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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.

Topic 4	• 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117
Your organization's Google Security Operations (SecOps) tenant is ingesting a vendor's firewall logs in its default JSON format using the Google-provided parser for that log. The vendor recently released a patch that introduces a new field and renames an existing field in the logs. The parser does not recognize these two fields and they remain available only in the raw logs, while the rest of the log is parsed normally. You need to resolve this logging issue as soon as possible while minimizing the overall change management impact. What should you do?

- A. Use the web interface-based custom parser feature in Google SecOps to copy the parser, and modify it to map both fields to UDM.
- B. Write a code snippet, and deploy it in a parser extension to map both fields to UDM.
- C. Use the Extract Additional Fields tool in Google SecOps to convert the raw log entries to additional fields.
- D. Deploy a third-party data pipeline management tool to ingest the logs, and transform the updated fields into fields supported by the default parser.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The quickest and lowest-impact solution is to use the Extract Additional Fields tool in Google SecOps. This allows you to map the new and renamed fields from the raw logs into UDM fields without modifying the default parser or deploying custom code, ensuring the logs are fully parsed and available for downstream detections.

NEW QUESTION # 118
You received an alert from Container Threat Detection that an added binary has been executed in a business critical workload. You need to investigate and respond to this incident. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Silence the alert in the Security Command Center (SCC) console, as the alert is a low severity finding.
- B. Review the finding, investigate the pod and related resources, and research the related attack and response methods.
- C. Keep the cluster and pod running, and investigate the behavior to determine whether the activity is malicious.
- D. Review the finding, quarantine the cluster containing the running pod, and delete the running pod to prevent further compromise.
- E. Notify the workload owner. Follow the response playbook, and ask the threat hunting team to identify the root cause of the incident.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
The correct response involves both notifying the workload owner and following the response playbook to ensure coordinated incident handling, and reviewing the finding while investigating the pod and related resources to understand the attack and determine the appropriate remediation. This approach ensures proper communication, structured incident response, and thorough technical investigation without prematurely deleting or silencing critical evidence.

NEW QUESTION # 119
You are using Google Security Operations (SecOps) to identify and report a repetitive sequence of brute force SSH login attempts on a Compute Engine image that did not result in a successful login. You need to gain visibility into this activity while minimizing impact on your ingestion quota.
Which log type should you ingest into Google SecOps?

- A. VPC Flow Logs
- B. Cloud IDS logs
- C. Security Command Center Premium (SCCP) findings
- D. Cloud Audit Logs

Answer: A

Explanation:
VPC Flow Logs provide network-level visibility into traffic such as repetitive SSH connection attempts, regardless of login success. Ingesting VPC Flow Logs lets you identify brute force patterns while minimizing ingestion volume, since you don't need full authentication logs or Cloud Audit Logs for unsuccessful login attempts. This approach gives you the necessary insight into SSH brute force activity without high log ingestion costs.

NEW QUESTION # 120
You were recently hired as a SOC manager at an organization with an existing Google Security Operations (SecOps) implementation. You need to understand the current performance by calculating the mean time to respond or remediate (MTTR) for your cases. What should you do?

- A. Create a Looker dashboard that displays case handling times by analyst, case priority, and environment using SecOps SOAR data.
- B. Use the playbooks' case stages to capture metrics for each stage change. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.
- C. Create a playbook block that can be reused in all alert playbooks to write timestamps in the case wall after each change to the case. Write a job to calculate the case metrics.
- D. Create a multi-event detection rule to calculate the response metrics in the outcome section based on the entity graph. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR is designed to natively measure and report on key SOC performance metrics, including MTTR. This calculation is automatically derived from playbook case stages.
As a case is ingested and processed by a SOAR playbook, it moves through distinct, customizable stages (e.g., "Triage," "Investigation," "Remediation," "Closed"). The SOAR platform automatically records a timestamp for each of these stage transitions. The time deltas between these stages (e.g., the time from when a case entered "Triage" to when it entered "Remediation") are the raw data used to calculate MTTR and other KPIs.
This data is then aggregated and visualized in the built-in SecOps SOAR reporting and dashboarding features.
This is the standard, out-of-the-box method for capturing these metrics. Option C describes a manual, redundant process of what case stages do automatically. Option D describes where the data might be viewed (Looker), but Option B describes the underlying mechanism for how the MTTR data is captured in the first place, which is the core of the question.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Manage playbooks"; "Get insights from dashboards and reports")

NEW QUESTION # 121
You are receiving security alerts from multiple connectors in your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance. You need to identify which IP address entities are internal to your network and label each entity with its specific network name. This network

name will be used as the trigger for the playbook.

- A. Create an outcome variable in the rule to assign the network name.
- B. Modify the entity attribute in the alert overview.
- C. Enrich the IP address entities as the initial step of the playbook.
- D. Configure each network in the Google SecOps SOAR settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The requirement is to identify internal entities and label them with a network name across alerts from "multiple connectors." This is a global environment configuration task, not a per-playbook task.
In Google SecOps SOAR, you achieve this by configuring the Networks (or Environments) settings. The documentation states: "You can define your internal network ranges... When an entity is ingested, the system checks if the entity value falls within any of the defined ranges. If it does, the entity is marked as internal." Furthermore, you can assign a Network Name to these ranges. When an entity matches the range, it is automatically enriched with that network context. This allows you to set up Playbook Triggers based on the
"Network Name" field, satisfying the requirement. Option D (Enrichment step) is inefficient because it would require adding the step to every single playbook, whereas Option A solves it globally for the platform.
References: Google Security Operations Documentation > SOAR > Settings > Environments and Networks

NEW QUESTION # 122
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