

# Security-Operations-Engineer Pdf Braindumps | New Security-Operations-Engineer Test Experience



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## Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monitoring and Reporting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
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## Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q114-Q119):

### NEW QUESTION # 114

Your organization recently implemented Google Security Operations (SecOps). You need to create a solution that allows the security team to monitor data ingestion into Google SecOps in real time. You also need to configure a solution that automatically sends a notification if one of the data sources stops ingesting data. You need to minimize the cost of these configurations. What should you do?

- A. Use Google SecOps SIEM dashboards to visualize the data ingestion and configure an alerting policy in Cloud Logging to send a notification in case of failure.
- B. Create Looker dashboards to visualize the data ingestion, and configure an alerting policy in Looker to send a notification in case of failure.
- C. Create Looker dashboards to visualize the data ingestion, and configure an alerting policy in Cloud Monitoring to send a notification in case of failure.
- **D. Use Google SecOps SIEM dashboards to visualize the data ingestion, and configure an alerting policy in Cloud Monitoring to send a notification in case of failure.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The most cost-effective and efficient solution is to use Google SecOps SIEM dashboards to monitor data ingestion in real time and configure an alerting policy in Cloud Monitoring to send notifications if a data source stops ingesting. This leverages existing Google-managed services without requiring additional visualization or monitoring tools, minimizing both cost and maintenance overhead.

### NEW QUESTION # 115

You have identified a new threat actor group that has several IOCs in Google Threat Intelligence.

You want to use some of these IOCs in several detection rules in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to help identify suspicious activity. You want to use the most effective approach. What should you do?

- A. Configure a new data feed in Google SecOps that includes the IOCs. Update the YARA-L logic to reference the new IOCs against applicable UDM fields.
- B. Identify the detection rules that apply to the new IOCs, and update the YARA-L logic to reference the threat actor group.
- **C. Add the IOCs to a new or existing reference list, and update the YARA-L logic of detection rules to include the reference list.**
- D. Save the IOCs in a new collection in Google Threat Intelligence. Share this list with other members of the security team to facilitate their searches and rule creation.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The most effective approach is to add the IOCs to a reference list in Google SecOps and then update the YARA-L logic of your detection rules to reference that list. This centralizes the IOCs for reuse across multiple rules, simplifies maintenance, and ensures consistency in detection logic without duplicating IOC entries in multiple places.

#### NEW QUESTION # 116

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Since the false positives are originating from your on-premises proxy servers, you should exclude their IPs from triggering alerts. In Google SecOps curated detections, the network.asset.ip field represents the IP address of the internal asset generating traffic. Configuring a rule exclusion on this field ensures that alerts from the proxy server IPs are suppressed, reducing false positives without affecting other detections.

#### NEW QUESTION # 117

Your organization has recently onboarded to Google Cloud with Security Command Center Enterprise (SCCE) and is now integrating it with your organization's SOC. You want to automate the response process and integrate with the existing SOW ticketing system. How should you implement this functionality?

- A. Evaluate each event within the SCC console. Create a ticket for each finding in the ticketing system, and include the remediation steps.
- **B. Configure the SCC notifications feed to use Pub/Sub for alerts. Create a Cloud Run function to trigger when an event arrives in the topic and generate a ticket by calling the API endpoint in the SOC ticketing system.**
- C. Use the SCC notifications feed to send alerts to Pub/Sub. Ingest these feeds using the relevant SIEM connector.
- D. Disable the generic posture finding playbook in Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR and enable the playbook for the ticketing system. Add a step in your Google SecOps SOAR playbook to generate a ticket based on the event type.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct solution is to configure the SCC notifications feed to Pub/Sub and then use a Cloud Run function triggered by new events in the topic to call the SOC ticketing system's API. This automates ticket creation for findings, integrates seamlessly with the existing SOC process, and minimizes manual intervention while ensuring timely response.

#### NEW QUESTION # 118

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

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Entity correlation and risk scoring preserve coverage while reducing noise.

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