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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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.

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Pass Guaranteed 2026 Google Security-Operations-Engineer: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam – Professional Latest Exam Pattern

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
You are responsible for selecting and prioritizing potential sources of data to integrate with Google Security Operations (SecOps). Your company has recently started using several Google Cloud services to increase security in its Google Cloud organization. You need to determine which logs should be ingested into Google SecOps to reduce the effort required to write detections. What should you do?

- A. Use Google Threat Intelligence to gain insight about threat group behavior and support threat hunting activities.
- B. Deploy a Bindplane agent to ingest event logs from Compute Engine VMs that provide endpoint visibility.
- C. Integrate Security Command Center (SCC) into Google SecOps to ingest logs originating from the Google Cloud services.
- D. Ingest Google Cloud Armor logs by using Cloud Logging.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Integrating Security Command Center (SCC) into Google Security Operations (SecOps) provides a centralized source of security findings from Google Cloud services. SCC normalizes and correlates data from multiple native Google Cloud sources (e.g., IAM, VPC, GKE, VM Threat Detection, Cloud Armor), which reduces the effort required to write detections since findings are already standardized and security-focused. This is more effective than ingesting individual service logs or only using threat intelligence.

NEW QUESTION # 17
During a high-priority phishing incident at your company, Google Security Operations (SecOps) created and assigned the case to a Tier 1 analyst. The analyst added email headers and attached the malicious file as evidence but failed to escalate the case, violating an internal SLA of
30 minutes for a phishing response. The delay led to multiple users opening the file before containment actions were initiated. You want to optimize the case management workflow for future high-priority incidents. What should you do?

- A. Update the playbook to automatically close phishing cases after 60 minutes if no manual response has occurred.
- B. Build a playbook that automatically ingests reported phishing emails, enriches entities with threat intelligence, determines the impact and assigns the case for review.
- C. Configure a SOAR notification loop that sends escalating email alerts to the Tier 1 analysts, the Tier 2 analysts, and the SOC manager every five minutes until the case is manually reassigned.
- D. Change the default case assignment logic to route all phishing alerts to the Tier 2 team.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure timely escalation for high-priority phishing incidents, you should configure a SOAR notification loop that sends escalating alerts to Tier 1 analysts, Tier 2 analysts, and the SOC manager at regular intervals until the case is reassigned or acted upon. This enforces SLA compliance and ensures that delays do not allow threats to propagate, optimizing the case management workflow without relying solely on manual escalation.

NEW QUESTION # 18
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 third-party agent (e.g., Bindplane, NXLog) on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.
- D. Deploy a Google Ops Agent on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.

Answer: D

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 # 19
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 a notification in Cloud Monitoring using a metric-absence condition based on sample policy for each collector_id.
- B. Create an ingestion notification for health metrics in Cloud Monitoring based on the total ingested log count for each collector_id.
- C. Create a Google SecOps SIEM dashboard to show the ingestion metrics for each log_type and collector_id.
- D. Create a Looker dashboard that queries the BigQuery ingestion metrics schema for each log_type and collector_id.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best solution is to create a Cloud Monitoring notification with a metric-absence condition for each collector_id. A metric-absence alert triggers when expected ingestion metrics are missing within a defined period (e.g., five minutes), which quickly identifies silent sources or failed collectors. This provides near real-time detection of ingestion health issues in the SecOps pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 20
You are a security engineer at a managed security service provider (MSSP) that is onboarding to Google Security Operations (SecOps). You need to ensure that cases for each customer are logically separated. How should you configure this logical

separation?

- A. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a new environment for each customer.
- B. In Google SecOps Playbooks, create a playbook for each customer.
- C. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a permissions group for each customer.
- D. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a role for each customer.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct mechanism for achieving logical data segregation for different customers in a Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR multi-tenant environment is by using Environments. The documentation explicitly states that "you can define different environments and environment groups to create logical data segregation." This separation applies to most platform modules, including cases, playbooks, and dashboards.
This feature is specifically designed for this use case: "This process is useful for businesses and Managed Security Service Providers (MSSPs) who need to segment their operations and networks. Each environment...
can represent a separate customer." When an analyst is associated with a specific environment, they can only see the cases and data relevant to that customer, ensuring strict logical separation.
While permission groups (Option C) and roles (Option A) are used to control what a user can do within the platform (e.g., view cases, edit playbooks), they do not provide the primary data segregation. Environments are the top-level containers that separate one customer's data and cases from another's. Playbooks (Option B) are automation workflows and are not a mechanism for logical separation.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Control access to the platform using SOAR permissions"; " Support multiple instances [SOAR]")

NEW QUESTION # 21
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