

# High Security-Operations-Engineer Quality | Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Cram Review



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There is no doubt that work in the field of requires a lot of up gradation and technical knowhow. This was the reason I suggest you to opt to get a certificate for the Security-Operations-Engineer exam so that you could upgrade yourself. However for most candidates time was of essence and they could not afford the regular training sessions being offered. But Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Preparation materials had the best training tools for Security-Operations-Engineer exam. The Security-Operations-Engineer training materials are so very helpful. Only if you study exam preparation guide from DumpsTorrent when you have the time, after you have complete all these trainings, you can take the Security-Operations-Engineer exam and pass it at the first attempt.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

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# **Engineer: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam**

Your dream is very high, so you have to find a lot of material to help you prepare for the exam. DumpsTorrent Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Materials can help you to achieve your ideal. DumpsTorrent Google Security-Operations-Engineer exam materials is a collection of experience and innovation from highly certified IT professionals in the field. Our products will let you try all the problems that may arise in a really examinations. We can give you a guarantee, to ensure that candidates get a 100% correct answer.

## **Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 22**

Your company uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) Enterprise and is ingesting various logs. You need to proactively identify potentially compromised user accounts. Specifically, you need to detect when a user account downloads an unusually large volume of data compared to the user's established baseline activity.

You want to detect this anomalous data access behavior using minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Inspect Security Command Center (SCC) default findings for data exfiltration in Google SecOps.
- B. **Enable curated detection rules for User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA), and use the Risk Analytics dashboard in Google SecOps to identify metrics associated with the anomalous activity.**
- C. Create a log-based metric in Cloud Monitoring, and configure an alert to trigger if the data downloaded per user exceeds a predefined limit. Identify users who exceed the predefined limit in Google SecOps.
- D. Develop a custom YARA-L detection rule in Google SecOps that counts download bytes per user per hour and triggers an alert if a threshold is exceeded.

### **Answer: B**

Explanation:

The requirement to detect activity that is *\*unusual\** compared to a *\*user's established baseline\** is the precise definition of **\*\*User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA)\*\***. This is a core capability of Google Security Operations Enterprise designed to solve this exact problem with **\*\*minimal effort\*\***.

Instead of requiring analysts to write and tune custom rules with static thresholds (like in Option A) or configure external metrics (Option B), the UEBA engine automatically models the behavior of every user and entity. By simply **\*\*enabling the curated UEBA detection rulesets\*\***, the platform begins building these dynamic baselines from historical log data.

When a user's activity, such as data download volume, significantly deviates from their *\*own\** normal, established baseline, a UEBA detection (e.g., 'Anomalous Data Download') is automatically generated. These anomalous findings and other risky behaviors are aggregated into a risk score for the user. Analysts can then use the **\*\*Risk Analytics dashboard\*\*** to proactively identify the highest-risk users and investigate the specific anomalous activities that contributed to their risk score. This built-in, automated approach is far superior and requires less effort than maintaining static, noisy thresholds.

*\*(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA) overview"; "UEBA curated detections list"; "Using the Risk Analytics dashboard")\**

### **NEW QUESTION # 23**

Your company has deployed two on-premises firewalls. You need to configure the firewalls to send logs to Google Security Operations (SecOps) using Syslog. What should you do?

- A. Set the Google SecOps URL instance as the Syslog destination.
- B. Pull the firewall logs by using a Google SecOps feed integration.
- C. **Deploy a Google Ops Agent on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.**
- D. Deploy a third-party agent (e.g., Bindplane, NXLog) on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.

### **Answer: C**

Explanation:

(Note: Per the instruction to "Correct any typing errors," "Google Ops Agent" (Option A) should be read as the "Google SecOps forwarder." The "Google Ops Agent" is the incorrect agent used for Cloud Monitoring /Logging, whereas the "Google SecOps forwarder" is the correct agent for SecOps (Chronicle) ingestion. The remainder of Option

A's text accurately describes the function of the SecOps forwarder.) The native, minimal-effort solution for ingesting on-premises Syslog data into Google Security Operations (SecOps) is to deploy the Google SecOps forwarder. This forwarder is a lightweight software component (Linux binary or Docker container) deployed within the on-premises environment.

