Security-Operations-Engineer New Braindumps Sheet, New Soft Security-Operations-Engineer Simulations

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There are only key points in our Security-Operations-Engineer Training Materials. From the experience of our former customers, you can finish practicing all the contents in our training materials within 20 to 30 hours, which is enough for you to pass the Security-Operations-Engineer exam as well as get the related certification. That is to say, you can pass the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam exam as well as getting the related certification only with the minimum of time and efforts under the guidance of our training materials. So what you are waiting for? Just come and buy them!

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	• 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.

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76
You are a security analyst at an organization that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps).
You notice suspicious login attempts on several user accounts. You need to determine whether these attempts are part of a coordinated attack as quickly as possible. What action should you take first?

- A. Use UDM Search to query historical logs for recent IOCs associated with the suspicious login attempts.
- B. Remove user accounts that have repeated invalid login attempts.
- C. Enable default curated detections to automatically block suspicious IP addresses.
- D. Look for correlations across impacted users in the Risk Analytics dashboard.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The fastest way to assess whether suspicious login attempts are part of a coordinated attack is to use the Risk Analytics dashboard in Google SecOps. This dashboard correlates activity across multiple users, accounts, and entities, allowing you to quickly identify shared patterns or indicators of compromise across affected accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 77
You are developing a new detection rule in Google Security Operations (SecOps). You are defining the YARA-L logic that includes complex event, match, and condition sections. You need to develop and test the rule to ensure that the detections are accurate before the rule is migrated to production. You want to minimize impact to production processes. What should you do?

- A. Develop the rule in the Rules Editor, define the sections the rule logic, and test the rule using the test rule feature.
- B. Develop the rule in the Rules Editor, define the sections of the rule logic, and test the rule by setting it to live but not alerting. Run a YARA-L retrohunt from the rules dashboard.
- C. Use Gemini in Google SecOps to develop the rule by providing a description of the parameters and conditions, and transfer the rule into the Rules Editor.
- D. Develop the rule logic in the UDM search, review the search output to inform changes to filters and logic, and copy the

rule into the Rules Editor.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The safest way to minimize production impact is to develop and refine the rule logic in UDM search first. By running searches and reviewing outputs, you can iteratively tune filters and conditions until the detections are accurate. Once validated, you then copy the tested query into the Rules Editor. This approach ensures accuracy without risking false positives or unnecessary load in production.

NEW QUESTION # 78
You were recently hired as a SOC manager at an organization with an existing Google Security Operations (SecOps) implementation. You need to understand the current performance by calculating the mean time to respond or remediate (MTTR) for your cases. What should you do?

- A. Create a multi-event detection rule to calculate the response metrics in the outcome section based on the entity graph. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.
- B. Create a Looker dashboard that displays case handling times by analyst, case priority, and environment using SecOps SOAR data.
- C. Use the playbooks' case stages to capture metrics for each stage change. Create a dashboard based on these metrics.
- D. Create a playbook block that can be reused in all alert playbooks to write timestamps in the case wall after each change to the case. Write a job to calculate the case metrics.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR is designed to natively measure and report on key SOC performance metrics, including MTTR. This calculation is automatically derived from playbook case stages.
As a case is ingested and processed by a SOAR playbook, it moves through distinct, customizable stages (e.g., "Triage," "Investigation," "Remediation," "Closed"). The SOAR platform automatically records a timestamp for each of these stage transitions. The time deltas between these stages (e.g., the time from when a case entered "Triage" to when it entered "Remediation") are the raw data used to calculate MTTR and other KPIs.
This data is then aggregated and visualized in the built-in SecOps SOAR reporting and dashboarding features.
This is the standard, out-of-the-box method for capturing these metrics. Option C describes a manual, redundant process of what case stages do automatically. Option D describes where the data might be viewed (Looker), but Option B describes the underlying mechanism for how the MTTR data is captured in the first place, which is the core of the question.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR overview"; "Manage playbooks"; "Get insights from dashboards and reports")

NEW QUESTION # 79
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. Create an external API call to VirusTotal to submit hashes from forensic artifacts.
- 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. Add a YARA-L rule that sends an alert when a document is executed using a scripting engine such as wscript.exe.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct answer is Option C. The incident description makes it clear that endpoint containment (by EDR) was insufficient, as the attacker successfully pivoted to privileged service accounts and began post- compromise activities (credential dumping, scheduled tasks).
The goal is to automate containment and minimize dwell time.
* Option A is an enrichment/investigation action, not a containment action.

