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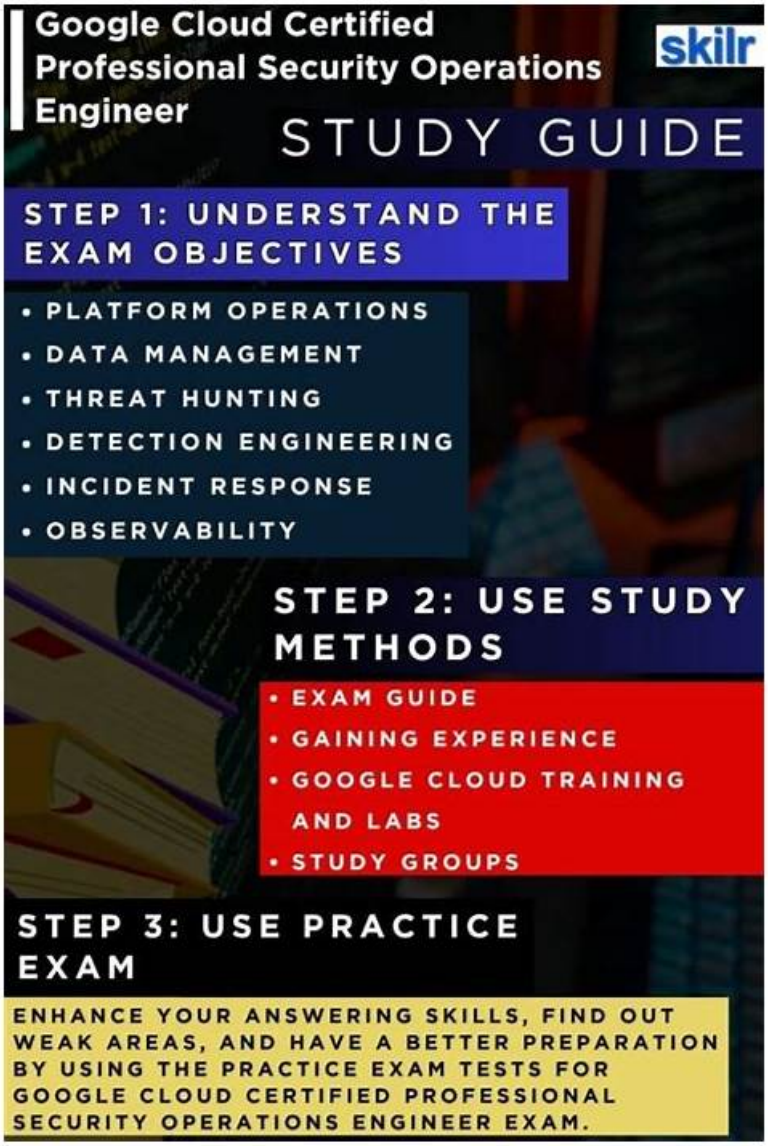

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Security-Operations-Engineer Questions - Pass On First Try [2026]

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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67
You are reviewing the results of a UDM search in Google Security Operations (SecOps). The UDM fields shown in the default view are not relevant to your search. You want to be able to quickly view the relevant data for your analysis. What should you do?

- A. Download the search results as a CSV file, and manipulate the data to display relevant data in a spreadsheet.
- B. Create a Google SecOps SIEM dashboard based on the search you have run, and visualize the data in an appropriate table or graphical format.
- C. Use the columns feature to select or remove columns that are relevant to your analysis.
- D. Select the events of interest, and choose the relevant UDM fields from the event view using the checkboxes. Copy, extract, and analyze the UDM fields, and refine the search query.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The quickest and most effective way to tailor the UDM search results in Google SecOps is to use the columns feature. This lets you add or remove specific UDM fields so that only the data relevant to your investigation is displayed, without exporting or creating dashboards.

NEW QUESTION # 68
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. Examine the Google SecOps Asset view details for the production VM.
- B. Search for the external IP address in the Alerts & IoCs page in Google SecOps.
- C. Create a new detection rule to alert on future traffic from the external IP address.
- D. Perform a UDM search to identify the specific user account that was logged into the production VM when the connections occurred.

