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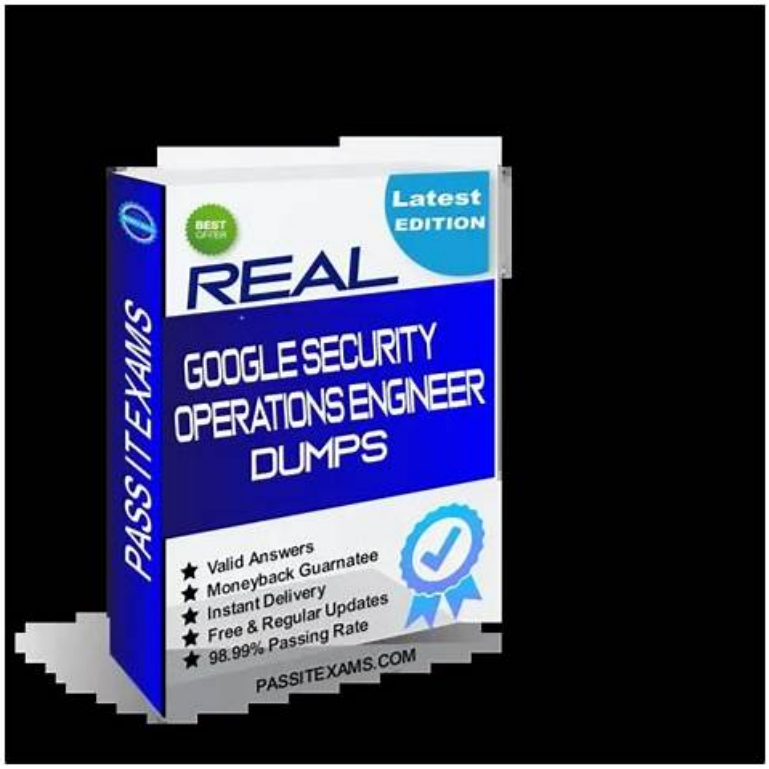

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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 (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65
You are conducting a proactive threat hunt in Google Security Operations (SecOps). You observe multiple login events with the same principal.user.userid field that originate from different countries within a short time window. You need to validate whether the account has been compromised. What should you do?

- A. Perform a YARA-L 2.0 search for login events and their associated principal.location.country field. Use an outcome field to aggregate the number of failed logins.
- B. Run a YARA-L retrohunt rule that detects users who are logging in from multiple regions using multiple entity contexts.
- C. Use the entity graph to correlate the user's risk score with linked assets, and review any active alerts.
- D. Perform a UDM search for login events, and pivot to group results by user and country of origin.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most direct way to validate if the account shows signs of compromise is to perform a UDM search for login events and group the results by user and country of origin. This allows you to clearly identify impossible travel patterns (same user logging in from different countries in a short time window), which is a strong indicator of account compromise.

NEW QUESTION # 66
You are a member of the incident response team working in a global enterprise. You need to identify all potential Google Threat

Intelligence IOCs within your organization's data using Google Security Operations (SecOps). What should you do?

- A. Use the Cases page in Google SecOps.
- B. Create YARA-L rules to detect and alert when Google Threat Intelligence identifies potential threats.
- C. Use Gemini to perform a search for potential cybersecurity threats against your organization's data.
- D. Use the Alerts & IOCs page in Google SecOps.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct approach is to use the Alerts & IOCs page in Google SecOps, which provides visibility into all potential IOCs detected by Google Threat Intelligence within your organization's data. This page consolidates IOC matches, enrichment, and drilldowns, enabling efficient investigation of potential threats.

NEW QUESTION # 67
Your organization uses the curated detection rule set in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for high priority network indicators. You are finding a vast number of false positives coming from your on-premises proxy servers. You need to reduce the number of alerts. What should you do?

- A. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.domain field.
- B. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.ip field.
- C. Configure a rule exclusion for the principal.ip field.
- D. Configure a rule exclusion for the network.asset.ip field.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Since the false positives are originating from your on-premises proxy servers, you should exclude their IPs from triggering alerts. In Google SecOps curated detections, the network.asset.ip field represents the IP address of the internal asset generating traffic. Configuring a rule exclusion on this field ensures that alerts from the proxy server IPs are suppressed, reducing false positives without affecting other detections.

NEW QUESTION # 68
You are part of a cybersecurity team at a large multinational corporation that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps). You have been tasked with identifying unknown command and control nodes (C2s) that are potentially active in your organization's environment. You need to generate a list of potential matches for the unknown C2s within the next 24 hours. What should you do?

- A. Review Security Health Analytics (SHA) findings in Security Command Center (SCC).
- B. Load network records into BigQuery to identify endpoints that are communicating with domains outside three standard deviations of normal.
- C. Write a YARA-L rule in Google SecOps that scans historic network outbound connections against ingested threat intelligence. Run the rule in a retrohunt against the full tenant.
- D. Write a YARA-L rule in Google SecOps that compares network traffic from endpoints to recent WHOIS registrations. Run the rule in a retrohunt against the full tenant.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 200 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The key requirement is to hunt for unknown C2 nodes. This implies that the indicators will not exist in any current threat intelligence feed. Therefore, Option C is incorrect as it only hunts for known IoCs. Option A is also incorrect as Security Health Analytics (SHA) is a posture management tool, not a threat hunting tool.
Option D describes a classic and effective hypothesis-driven threat hunt. Attackers frequently use Newly Registered Domains (NRDs) for their C2 infrastructure, as these domains have no established reputation and are not yet on blocklists.
Google Security Operations (SecOps) allows an engineer to write a YARA-L rule that joins real-time event data (UDM network traffic) with contextual data (the entity graph or a custom lookup). An engineer can ingest WHOIS data or a feed of NRDs as context. The YARA-L rule would then compare outbound network connections against this context, looking for any communication with domains registered within the last 30-

90 days. By executing this rule as a retrohunt, the engineer can scan all historical data to "generate a list of potential matches" for this high-risk, anomalous behavior, which is a strong indicator of unknown C2 activity.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "YARA-L 2.0 language syntax"; "Run a YARA-L retrohunt"; " Context-aware detections with entity graph")

NEW QUESTION # 69
You received an IOC from your threat intelligence feed that is identified as a suspicious domain used for command and control (C2). You want to use Google Security Operations (SecOps) to investigate whether this domain appeared in your environment. You want to search for this IOC using the most efficient approach. What should you do?

- A. Enter the IOC into the IOC Search feature, and wait for detections with this domain to appear in the Case view.
- B. Enable Group by Field in scan view to cluster events by hostname.
- C. Run a raw log search to search for the domain string.
- D. Configure a UDM search that queries the DNS section of the network noun.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most efficient approach is to configure a UDM search that queries the DNS section of the network noun. This allows you to directly search normalized DNS queries and responses for the suspicious domain across all relevant logs, ensuring comprehensive and accurate results while minimizing noise and manual review.

NEW QUESTION # 70
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