

# Quiz 2026 Security-Operations-Engineer: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam—High-quality Test Simulator Free



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## Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monitoring and Reporting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Incident Response:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Management:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Threat Hunting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Detection Engineering:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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## Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

### NEW QUESTION # 14

You are developing a playbook to respond to phishing reports from users at your company. You configured a UDM query action to identify all users who have connected to a malicious domain.

You need to extract the users from the UDM query and add them as entities in an alert so the playbook can reset the password for those users. You want to minimize the amount of effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.
- **B. Use the Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration. Use the Expression Builder to create a placeholder with the usernames in the Entities Identifier parameter.**
- C. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.
- D. Configure a manual Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration that instructs the analyst to input the Entities Identifier parameter based on the results of the action.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The most efficient method is to use the Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration and leverage the Expression Builder to automatically extract usernames from the UDM query results and populate them into the Entities Identifier parameter. This minimizes manual effort, ensures accurate entity creation, and enables the playbook to proceed with automated remediation such as password resets.

### NEW QUESTION # 15

You are an incident responder at your organization using Google Security Operations (SecOps) for monitoring and investigation. You discover that a critical production server, which handles financial transactions, shows signs of unauthorized file changes and network scanning from a suspicious IP address.

You suspect that persistence mechanisms may have been installed. You need to use Google SecOps to immediately contain the threat while ensuring that forensic data remains available for investigation. What should you do first?

- **A. Use the EDR integration to quarantine the compromised asset.**
- B. Deploy emergency patches, and reboot the server to remove malicious persistence.
- C. Use the firewall integration to submit the IP address to a network block list to inhibit internet access from that machine.
- D. Use VirusTotal to enrich the IP address and retrieve the domain. Add the domain to the proxy block list.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct answer is Option C. The prompt specifies two critical, simultaneous requirements: immediate containment and preservation of forensic data.

\* Immediate Containment: The server is actively scanning the network, so it must be taken offline to prevent lateral movement and further compromise.

\* Forensic Preservation: The suspicion of persistence mechanisms means a full investigation is required. This investigation relies on volatile data (running processes, memory, active network connections) that must not be destroyed.

Option C is the only action that satisfies both requirements. Using a Google SecOps SOAR playbook to trigger the EDR integration's "quarantine" action instructs the EDR agent on the server to block all its network connections. This immediately contains the threat. However, the server itself remains running, which preserves all volatile forensic data for the investigation.

Option B (reboot) is incorrect because it is an eradication step that would destroy all volatile forensic evidence. Options A and D are incomplete containment or investigation steps that do not fully isolate the compromised host.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Incident Response and Containment: When a critical asset is compromised, the first priority is containment.

Google SecOps SOAR playbooks integrate with Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) tools to automate this step.

EDR Integration Actions: The most common containment action is "Quarantine Host" or "Isolate Asset." This action instructs the EDR agent on the endpoint to block all network communications, effectively isolating it from the rest of the network. This step immediately stops the threat from spreading or communicating with a C2 server. A key benefit of this approach, as opposed to a shutdown or reboot, is that the host remains powered on, which preserves volatile memory and process data for forensic investigation.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Playbooks > Playbook Actions Google

Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations > (e.g., CrowdStrike, SentinelOne, Microsoft Defender)

## NEW QUESTION # 16

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. 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.
- **B. Customize the Close Case dialog and add the five DLP event types as root cause options.**
- C. Customize the Case Name format to include the DLP event type.
- 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 # 17

Your company works with an external Managed Service Provider (MSP) that requires its users to have the ability to list findings from Security Command Center (SCC) using the Google Cloud SDK. You need to configure the required access for the managed service provider while minimizing your involvement in their external user lifecycle management processes. What should you do?

- A. Create a workload identity pool in a SCC project. Grant the MSP user the permission to impersonate a service account from this pool, and grant the service account the appropriate IAM role at the organization level.
- B. Create a service account in a SCC project. Grant the MSP user permission to impersonate this account. Grant this service account the appropriate IAM role at the organization level.
- **C. Create a workforce identity pool and federate with the identity provider (IdP) of the managed service provider. Grant users of the MSP the appropriate IAM role at the organization level.**
- D. Create a user account in your Cloud Identity instance using a subdomain indicating they are external to your organization. Grant this user account the appropriate IAM role at the organization level.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The best solution is to create a Workforce Identity Pool and federate with the MSP's IdP. This allows the MSP's users to authenticate with their own identity provider while receiving the necessary IAM roles in your environment. It minimizes your lifecycle management overhead since you don't need to create or manage individual external user accounts, while still providing secure, role-based access to SCC findings.

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

You are the lead engineer on your organization's incident response team. You are running CrowdStrike Falcon and SentinelOne to protect the Windows devices in different regions of your organization. You are ingesting the following logs into Google Security Operations (SecOps):

- Azure AD Directory Audit (AZURE\_AD\_AUDIT)
- CrowdStrike Falcon (CS\_EDR)
- Microsoft Sysmon (WINDOWS\_SYSMON)
- SentinelOne (SENTINEL\_EDR)
- Windows Event (WINEVTLOG)

You notice that a high volume of ransomware incidents are impacting your team's SLAs. You need to automate the response to ransomware on Windows devices. How should you automate the detection and containment of ransomware incidents? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable the Risk Analytics for User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA) category in curated detections to detect peer group-based anomalous behavior and suspicious actions.
- **B. Install SOAR EDR integrations for endpoint containment actions. Create a playbook to contain impacted Windows devices based on curated detections.**
- C. Install a SOAR remote agent on each Windows device for endpoint containment actions. Create a playbook to contain impacted Windows devices based on curated detections.
- **D. Enable the Windows Threats category in curated detections to detect the latest Windows threats.**
- E. Install SOAR EDR jobs to execute remote endpoint containment actions. Create a playbook to contain impacted Windows devices based on curated detections.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Enabling the Windows Threats category in curated detections ensures that the latest ransomware and other Windows-specific threats are automatically detected without creating custom rules, improving detection speed.

Installing SOAR EDR integrations allows automated containment actions (e.g., isolating impacted endpoints). Creating a playbook based on these curated detections automates response to ransomware incidents, reducing SLA impact and manual effort.

