Free PDF Quiz Security-Operations-Engineer - Marvelous Test Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Question

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Latest Google Security-Operations-Engineer Dumps are here to help you to pass your Google Certification exam with VCEDumps' valid, real, and updated Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Questions with passing guarantee. The Google Security-Operations-Engineer certification is a valuable certificate that is designed to advance the professional career. With the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) certification exam seasonal professionals and beginners get an opportunity to demonstrate their expertise. The Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam exam recognizes successful candidates in the market and provides solid proof of their expertise.

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	• 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.

Topic 4	• 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.

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The reason behind our confidence is the hard work of our professionals. We have hired a team who analyze past papers, Google Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Exam examination syllabus and add the most probable Google Security-Operations-Engineer exam questions in three easy-to-use formats. These formats include Security-Operations-Engineer Pdf Dumps file, web-based Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam practice test, and desktop practice exam software. Keep reading to find the specifications of our Security-Operations-Engineer exam practice material's three formats.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
A Google Security Operations (SecOps) detection rule is generating frequent false positive alerts. The rule was designed to detect suspicious Cloud Storage enumeration by triggering an alert whenever the storage.
objects.list API operation is called using the api.operation UDM field. However, a legitimate backup automation tool that uses the same API, causing the rule to fire unnecessarily. You need to reduce these false positives from this trusted backup tool while still detecting potentially malicious usage. How should you modify the rule to improve its accuracy?

- A. Adjust the rule severity to low to deprioritize alerts from automation tools.
- B. Replace api.operation with api.service_name = "storage.googleapis.com" to narrow the detection scope.
- C. Add principal.user.email != "backup-bot@fcobaa.com" to the rule condition to exclude the automation account.
- D. Convert the rule into a multi-event rule that looks for repeated API calls across multiple buckets.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option D. The problem is that a known, trusted principal (the backup tool's service account) is performing a legitimate action (storage.objects.list) that happens to look like the suspicious behavior the rule is designed to catch.
The most precise and effective way to reduce these false positives without weakening the rule's ability to catch malicious actors is to create an exception for the trusted principal.
By adding principal.user.email != "backup-bot@fcobaa.com" (or the equivalent principal.user.userid) to the events or condition section of the YARA-L rule, the rule will now only evaluate events where the actor is not the known-good backup bot.
* Option A is incorrect because it just lowers the priority of the false positive; it doesn't stop it from being generated.
* Option B is incorrect because the legitimate tool might also perform repeated calls, leading to the same false positive.
* Option C is incorrect because api.service_name = "storage.googleapis.com" is less specific than api.
operation = "storage.objects.list" and would likely increase the number of false positives by triggering on any storage API call.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Reduce false positives: When a detection rule generates false positives due to known-benign activity (e.g., from an administrative script or automation tool), the best practice is to add a not condition to the rule to exclude the trusted entity.8 You can filter on UDM fields to create exceptions. For example, to prevent a rule from firing on activity from a specific service account, you can add a condition to the events section such as:
and $e.principal.user.userid != "trusted-service-account@project.iam.gserviceaccount.com" This technique, often called "allow-listing" or "suppression," improves the rule's accuracy by focusing only on unknown or untrusted principals.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Overview of the YARA-L 2.0

language > Add not conditions to prevent false positives

NEW QUESTION # 46
You are conducting a proactive threat hunt in Google Security Operations (SecOps). You observe multiple login events with the same principal.user.userid field that originate from different countries within a short time window. You need to validate whether the account has been compromised. What should you do?

- A. Use the entity graph to correlate the user's risk score with linked assets, and review any active alerts.
- B. Run a YARA-L retrohunt rule that detects users who are logging in from multiple regions using multiple entity contexts.
- C. Perform a UDM search for login events, and pivot to group results by user and country of origin.
- D. Perform a YARA-L 2.0 search for login events and their associated principal.location.country field.
  Use an outcome field to aggregate the number of failed logins.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most direct way to validate if the account shows signs of compromise is to perform a UDM search for login events and group the results by user and country of origin. This allows you to clearly identify impossible travel patterns (same user logging in from different countries in a short time window), which is a strong indicator of account compromise.

