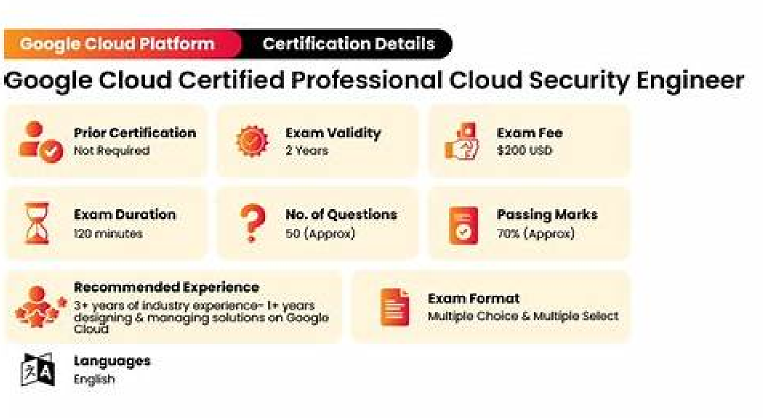
Importance of Google Security-Operations-Engineer Certification Exam



Google Cloud Platform Certification Details

Google Cloud Certified Professional Cloud Security Engineer

Prior Certification
Not Required

Exam Validity
2 Years

Exam Fee
$200 USD

Exam Duration
120 minutes

No. of Questions
50 (Approx)

Passing Marks
70% (Approx)

Recommended Experience
3+ years of industry experience- 1+ years designing & managing solutions on Google Cloud

Exam Format
Multiple Choice & Multiple Select

Languages
English

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

Topic 5	- 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64
Your organization's Google Security Operations (SecOps) tenant is ingesting a vendor's firewall logs in its default JSON format using the Google-provided parser for that log. The vendor recently released a patch that introduces a new field and renames an existing field in the logs. The parser does not recognize these two fields and they remain available only in the raw logs, while the rest of the log is parsed normally. You need to resolve this logging issue as soon as possible while minimizing the overall change management impact. What should you do?

- A. Write a code snippet, and deploy it in a parser extension to map both fields to UDM.
- B. Deploy a third-party data pipeline management tool to ingest the logs, and transform the updated fields into fields supported by the default parser.
- C. Use the Extract Additional Fields tool in Google SecOps to convert the raw log entries to additional fields.
- D. Use the web interface-based custom parser feature in Google SecOps to copy the parser, and modify it to map both fields to UDM.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The quickest and lowest-impact solution is to use the Extract Additional Fields tool in Google SecOps. This allows you to map the new and renamed fields from the raw logs into UDM fields without modifying the default parser or deploying custom code, ensuring the logs are fully parsed and available for downstream detections.

NEW QUESTION # 65
You are a security analyst at an organization that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps).
You have identified a new IP address that is known to be used by a malicious threat actor to launch network attacks. You need to search for this IP address in Google SecOps using all normalized logs to determine whether any malicious activity has occurred. You want to use the most effective approach. What should you do?

- A. Write UDM searches using YARA-L 2.0 syntax to find events where the IP address appears.
- B. Run raw log searches using the IP address as a search term.
- C. On the Alerts & IOCs page, review results and entries where the IP address appears.
- D. Write a YARA-L 2.0 detection rule that searches for events with the IP address.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most effective way to search across all normalized logs in Google SecOps is to use UDM searches with YARA-L 2.0 syntax. This ensures that the IP address is matched across all normalized log sources in a consistent format.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which approach BEST improves detection of compromised service accounts in Google Cloud?

- A. Monitoring VM uptime
- B. Baseline service account behavior and alert on deviations
- C. Disabling all service accounts
- D. Alerting on login failures only

Answer: B

Explanation:
Service accounts rarely fail authentication; behavioral deviation detection is most effective.

