Security-Operations-Engineer Valid Exam Guide, Technical Security-Operations-Engineer Training

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Passing the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam certification test is an important step in professional development, and preparing with actual Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam exam questions can help applicants achieve this certification. The Security-Operations-Engineer Study Material promotes an organized approach to studying, aid applicants in identifying areas for development, build confidence and reduces exam anxiety. BraindumpsPass has created three formats for applicants to pass the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam test on the first try.

Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

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The Google job market has become so competitive and challenging. To stay competitive in the market as an experienced IT professional you have to upgrade your skills and knowledge with the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) certification exam. With the Security-Operations-Engineer exam dumps you can easily prove your skills and upgrade your knowledge. To do this you just need to enroll in the Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) certification exam and put all your efforts to pass this challenging Google Security-Operations-Engineer exam with good scores.

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
You are responsible for evaluating the level of effort required to integrate a new third-party endpoint detection tool with Google Security Operations (SecOps). Your organization's leadership wants to minimize customization for the new tool for faster deployment. You need to verify that the Google SecOps SOAR and SIEM support the expected workflows for the new third-party tool. You must recommend a tool to your leadership team as quickly as possible. What should you do?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Review the architecture of the tool to identify the cloud provider that hosts the tool.
- B. Develop a custom integration that uses Python scripts and Cloud Run functions to forward logs and orchestrate actions between the third-party tool and Google SecOps.
- C. Identify the tool in the Google SecOps Marketplace, and verify support for the necessary actions in the workflow.
- D. Configure a Pub/Sub topic to ingest raw logs from the third-party tool, and build custom YARA-L rules in Google SecOps to extract relevant security events.
- E. Review the documentation to identify if default parsers exist for the tool, and determine whether the logs are supported and able to be ingested.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The core task is to evaluate a new tool for fast, low-customization deployment across the entire Google SecOps platform (SIEM and SOAR). This requires checking the two main integration points: data ingestion (SIEM) and automated response (SOAR).
* SIEM Ingestion (Option B): To minimize customization for the SIEM, you must verify that Google SecOps can ingest and understand the tool's logs out-of-the-box. This is achieved by checking the Google SecOps documentation for a default parser for that specific tool. If a default parser exists, the logs will be automatically normalized into the Unified Data Model (UDM) upon ingestion, requiring zero custom development.
* SOAR Orchestration (Option C): To minimize customization for SOAR, you must verify that pre- built automated actions exist. The Google SecOps Marketplace contains all pre-built SOAR integrations (connectors). By finding the tool in the Marketplace, you can verify which actions (e.g.,
"Quarantine Host," "Get Process List") are supported, confirming that response playbooks can be built quickly without custom scripting.
Options D and E describe high-effort, custom integration paths, which are the exact opposite of the "minimize customization for faster deployment" requirement.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Default parsers: Google Security Operations (SecOps) provides a set of default parsers that support many common security products. When logs are ingested from a supported product, SecOps automatically applies the correct parser to normalize the raw log data into the structured Unified Data Model (UDM) format. This is the fastest method to begin ingesting and analyzing new data sources.
Google SecOps Marketplace: The SOAR component of Google SecOps includes a Marketplace that contains a large library of pre-built integrations for common third-party security tools, including EDR, firewalls, and identity providers. Before purchasing a new tool, an engineer should verify its presence in the Marketplace and review the list of supported actions to ensure it meets the organization's automation and orchestration workflow requirements.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Ingestion > Default parsers > Supported default parsers Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations

NEW QUESTION # 34
You are managing the integration of Security Command Center (SCC) with downstream tooling. You need to pull security findings from SCC and import those findings as part of Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR actions. You need to configure the connection between SCC and Google SecOps.

