

# 100% Pass 2026 Google Security-Operations-Engineer: Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Test Dumps



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monitoring and Reporting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Platform Operations:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

## Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

### NEW QUESTION # 55

Your company has deployed two on-premises firewalls. You need to configure the firewalls to send logs to Google Security Operations (SecOps) using Syslog. What should you do?

- A. Pull the firewall logs by using a Google SecOps feed integration.
- B. Deploy a third-party agent (e.g., Bindplane, NXLog) on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.
- **C. Deploy a Google Ops Agent on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.**
- D. Set the Google SecOps URL instance as the Syslog destination.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

(Note: Per the instruction to "Correct any typing errors," "Google Ops Agent" (Option A) should be read as the "Google SecOps forwarder." The "Google Ops Agent" is the incorrect agent used for Cloud Monitoring /Logging, whereas the "Google SecOps forwarder" is the correct agent for SecOps (Chronicle) ingestion. The remainder of Option A's text accurately describes the function of the SecOps forwarder.) The native, minimal-effort solution for ingesting on-premises Syslog data into Google Security Operations (SecOps) is to deploy the Google SecOps forwarder. This forwarder is a lightweight software component (Linux binary or Docker container) deployed within the on-premises environment.

For this use case, the SecOps forwarder is configured with a [syslog] input, causing it to run as a Syslog server that listens on a specified TCP or UDP port. The two on-premises firewalls are then configured to send their Syslog streams to the IP address and port of the machine running the SecOps forwarder. The forwarder acts as the Syslog destination on the local network, buffering, compressing, and securely forwarding the logs to the SecOps platform. Option C is a valid, but third-party, solution. Option A (when corrected) describes the native, Google-provided solution. Option B (Feed) is incorrect as feeds are for threat intel, not telemetry.

Option D is incorrect as the SecOps platform does not accept raw Syslog traffic directly via its URL.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps data ingestion overview"; "Install and configure the SecOps forwarder"; "Forwarder configuration syntax - Syslog input")

### NEW QUESTION # 56

Your organization requires the SOC director to be notified by email of escalated incidents and their results before a case is closed. You need to create a process that automatically sends the email when an escalated case is closed. You need to ensure the email is reliably sent for the appropriate cases. What process should you use?

- A. Use the Close Case button in the UI to close the case. If the case is marked as an incident, export the case from the UI and email it to the director.
- B. Write a job to check closed cases for incident escalation status, pull the case status details if a case has been escalated, and send an email to the director.

- C. Create a playbook block that includes a condition to identify cases that have been escalated. The two resulting branches either close the alert and email the notes to the director, or close the alert without sending an email.
- D. Navigate to the Alert Overview tab to close the Alert. Run a manual action to gather the case details. If the case was escalated, email the notes to the director. Use the Close Case action in the UI to close the case.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The most reliable, automated, and low-maintenance solution is to use the native Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR capabilities. A playbook block is a reusable, automated workflow that can be attached to other playbooks, such as the standard case closure playbook.

This block would be configured with a conditional action. This action would check a case field (e.g., case.escalation\_status == "escalated"). If the condition is true, the playbook automatically proceeds down the

"Yes" branch, which would use an integration action (like "Send Email" for Gmail or Outlook) to send the case details to the director. After the email action, it would proceed to the "Close Case" action. If the condition is false (the case was not escalated), the playbook would proceed down the "No" branch, which would skip the email step and immediately close the case.

This method ensures the process is "reliably sent" and "automatic," as it's built directly into the case management logic. Options C and D are incorrect because they rely on manual analyst actions, which are not reliable and violate the "automatic" requirement. Option A is a custom, external solution that adds unnecessary complexity and maintenance overhead compared to the native SOAR playbook functionality.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Playbook blocks"; "Using conditional logic in playbooks")

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

You are receiving security alerts from multiple connectors in your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance. You need to identify which IP address entities are internal to your network and label each entity with its specific network name. This network name will be used as the trigger for the playbook.

- A. Modify the entity attribute in the alert overview.
- B. Enrich the IP address entities as the initial step of the playbook.
- C. Configure each network in the Google SecOps SOAR settings.
- D. Create an outcome variable in the rule to assign the network name.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

The requirement is to identify internal entities and label them with a network name across alerts from "multiple connectors." This is a global environment configuration task, not a per-playbook task.

In Google SecOps SOAR, you achieve this by configuring the Networks (or Environments) settings. The documentation states:

"You can define your internal network ranges... When an entity is ingested, the system checks if the entity value falls within any of the defined ranges. If it does, the entity is marked as internal." Furthermore, you can assign a Network Name to these ranges. When an entity matches the range, it is automatically enriched with that network context. This allows you to set up Playbook Triggers based on the

"Network Name" field, satisfying the requirement. Option D (Enrichment step) is inefficient because it would require adding the step to every single playbook, whereas Option A solves it globally for the platform.

References: Google Security Operations Documentation > SOAR > Settings > Environments and Networks

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

You recently joined a company that uses Google Security Operations (SecOps) with Applied Threat Intelligence enabled. You have alert fatigue from a recent red team exercise, and you want to reduce the amount of time spent sifting through noise. You need to filter out IoCs that you suspect were generated due to the exercise. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Review IoCs with an Indicator Confidence Score (IC-Score) label  $\geq 80\%$ .
- B. Ask Gemini to provide a list of IoCs from the red team exercise.
- C. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Identify and mute the IoCs from the red team exercise.
- D. Filter IoCs with an ingestion time that matches the time period of the red team exercise.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The IOC Matches page is the central location in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for reviewing all IoCs that have been automatically correlated against your organization's UDM data. This page is populated by the Applied Threat Intelligence service, which includes feeds from Google, Mandiant, and VirusTotal.

When security exercises (like red teaming or penetration testing) are conducted, they often use known malicious tools or infrastructure that will correctly trigger IoC matches, creating "noise" and contributing to alert fatigue. The platform provides a specific function to manage this: muting.

An analyst can navigate to the IOC Matches page, use filters (such as time, as mentioned in Option B) to identify the specific IoCs associated with the red team exercise, and then select the Mute action for those IoCs. Muting is the correct operational procedure for suppressing known-benign or exercise-related IoCs.

This action prevents them from appearing in the main view and contributing to noise, while preserving the historical record of the match. Option D is a prioritization technique, not a suppression one.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "View IoCs using Applied Threat Intelligence"; "View alerts and IoCs"; "Mute or unmute IoC") Here is the formatted answer as requested.

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- B. Ask Gemini to provide a list of IoCs from the red team exercise.
- **C. Navigate to the IOC Matches page. Identify and mute the IoCs from the red team exercise.**
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Explanation:

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

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### NEW QUESTION # 60

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