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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• Platform Operations: 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111
You are investigating whether an advanced persistent threat (APT) actor has operated in your organization's environment undetected. You have received threat intelligence that includes:
- A SHA256 hash for a malicious DLL
- A known command and control (C2) domain
- A behavior pattern where rundll32.exe spawns powershell.exe with obfuscated arguments Your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance includes logs from EDR, DNS, and Windows Sysmon. However, you have recently discovered that process hashes are not reliably captured across all endpoints due to an inconsistent Sysmon configuration. You need to use Google SecOps to develop a detection mechanism that identifies the associated activities. What should you do?

- A. Create a single-event YARA-L detection rule based on the file hash, and run the rule against historical and incoming telemetry to detect the DLL execution.
- B. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.
- C. Build a reference list that contains the hash and domain, and link the list to a high-frequency rule for near real-time alerting.
- D. Write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship and hash, and run a retrohunt based on this rule.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Since process hashes are not consistently available across all endpoints, relying solely on the DLL hash would miss activity. The best solution is to write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship (rundll32.exe spawning powershell.exe with obfuscated arguments) together with the C2 domain and hash when available, and run a retrohunt. This approach detects both behavior-based and IOC-based indicators, ensuring coverage even when hashes are missing.

NEW QUESTION # 112
You have discovered that a server that hosts an internal web application has been accidentally exposed to the internet for 48 hours. Logging is enabled on the server. You want to use Google Security Operations (SecOps) to run a UDM search against the server logs to identify whether there have been any successful exploitations against it. What event field search should you use?

- A. Perform a search for network traffic where the principal is rarely seen by using the principal.ip UDM field.
- B. Perform a search for antimalware or endpoint security events by using the product_event_type UDM field.
- C. Perform a search for process launches and commands that are rarely seen by using the metadata.event_type UDM field.

- D. Perform a search for sign-on activity for user accounts that are not expected on the server by using the principal.user.userid UDM field.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To check for successful exploitations, you need to look for abnormal process launches and commands that indicate post-exploitation activity. In Google SecOps UDM, this is done by searching with the metadata.event_type field, which classifies events such as process execution.
Unusual or rarely seen processes provide strong indicators of compromise.

NEW QUESTION # 113
You have a close relationship with a vendor who reveals to you privately that they have discovered a vulnerability in their web application that can be exploited in an XSS attack. This application is running on servers in the cloud and on-premises. Before the CVE is released, you want to look for signs of the vulnerability being exploited in your environment. What should you do?

- A. Activate a new Web Security Scanner scan in Security Command Center (SCC), and look for findings related to XSS.
- B. Create a YARA-L 2.0 rule to detect a time-ordered series of events where an external inbound connection to a server was followed by a process on the server that spawned subprocesses previously not seen in the environment.
- C. Ask the Gemini Agent in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to search for the latest vulnerabilities in the environment.
- D. Create a YARA-L 2.0 rule to detect high-prevalence binaries on your web server architecture communicating with known command and control (C2) nodes. Review inbound traffic from those C2 domains that have only started appearing recently.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct approach is to create a YARA-L 2.0 rule that detects a sequence of events where an external inbound connection to a server is followed by a process spawning previously unseen subprocesses. This behavior-based detection can identify potential exploitation of the XSS vulnerability in your environment before a CVE is publicly released, without relying on signatures or external threat intelligence.

NEW QUESTION # 114
Your organization has mission-critical production Compute Engine VMS that you monitor daily.
While performing a UDM search in Google Security Operations (SecOps), you discover several outbound network connections from one of the production VMs to an unfamiliar external IP address occurring over the last 48 hours. You need to use Google SecOps to quickly gather more context and assess the reputation of the external IP address. What should you do?

- A. Search for the external IP address in the Alerts & IOCs page in Google SecOps.
- B. Create a new detection rule to alert on future traffic from the external IP address.
- C. Examine the Google SecOps Asset view details for the production VM.
- D. Perform a UDM search to identify the specific user account that was logged into the production VM when the connections occurred.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The fastest way to gather context and assess the reputation of the unfamiliar external IP is to search for the IP in the Alerts & IOCs page in Google SecOps. This page integrates with Google Threat Intelligence and enrichment data, allowing you to quickly evaluate whether the IP is malicious and see any related alerts or indicators in your environment.

NEW QUESTION # 115
You are developing a playbook to respond to phishing reports from users at your company. You configured a UDM query action to identify all users who have connected to a malicious domain. You need to extract the users from the UDM query and add them as entities in an alert so the playbook can reset the password for those users. You want to minimize the effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Use the Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration. Use the Expression Builder to create a placeholder with the usernames in the Entities Identifier parameter.

- B. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.
- C. Configure a manual Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration that instructs the analyst to input the Entities Identifier parameter based on the results of the action.
- D. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The key requirement is to *automate* the extraction of data to *minimize analyst effort*. This is a core function of Google Security Operations SOAR (formerly Siemplify). The **Siemplify integration** provides the foundational playbook actions for case management and entity manipulation.
The **`Create Entity`** action is designed to programmatically add new entities (like users, IPs, or domains) to the active case. To make this action automatic, the playbook developer must use the **Expression Builder**. The Expression Builder is the tool used to parse the JSON output from a previous action (the UDM query) and dynamically map the results (the list of usernames) into the parameters of a subsequent action.
By using the Expression Builder to configure the `Entities Identifier` parameter of the `Create Entity` action, the playbook automatically extracts all `principal.user.userid` fields from the UDM query results and adds them to the case. These new entities can then be automatically passed to the next playbook step, such as
"Reset Password."
Options A and C are incorrect because they are **manual** actions. They require an analyst to intervene, which does *not* minimize effort. Option D is incorrect as it creates multiple, unnecessary cases, flooding the queue instead of enriching the single, original phishing case.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Using the Expression Builder"; "Marketplace and Integrations")
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NEW QUESTION # 116
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