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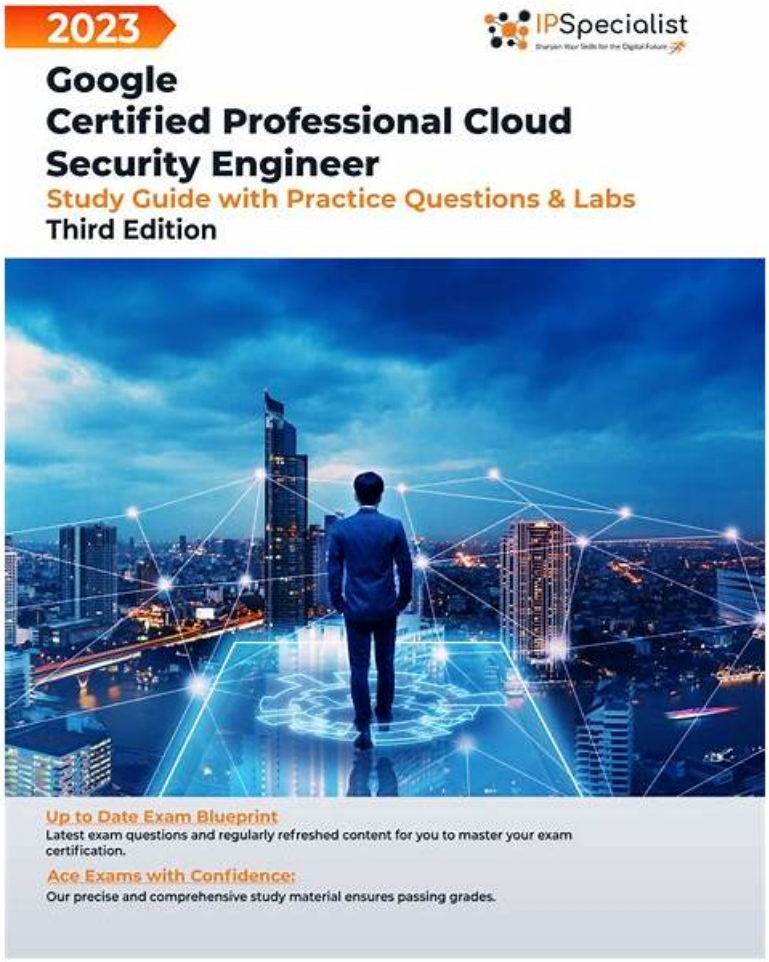

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Success in acquiring the Security-Operations-Engineer is seen to be crucial for your career growth. But preparing for the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) exam in today's busy routine might be difficult. This is where actual Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Questions offered by Prep4cram come into play. For those candidates, who want to clear the Security-Operations-Engineer certification exam in a short time, we offer updated and real exam questions.

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We attach importance to candidates' needs and develop the Security-Operations-Engineer useful test files from the perspective of

candidates, and we sincerely hope that you can succeed with the help of our practice materials. Our aim is to let customers spend less time to get the maximum return. By choosing our Security-Operations-Engineer Study Guide, you only need to spend a total of 20-30 hours to deal with Security-Operations-Engineer exam, because our Security-Operations-Engineer study guide is highly targeted and compiled according to the syllabus to meet the requirements of the exam.

Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77
You are writing a Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR playbook that uses the VirusTotal v3 integration to look up a URL that was reported by a threat hunter in an email. You need to use the results to make a preliminary recommendation on the maliciousness of the URL and set the severity of the alert based on the output. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the number of detections from the response JSON in a conditional statement to set the severity.
- B. Use a conditional statement to determine whether to treat the URL as suspicious or benign.
- C. Verify that the response is accurate by manually checking the URL in VirusTotal
- D. Create a widget that translates the JSON output to a severity score.
- E. Pass the response back to the SIEM.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Use the number of detections returned in the VirusTotal JSON response in a conditional statement to programmatically determine the severity of the alert. This quantifies the threat level based on multiple vendor detections.
Implement a conditional statement to classify the URL as suspicious or benign based on the VirusTotal results. This enables the playbook to provide a preliminary recommendation and guide subsequent analyst actions.

NEW QUESTION # 78
Your organization requires the SOC director to be notified by email of escalated incidents and their results before a case is closed. You need to create a process that automatically sends the email when an escalated case is closed. You need to ensure the email is reliably sent for the appropriate cases. What process should you use?

- A. Use the Close Case button in the UI to close the case. If the case is marked as an incident, export the case from the UI and email it to the director.
- B. Write a job to check closed cases for incident escalation status, pull the case status details if a case has been escalated, and send an email to the director.
- C. Create a playbook block that includes a condition to identify cases that have been escalated. The two resulting branches either close the alert and email the notes to the director, or close the alert without sending an email.
- D. Navigate to the Alert Overview tab to close the Alert. Run a manual action to gather the case details. If the case was escalated, email the notes to the director. Use the Close Case action in the UI to close the case.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The most reliable, automated, and low-maintenance solution is to use the native Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR capabilities. A playbook block is a reusable, automated workflow that can be attached to other playbooks, such as the standard case closure playbook.
This block would be configured with a conditional action. This action would check a case field (e.g., case.
escalation_status == "escalated"). If the condition is true, the playbook automatically proceeds down the
"Yes" branch, which would use an integration action (like "Send Email" for Gmail or Outlook) to send the case details to the director. After the email action, it would proceed to the "Close Case" action. If the condition is false (the case was not escalated), the playbook would proceed down the "No" branch, which would skip the email step and immediately close the case.
This method ensures the process is "reliably sent" and "automatic," as it's built directly into the case management logic. Options C and D are incorrect because they rely on manual analyst actions, which are not reliable and violate the "automatic" requirement. Option A is a custom, external solution that adds unnecessary complexity and maintenance overhead compared to the native SOAR playbook functionality.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Playbook blocks"; " Using conditional logic in playbooks")

NEW QUESTION # 79
You are implementing Google Security Operations (SecOps) for your organization. Your organization has their own threat intelligence feed that has been ingested to Google SecOps by using a native integration with a Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP). You are working on the following detection rule to leverage the command and control (C2) indicators that were ingested into the entity graph.
What code should you add in the detection rule to filter for the domain IOCS?

- A. $ioc.graph.metadata.entity_type = "DOMAIN_NAME"
  Sioc.graph.metadata.source_type = "GLOBAL_CONTEXT"
- B. $ioc.graph.metadata.entity_type = MDOMAIN_NAME"
  $ioc.graph.metadata.scurce_type = "ElfeITYj