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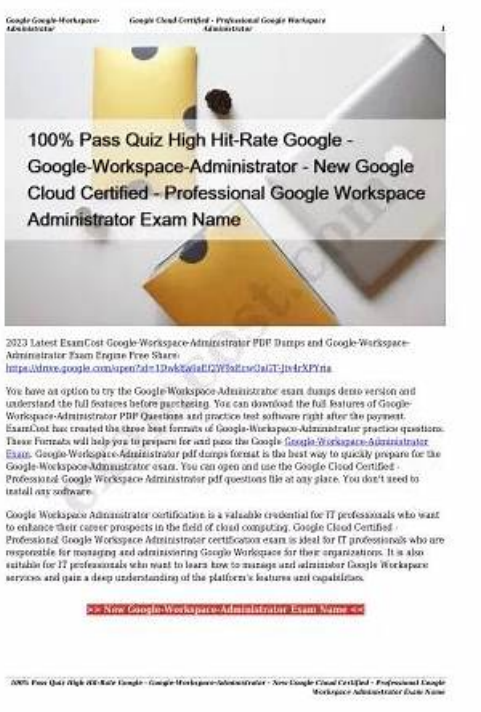

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Our Security-Operations-Engineer training materials are compiled carefully with correct understanding of academic knowledge using the fewest words to express the most clear ideas, rather than unnecessary words expressions or sentences and try to avoid out-of-date words. And our Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Questions are always the latest questions and answers for our customers since we keep updating them all the time to make sure our Security-Operations-Engineer study guide is valid and the latest.

Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.

Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Collection Pdf Exam 100% Pass | Security-Operations-Engineer: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam

It is browser-based; therefore no need to install it, and you can start practicing for the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) exam by creating the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) practice test. Our Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) exam dumps give help to give you an idea about the actual Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam. You can attempt multiple Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) exam questions on the software to improve your performance.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

NEW QUESTION # 119
You are configuring a new integration in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to perform enrichment actions in playbooks. This enrichment technology is located in a private data center that does not allow inbound network connections. You need to connect your Google SecOps instance to the integration. What should you do?

- A. Create a forwarder in the private data center. Configure an instance of the integration to run on the forwarder.
- B. Create a network route in Google Cloud to the private data center.
- C. Query the enrichment source in the private data center and upload the results to the case wall in Google SecOps.
- D. Create a remote agent in the private data center. Configure an instance of the integration to run on a remote agent in Google SecOps.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct approach is to create a remote agent in the private data center and configure the integration to run on that agent. Remote agents can initiate outbound connections to Google SecOps, enabling playbook enrichment without requiring inbound network access, which adheres to the private data center's network restrictions.

NEW QUESTION # 120
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Inspect Security Command Center (SCC) default findings for data exfiltration 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 # 121
You are responsible for identifying suspicious activity and security events at your organization.
You have been asked to search in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for network traffic associated with an active HTTP backdoor that runs on TCP port 5555. You want to use the most effective approach to identify traffic originating from the server that is running the backdoor. What should you do?

- A. Detect on events where network.ip_protocol is TCP.
- B. Detect on events where principal.port is 5555.
- C. Detect on events where network.ApplicationProtocol is HTTP.
- D. Detect on events where target.port is 5555.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The backdoor is running on TCP port 5555 on the server, meaning the server is the source of the traffic. In Google Security Operations (SecOps), the field principal.port represents the source port of the traffic, while target.port represents the destination. Since you want to identify traffic originating from the compromised server, filtering on principal.port = 5555 is the most effective approach.

NEW QUESTION # 122
Your organization is a Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer. The compliance team requires a weekly export of case resolutions and SLA metrics of high and critical severity cases over the past week. The compliance team's post-processing scripts require this data to be formatted as tabular data in CSV files, zipped, and delivered to their email each Monday morning.
What should you do?

- A. Build an Advanced Report in SOAR Reports, and schedule delivery of the report.
- B. Use statistics in search, and configure a Google SecOps SOAR job to format and send the report.
- C. Generate a report in SOAR Reports, and schedule delivery of the report.
- D. Build a detection rule with outcomes, and configure a Google SecOps SOAR job to format and send the report.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Use statistics in search to produce the required tabular metrics, then run a scheduled SOAR job to export as CSV, zip the file, and email it each Monday - meeting the exact format and delivery requirements with minimal manual effort.

NEW QUESTION # 123
An organization detects a successful login to a Google Cloud IAM user from an unfamiliar country, followed by the creation of multiple new service account keys within minutes. No malware alerts are triggered. What is the MOST appropriate immediate action?

- A. Wait for evidence of data access
- B. Revoke active credentials, disable the compromised identity, and initiate an incident response
- C. Disable the service accounts and continue monitorin
- D. Rotate only the affected user's password

Answer: B

Explanation:
Rapid creation of service account keys after anomalous login strongly indicates identity compromise. Immediate containment is required to prevent persistence and escalation.

NEW QUESTION # 124
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