- A. Install the Google Rapid Response integration from the Google SecOps Marketplace. Gather information about the findings from the appropriate server.
- B. Create a Pub/Sub topic with a NotificationConfig object and a push subscription for the desired finding types. Grant the Google SecOps service account the appropriate IAM roles to read from this subscription.
- C. Install the SCC integration from the Google SecOps Marketplace. Grant the SCC API the appropriate IAM roles to integrate with the Google SecOps instance. Configure this integration using a generated API key scoped to the SCC API.
- D. Create a Pub/Sub topic with a NotificationConfig object and a push subscription for the desired finding types. Create a new Google SecOps service account in the Google Cloud project, and grant this service account the appropriate IAM roles to read from this subscription. Export the credentials from IAM and import the credentials into Google SecOps SOAR.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
To import findings specifically for Google SecOps SOAR actions (formerly Siemplify), you utilize the Marketplace Integrations. The standard procedure for connecting external alerts to the SOAR platform is to install the specific integration (connector) from the Marketplace. The documentation states: "Google Security Operations SOAR includes a Marketplace where you can find and install integrations... The Google Cloud Security Command Center integration allows you to ingest findings as alerts." The configuration involves enabling the integration instance and providing authentication credentials (often a Service Account Key or API Key depending on the specific integration version and endpoint). Option B correctly identifies the "Install the SCC integration from the Google SecOps Marketplace" step as the primary mechanism for SOAR ingestion.
Options C and D describe the architecture for ingesting logs into the SIEM (Detection/Chronicle) layer using Pub/Sub feeds, rather than the API-based polling or fetching used by SOAR integrations to create cases.
References: Google Security Operations Documentation > Marketplace > Manage integrations; Google Security Operations Documentation > Integrations > Google Cloud Security Command Center

NEW QUESTION # 35
You received an alert from Container Threat Detection that an added binary has been executed in a business critical workload. You need to investigate and respond to this incident. What should you do?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Review the finding, investigate the pod and related resources, and research the related attack and response methods.
- B. Keep the cluster and pod running, and investigate the behavior to determine whether the activity is malicious.
- C. Silence the alert in the Security Command Center (SCC) console, as the alert is a low severity finding.
- D. Review the finding, quarantine the cluster containing the running pod. and delete the running pod to prevent further compromise.
- E. Notify the workload owner. Follow the response playbook. and ask the threat hunting team to identify the root cause of the incident.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct actions are C and D, as they represent the standard, parallel process for incident response: technical investigation and procedural/communicative response.
* Technical Investigation (Option D): The immediate priority is to understand the alert. An analyst must review the Container Threat Detection finding in Security Command Center (SCC) to understand what was detected. This is followed by investigating the affected pod, its container, the node it's running on, and any associated service accounts to determine the initial blast radius and gather forensic data. Researching the binary and related TTPs (Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures) helps contextualize the attack.
* Procedural Response (Option C): Concurrently, the organizational response plan must be activated.
This involves notifying the business-critical workload owner (stakeholder communication), initiating the formal, documented incident response playbook, and escalating to specialized teams, like threat hunting, for deeper root cause analysis that goes beyond the initial triage.
Option A is incorrect because deleting the pod immediately is a premature remediation step that destroys critical forensic evidence. Option B is incorrect because "keeping the cluster and pod running" without any containment is reckless and could allow an attacker to pivot. Option E is incorrect because an unauthorized binary execution in a critical workload is a high-severity event, not a low-severity finding to be silenced.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Responding to Container Threat Detection findings: When a Container Threat Detection finding is generated, it indicates a potential security issue that requires investigation. The first step is to review the finding details in Security Command Center (SCC) to understand the nature of the threat, such as K8S_BINARY_EXECUTED.
The recommended workflow involves:
* Investigate: Examine the affected Kubernetes resources, such as the Pod, Container, and Node. Use tools like kubectl to inspect the pod configuration, running processes, and network connections.
Research the associated attack and response methods to understand the threat actor's TTPs.
* Respond: Follow the organization's incident response playbook. This includes notifying the workload owner and relevant stakeholders. Contain the threat by isolating the pod or node, but avoid deleting resources immediately to preserve evidence for forensic analysis.
* Escalate: For complex incidents, engage the threat hunting or forensics team to conduct a thorough investigation, identify the root cause, and determine the full scope of the compromise.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Security Command Center > Documentation > Manage findings > Responding to Container Threat Detection findings Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Incident Response > Incident Response Playbooks

