum. The nurse should clarify which of the following parts of the prescription with the provider?

A. Name

B. Dosage

C. Route

D. Frequency - ANSWER-D. Frequency

(This prescription does not include the time or frequency of medication administration. The nurse must clarify this with the prescribing provide)

A nurse is admitting a client and completing a preassessment before administering medications. Which

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE)

Exam Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
You are investigating whether an advanced persistent threat (APT) actor has operated in your organization's environment undetected. You have received threat intelligence that includes:
* A SHA256 hash for a malicious DLL
* A known command and control (C2) domain
* A behavior pattern where rundll32.exe spawns powershell.exe with obfuscated arguments Your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance includes logs from EDR, DNS, and Windows Sysmon.
However, you have recently discovered that process hashes are not reliably captured across all endpoints due to an inconsistent Sysmon configuration. You need to use Google SecOps to develop a detection mechanism that identifies the associated activities.
What should you do?

- A. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.
- B. Write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship and hash, and run a retrohunt based on this rule.
- C. Build a data table that contains the hash and domain, and link the list to a high-frequency rule for near real-time alerting.
- D. Create a single-event YARA-L detection rule based on the file hash, and run the rule against historical and incoming telemetry to detect the DLL execution.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The core of this problem is the unreliable data quality for the file hash. A robust detection strategy cannot depend on an unreliable data point. Options B and C are weak because they create a dependency on the SHA256 hash, which the prompt states is "not reliably captured." This would lead to missed detections.
Option A is far too broad and would generate massive noise.
The best detection engineering practice is to use the reliable IoCs in a flexible and high-performance manner.
The domain is a reliable IoC (from DNS logs), and the hash is still a valuable IoC, even if it's only intermittently available.
The standard Google SecOps method for this is to create a List (referred to here as a "data table") containing both static IoCs: the hash and the domain. An engineer can then write a single, efficient YARA-L rule that references this list. This rule would trigger if either a PROCESS_LAUNCH event is seen with a hash in the list or a NETWORK_DNS event is seen with a domain in the list (e.g., (event.principal.process.file.sha256 in
%ioc_list) or (event.network.dns.question.name in %ioc_list)). This creates a resilient detection mechanism that provides two opportunities to identify the threat, successfully working around the unreliable data problem.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "YARA-L 2.0 language syntax"; "Using Lists in rules"; "Detection engineering overview")

NEW QUESTION # 48
You are conducting proactive threat hunting in your company's Google Cloud environment. You suspect that an attacker compromised a developer's credentials and is attempting to move laterally from a development Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster to critical production systems. You need to identify IoCs and prioritize investigative actions by using Google Cloud's security tools before analyzing raw logs in detail.
What should you do next?

- A. Investigate Virtual Machine (VM) Threat Detection findings in Security Command Center (SCC). Filter for VM Threat Detection findings to target the Compute Engine instances that serve as the nodes for the cluster, and look for malware or rootkits on the nodes.
- B. Review threat intelligence feeds within Google Security Operations (SecOps), and enrich any anomalies with context on known IoCs, attacker tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), and campaigns.
- C. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that automatically isolates any GKE resources exhibiting unusual network connections to production environments and triggers an alert to the incident response team.
- D. In the Security Command Center (SCC) console, apply filters for the cluster and analyze the resulting aggregated findings' timeline and details for IoCs. Examine the attack path simulations associated with attack exposure scores to prioritize subsequent actions.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The key requirements are to "proactively hunt," "prioritize investigative actions," and identify "lateral movement" paths before deep log analysis. This is the primary use case for Security Command Center (SCC) Enterprise. SCC aggregates all findings from Google Cloud services and correlates them with assets.
By filtering on the GKE cluster, the analyst can see all associated findings (e.g., from Event Threat Detection) which may contain initial IoCs.
More importantly, SCC's attack path simulation feature is specifically designed to "prioritize investigative actions" by modeling how an attacker could move laterally. It visualizes the chain of exploits-such as a misconfigured GKE service account with excessive permissions, combined with a public-facing service-that an attacker could use to pivot from the development cluster to high-value production systems. Each path is given an attack exposure score, allowing the hunter to immediately focus on the most critical risks.
Option C is too narrow, as it only checks for malware on nodes, not the lateral movement path. Option B is a later step used to enrich IoCs after they are found. Option D is an automated response (SOAR), not a proactive hunting and prioritization step.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Security Command Center overview"; "Attack path simulation and attack exposure scores")

NEW QUESTION # 49
Your organization uses the curated detection rule set in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for high priority network indicators. You are finding a vast number of false positives coming from your on-premises proxy servers. You need to reduce the number of alerts. What should you do?

