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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
You are investigating whether an advanced persistent threat (APT) actor has operated in your organization's environment undetected. You have received threat intelligence that includes:
* A SHA256 hash for a malicious DLL
* A known command and control (C2) domain
* A behavior pattern where rundll32.exe spawns powershell.exe with obfuscated arguments Your Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance includes logs from EDR, DNS, and Windows Sysmon.
However, you have recently discovered that process hashes are not reliably captured across all endpoints due to an inconsistent Sysmon configuration. You need to use Google SecOps to develop a detection mechanism that identifies the associated activities.
What should you do?

- A. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.
- B. Write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship and hash, and run a retrohunt based on this rule.
- C. Build a data table that contains the hash and domain, and link the list to a high-frequency rule for near real-time alerting.
- D. Create a single-event YARA-L detection rule based on the file hash, and run the rule against historical and incoming telemetry to detect the DLL execution.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The core of this problem is the unreliable data quality for the file hash. A robust detection strategy cannot depend on an unreliable data point. Options B and C are weak because they create a dependency on the SHA256 hash, which the prompt states is "not reliably captured." This would lead to missed detections.
Option A is far too broad and would generate massive noise.
The best detection engineering practice is to use the reliable IoCs in a flexible and high-performance manner.
The domain is a reliable IoC (from DNS logs), and the hash is still a valuable IoC, even if it's only intermittently available.
The standard Google SecOps method for this is to create a List (referred to here as a "data table") containing both static IoCs: the hash and the domain. An engineer can then write a single, efficient YARA-L rule that references this list. This rule would trigger if either a PROCESS_LAUNCH event is seen with a hash in the list or a NETWORK_DNS event is seen with a domain in the list (e.g., (event.principal.process.file.sha256 in
%ioc_list) or (event.network.dns.question.name in %ioc_list)). This creates a resilient detection mechanism that provides two opportunities to identify the threat, successfully working around the unreliable data problem.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "YARA-L 2.0 language syntax"; "Using Lists in rules"; "Detection engineering overview")

NEW QUESTION # 47
You are implementing Google Security Operations (SecOps) for your organization. Your organization has their own threat intelligence feed that has been ingested to Google SecOps by using a native integration with a Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP). You are working on the following detection rule to leverage the command and control (C2) indicators that were ingested into the entity graph.

What code should you add in the detection rule to filter for the domain IOCS?

- A. $ioc.graph.metadata.entity_type = "DOMAIN_NAME"
  Sioc.graph.metadata.source_type = "GLOBAL_CONTEXT"
- B. $ioc.graph.metadata.entity_type = ,'D0MAIN_NAME*'
  $ioc.graph.metadata.source type = "source type unspecified"
- C. $ioc.graph.metadata.entity_type = MDOMAIN_NAME"
  $ioc.graph.metadata.scurce_type = "ElfeITYj