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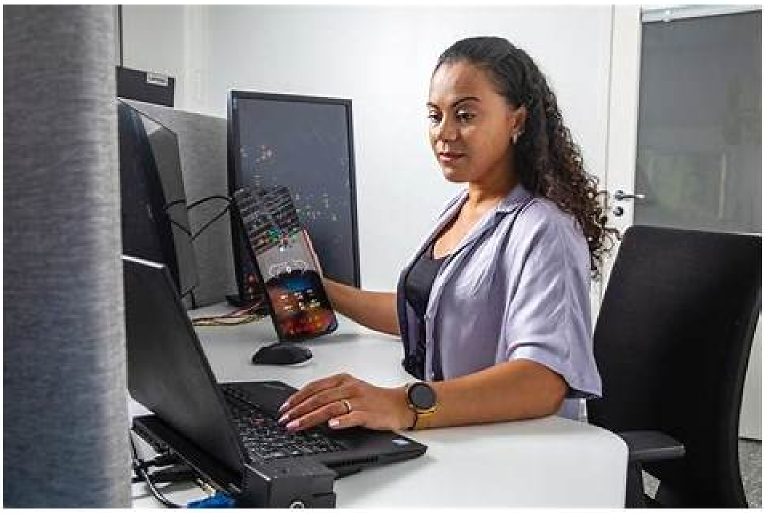

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This is the reason why the experts suggest taking the Security-Operations-Engineer practice test with all your concentration and effort. The more you can clear your doubts, the more easily you can pass the Security-Operations-Engineer exam. Dumps4PDF Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) practice test works amazingly to help you understand the Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Pattern and how you can attempt the real Google Exam Questions. It is just like the final Security-Operations-Engineer exam pattern and you can change its settings.

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	- 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 3	- 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.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102
You are a SOC analyst at an organization that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps). You are investigating suspicious activity in your organization's environment. Alerts in Google SecOps indicate repeated PowerShell activity on a set of endpoints. Outbound connections are made to a domain that does not appear in your threat intelligence feeds. The activity occurs across multiple systems and user accounts. You need to search across impacted systems and user identities to identify the malicious user and understand the scope of the compromise. What should you do?

- A. Perform a YARA-L 2.0 search to correlate activity across impacted systems and users.
- B. Perform a raw log search for the suspicious domain string, and manually pivot to related user activity.
- C. Use the Behavioral Analytics dashboard in Risk Analytics to identify abnormal IP-based activity and high-risk user behavior.
- D. Use the User Sign-In Overview dashboard to monitor authentication trends and anomalies across all users.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most effective approach is to perform a YARA-L 2.0 search that correlates activity across impacted systems and user identities. YARA-L rules can link PowerShell execution events, outbound connections, and user activity, enabling you to identify the malicious user and the scope of the compromise efficiently, rather than relying on manual log searches or only analyzing authentication trends.

NEW QUESTION # 103
You have been tasked with developing a new response process in a playbook to contain an endpoint. The new process should take the following actions:
- Send an email to users who do not have a Google Security Operations (SecOps) account to request approval for endpoint containment
- Automatically continue executing its logic after the user responds
You plan to implement this process in the playbook by using the Gmail integration. You want to minimize the amount of effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the user to execute or skip the containment action.
- B. Generate an approval link for the containment action and include the placeholder in the body of the 'Send Email' action. Configure additional playbook logic to manage approved or denied containment actions.
- C. Use the 'Send Email' action to send an email requesting approval to contain the endpoint, and use the 'Wait For Thread Reply' action to receive the result. The analyst manually contains the endpoint.
- D. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the appropriate tier. Contact the user by email to request approval. The analyst chooses to execute or skip the containment action.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct approach is to generate an approval link for the containment action and embed it in the email sent via the Gmail

integration. When the user clicks the link (approve/deny), the playbook automatically resumes execution and follows the logic for approved or denied outcomes. This ensures:
- The process is automated and requires minimal SOC analyst effort.
- Users without SecOps accounts can still approve actions securely through email.
- The playbook continues automatically based on the response, instead of waiting for a manual analyst decision.

