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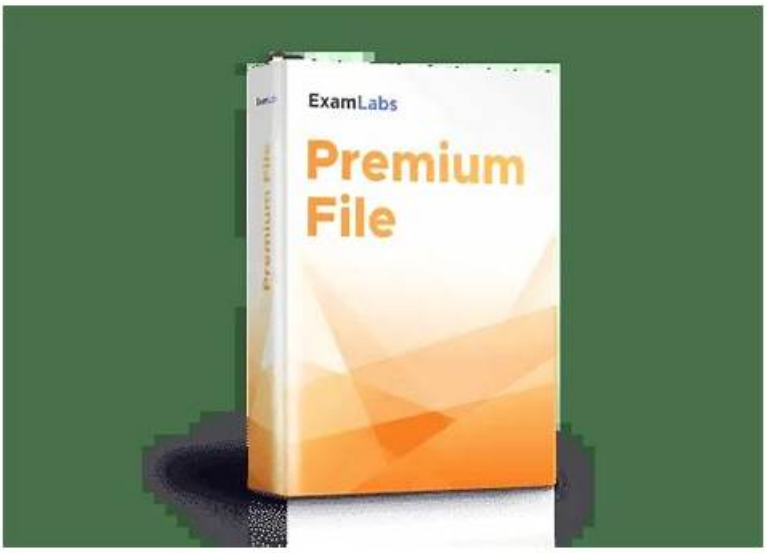

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It is universally accepted that the exam is a tough nut to crack for the majority of candidates, but the related Security-Operations-Engineer certification is of great significance for workers in this field so that many workers have to meet the challenge. Fortunately, you need not to worry about this sort of question any more, since you can find the best solution in this website--our Security-Operations-Engineer Training Materials. With our continued investment in technology, people and facilities, the future of our company has never looked so bright. There are so many advantages of our Security-Operations-Engineer practice test and I would like to give you a brief introduction now.

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	• 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.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
You are a SOC manager guiding an implementation of your existing incident response plan (IRP) into Google Security Operations (SecOps). You need to capture time duration data for each of the case stages. You want your solution to minimize maintenance overhead. What should you do?

- A. Configure Case Stages in the Google SecOps SOAR settings, and use the Change Case Stage action in your playbooks that captures time metrics when the stage changes.
- B. Create a Google SecOps dashboard that displays specific actions that have been run, identifies which stage a case is in, and calculates the time elapsed since the start of the case.
- C. Write a job in the IDE that runs frequently to check the progress of each case and updates the notes with timestamps to reflect when these changes were identified.
- D. Configure a detection rule in SIEM Rules & Detections to include logic to capture the event fields for each case with the relevant stage metrics.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This requirement is a core, out-of-the-box feature of the Google SecOps SOAR platform. The solution with the minimal maintenance overhead is always the native, built-in one. The platform is designed to measure SOC KPIs (like MTTR) by tracking Case Stages.
A SOC manager first defines their organization's incident response stages (e.g., "Triage," "Investigation," "Remediation") in the SOAR settings. Then, as playbooks are built, the Change Case Stage action is added to the workflow. When a playbook runs, it triggers this action, and the SOAR platform automatically timestamps the exact moment a case transitions from one stage to the next.
This creates the precise time-duration data needed for metrics. This data is then automatically available for the built-in dashboards and reporting tools (as mentioned in Option A, which is the result of Option B). Option D (custom IDE job) and Option C (detection rule) are incorrect, high-maintenance, and non-standard ways to accomplish a task that is a fundamental feature of the SOAR platform.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Get insights from dashboards and reports"; "Manage playbooks")

NEW QUESTION # 16

You were recently hired as a SOC manager at an organization with an existing Google Security Operations (SecOps) implementation. You need to understand the current performance by calculating the mean time to respond or remediate (MTTR) for your cases. What should you do?

- A. Create a Looker dashboard that displays case handling times by analyst, case priority, and environment using SecOps SOAR data.
- B. Create a playbook block that can be reused in all alert playbooks to write timestamps in the case wall after each change to the case. Write a job to calculate the case metrics.
- C. Create a multi-event detection rule to calculate the response metrics in the outcome section based on the entity graph. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.
- D. Use the playbooks' case stages to capture metrics for each stage change. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR is designed to natively measure and report on key SOC performance metrics, including MTTR. This calculation is automatically derived from playbook case stages.
As a case is ingested and processed by a SOAR playbook, it moves through distinct, customizable stages (e.g., "Triage," "Investigation," "Remediation," "Closed"). The SOAR platform automatically records a timestamp for each of these stage transitions. The time deltas between these stages (e.g., the time from when a case entered "Triage" to when it entered "Remediation") are the raw data used to calculate MTTR and other KPIs.
This data is then aggregated and visualized in the built-in SecOps SOAR reporting and dashboarding features.
This is the standard, out-of-the-box method for capturing these metrics. Option C describes a manual, redundant process of what case stages do automatically. Option D describes where the data might be viewed (Looker), but Option B describes the underlying mechanism for how the MTTR data is captured in the first place, which is the core of the question.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Manage playbooks"; "Get insights from dashboards and reports")

NEW QUESTION # 17
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.ip field.
- C. Configure a rule exclusion for the network.asset.ip field.
- D. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.domain 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 # 18
You are using a Google-managed image on a Compute Engine instance in Google Cloud to run an application. You need to ingest the application's log output into Google Security Operations (SecOps). The log output is standard and has a valid label and parser in Google SecOps. Your solution must minimize the cost and time required to move this data into Google SecOps. What should you do?

- A. Create a script on the workload that reads the logs and uses the Google SecOps Ingestion API to push them to Google SecOps.
- B. Use the Ops Agent embedded in the Compute Engine image to pull the logs into a Cloud Storage bucket. Create a feed in Google SecOps to ingest the logs.
- C. Deploy a Bindplane agent on the image to collect and send the logs to Google SecOps.
- D. Use the Ops Agent embedded in the Compute Engine image to pull the logs into Cloud Logging.
  Use the direct ingestion mechanism to ingest the logs from Google Cloud into Google SecOps.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most efficient and cost-effective approach is to use the Ops Agent (already embedded in the Compute Engine image) to send logs to Cloud Logging, and then use the direct ingestion mechanism to forward those logs into Google SecOps. This avoids deploying additional agents or scripts, leverages Google-managed integrations, and minimizes both cost and time.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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. 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.
- B. Load network records into BigQuery to identify endpoints that are communicating with domains outside three standard deviations of normal.
- C. 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.
- D. Review Security Health Analytics (SHA) findings in Security Command Center (SCC).

Answer: A

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 # 20
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