NEW QUESTION # 67

You have been tasked with creating a YARA-L detection rule in Google Security Operations (SecOps). The rule should identify when an internal host initiates a network connection to an external IP address that the Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed associates with indicators attributed to a specific Advanced Persistent Threat 41 (APT41) threat group. You need to ensure that the external IP address is flagged if it has a documented relationship to other APT41 indicators within the Fusion Feed. How should you configure this YARA-L rule?

- A. Configure the rule to establish a join between the live network connection event and Fusion Feed data for the common external IP address. Filter the joined Fusion Feed data for explicit associations with the APT41 threat group or related indicators.
- B. Configure the rule to check whether the external IP address from the network connection event has a high confidence score across any enabled threat intelligence feed.
- C. Configure the rule to detect outbound network connections to the external IP address. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that queries the Fusion Feed to determine if the IP address has an APT41 relationship.
- D. Configure the rule to trigger when the external IP address from the network connection event matches an entry in a manually pre-curated data table of all APT41-related IP addresses.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option B. This question tests the advanced detection capabilities of YARA-L when using the Applied Threat Intelligence (ATI) Fusion Feed.
The key requirement is to find an IP that not only matches but has a documented relationship to APT41. The ATI Fusion Feed is not just a flat list of IOCs; it is a context-rich graph of indicators, malware, threat actors, and their relationships, managed by Google's threat intelligence teams.10
* Option A is incorrect because it describes a manual, static list (data table) and cannot query the relationships in the live feed.
* Option C is incorrect because it is too generic ("high confidence score," "any feed"). The requirement is specific to the ATI Fusion Feed and APT41.
* Option D is incorrect because it describes a post-detection SOAR action. The question explicitly asks how to configure the YARA-L detection rule itself to perform this correlation.
Option B is the only one that describes the correct YARA-L 2.0 methodology. The rule must first define the live event (network connection). Then, it must define the context source (the ATI Fusion Feed). In the events section of the rule, a join is established between the event's external IP field and the IP indicator in the Fusion Feed. Finally, the rule filters the joined context data, looking for attributes such as threat.threat_actor.name =
"APT41" or other related_indicators that link back to the specified threat group.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed overview: The Applied Threat Intelligence (ATI) Fusion Feed is a collection of Indicators of Compromise (IoCs), including hashes, IPs, domains, and URLs, that are associated with known threat actors, malware strains, active campaigns, and finished intelligence reporti11ng.12 Write YARA-L rules with the ATI Fusion Feed: Writing YARA-L rules that use the ATI Fusion Feed follows a similar process to writing YARA-L rules that use other context entity sources.13 To write a rule, you filter the selected context entity graph (in this case, Fusion Feed).14 You can join a field from the context entity and UDM event field. In the following example, the placeholder variable ioc is used to do a transitive join between the context entity and the

event.
Because this rule can match a large number of events, it is recommended that you refine the rule to match on context entities that have specific intelligence. This allows you to filter for explicit associations, such as a specific threat group or an indicator's presence in a compromised environment.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Applied Threat Intelligence Fusion Feed overview Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Create context- aware analytics

NEW QUESTION # 68

Your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance is generating a high volume of alerts related to an IP address that recently appeared in a threat intelligence feed. The IP address is flagged as a known command and control (C2) server by multiple vendors. The IP address appears in repeated DNS queries originating from a sandboxing system and test environment used by your malware analysis team. You want to avoid alert fatigue while preserving visibility in the event that the IOC reappears in real production telemetry. What should you do?

- A. Add an exception in the detection rule to exclude matches originating from specific asset groups.
- B. Add the IP address to a Google SecOps reference list, and configure the rule to suppress alerts for that list.
- C. Reduce the severity score in the rule configuration when the IOC match occurs in any internal IP address range.
- D. Temporarily disable the rule to avoid unnecessary alerts until the IOC expires in the threat feed.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct approach is to add an exception in the detection rule that excludes matches from the sandboxing and test environment asset groups. This prevents alert fatigue by suppressing non- production noise, while still maintaining full visibility and alerting if the same IOC reappears in real production telemetry.

NEW QUESTION # 69

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