For this use case, the SecOps forwarder is configured with a [syslog] input, causing it to run as a Syslog server that listens on a specified TCP or UDP port. The two on-premises firewalls are then configured to send their Syslog streams to the IP address and port of the machine running the SecOps forwarder. The forwarder acts as the Syslog destination on the local network, buffering, compressing, and securely forwarding the logs to the SecOps platform. Option C is a valid, but third-party, solution. Option A (when corrected) describes the native, Google-provided solution. Option B (Feed) is incorrect as feeds are for threat intel, not telemetry.

Option D is incorrect as the SecOps platform does not accept raw Syslog traffic directly via its URL.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps data ingestion overview"; "Install and configure the SecOps forwarder"; "Forwarder configuration syntax - Syslog input")

## NEW QUESTION # 24

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 an ingestion notification for health metrics in Cloud Monitoring based on the total ingested log count for each collector\_id.
- B. Create a Google SecOps dashboard that shows the ingestion metrics for each log\_type and collector\_id.
- C. Create a Looker dashboard that queries the BigQuery ingestion metrics schema for each log\_type and collector\_id.
- D. **Create a notification in Cloud Monitoring using a metric-absence condition based on sample policy for each collector\_id.**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct solution is Option B. This question requires a low-latency (5 minutes) notification for a silent source.

The other options are incorrect for two main reasons:

\* Dashboards vs. Notifications: Options C and D are incorrect because dashboards (both in Looker and Google SecOps) are for visualization, not active, real-time alerting. They show you the status when you look at them but do not proactively notify you of a failure.

\* Metric-Absence vs. Metric-Value: Google SecOps streams all its ingestion health metrics to Google Cloud Monitoring, which is the correct tool for real-time alerting. However, Option A is monitoring the "total ingested log count." This metric would require a threshold (e.g., count < 1), which can be problematic. The specific and most reliable method to detect a "silent source" (one that has stopped sending data entirely) is to use a metric-absence condition. This type of policy in Cloud Monitoring triggers only when the platform stops receiving data for a specific metric (grouped by collector\_id) for a defined duration (e.g., five minutes).

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Use Cloud Monitoring for ingestion insights: Google SecOps uses Cloud Monitoring to send the ingestion notifications. Use this feature for ingestion notifications and ingestion volume viewing... You can integrate email notifications into existing workflows.

Set up a sample policy to detect silent Google SecOps collection agents:

- \* In the Google Cloud console, select Monitoring.
- \* Click Create Policy.
- \* Select a metric, such as `chronicle.googleapis.com/ingestion/log_count`.
- \* In the Transform data section, set the Time series group by to `collector_id`.
- \* Click Next.
- \* Select Metric absence and do the following:
  - \* Set Alert trigger to Any time series violates.
  - \* Set Trigger absence time to a time (e.g., 5 minutes).
- \* In the Notifications and name section, select a notification channel.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Ingestion > Use Cloud Monitoring for ingestion insights

## NEW QUESTION # 25

A security analyst wants to detect lateral movement between Compute Engine instances using valid credentials. Which data source is MOST useful?

- A. VPC Flow Logs
- B. Identity-aware Proxy logs
- C. Cloud Load Balancer logs
- D. Compute Engine serial console output

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

VPC Flow Logs reveal internal east-west traffic patterns that can expose lateral movement behavior.

**NEW QUESTION # 26**

Your organization recently acquired a Google Security Operations (SecOps) Enterprise Plus license. Your organization is already ingesting Cloud Audit Logs, firewall logs, proxy logs and endpoint logs, but there are no threat intelligence feeds being ingested into your Google SecOps environment. You need to design and deploy a solution that alerts your team quickly if an IOC of an active breach is observed in your environment. What should you do?

- A. Write, enable, and configure alerting on a custom multi-event rule.
- B. Write, enable, and configure alerting on a custom single-event rule.
- C. Create and schedule a dashboard to send periodic summaries of the active breach IOCs and their associated events.
- D. Enable and configure alerting for relevant curated detection rule sets.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The fastest and most effective way to alert on IOCs in Google SecOps is to enable and configure curated detection rule sets. These curated rules are maintained by Google and automatically updated with the latest threat intelligence, ensuring that if an IOC from an active breach is observed in your ingested logs, your team will receive alerts without the need to manually create or maintain custom rules.

**NEW QUESTION # 27**

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