NEW QUESTION # 36
You are responsible for monitoring the ingestion of critical Windows server logs to Google Security Operations (SecOps) by using the Bindplane agent. You want to receive an immediate notification when no logs have been ingested for over 30 minutes. You want to use the most efficient notification solution. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Windows server to send an email notification if there is an error in the Bindplane process.
- B. Create a new alert policy in Cloud Monitoring that triggers a notification based on the absence of logs from the server's hostname.
- C. Create a new YARA-L rule in Google SecOps SIEM to detect the absence of logs from the server within a 30-minute window.
- D. Configure a Bindplane agent to send a heartbeat signal to Google SecOps every 15 minutes, and create an alert if two heartbeats are missed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
The most efficient and native solution is to use the Google Cloud operations suite. Google Security Operations (SecOps) automatically exports its own ingestion health metrics to Cloud Monitoring. These metrics provide detailed information about the logs being ingested, including log counts, parser errors, and event counts, and can be filtered by dimensions such as hostname.
To solve this, an engineer would navigate to Cloud Monitoring and create a new alert policy. This policy would be configured to monitor the chronicle.googleapis.com/ingestion/log_entry_count metric, filtering it for the specific hostname of the critical Windows server.
Crucially, Cloud Monitoring alerting policies have a built-in condition type for "metric absence." The engineer would configure this condition to trigger if no data points are received for the specified metric (logs from that server) for a duration of 30 minutes. When

this condition is met, the policy will automatically send a notification to the desired channels (e.g., email, PagerDuty). This is the standard, out-of-the-box method for monitoring log pipeline health and requires no custom rules (Option B) or custom heartbeat configurations (Option C).
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps ingestion metrics and monitoring"; "Cloud Monitoring - Alerting on metric absence")

NEW QUESTION # 37
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 within SCCE and integrate with the existing SOC ticketing system. You want to use the most efficient solution. 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. Configure the SCC notifications feed to send alerts to a Cloud Storage bucket. Create a Dataflow job to read the new files, extract the relevant information, and send the information to the SOC ticketing system.
- C. Evaluate each event within the SCC console. Create a ticket for each finding in the ticketing system, and include the remediation steps.
- D. Use the SCC notifications feed to send alerts to Pub/Sub. Ingest these feeds using the relevant SIEM connector.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct answer is Option C. The prompt asks for the most efficient and automated solution for handling SCCE findings and integrating with a ticketing system. This is the primary use case for Google Security Operations SOAR.
The native workflow is as follows:
* SCCE detects a finding.
* The finding is automatically ingested into Google SecOps SIEM, which creates an alert.
* The alert is automatically sent to SecOps SOAR, which creates a case.
* The SOAR case automatically triggers a playbook.
Option C describes this process perfectly. An administrator would disable the default playbook and enable a specific playbook that uses a pre-built integration (from the Marketplace) for the organization's ticketing system (e.g., ServiceNow, Jira). This playbook would contain an automated step to generate a ticket, thus fulfilling the requirement efficiently.
Option B is a manual process. Options A and D describe complex, custom-built data engineering pipelines, which are far less efficient than using the built-in SOAR capabilities.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
SOAR Playbooks and Integrations: Google SecOps SOAR is designed to automate and orchestrate responses to alerts. When an alert from a source like Security Command Center (SCC) is ingested and creates a case, it can be configured to automatically trigger a playbook.
Ticketing Integration: A common playbook use case is integration with an external ticketing system. Using a pre-built integration from the SOAR Marketplace, an administrator can add a step to the playbook (e.g., Create Ticket). This action will automatically generate a ticket in the external system and populate it with details from the alert, such as the finding, the affected resources, and the recommended remediation steps.
This provides a seamless, automated workflow from detection to ticketing.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Use cases > Case Management Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations

NEW QUESTION # 38
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