Answer: B

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 # 69
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. 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.
- B. Use Google SecOps search to identify recent uses of rundll32.exe, and tag affected assets for watchlisting.
- C. Write a multi-event YARA-L detection rule that correlates the process relationship and hash, and run a retrohunt based on this rule.
- D. Build a data table that contains the hash and domain, and link the list to a high-frequency rule for near real-time alerting.

Answer: D

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

documents:
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 # 70
You are conducting proactive threat hunting in your company's Google Cloud environment. You suspect that an attacker compromised a developer's credentials and is attempting to move laterally from a development Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster to critical production systems. You need to identify IOCs and prioritize investigative actions by using Google Cloud's security tools before analyzing raw logs in detail. What should you do next?

- A. Review threat intelligence feeds within Google Security Operations (SecOps), and enrich any anomalies with context on known IOCs, attacker tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), and campaigns.
- B. Investigate Virtual Machine (VM) Threat Detection findings in Security Command Center (SCC).
  Filter for VM Threat Detection findings to target the Compute Engine instances that serve as the nodes for the cluster, and look for malware or rootkits on the nodes.
- C. Create a Google SecOps SOAR playbook that automatically isolates any GKE resources exhibiting unusual network connections to production environments and triggers an alert to the incident response team.
- D. In the Security Command Center (SCC) console, apply filters for the cluster and analyze the resulting aggregated findings' timeline and details for IOCs. Examine the attack path simulations associated with attack exposure scores to prioritize subsequent actions.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most effective next step is to use Security Command Center (SCC) to filter for the relevant GKE cluster and analyze the aggregated findings. By examining the timeline and attack exposure scores, you can quickly identify potential IOCs and prioritize investigative actions. This approach leverages Google Cloud's built-in security tools for initial triage before diving into raw log analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 71
Your organization is a Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer. The compliance team requires a weekly export of case resolutions and SLA metrics of high and critical severity cases over the past week. The compliance team's post-processing scripts require this data to be formatted as tabular data in CSV files, zipped, and delivered to their email each Monday morning. What should you do?

- A. Generate a report in SOAR Reports, and schedule delivery of the report.
- B. Build an Advanced Report in SOAR Reports, and schedule delivery of the report.
- C. Build a detection rule with outcomes, and configure a Google SecOps SOAR job to format and send the report.
- D. Use statistics in search, and configure a Google SecOps SOAR job to format and send the report.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option C. Google SecOps SOAR has a specific feature designed for this exact use case: Advanced Reports. The standard "SOAR Reports" (Option A) are pre-canned dashboard-style reports (e.g., Management - SOC Status). However, the "Advanced Reports" feature (built on Looker) provides a powerful, flexible interface for building highly customized, tabular reports based on case data. This allows an administrator to specifically query for case resolutions and SLA metrics, and filter them

by priority = High OR Critical.
Most importantly, the Advanced Reports feature has a built-in scheduler. This scheduler can be configured to run the report at a specific cadence (e.g., "Weekly on Monday at 9:00 AM"), send it to a list of email recipients, and attach the data in the required format, including CSV and as a zipped file.
Option B is incorrect because detection rules create alerts, they don't report on case metrics. Option D is incorrect because it mixes the SIEM search function with a SOAR job, which is an overly complex and unnecessary way to query case data that is already structured within the SOAR module.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Explore advanced SOAR reports: The default advanced SOAR reports are a set of dashboards and reports to help track SOC performance, case handling, analyst workload, and automation efficiency. These reports provide both high-level and detailed insights across your environments.1 SLA Monitoring: Use Triage Time and SLA Met flag to monitor SLA compliance and improve case handling.
Manage advanced reports: You can create, edit, duplicate, share, download, and delete advanced reports.
Schedule a report:
* Select the report you want to schedule.
* Select the Scheduler tab and click Add.
* In the New Schedule dialog, click the Enable toggle to turn on scheduling and enter the required information (e.g., weekly, Monday, email recipients).
* You can select the delivery format, including CSV and ZIP attachments.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Monitor and report > SOAR reports > Use Looker Explores in SOAR reports (Advanced Reports) Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Monitor and report > SOAR reports > Explore SOAR reports

NEW QUESTION # 72
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