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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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>> Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Overviews <<

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115

You are a SOC manager guiding an implementation of your existing incident response plan (IRP) into Google Security Operations (SecOps). You need to capture time duration data for each of the case stages. You want your solution to minimize maintenance overhead. What should you do?

- A. Create a Google SecOps dashboard that displays specific actions that have been run, identifies which stage a case is in, and calculates the time elapsed since the start of the case.
- B. Configure a detection rule in SIEM Rules & Detections to include logic to capture the event fields for each case with the relevant stage metrics.
- C. Configure Case Stages in the Google SecOps SOAR settings, and use the Change Case Stage action in your playbooks that captures time metrics when the stage changes.
- D. Write a job in the IDE that runs frequently to check the progress of each case and updates the notes with timestamps to reflect when these changes were identified.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This requirement is a core, out-of-the-box feature of the Google SecOps SOAR platform. The solution with the minimal maintenance overhead is always the native, built-in one. The platform is designed to measure SOC KPIs (like MTTR) by tracking Case Stages.

A SOC manager first defines their organization's incident response stages (e.g., "Triage," "Investigation," "Remediation") in the SOAR settings. Then, as playbooks are built, the Change Case Stage action is added to the workflow. When a playbook runs, it triggers this action, and the SOAR platform automatically timestamps the exact moment a case transitions from one stage to the next.

This creates the precise time-duration data needed for metrics. This data is then automatically available for the built-in dashboards and reporting tools (as mentioned in Option A, which is the result of Option B). Option D (custom IDE job) and Option C (detection rule) are incorrect, high-maintenance, and non-standard ways to accomplish a task that is a fundamental feature of the SOAR platform.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Get insights from dashboards and reports"; "Manage playbooks")

NEW QUESTION # 116

Your company works with an external Managed Service Provider (MSP) that requires its users to have the ability to list findings

from Security Command Center (SCC) using the Google Cloud SDK. You need to configure the required access for the managed service provider while minimizing your involvement in their external user lifecycle management processes. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account in a SCC project. Grant the MSP user permission to impersonate this account. Grant this service account the appropriate IAM role at the organization level.
- B. Create a workload identity pool in a SCC project. Grant the MSP user the permission to impersonate a service account from this pool, and grant the service account the appropriate IAM role at the organization level.
- C. Create a user account in your Cloud Identity instance using a subdomain indicating they are external to your organization. Grant this user account the appropriate IAM role at the organization level.
- **D. Create a workforce identity pool and federate with the identity provider (IdP) of the managed service provider. Grant users of the MSP the appropriate IAM role at the organization level.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best solution is to create a Workforce Identity Pool and federate with the MSP's IdP. This allows the MSP's users to authenticate with their own identity provider while receiving the necessary IAM roles in your environment. It minimizes your lifecycle management overhead since you don't need to create or manage individual external user accounts, while still providing secure, role-based access to SCC findings.

NEW QUESTION # 117

You are a security engineer at a financial technology company. You need to create a centralized dashboard to provide security posture visibility for your leadership team. The dashboard must meet these requirements:

- Provide insights from Security Command Center (SCC) findings and security-related events captured in Cloud Logging.
- Support large volumes of historical data.
- Be able to join SCC findings and audit logs.

You want to use the most effective visualization solution that uses Google Cloud managed services. What should you do?

- A. Create custom metrics in Cloud Monitoring based on the SCC findings, and configure log-based metrics for security-related events. Build Cloud Monitoring dashboards to visualize these custom and log-based metrics.
- B. Use the built-in SCC dashboard to visualize the SCC finding, and extract log counts for specific log events from Cloud Audit Logs.
- **C. Export SCC findings and Cloud Audit Logs to BigQuery. Connect Looker Studio to the BigQuery datasets, and create the visualizations and filters.**
- D. Ingest the SCC findings and Cloud Audit Logs into a Cloud Storage bucket. Write a Python script that reads the data and uses Matplotlib to create the visualizations.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most effective approach is to export SCC findings and Cloud Audit Logs into BigQuery, which supports large-scale storage and querying of historical data. You can then connect Looker Studio to BigQuery to create a centralized dashboard that visualizes and joins SCC findings with audit logs. This leverages fully managed Google Cloud services and provides scalability, flexibility, and real-time reporting for leadership visibility.

NEW QUESTION # 118

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. Export the dashboard configuration to a file, modify the file to add a custom filter, and import the file into Google SecOps.
- B. Ask Cloud Customer Care to add a custom filter to the dashboard.
- **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 # 119

You are developing a playbook to respond to phishing reports from users at your company. You configured a UDM query action to identify all users who have connected to a malicious domain. You need to extract the users from the UDM query and add them as entities in an alert so the playbook can reset the password for those users. You want to minimize the effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Use the Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration. Use the Expression Builder to create a placeholder with the usernames in the Entities Identifier parameter.
- B. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.
- C. Configure a manual Create Entity action from the Siemplify integration that instructs the analyst to input the Entities Identifier parameter based on the results of the action.
- D. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:

The key requirement is to **automate** the extraction of data to **minimize analyst effort**. This is a core function of Google Security Operations SOAR (formerly Siemplify). The ***Siemplify integration*** provides the foundational playbook actions for case management and entity manipulation.

The ***Create Entity*** action is designed to programmatically add new entities (like users, IPs, or domains) to the active case. To make this action automatic, the playbook developer must use the ***Expression Builder***. The Expression Builder is the tool used to parse the JSON output from a previous action (the UDM query) and dynamically map the results (the list of usernames) into the parameters of a subsequent action.

By using the Expression Builder to configure the 'Entities Identifier' parameter of the 'Create Entity' action, the playbook automatically extracts all 'principal.user.userid' fields from the UDM query results and adds them to the case. These new entities can then be automatically passed to the next playbook step, such as

"Reset Password."

Options A and C are incorrect because they are ***manual*** actions. They require an analyst to intervene, which does **not** minimize effort. Option D is incorrect as it creates multiple, unnecessary cases, flooding the queue instead of enriching the single, original phishing case.


(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Using the Expression Builder"; "Marketplace and Integrations")

NEW QUESTION # 120

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