- A. Configure a rule exclusion for the network.asset.ip field.
- B. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.ip field.
- C. Configure a rule exclusion for the principal.ip field.
- D. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.domain field.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option B. This is a common false positive tuning scenario.
The "high priority network indicators" rule set triggers when it sees a connection to or from a known- malicious IP or domain. The problem states the false positives are coming from the on-premises proxy servers.
This implies that the proxy server itself is initiating traffic that matches these indicators. This is often benign, legitimate behavior, such as:
* Resolving a user-requested malicious domain via DNS to check its category.
* Performing an HTTP HEAD request to a malicious URL to scan it.
* Fetching its own threat intelligence or filter updates.
In all these cases, the source of the network connection is the proxy server. In the Unified Data Model (UDM), the source IP of an event is stored in the principal.ip field.
To eliminate these false positives, you must create a rule exclusion (or add a not condition to the rule) that tells the detection engine to ignore any events where the principal.ip is the IP address of your trusted proxy servers. This will not affect the rule's ability to catch a workstation behind the proxy (whose IP would be the principal.ip) connecting through the proxy to a malicious target.ip.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Curated detection exclusions: Curated detections can be tuned by creating exclusions to reduce false positives from known-benign activity. You can create exclusions based on any UDM field.
Tuning Network Detections: A common source of false positives for network indicator rules is trusted network infrastructure, such as proxies or DNS servers. This equipment may generate traffic to malicious domains or IPs as part of its normal operation (e.g., DNS resolution, content filtering lookups). In this scenario, the traffic originates from the infrastructure device itself. To filter this noise, create an exclusion where the principal.ip field matches the IP address (or IP range) of the trusted proxy server. This prevents the rule from firing on the proxy's administrative traffic while preserving its ability to detect threats from end-user systems.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Curated detections > Tune curated detections with exclusions Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Overview of the YARA-L 2.0 language

NEW QUESTION # 50
You are a SOC manager guiding an implementation of your existing incident response plan (IRP) into Google Security Operations

(SecOps). You need to capture time duration data for each of the case stages. You want your solution to minimize maintenance overhead. What should you do?

- A. Configure Case Stages in the Google SecOps SOAR settings, and use the Change Case Stage action in your playbooks that captures time metrics when the stage changes.
- B. Configure a detection rule in SIEM Rules & Detections to include logic to capture the event fields for each case with the relevant stage metrics.
- C. Create a Google SecOps dashboard that displays specific actions that have been run, identifies which stage a case is in, and calculates the time elapsed since the start of the case.
- D. Write a job in the IDE that runs frequently to check the progress of each case and updates the notes with timestamps to reflect when these changes were identified.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
This requirement is a core, out-of-the-box feature of the Google SecOps SOAR platform. The solution with the minimal maintenance overhead is always the native, built-in one. The platform is designed to measure SOC KPIs (like MTTR) by tracking Case Stages.
A SOC manager first defines their organization's incident response stages (e.g., "Triage," "Investigation," "Remediation") in the SOAR settings. Then, as playbooks are built, the Change Case Stage action is added to the workflow. When a playbook runs, it triggers this action, and the SOAR platform automatically timestamps the exact moment a case transitions from one stage to the next.
This creates the precise time-duration data needed for metrics. This data is then automatically available for the built-in dashboards and reporting tools (as mentioned in Option A, which is the result of Option B). Option D (custom IDE job) and Option C (detection rule) are incorrect, high-maintenance, and non-standard ways to accomplish a task that is a fundamental feature of the SOAR platform.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Get insights from dashboards and reports"; "Manage playbooks")

NEW QUESTION # 51
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 custom posture for your organization that combines the prebuilt Event Threat Detection and Security Health Analytics (SHA) detectors.
- B. Create an Event Threat Detection custom module using the "Configurable Bad IP" template.
- C. Create a Security Health Analytics (SHA) custom module using the compute address resource.
- D. 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.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
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 # 52
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