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

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

NEW QUESTION # 119

You are a security engineer at a managed security service provider (MSSP) that is onboarding to Google Security Operations (SecOps). You need to ensure that cases for each customer are logically separated. How should you configure this logical separation?

- A. In Google SecOps Playbooks, create a playbook for each customer.
- B. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a permissions group for each customer.
- C. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a new environment for each customer.
- D. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a role for each customer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

The correct mechanism for achieving logical data segregation for different customers in a Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR multi-tenant environment is by using Environments. The documentation explicitly states that "you can define different environments and environment groups to create logical data segregation." This separation applies to most platform modules, including cases, playbooks, and dashboards.

This feature is specifically designed for this use case: "This process is useful for businesses and Managed Security Service Providers (MSSPs) who need to segment their operations and networks. Each environment...

can represent a separate customer." When an analyst is associated with a specific environment, they can only see the cases and data relevant to that customer, ensuring strict logical separation.

While permission groups (Option C) and roles (Option A) are used to control what a user can do within the platform (e.g., view cases, edit playbooks), they do not provide the primary data segregation. Environments are the top-level containers that separate one customer's data and cases from another's. Playbooks (Option B) are automation workflows and are not a mechanism for logical separation.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Control access to the platform using SOAR permissions"; "Support multiple instances [SOAR]"

NEW QUESTION # 120

You are using Google Security Operations (SecOps) to identify and report a repetitive sequence of brute force SSH login attempts on a Compute Engine image that did not result in a successful login. You need to gain visibility into this activity while minimizing impact on your ingestion quota.

Which log type should you ingest into Google SecOps?

- A. VPC Flow Logs
- B. Security Command Center Premium (SCCP) findings
- C. Cloud Audit Logs
- D. Cloud IDS logs

Answer: A

Explanation:

VPC Flow Logs provide network-level visibility into traffic such as repetitive SSH connection attempts, regardless of login success. Ingesting VPC Flow Logs lets you identify brute force patterns while minimizing ingestion volume, since you don't need full authentication logs or Cloud Audit Logs for unsuccessful login attempts. This approach gives you the necessary insight into SSH brute force activity without high log ingestion costs.

NEW QUESTION # 121

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct solution is Option B. This is a common false positive tuning scenario.

The "high priority network indicators" rule set triggers when it sees a connection to or from a known- malicious IP or domain. The problem states the false positives are coming from the on-premises proxy servers.

This implies that the proxy server itself is initiating traffic that matches these indicators. This is often benign, legitimate behavior, such as:

- * Resolving a user-requested malicious domain via DNS to check its category.
- * Performing an HTTP HEAD request to a malicious URL to scan it.
- * Fetching its own threat intelligence or filter updates.

In all these cases, the source of the network connection is the proxy server. In the Unified Data Model (UDM), the source IP of an event is stored in the principal.ip field.

To eliminate these false positives, you must create a rule exclusion (or add a not condition to the rule) that tells the detection engine to ignore any events where the principal.ip is the IP address of your trusted proxy servers. This will not affect the rule's ability to catch a workstation behind the proxy (whose IP would be the principal.ip) connecting through the proxy to a malicious target.ip.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Curated detection exclusions: Curated detections can be tuned by creating exclusions to reduce false positives from known-benign activity. You can create exclusions based on any UDM field.

Tuning Network Detections: A common source of false positives for network indicator rules is trusted network infrastructure, such as proxies or DNS servers. This equipment may generate traffic to malicious domains or IPs as part of its normal operation (e.g., DNS resolution, content filtering lookups). In this scenario, the traffic originates from the infrastructure device itself. To filter this noise, create an exclusion where the principal.ip field matches the IP address (or IP range) of the trusted proxy server. This prevents the rule from firing on the proxy's administrative traffic while preserving its ability to detect threats from end-user systems.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Curated detections > Tune curated detections with exclusions
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Overview of the YARA-L 2.0 language

NEW QUESTION # 122

Your organization is a Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer. You use Google Threat Intelligence to identify cyber threats within your organization's threat profile. You believe your organization may have been targeted by a cyber crime group. You need to identify whether your organization has been the victim of an attack. What should you do?

- A. Implement monitors in the Digital Threat Monitoring feature to identify new compromised credentials, dark web mentions, or data leaks.
- B. **In the Reports & Analysis feature, extract the IOCs from the recent reports, and implement detection rules and lists in Google SecOps to identify whether they are present in your organization's environment.**
- C. In the Vulnerability Intelligence feature, identify new high and critical vulnerabilities in products or technologies that your organization uses so they can be patched.
- D. Review the Threat Landscape feature to identify threat groups that are active in your industry, research their known MITRE ATT&CK tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) and implement detection rules in Google SecOps.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To determine whether your organization has already been targeted or compromised by a cyber crime group, you need to take actionable intelligence (IOCs) and check your own environment for evidence of activity. In Google Threat Intelligence, the Reports & Analysis feature provides threat reports that include IOCs. By extracting those IOCs and implementing detection rules and lists in Google SecOps, you can search historical and current telemetry to identify whether the attack group has operated against your systems.

NEW QUESTION # 123

Your organization uses Cloud Identity as their identity provider (IdP) and is a Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer. You need to grant a group of users access to the Google SecOps instance with read-only access to all resources, including detection engine rules. How should this be configured?

- A. Create a workforce identity pool at the organization level. Grant the roles/chronicle.limitedViewer IAM role to the principalSet://iam.googleapis.com/locations/global/workforcePools/POOL_ID/group/GROUP_ID principal set on the project associated with your Google SecOps Instance.
- B. Create a Google Group and add the required users. Grant the roles/chronicle.limitedViewer IAM role to the group on the project associated with your Google SecOps instance.
- C. Create a workforce identity pool at the organization level. Grant the roles/chronicle.editor IAM role to the principalSet://iam.googleapis.com/locations/global/workforcePools/POOL_ID/group/GROUP_ID principal set on the project associated with your Google SecOps instance.
- D. **Create a Google Group and add the required users. Grant the roles/chronicle.Viewer IAM role to the group on the project associated with your Google SecOps Instance.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To grant read-only access to all Google SecOps resources, including detection engine rules, you assign the roles/chronicle.Viewer IAM role. The correct method is to create a Google Group, add the required users, and grant this role to the group at the project level tied to your Google SecOps instance. This ensures consistent, least-privilege access management through Cloud Identity.

NEW QUESTION # 124

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