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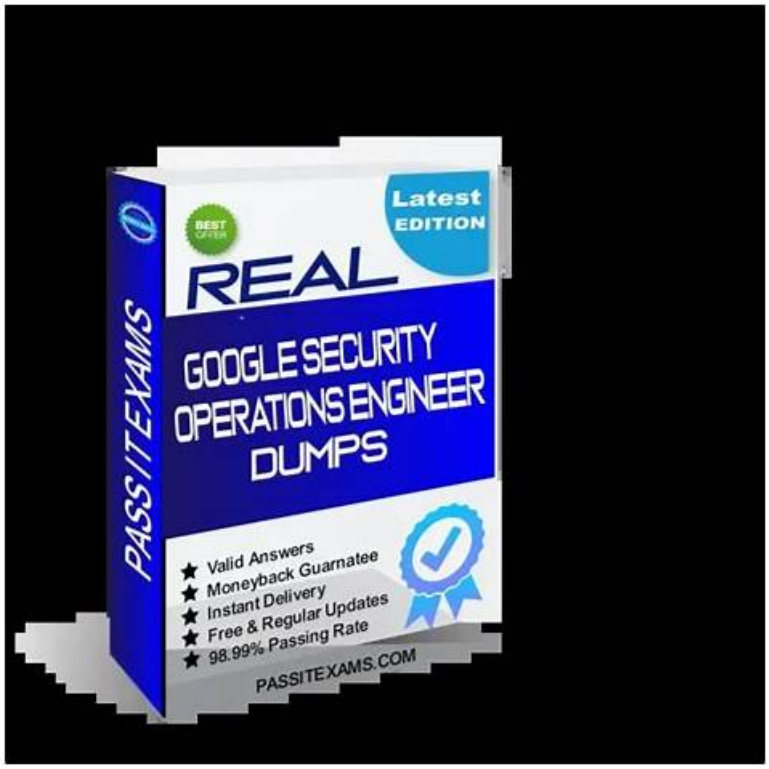

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q125-Q130):

NEW QUESTION # 125
Your Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR integration with Security Command Center (SCC) uses a service account that currently has read access to the findings at the organization level. Google SecOps SOAR successfully reads SCC finding data, but actions attempting to update the finding states consistently fail with a permission denied error. You need to resolve this error while following the principle of least privilege. What should you do?

- A. Grant the service account the roles/securitycenter.findingsEditor IAM role at the organization level.
- B. Grant the service account the roles/iam.serviceAccountUser IAM role to itself.
- C. Grant the service account the roles/securitycenter.findingsBulkMuteEditor IAM role at the organization level.
- D. Regenerate the service account key, and update the credentials in Google SecOps SOAR.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To allow Google SecOps SOAR to update SCC findings while adhering to least privilege, you should grant the service account the roles/securitycenter.findingsEditor IAM role at the organization level. This role permits modifying the state of findings without granting broader administrative privileges.

NEW QUESTION # 126
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 # 127
You are writing a detection rule in Google Security Operations (SecOps) SIEM that sends a risk score to the alert. You have access to Google Threat Intelligence (GTI) data through your Google SecOps subscription. You need to ensure that the threat score output in the detection logic informs the alert's risk score and is available for future detections. What should you do?

- A. Use the outcomes section of your detection logic to pull UDM enrichment fields from the event data. Apply logic to determine the total risk outcome, and store the risk score as the risk_score variable
- B. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook to query GTI that uses the VirusTotal integration to enrich the alert. Modify the risk_score context value to match.
- C. Use the match section of your detection logic to filter out irrelevant entities. Store the remaining entities as the risk_score variable.
- D. Configure a feed in Google SecOps SIEM to ingest GTI data to automatically enrich the appropriate entities.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct method is to use the outcomes section of the YARA-L detection logic to apply logic on UDM enrichment fields (including GTI data), calculate the total risk outcome, and store it in the risk_score variable. This ensures the risk score is attached to the alert and available for correlation in future detections.

NEW QUESTION # 128
You are ingesting and parsing logs from an SSO provider and an on-premises appliance using Google Security Operations (SecOps). Users are tagged as "restricted" by an internal process.
Restrictions last five days from the most recent flagging time. You need to create a rule to detect when restricted users log into the appliance. Your solution must be quickly implemented and easily maintained. What should you do?

- A. Store the flagged users in a data table column with their corresponding time to live values in a second column. Use row-based comparisons in your detection rule.
- B. Ingest the user flags as custom enrichment data using a feed. Use a multi-event detection rule to find logins from users flagged in the entity graph.
- C. Store the identifiers of the flagged users in the detection rule logic. Actively monitor for newly flagged users, and add them to the detection rule logic.
- D. Use a Google SecOps SOAR global context value to store a list of flagged users with their corresponding time to live values. Use a SOAR job to dynamically build and deploy a new version of the detection rule with the updated list of flagged users.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best solution is to ingest the user flags as custom enrichment data using a feed and then use a multi-event detection rule to detect logins from users flagged in the entity graph. This approach is quick to implement, integrates cleanly with Google SecOps, and ensures that restricted user flags are dynamically correlated without constant manual updates or complex rule rebuilding.

NEW QUESTION # 129
You use Google Security Operations (SecOps) curated detections and YARA-L rules to detect suspicious activity on Windows endpoints. Your source telemetry uses EDR and Windows Events logs. Your rules match on the principal.user.userid UDM field. You need to ingest an additional log source for this field to match all possible log entries from your EDR and Windows Event logs. What should you do?

- A. Ingest logs from Windows Procmon.
- B. Ingest logs from Windows Sysmon.
- C. Ingest logs from Windows PowerShell.
- D. Ingest logs from Microsoft Entra ID.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To ensure the principal.user.userid field captures all relevant activity, you should ingest logs from Windows Sysmon. Sysmon provides detailed system activity, including process creation, network connections, and user context, which complements EDR and Windows Event logs, allowing YARA-L rules to match across all endpoint telemetry.

NEW QUESTION # 130
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