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**GOOGLE PROFESSIONAL
CLOUD SECURITY ENGINEER**
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>> New Google Security-Operations-Engineer Dumps Questions <<

Valid Security-Operations-Engineer Test Cost | Clearer Security-Operations-Engineer Explanation

You will be able to assess your shortcomings and improve gradually without having anything to lose in the actual Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam exam. You will sit through mock exams and solve actual Google Security-Operations-Engineer dumps. In the end, you will get results that will improve each time you progress and grasp the concepts of your syllabus. The desktop-based Google Security-Operations-Engineer Practice Exam software is only compatible with Windows.

Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Reporting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Center (SOC) Analysts and covers building dashboards, generating reports, and maintaining health monitoring systems. It focuses on identifying key performance indicators (KPIs), visualizing telemetry data, and configuring alerts using tools like Google SecOps, Cloud Monitoring, and Looker Studio. Candidates are assessed on their ability to centralize metrics, detect anomalies, and maintain continuous visibility of system health and operational performance.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

You are a security engineer at a managed security service provider (MSSP) that is onboarding to Google Security Operations (SecOps). You need to ensure that cases for each customer are logically separated. How should you configure this logical separation?

- A. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a permissions group for each customer.
- B. In Google SecOps Playbooks, create a playbook for each customer.
- C. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a role for each customer.
- D. In Google SecOps SOAR settings, create a new environment for each customer.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The correct mechanism for achieving logical data segregation for different customers in a Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR multi-tenant environment is by using Environments. The documentation explicitly states that "you can define different environments and environment groups to create logical data segregation." This separation applies to most platform modules, including cases, playbooks, and dashboards.

This feature is specifically designed for this use case: "This process is useful for businesses and Managed Security Service Providers (MSSPs) who need to segment their operations and networks. Each environment...

can represent a separate customer." When an analyst is associated with a specific environment, they can only see the cases and data relevant to that customer, ensuring strict logical separation.

While permission groups (Option C) and roles (Option A) are used to control what a user can do within the platform (e.g., view cases, edit playbooks), they do not provide the primary data segregation. Environments are the top-level containers that separate one customer's data and cases from another's. Playbooks (Option B) are automation workflows and are not a mechanism for logical separation.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Control access to the platform using SOAR permissions"; "Support multiple instances [SOAR]"

NEW QUESTION # 11

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

Answer: C

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 # 12

Your organization has a standard set of Google Security Operations (SecOps) playbooks that are applied to alerts in different circumstances. One playbook uses an "All" trigger that should always be applied if no other more specific playbooks have triggered. You need to ensure that the more specific playbook is attached and not the generic "All" playbook when multiple triggers match. What should you do?

- A. Change the "All" trigger to be more precise so that it doesn't trigger when the other playbook is needed.
- B. Set the priority of the "All" playbook to a higher value than the priority of the specific playbook to ensure the "All" trigger is evaluated after the previous priorities.
- C. In the Outcomes section of the detection rule that is firing your alert, add a specific field to search for the specific playbook to base the trigger on.
- D. Create a tagging rule in the Google SecOps SOAR settings, and use a tag trigger to trigger the specific playbook.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Set the priority of the "All" playbook to a higher value than the priority of the specific playbook. In Google SecOps, playbook triggers are evaluated by priority. By assigning a higher numerical priority (which means lower precedence) to the "All" playbook, you ensure that more specific playbooks with lower numerical priorities (higher precedence) will be attached and executed first when multiple triggers match, and the generic "All" playbook will only be used if no specific playbook applies.

NEW QUESTION # 13

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. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.
- B. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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 # 14

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

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 # 15

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