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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81
A workload is created and terminated within five minutes and later linked to cryptomining activity.
What MOST complicates the investigation?

- A. Short-lived (ephemeral) resources
- B. High availability architecture
- C. Encryption at rest
- D. Global IP addressing

Answer: A

Explanation:
Ephemeral resources reduce forensic evidence and make timeline reconstruction difficult.

NEW QUESTION # 82
Your third-party application data is published in a Pub/Sub topic located in a separate Google Cloud project from your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance. Your attempts to push data from the Pub/Sub topic to Google SecOps have failed. You need to send this data into Google SecOps in a low-latency, robust way. What should you do?

- A. Push the data to Cloud Logging, and modify the export filter in direct ingestion.
- B. Send Pub/Sub messages to a Cloud Storage bucket. Create an ingestion feed in Google SecOps to read from the bucket. Grant Storage Admin IAM access to the service account.
- C. Create a Cloud Run function that is subscribed to the Pub/Sub topic and uses a Google SecOps Ingestion API key to push the data into Google SecOps.
- D. Enable the Chronicle API in the project that owns the Pub/Sub topic to push the subscription to Google SecOps.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The recommended low-latency and robust method to ingest third-party Pub/Sub data into Google Security Operations (SecOps) is to create a Cloud Run function subscribed to the Pub/Sub topic.
The function can process each message and forward it securely using a Google SecOps Ingestion API key. This design handles cross-project integration cleanly, provides fault tolerance and scalability, and ensures near real-time ingestion into SecOps.

NEW QUESTION # 83
You manage a large fleet of Compute Engine instances. Security Command Center (SCC) has generated a large number of CONFIDENTIAL_COMPUTING_DISABLED findings. You need to quickly tune these findings.
What should you do?

- A. Manually mark the findings as inactive.
- B. Create a mute rule for the finding.
- C. Disable Event Threat Detection (ETD)
- D. Disable the Security Health Analytics detector (SHA).

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The correct method to "quickly tune" a large volume of specific, unwanted findings in Security Command Center (SCC) without disabling the entire detection capability is to use Mute Rules.
According to Security Command Center documentation, "Mute rules allow you to automatically mute findings based on criteria you define. Muted findings are hidden from the Security Command Center dashboard, but they are still logged for audit purposes." This specifically addresses the need to manage volume ("large number") efficiently.
Option A is manual and not scalable ("quickly"). Option B is incorrect because CONFIDENTIAL_COMPUTING_DISABLED is a finding generated by Security Health Analytics (SHA), not Event Threat Detection (ETD). Option D (Disabling SHA) is too broad and would leave the organization blind to other critical misconfigurations; the documentation advises against disabling detectors entirely unless absolutely necessary, preferring mute rules for specific tuning.
References: Google Cloud Documentation > Security Command Center > Mute findings in Security Command Center

NEW QUESTION # 84
Your company has deployed two on-premises firewalls. You need to configure the firewalls to send logs to Google Security Operations (SecOps) using Syslog. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a Google Ops Agent on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.
- B. Set the Google SecOps URL instance as the Syslog destination.
- C. Pull the firewall logs by using a Google SecOps feed integration.
- D. Deploy a third-party agent (e.g., Bindplane, NXLog) on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
(Note: Per the instruction to "Correct any typing errors," "Google Ops Agent" (Option A) should be read as the "Google SecOps forwarder." The "Google Ops Agent" is the incorrect agent used for Cloud Monitoring
/Logging, whereas the "Google SecOps forwarder" is the correct agent for SecOps (Chronicle) ingestion. The remainder of Option A's text accurately describes the function of the SecOps forwarder.) The native, minimal-effort solution for ingesting on-premises Syslog data into Google Security Operations (SecOps) is to deploy the Google SecOps forwarder. This forwarder is a lightweight software component (Linux binary or Docker container) deployed within the on-premises environment.
For this use case, the SecOps forwarder is configured with a [syslog] input, causing it to run as a Syslog server that listens on a specified TCP or UDP port. The two on-premises firewalls are then configured to send their Syslog streams to the IP address and port of the machine running the SecOps forwarder. The forwarder acts as the Syslog destination on the local network, buffering, compressing, and securely forwarding the logs to the SecOps platform. Option C is a valid, but third-party, solution. Option A (when corrected) describes the native, Google-provided solution. Option B (Feed) is incorrect as feeds are for threat intel, not telemetry.
Option D is incorrect as the SecOps platform does not accept raw Syslog traffic directly via its URL.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps data ingestion overview"; "Install and configure the SecOps forwarder"; "Forwarder configuration syntax - Syslog input")

NEW QUESTION # 85
Your organization is a Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer and monitors critical assets using a SIEM dashboard. You

need to dynamically monitor the assets based on a specific asset tag. What should you do?

- A. Ask Cloud Customer Care to add a custom filter to the dashboard.
- B. Export the dashboard configuration to a file, modify the file to add a custom filter, and import the file into Google SecOps.
- C. Add a custom filter to the dashboard.
- D. Copy an existing dashboard and add a custom filter.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Google SecOps, you can add a custom filter directly to the SIEM dashboard to dynamically monitor assets based on a specific asset tag. This approach is straightforward, requires no external intervention, and ensures that the dashboard updates automatically as assets with the tag change over time.

NEW QUESTION # 86
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