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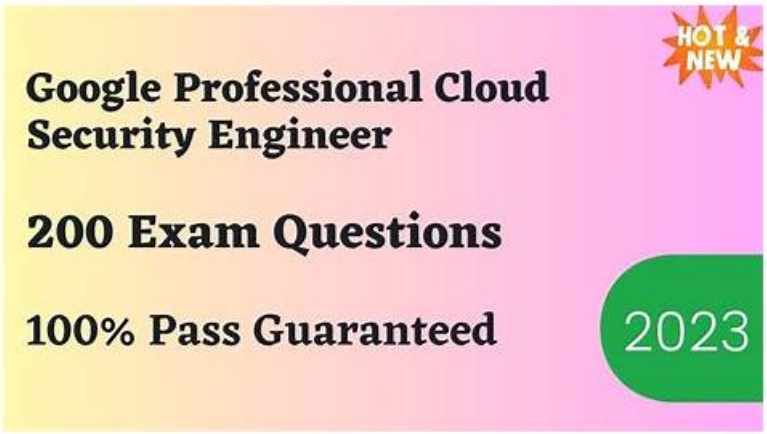

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
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 The existing incident response playbook is outdated and lacks specific procedures for handling this attack.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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

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 # 32
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. Load network records into BigQuery to identify endpoints that are communicating with domains outside three standard deviations of normal.

- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Review Security Health Analytics (SHA) findings in Security Command Center (SCC).

Answer: C

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 # 33
You are conducting proactive threat hunting in your company's Google Cloud environment. You suspect that an attacker compromised a developer's credentials and is attempting to move laterally from a development Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster to critical production systems. You need to identify IoCs and prioritize investigative actions by using Google Cloud's security tools before analyzing raw logs in detail.
What should you do next?

- A. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that automatically isolates any GKE resources exhibiting unusual network connections to production environments and triggers an alert to the incident response team.
- B. Investigate Virtual Machine (VM) Threat Detection findings in Security Command Center (SCC). Filter for VM Threat Detection findings to target the Compute Engine instances that serve as the nodes for the cluster, and look for malware or rootkits on the nodes.
- C. In the Security Command Center (SCC) console, apply filters for the cluster and analyze the resulting aggregated findings' timeline and details for IoCs. Examine the attack path simulations associated with attack exposure scores to prioritize subsequent actions.
- D. Review threat intelligence feeds within Google Security Operations (SecOps), and enrich any anomalies with context on known IoCs, attacker tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), and campaigns.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The key requirements are to "proactively hunt," "prioritize investigative actions," and identify "lateral movement" paths before deep log analysis. This is the primary use case for Security Command Center (SCC) Enterprise. SCC aggregates all findings from Google Cloud services and correlates them with assets.
By filtering on the GKE cluster, the analyst can see all associated findings (e.g., from Event Threat Detection) which may contain initial IoCs.
More importantly, SCC's attack path simulation feature is specifically designed to "prioritize investigative actions" by modeling how an attacker could move laterally. It visualizes the chain of exploits-such as a misconfigured GKE service account with excessive permissions, combined with a public-facing service-that an attacker could use to pivot from the development cluster to high-value production systems. Each path is given an attack exposure score, allowing the hunter to immediately focus on the most critical risks.
Option C is too narrow, as it only checks for malware on nodes, not the lateral movement path. Option B is a later step used to enrich IoCs after they are found. Option D is an automated response (SOAR), not a proactive hunting and prioritization step.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Security Command Center overview"; "Attack path simulation and attack exposure

scores")

NEW QUESTION # 34
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

NEW QUESTION # 35
You are a security analyst at an organization that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps). You notice suspicious login attempts on several user accounts. You need to determine whether these attempts are part of a coordinated attack as quickly as possible.

- A. Use UDM Search to query historical logs for recent IOCs associated with the suspicious login attempts.
- B. Look for similarities in attack patterns across impacted users in the Audit & Activity Monitoring dashboard.
- C. Remove user accounts that have repeated invalid login attempts.
- D. Enable default curated detections to automatically block suspicious IP addresses.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
To determine if isolated events are part of a "coordinated attack," an analyst needs to pivot on the Indicators of Compromise (IOCs) such as Source IP, User Agent, or ASN to see if they appear across other accounts or timelines. UDM Search is the primary tool for this rapid ad-hoc investigation.
The documentation on UDM Search states it allows analysts to "search through all of your security data" to find specific events. By extracting the IOCs (e.g., the source IP of the bad login) and running a UDM search, you can instantly see if that same IP has targeted other users, which would confirm a coordinated password spraying or brute force campaign.
Option B suggests using a Dashboard. While dashboards provide high-level visibility, they are generally pre- aggregated views and are less effective than UDM Search for the specific, granular "rapid pivoting" required to link specific disparate login attempts to a single coordinated actor in real-time. Options C and D are remediation/prevention steps, not investigation steps.
References: Google Security Operations Documentation > Investigation > UDM Search

NEW QUESTION # 36
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