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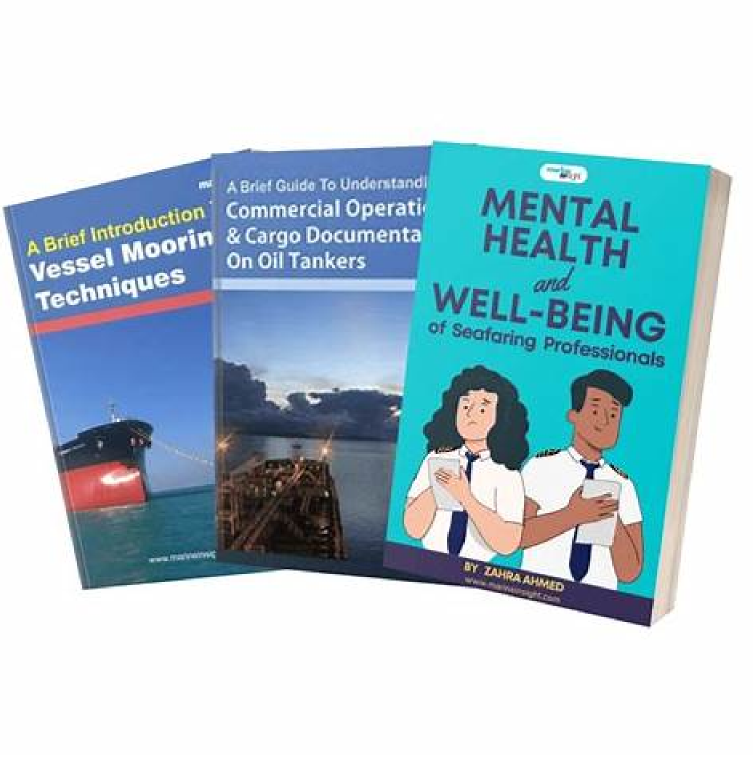
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Braindumpsqa is a reputable and highly regarded platform that provides comprehensive preparation resources for the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer). For years, Braindumpsqa has been offering real, valid, and updated Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Questions, resulting in numerous successful candidates who now work for renowned global brands.

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	• 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	• 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 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 # 14

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
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 # 15

Your company uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) Enterprise and is ingesting various logs. You need to proactively identify potentially compromised user accounts. Specifically, you need to detect when a user account downloads an unusually large volume of data compared to the user's established baseline activity. You want to detect this anomalous data access behavior using the least amount of effort. What should you do?

- A. Enable curated detection rules for User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA), and use the Risk Analytics dashboard in Google SecOps to identify metrics associated with the anomalous activity.
- B. Develop a custom YARA-L detection rule in Google SecOps that counts download bytes per user per hour and triggers an alert if a threshold is exceeded.
- C. Inspect Security Command Center (SCC) default findings for data exfiltration in Google SecOps.
- D. Create a log-based metric in Cloud Monitoring, and configure an alert to trigger if the data downloaded per user exceeds a predefined limit. Identify users who exceed the predefined limit in Google SecOps.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most effective and least effort solution is to enable curated UEBA (User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics) detection rules in Google SecOps and use the Risk Analytics dashboard.
UEBA automatically establishes user baselines and detects anomalies such as unusually large data downloads, removing the need to manually define thresholds or build custom rules.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance is generating alerts for unusual login times from multiple user accounts. Your SOC analysts are reporting a high number of the alerts are false positives involving service accounts used by scheduled automation tasks. You want to refine the detection logic using entity-level context available in Google SecOps. You want to use the most effective approach. What should you do?

- A. Update the rule to only alert when the principal.user.email and principal.user.userid fields match in the same event.
- B. Modify the rule to include the principal.user.type != "service_account" condition.
- C. Add a reference list of all service accounts, and suppress alerts for any matches on the principal.user.email field.
- D. Use asset tags to group known automation systems, and exclude them from the alert logic.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most effective approach is to modify the rule to include the condition principal.user.type !=
"service_account". This directly uses entity-level context to exclude service accounts from triggering alerts for unusual login times, significantly reducing false positives without complex maintenance or manual list management.

NEW QUESTION # 17
You are helping a new Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer configure access for their SOC team.
The customer's Google SecOps administrators currently have access to the Google SecOps instance. The customer is reporting that the SOC team members are not getting authorized to access the instance, but they are able to authenticate to the third-party identity provider (IdP). How should you fix the issue?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Grant the Basic permission to the appropriate IdP groups in the Google SecOps SOAR Advanced Settings.
- B. Link Google SecOps to a Google Cloud project with the Chronicle API.
- C. Grant the appropriate data access scope to the SOC team's IdP group in IAM.
- D. Grant the roles/chronicle.viewer role to the SOC team's IdP group in IAM.
- E. Connect Google SecOps with the third-party IdP using Workforce Identity Federation.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
This scenario describes a common configuration task where authorization is failing despite successful authentication. The problem stems from the fact that Google SecOps uses a dual-authorization model: one for the main platform (SIEM/Chronicle) and a separate one for the SOAR module. The SOC team needs both.
The prompt states admins already have access, which confirms that prerequisite steps like linking the project (Option A) and configuring Workforce Identity Federation (Option B) are already complete. The problem is specific to the new SOC team's group.
* Fixing Instance Access (Option D):
The error "not getting authorized to access the instance" refers to the primary Google Cloud-level authorization. Access to the Google SecOps application itself is controlled by Google Cloud IAM roles on the linked project.1 The SOC team's group, which is federated from the third-party IdP, is represented as a principalSet in IAM. This principalSet must be granted an IAM role to allow sign-in. The roles/chronicle.
viewer role is the minimum predefined role required to grant this application access.
* Fixing SOAR Access (Option E):
Simply granting the IAM role (Option D) is not enough for the SOC team to perform its job. That role only gets them into the main SIEM interface. The SOAR module (for case management and playbooks) has its own internal role-based access control system. An administrator must also navigate within the SecOps platform to the SOAR Advanced Settings > Users & Groups and grant the SOC team's federated group a SOAR-specific permission, like "Basic" or "Analyst." Both steps are required to fully "fix the issue" and provide the SOC team with functional access to the platform.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Identity and Access Management: Access to a Google SecOps instance using a third-party IdP relies on Workforce Identity Federation, but authorization is configured in two distinct locations.
* Google Cloud IAM: Authorization to the main SecOps instance (including the SIEM interface) is controlled by Google Cloud IAM.2 The federated identities (groups) from the third-party IdP are mapped to a principalSet. This principalSet must be granted an IAM role on the Google Cloud project linked to the SecOps instance. The roles/chronicle.viewer role is the minimum predefined role required to grant sign-in access.
* Google SecOps SOAR: Authorization for the SOAR module (for case management and playbooks) is managed independently.3 An administrator must navigate to the SOAR Advanced Settings > Users & Groups and assign a SOAR-specific role (e.g., 'Basic'

or 'Analyst') to the same federated IdP group.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Onboard > Configure a third-party identity provider
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > SOAR Administration > Users and Groups

NEW QUESTION # 18
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