

# 100% Pass 2026 Google Professional Security-Operations-Engineer: Test Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Online



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## Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Threat Hunting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Platform Operations:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monitoring and Reporting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Incident Response:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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### Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q127-Q132):

#### NEW QUESTION # 127

You recently joined a company that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) with Applied Threat Intelligence enabled. You have alert fatigue from a recent red team exercise, and you want to reduce the amount of time spent sifting through noise. You need to filter out IoCs that you suspect were generated due to the exercise. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Identify and mute the IoCs from the red team exercise.
- B. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Review IoCs with an Indicator Confidence Score (IC-Score) label  $\geq 80\%$ .
- C. Ask Gemini to provide a list of IoCs from the red team exercise.
- D. Filter IoCs with an ingestion time that matches the time period of the red team exercise.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The IOC Matches page is the central location in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for reviewing all IoCs that have been automatically correlated against your organization's UDM data. This page is populated by the Applied Threat Intelligence service, which includes feeds from Google, Mandiant, and VirusTotal.

When security exercises (like red teaming or penetration testing) are conducted, they often use known malicious tools or infrastructure that will correctly trigger IoC matches, creating "noise" and contributing to alert fatigue. The platform provides a specific function to manage this: muting.

An analyst can navigate to the IOC Matches page, use filters (such as time, as mentioned in Option B) to identify the specific IoCs associated with the red team exercise, and then select the Mute action for those IoCs. Muting is the correct operational procedure for suppressing known-benign or exercise-related IoCs.

This action prevents them from appearing in the main view and contributing to noise, while preserving the historical record of the match. Option D is a prioritization technique, not a suppression one.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "View IoCs using Applied Threat Intelligence"; "View alerts and IoCs"; "Mute or unmute IoC") Here is the formatted answer as requested.

### NEW QUESTION # 128

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. Connect Google SecOps with the third-party IdP using Workforce Identity Federation.
- 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. Link Google SecOps to a Google Cloud project with the Chronicle API.

**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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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 # 129

You recently joined a company that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) with Applied Threat Intelligence enabled. You have alert fatigue from a recent red team exercise, and you want to reduce the amount of time spent sifting through noise. You need to filter out IoCs that you suspect were generated due to the exercise. What should you do?

- **A. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Identify and mute the IoCs from the red team exercise.**
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- C. Ask Gemini to provide a list of IoCs from the red team exercise.

- D. Filter IoCs with an ingestion time that matches the time period of the red team exercise.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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

The IOC Matches page is the central location in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for reviewing all IoCs that have been automatically correlated against your organization's UDM data. This page is populated by the Applied Threat Intelligence service, which includes feeds from Google, Mandiant, and VirusTotal.

When security exercises (like red teaming or penetration testing) are conducted, they often use known malicious tools or infrastructure that will correctly trigger IoC matches, creating "noise" and contributing to alert fatigue. The platform provides a specific function to manage this: muting.

An analyst can navigate to the IOC Matches page, use filters (such as time, as mentioned in Option B) to identify the specific IoCs associated with the red team exercise, and then select the Mute action for those IoCs. Muting is the correct operational procedure for suppressing known-benign or exercise-related IoCs.

This action prevents them from appearing in the main view and contributing to noise, while preserving the historical record of the match. Option D is a prioritization technique, not a suppression one.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "View IoCs using Applied Threat Intelligence"; "View alerts and IoCs"; "Mute or unmute IoC") Here is the formatted answer as requested.

### NEW QUESTION # 130

Your organization is conducting a penetration test. The CISO has asked you to implement a real-time method to track cases that originate from the penetration test, and clearly differentiate these cases from other security incidents. You need to recommend the most effective and efficient approach to achieve this goal in Google Security Operations (SecOps). What should you do?

- A. Create a dashboard that is connected to the Google SecOps data lake. Use pre-built templates to visualize case status based on the penetration testing IP address range.
- B. Create a custom Google SecOps SOAR playbook that automatically extracts case metadata, including key findings and risk scores, and sends an email summary to the CISO.
- **C. Implement case tagging within Google SecOps and apply a unique tag (e.g., PenTest) to all cases related to the penetration test entities. Use this tag for filtering and monitoring.**
- D. Configure a custom alert rule that triggers a high-severity alert for all activity originating from the penetration testing team's source IP addresses and sends a notification for potential critical vulnerabilities. Verify that these alerts are immediately visible in the alert queue.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The most effective and efficient way is to implement case tagging in Google SecOps and apply a unique tag (e.g., "PenTest") to all cases tied to penetration test activity. Tags allow easy filtering, monitoring, and reporting, ensuring penetration test cases are clearly distinguished from real security incidents without requiring custom dashboards or additional playbooks.

### NEW QUESTION # 131

Your organization is a Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer and monitors critical assets using a SIEM dashboard. You need to dynamically monitor the assets based on a specific asset tag. What should you do?

- A. Ask Cloud Customer Care to add a custom filter to the dashboard.
- **B. Add a custom filter to the dashboard.**
- C. Export the dashboard configuration to a file, modify the file to add a custom filter, and import the file into Google SecOps.
- D. Copy an existing dashboard and add a custom filter.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Google SecOps, you can add a custom filter directly to the SIEM dashboard to dynamically monitor assets based on a specific asset tag. This approach is straightforward, requires no external intervention, and ensures that the dashboard updates automatically as assets with the tag change over time.