NEW QUESTION # 104
You have been tasked with developing a new response process in a playbook to contain an endpoint. The new process should take the following actions:
* Send an email to users who do not have a Google Security Operations (SecOps) account to request approval for endpoint containment.
* Automatically continue executing its logic after the user responds.
You plan to implement this process in the playbook by using the Gmail integration. You want to minimize the effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Generate an approval link for the containment action and include the placeholder in the body of the 'Send Email' action. Configure additional playbook logic to manage approved or denied containment actions.
- B. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the user to execute or skip the containment action.
- C. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the appropriate tier. Contact the user by email to request approval. The analyst chooses to execute or skip the containment action.
- D. Use the 'Send Email' action to send an email requesting approval to contain the endpoint, and use the 'Wait For Thread Reply' action to receive the result. The analyst manually contains the endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This scenario describes an automated external approval, which is a key feature of Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR.
The solution that "minimizes the effort required by the SOC analyst" is one that is fully automated and does not require the analyst to wait for an email and then manually resume the playbook.
The correct method (Option D) is to use the platform's built-in capabilities (often part of the "Flow" or "Siemplify" integration) to generate a unique approval link (or "Approve" / "Deny" links). These links are tokenized and tied to the specific playbook's execution. This link is then inserted as a placeholder into the email that is sent to the non-SecOps user via the "Send Email" (Gmail integration) action.
The playbook is then configured with conditional logic (e.g., a "Wait for Condition") to pause execution until one of the links is clicked. When the external user clicks the "Approve" or "Deny" link in their email, it sends a secure signal back to the SOAR platform. The playbook automatically detects this response and continues down the appropriate conditional path (e.g., "if approved, execute endpoint containment"). This process is fully automated and requires zero analyst intervention, perfectly meeting the requirements.
Options A, B, and C all require manual analyst action, which violates the core requirement of minimizing analyst effort.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Gmail integration documentation"; "Flow integration - Wait for Approval")

NEW QUESTION # 105
You are a security analyst at an organization that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps).
You have identified a new IP address that is known to be used by a malicious threat actor to launch network attacks. You need to search for this IP address in Google SecOps using all normalized logs to determine whether any malicious activity has occurred. You want to use the most effective approach. What should you do?

- A. Run raw log searches using the IP address as a search term.
- B. Write UDM searches using YARA-L 2.0 syntax to find events where the IP address appears.
- C. On the Alerts & IOCs page, review results and entries where the IP address appears.
- D. Write a YARA-L 2.0 detection rule that searches for events with the IP address.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most effective way to search across all normalized logs in Google SecOps is to use UDM searches with YARA-L 2.0 syntax.
This ensures that the IP address is matched across all normalized log sources in a consistent format.

NEW QUESTION # 106

Your organization has recently acquired Company A, which has its own SOC and security tooling.
You have already configured ingestion of Company A's security telemetry and migrated their detection rules to Google Security Operations (SecOps). You now need to enable Company A's analysts to work their cases in Google SecOps. You need to ensure that Company A's analysts:
- do not have access to any case data originating from outside of Company A.
- are able to re-purpose playbooks previously developed by your organization's employees.
You need to minimize effort to implement your solution. What is the first step you should take?

- A. Acquire a second Google SecOps SOAR tenant for Company A.
- B. Define a new SOC role for Company A.
- C. Provision a new service account for Company A.
- D. Create a Google SecOps SOAR environment for Company A.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct first step is to define a new SOC role for Company A within Google SecOps. By assigning appropriate role-based access controls, you can ensure Company A's analysts only see case data originating from their own telemetry, while still being able to reuse existing playbooks from your organization. This approach minimizes effort compared to acquiring or creating new environments or tenants.

NEW QUESTION # 107

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