* Option B is the opposite of automation; adding a manual approval step increases dwell time and response time.
* Option D is a detection engineering task (creating a YARA-L rule), not a SOAR playbook (response) action.
Option C is the only true automated containment action that directly addresses the new threat. The anomalous behavior of the privileged accounts would raise their Entity Risk Score within Google SecOps. A modern SOAR playbook can be configured to automatically trigger on this high-risk score and execute an identity- based containment action. Revoking tokens and suspending sessions for the compromised high-privilege accounts is the most effective way to immediately stop the attacker's lateral movement and malicious activity, thereby accelerating containment and minimizing dwell time.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
SOAR Playbooks and Automation: Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR enables the orchestration and automation of security responses. Playbooks are designed to execute a series of automated steps to respond to an alert.
Identity and Access Management Integrations: SOAR playbooks can integrate directly with Identity Providers (IdPs) like Google Workspace, Okta, and Microsoft Entra ID. A critical automated containment action for compromised accounts is to revoke active OAuth tokens, suspend user sessions, or disable the account entirely. This action immediately logs the attacker out of all active sessions and prevents them from re-authenticating.
Entity Risk: Detections and anomalous activities contribute to an entity's (e.g., a user or asset) risk score.
Playbooks can be configured to use this risk score as a trigger. For example, if a high-privilege account's risk score crosses a critical threshold, the playbook can automatically execute identity containment actions.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Playbooks > Playbook Actions Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations > (e.g., Okta, Google Workspace) Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Investigate > View entity risk scores

NEW QUESTION # 80
Your organization has mission-critical production Compute Engine VMs that you monitor daily. While performing a UDM search in Google Security Operations (SecOps), you discover several outbound network connections from one of the production VMs to an unfamiliar external IP address occurring over the last 48 hours. You need to use Google SecOps to quickly gather more context and assess the reputation of the external IP address. What should you do?

- A. Search for the external IP address in the Alerts & IoCs page in Google SecOps.
- B. Create a new detection rule to alert on future traffic from the external IP address.
- C. Perform a UDM search to identify the specific user account that was logged into the production VM when the connections occurred.
- D. Examine the Google SecOps Asset view details for the production VM.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most direct and efficient method to "quickly gather more context and assess the reputation" of an unknown IP address is to check it against the platform's integrated threat intelligence. The **Alerts & IoCs page**, specifically the **IoC Matches** tab, is the primary interface for this.
Google Security Operations continuously and automatically correlates all ingested UDM (Universal Data Model) events against its vast, integrated threat intelligence feeds, which include data from Google Threat Intelligence (GTI), Mandiant, and VirusTotal. If the unfamiliar external IP address is a known malicious Indicator of Compromise (IoC)-such as a command-and-control (C2) server, malware distribution point, or known scanner-it will have already generated an "IoC Match" finding.
By searching for the IP on this page, an analyst can immediately confirm if it is on a blocklist and gain critical context, such as its threat category, severity, and the specific intelligence source that flagged it. While Option B (finding the user) and Option C (viewing the asset) are valid subsequent steps for understanding the internal scope of the incident, they do not provide the *external reputation* of the IP. Option D is a *response* action taken only *after* the IP has been assessed as malicious.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "View alerts and IoCs"; "How Google SecOps automatically matches IoCs"; "Investigate an IP address")
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NEW QUESTION # 81
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