Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 Security-Operations-Engineer: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Useful Interactive Practice Exam

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

Security-Operations-Engineer Latest Exam Preparation, New Security-Operations-Engineer Test Bootcamp

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
You are reviewing the results of a UDM search in Google Security Operations (SecOps). The UDM fields shown in the default view are not relevant to your search. You want to be able to quickly view the relevant data for your analysis. What should you do?

- A. Use the columns feature to select or remove columns that are relevant to your analysis.
- B. Download the search results as a CSV file, and manipulate the data to display relevant data in a spreadsheet.
- C. Select the events of interest, and choose the relevant UDM fields from the event view using the checkboxes. Copy, extract, and analyze the UDM fields, and refine the search query.
- D. Create a Google SecOps SIEM dashboard based on the search you have run, and visualize the data in an appropriate table or graphical format.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The quickest and most effective way to tailor the UDM search results in Google SecOps is to use the columns feature. This lets you add or remove specific UDM fields so that only the data relevant to your investigation is displayed, without exporting or creating dashboards.

NEW QUESTION # 57
A SOC uses Chronicle SIEM and wants to reduce alert fatigue without lowering detection coverage. What is the BEST strategy?

- A. Limit alerts to business hours
- B. Disable medium-severity rules
- C. Increase alert thresholds globally
- D. Apply risk-based alert scoring and entity correlation

Answer: D

Explanation:
Entity correlation and risk scoring preserve coverage while reducing noise.

NEW QUESTION # 58
Your company uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) Enterprise and is ingesting various logs. You need to proactively identify potentially compromised user accounts. Specifically, you need to detect when a user account downloads an unusually large volume

of data compared to the user's established baseline activity.
You want to detect this anomalous data access behavior using minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Inspect Security Command Center (SCC) default findings for data exfiltration in Google SecOps.
- B. Develop a custom YARA-L detection rule in Google SecOps that counts download bytes per user per hour and triggers an alert if a threshold is exceeded.
- C. Create a log-based metric in Cloud Monitoring, and configure an alert to trigger if the data downloaded per user exceeds a predefined limit. Identify users who exceed the predefined limit in Google SecOps.
- D. Enable curated detection rules for User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA), and use the Risk Analytics dashboard in Google SecOps to identify metrics associated with the anomalous activity.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The requirement to detect activity that is *unusual* compared to a *user's established baseline* is the precise definition of **User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA)**. This is a core capability of Google Security Operations Enterprise designed to solve this exact problem with **minimal effort**.
Instead of requiring analysts to write and tune custom rules with static thresholds (like in Option A) or configure external metrics (Option B), the UEBA engine automatically models the behavior of every user and entity. By simply **enabling the curated UEBA detection rulesets**, the platform begins building these dynamic baselines from historical log data.
When a user's activity, such as data download volume, significantly deviates from their *own* normal, established baseline, a UEBA detection (e.g., `Anomalous Data Download`) is automatically generated. These anomalous findings and other risky behaviors are aggregated into a risk score for the user. Analysts can then use the **Risk Analytics dashboard** to proactively identify the highest-risk users and investigate the specific anomalous activities that contributed to their risk score. This built-in, automated approach is far superior and requires less effort than maintaining static, noisy thresholds.
*(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "User and Endpoint Behavioral Analytics (UEBA) overview";
"UEBA curated detections list"; "Using the Risk Analytics dashboard")*

NEW QUESTION # 59
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 process launches and commands that are rarely seen by using the metadata.event_type UDM field.
- B. 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.
- C. Perform a search for antimalware or endpoint security events by using the product_event_type UDM field.
- D. Perform a search for network traffic where the principal is rarely seen by using the principal.ip UDM field.

Answer: A

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 # 60
You are responsible for selecting and prioritizing potential sources of data to integrate with Google Security Operations (SecOps). Your company has recently started using several Google Cloud services to increase security in its Google Cloud organization. You need to determine which logs should be ingested into Google SecOps to reduce the effort required to write detections. What should you do?

- A. Use Google Threat Intelligence to gain insight about threat group behavior and support threat hunting activities.
- B. Ingest Google Cloud Armor logs by using Cloud Logging.
- C. Deploy a Bindplane agent to ingest event logs from Compute Engine VMs that provide endpoint visibility.
- D. Integrate Security Command Center (SCC) into Google SecOps to ingest logs originating from the Google Cloud services.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Integrating Security Command Center (SCC) into Google Security Operations (SecOps) provides a centralized source of security findings from Google Cloud services. SCC normalizes and correlates data from multiple native Google Cloud sources (e.g., IAM, VPC, GKE, VM Threat Detection, Cloud Armor), which reduces the effort required to write detections since findings are already standardized and security-focused. This is more effective than ingesting individual service logs or only using threat intelligence.

NEW QUESTION # 61
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