# Test Security-Operations-Engineer Pattern | Security-Operations-Engineer Real Exam Questions

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## Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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 | • 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 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. |

## Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

**NEW QUESTION # 15**
You need to augment your organization's existing Security Command Center (SCC) implementation with additional detectors. You have a list of known IoCs and would like to include external signals for this capability to ensure broad detection coverage. What should you do?

- A. Create an Event Threat Detection custom module using the "Configurable Bad IP" template.
- B. Create a custom posture for your organization that combines the prebuilt Event Threat Detection and Security Health Analytics (SHA) detectors.
- C. Create a custom log sink with internal and external IP addresses from threat intelligence. Use the SCC API to generate a finding for each event.
- D. Create a Security Health Analytics (SHA) custom module using the compute address resource.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The correct solution is to create an Event Threat Detection (ETD) custom module. ETD is the Security Command Center (SCC) service designed to analyze logs for active threats, anomalies, and malicious behavior. The user's requirement is to use a list of known Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) and external signals, which directly aligns with the purpose of ETD.
In contrast, Security Health Analytics (SHA), mentioned in options A and B, is a posture management service. SHA custom modules are used to detect misconfigurations and vulnerabilities in resource settings, not to analyze log streams for threat activity based on IoCs.
Event Threat Detection provides pre-built templates for creating custom modules to simplify the detection engineering process. The "Configurable Bad IP" template is specifically designed for this exact use case. It allows an organization to upload and maintain a list of known malicious IP addresses (a common form of external IoC). ETD will then continuously scan relevant log sources, such as VPC Flow Logs, Cloud DNS logs, and Cloud NAT logs. If any activity to or from an IP address on this custom list is detected, ETD automatically generates a CONFIGURABLE_BAD_IP finding in Security Command Center for review and response. This approach is the native, efficient, and supported method for integrating IP-based IoCs into SCC, unlike option D which requires building a complex, manual pipeline.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Overview of Event Threat Detection custom modules"; "Using Event Threat Detection custom module templates")

**NEW QUESTION # 16**
You are using Google Security Operations (SecOps) to investigate suspicious activity linked to a specific user. You want to identify all assets the user has interacted with over the past seven days to assess potential impact. You need to understand the user's relationships to endpoints, service accounts, and cloud resources.
How should you identify user-to-asset relationships in Google SecOps?

- A. Query for hostnames in UDM Search and filter the results by user.

- B. Generate an ingestion report to identify sources where the user appeared in the last seven days.
- C. Run a retrohunt to find rule matches triggered by the user.
- D. Use the Raw Log Scan view to group events by asset ID.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The primary investigation tool for exploring relationships and historical activity in Google Security Operations is the UDM (Universal Data Model) search. The platform's curated views, such as the "User View," are built on top of this search capability.
To find all assets a user has interacted with, an analyst would perform a UDM search for the specific user (e.g., principal.user.userid = "suspicious_user") over the specified time range. The search results will include all UDM events associated with that user. Within these events, the analyst can examine all populated asset fields, such as principal.asset.hostname, principal.ip, target.resource.name, and target.user.userid (for interactions with service accounts).
This UDM search allows the analyst to pivot from the user entity to all related asset entities, directly answering the question of "what assets the user has interacted with." While the wording of Option A is slightly backward (it's more efficient to query for the user and find the hostnames), it is the only option that correctly identifies the UDM search as the tool used to find user-to-asset (hostname) relationships. Options B (Retrohunt), C (Raw Log Scan), and D (Ingestion Report) are incorrect tools for this investigative task.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps UM Search overview"; "Investigate a user"; " Universal Data Model noun list")

**NEW QUESTION # 17**
Your organization uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) for security analysis and investigation. Your organization has decided that all security cases related to Data Loss Prevention (DLP) events must be categorized with a defined root cause specific to one of five DLP event types when the case is closed in Google SecOps.
How should you achieve this?

- A. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that automatically assigns case tags where each tag contains the unique definition of one of the five DLP event types.
- B. Customize the Case Name format to include the DLP event type.
- C. Customize the Close Case dialog and add the five DLP event types as root cause options.
- D. Create case tags in Google SecOps SOAR where each tag contains a unique definition of each of the five DLP event types, and have analysts assign them to cases manually.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
To enforce a specific categorization requirement at the time of case closure, you must customize the Close Case dialog. This feature in Google SecOps SOAR allows administrators to mandate specific fields that analysts must complete before a case can be resolved.
The documentation on Case Management states: "You can customize the Close Case dialog box to require analysts to provide specific information before closing a case... You can add custom fields, such as Root Cause, and define the values that populate the list." By adding the "five DLP event types" as options in the Root Cause dropdown within the Close Case settings, you ensure that analysts cannot close a DLP case without selecting one of these defined types. Options A, B, and C relate to tagging or naming during the active investigation phase and do not enforce the data entry requirement strictly "when the case is closed" as requested.
References: Google Security Operations Documentation > Case Management > Customize the Close Case dialog

**NEW QUESTION # 18**
Your company requires PCI DSS v4.0 compliance for its cardholder data environment (CDE) in Google Cloud. You use a Security Command Center (SCC) security posture deployment based on the PCI DSS v4.0 template to monitor for configuration drift. This posture generates a finding indicating that a Compute Engine VM within the CDE scope has been configured with an external IP address. You need to take an immediate action to remediate the compliance drift identified by this specific SCC posture finding.
What should you do?

- A. Reconfigure the network interface settings for the VM to explicitly remove the assigned external IP address.
- B. Remove the CDE-specific tag from the VM to exclude the tag from this particular PCI DSS posture evaluation scan.

- C. Navigate to the underlying Security Health Analytics (SHA) finding for PUBLIC_IP_ADDRESSon the VM, and mark this finding as fixed.
- D. Enable and enforce the constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess organization policy constraint at the project level for the project where the VM resides.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
To immediately remediate the compliance drift, you should reconfigure the network interface of the VM to remove the external IP address. This directly addresses the issue identified by the SCC PCI DSS v4.0 posture finding, ensuring the VM no longer violates the standard, rather than just suppressing or marking the finding.

**NEW QUESTION # 19**
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 LOWto deprioritize alerts from automation tools.
- B. Convert the rule into a multi-event rule that looks for repeated API calls across multiple buckets.
- C. Replace api.operation with api.service_name = "storage.googleapis.com" to narrow the detection scope.
- D. Add principal.user.email != "backup-bot@foobaa.com" to the rule condition to exclude the automation account.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
The most accurate way to reduce false positives is to exclude the known trusted backup automation account by adding a condition such as principal.user.email != "backup- bot@foobaa.com". This keeps the rule active for all other accounts, ensuring you still detect suspicious or malicious Cloud Storage enumeration while preventing unnecessary alerts from legitimate automation.

**NEW QUESTION # 20**
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