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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 77

You scheduled a Google Security Operations (SecOps) report to export results to a BigQuery dataset in your Google Cloud project. The report executes successfully in Google SecOps, but no data appears in the dataset. You confirmed that the dataset exists. How should you address this export failure?

- A. Grant the Google SecOps service account the roles/bigquery.dataEditor IAM role on the dataset.
- B. Grant the user account that scheduled the report the roles/bigquery.dataEditor IAM role on the project.
- C. Set a retention period for the BigQuery export.
- D. Grant the Google SecOps service account the roles/iam.serviceAccountUser IAM role to itself.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is a standard Identity and Access Management (IAM) permission issue. When Google Security Operations (SecOps) exports data, it uses its own service account (often named service-`<project_number>@gcp-sa-bigquerydatatransfer.iam.gserviceaccount.com` or a similar SecOps-specific principal) to perform the write operation. The user account that schedules the report (Option C) is only relevant for the scheduling action, not for the data transfer itself. For the export to succeed, the Google SecOps service account principal must have explicit permission to write data into the target BigQuery dataset.

The predefined IAM role `roles/bigquery.dataEditor` grants the necessary permissions to create, update, and delete tables and table data within a dataset. By granting this role to the Google SecOps service account on the specific dataset, you authorize the service to write the report results and populate the tables. Option A (`serviceAccountUser`) is incorrect as it's used for service account impersonation, not for granting data access.

Option B (retention period) is a data lifecycle setting and has no impact on the ability to write new data. The most common cause for this exact scenario-a successful job run with no data appearing-is that the service account lacks the required `bigquery.dataEditor` permissions on the destination dataset.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Troubleshoot transfer configurations"; "Control access to resources with IAM"; "BigQuery predefined IAM roles")

NEW QUESTION # 78

You are reviewing the results of a UDM search in Google Security Operations (SecOps). The UDM fields shown in the default view are not relevant to your search. You want to be able to quickly view the relevant data for your analysis. What should you do?

- A. Download the search results as a CSV file, and manipulate the data to display relevant data in a spreadsheet.
- B. Use the columns feature to select or remove columns that are relevant to your analysis.
- C. Create a Google SecOps SIEM dashboard based on the search you have run, and visualize the data in an appropriate table or graphical format.
- D. Select the events of interest, and choose the relevant UDM fields from the event view using the checkboxes. Copy, extract, and analyze the UDM fields, and refine the search query.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The quickest and most effective way to tailor the UDM search results in Google SecOps is to use the columns feature. This lets you add or remove specific UDM fields so that only the data relevant to your investigation is displayed, without exporting or creating dashboards.

NEW QUESTION # 79

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:

(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 # 80

You work for an organization that operates an ecommerce platform. You have identified a remote shell on your company's web host. The existing incident response playbook is outdated and lacks specific procedures for handling this attack. You want to create a new, functional playbook that can be deployed as soon as possible by junior analysts. You plan to use available tools in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to streamline the playbook creation process. What should you do?

- A. Use the playbook creation feature in Gemini, and enter details about the intended objectives. Add the necessary customizations for your environment, and test the generated playbook against a simulated remote shell alert.
- B. Use Gemini to generate a playbook based on a template from a standard incident response plan, and implement automated scripts to filter network traffic based on known malicious IP addresses.
- C. Add instruction actions to the existing incident response playbook that include updated procedures with steps that should be completed. Have a senior analyst build out the playbook to include those new procedures.
- D. Create a new custom playbook based on industry best practices, and work with an offensive security team to test the playbook against a simulated remote shell alert.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct solution is Option C. The primary constraints are to "streamline" the process, create a "new, functional playbook," get it "as soon as possible," and "use available tools in Google Security Operations." Google Security Operations integrates Gemini directly into the SOAR platform to accelerate security operations. One of its key capabilities is generative playbook creation. This feature allows an analyst to describe their intended objectives in natural language (e.g., "Create a playbook to investigate and respond to a remote shell alert"). Gemini then generates a complete, logical playbook flow, including investigation, enrichment, containment, and eradication steps.

This generated playbook serves as a high-quality draft. The analyst can then add the necessary customizations (like specific tools, notification endpoints, or contacts for the e-commerce platform) and, most importantly, test the playbook to ensure it is functional and reliable for junior analysts to execute. This workflow directly meets all the prompt's requirements, especially "streamline" and "as soon as possible." Option D (creating a custom playbook from scratch and using a red team) is the exact opposite of streamlined and fast. Option B involves patching an "outdated" playbook, not creating a new one. Option A incorrectly bundles a specific remediation action (filtering traffic) with the playbook creation process.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Gemini for Security Operations: Gemini in Google SecOps provides generative AI to assist analysts and engineers. Within the SOAR capability, Gemini can generate entire playbooks from natural language prompts.

Playbook Creation with Gemini: Instead of building a playbook manually, an engineer can describe the intended objectives of the response plan. Gemini will generate a new playbook with a logical structure, including relevant actions and conditional branches. This generated playbook serves as a strong foundation, which can then be refined. The engineer can add necessary customizations to tailor the playbook to the organization's specific environment, tools, and processes. Before deploying the playbook for use by the SOC, it is a best practice to test it against simulated alerts to validate its functionality and ensure it runs as expected.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Gemini in SOAR > Create playbooks with Gemini

NEW QUESTION # 81

Your team has onboarded a new log source from a third-party DNS filtering solution. After ingestion, you observe that key UDM fields such as network.dns.questions.name and metadata.product_event_type are missing from the parsed events in Google Security Operations (SecOps). You suspect that the default parser does not fully align with the source format. You need to ensure these fields are available for downstream detection rules that rely on DNS query telemetry and event categorization. What should you do?

- A. Enable asset enrichment for the log source to infer missing fields based on correlated host activity.
- B. Create a parser extension that maps the missing source fields to the correct UDM fields and attach it to the existing parser.
- C. Use a custom parser that outputs all fields as raw JSON for detection.
- D. Modify the ingestion source definition to remap raw fields directly to UDM by using the UDM sample output.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct approach is to create a parser extension that maps the missing source fields (e.g., DNS query names and event type) to the appropriate UDM fields and attach it to the existing parser. Parser extensions allow you to customize field mappings without replacing the default parser, ensuring that downstream detections relying on DNS telemetry and event categorization work correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 82

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