NEW QUESTION # 47
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 a detection rule with outcomes, and configure a Google SecOps SOAR job to format and send the report.
- B. Generate a report in SOAR Reports, and schedule delivery of the report.
- C. Use statistics in search, and configure a Google SecOps SOAR job to format and send the report.
- D. Build an Advanced Report in SOAR Reports, and schedule delivery of the report.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option C. Google SecOps SOAR has a specific feature designed for this exact use case: Advanced Reports.
The standard "SOAR Reports" (Option A) are pre-canned dashboard-style reports (e.g., Management - SOC Status). However, the "Advanced Reports" feature (built on Looker) provides a powerful, flexible interface for building highly customized, tabular reports based on case data. This allows an administrator to specifically query for case resolutions and SLA metrics, and filter them by priority = High OR Critical.
Most importantly, the Advanced Reports feature has a built-in scheduler. This scheduler can be configured to run the report at a specific cadence (e.g., "Weekly on Monday at 9:00 AM"), send it to a list of email recipients, and attach the data in the required format, including CSV and as a zipped file.
Option B is incorrect because detection rules create alerts, they don't report on case metrics. Option D is incorrect because it mixes the SIEM search function with a SOAR job, which is an overly complex and unnecessary way to query case data that is already structured within the SOAR module.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Explore advanced SOAR reports: The default advanced SOAR reports are a set of dashboards and reports to help track SOC performance, case handling, analyst workload, and automation efficiency. These reports provide both high-level and detailed insights across your environments.1 SLA Monitoring: Use Triage Time and SLA Met flag to monitor SLA compliance and improve case handling.
Manage advanced reports: You can create, edit, duplicate, share, download, and delete advanced reports.
Schedule a report:
* Select the report you want to schedule.
* Select the Scheduler tab and click Add.
* In the New Schedule dialog, click the Enable toggle to turn on scheduling and enter the required information (e.g., weekly, Monday, email recipients).
* You can select the delivery format, including CSV and ZIP attachments.
References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Monitor and report > SOAR reports > Use Looker Explores in SOAR reports (Advanced Reports) Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Monitor and report > SOAR reports > Explore SOAR reports

NEW QUESTION # 48
Your company's SOC recently responded to a ransomware incident that began with the execution of a malicious document. EDR tools contained the initial infection. However, multiple privileged service accounts continued to exhibit anomalous behavior, including credential dumping and scheduled task creation. You need to design an automated playbook in Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR to minimize dwell time and accelerate containment for future similar attacks. Which action should you take in your Google SecOps SOAR playbook to support containment and escalation?

- A. Add a YARA-L rule that sends an alert when a document is executed using a scripting engine such as wscript.exe.
- B. Add an approval step that requires an analyst to validate the alert before executing a containment action.
- C. Configure a step that revokes OAuth tokens and suspends sessions for high-privilege accounts based on entity risk.
- D. Create an external API call to VirusTotal to submit hashes from forensic artifacts.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To minimize dwell time and contain privileged account abuse in ransomware incidents, the SOAR playbook should revoke OAuth tokens and suspend sessions for high-privilege accounts based on entity risk. This action directly disrupts attacker persistence and lateral movement while automated escalation ensures timely response, reducing reliance on manual intervention.

NEW QUESTION # 49
Your organization has recently onboarded to Google Cloud with Security Command Center Enterprise (SCCE) and is now integrating it with your organization's SOC. You want to automate the response process and integrate with the existing SOW ticketing system. How should you implement this functionality?

- A. Disable the generic posture finding playbook in Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR and enable the playbook for the ticketing system. Add a step in your Google SecOps SOAR playbook to generate a ticket based on the event type.
- B. Use the SCC notifications feed to send alerts to Pub/Sub. Ingest these feeds using the relevant SIEM connector.
- C. Evaluate each event within the SCC console. Create a ticket for each finding in the ticketing system, and include the remediation steps.
- D. Configure the SCC notifications feed to use Pub/Sub for alerts. Create a Cloud Run function to trigger when an event arrives in the topic and generate a ticket by calling the API endpoint in the SOC ticketing system.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct solution is to configure the SCC notifications feed to Pub/Sub and then use a Cloud Run function triggered by new events in the topic to call the SOC ticketing system's API. This automates ticket creation for findings, integrates seamlessly with the existing SOC process, and minimizes manual intervention while ensuring timely response.

NEW QUESTION # 50
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