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Tech firms award high-paying job contracts to Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam (Security-Operations-Engineer) certification holders. Every year many aspirants appear in the Security-Operations-Engineer test of the certification, but few of them cannot crack it because of not finding reliable Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam prep materials. So, you must prepare with real exam questions to pass the certification exam. If you don't rely on actual exam questions, you will fail and loss time and money.

Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

Your organization uses the curated detection rule set in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for high priority network indicators. You are finding a vast number of false positives coming from your on-premises proxy servers. You need to reduce the number of alerts. What should you do?

- A. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.ip field.
- B. Configure a rule exclusion for the target.domain field.
- **C. Configure a rule exclusion for the principal.ip field.**
- D. Configure a rule exclusion for the network.asset.ip field.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The correct solution is Option B. This is a common false positive tuning scenario.

The "high priority network indicators" rule set triggers when it sees a connection to or from a known- malicious IP or domain. The problem states the false positives are coming from the on-premises proxy servers.

This implies that the proxy server itself is initiating traffic that matches these indicators. This is often benign, legitimate behavior, such as:

- * Resolving a user-requested malicious domain via DNS to check its category.
- * Performing an HTTP HEAD request to a malicious URL to scan it.
- * Fetching its own threat intelligence or filter updates.

In all these cases, the source of the network connection is the proxy server. In the Unified Data Model (UDM), the source IP of an event is stored in the principal.ip field.

To eliminate these false positives, you must create a rule exclusion (or add a not condition to the rule) that tells the detection engine to ignore any events where the principal.ip is the IP address of your trusted proxy servers. This will not affect the rule's ability to catch a workstation behind the proxy (whose IP would be the principal.ip) connecting through the proxy to a malicious target.ip.

Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:

Curated detection exclusions: Curated detections can be tuned by creating exclusions to reduce false positives from known-benign activity. You can create exclusions based on any UDM field.

Tuning Network Detections: A common source of false positives for network indicator rules is trusted network infrastructure, such as proxies or DNS servers. This equipment may generate traffic to malicious domains or IPs as part of its normal operation (e.g., DNS resolution, content filtering lookups). In this scenario, the traffic originates from the infrastructure device itself. To filter this noise, create an exclusion where the principal.ip field matches the IP address (or IP range) of the trusted proxy server. This prevents the rule from firing on the proxy's administrative traffic while preserving its ability to detect threats from end-user systems.

References:

Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Curated detections > Tune curated detections with exclusions Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Detections > Overview of the YARA-L 2.0 language

NEW QUESTION # 48

You have discovered that a server that hosts an internal web application has been accidentally exposed to the internet for 48 hours. Logging is enabled on the server. You want to use Google Security Operations (SecOps) to run a UDM search against the server logs to identify whether there have been any successful exploitations against it. What event field search should you use?

- A. Perform a search for sign-on activity for user accounts that are not expected on the server by using the `principal.user.userid` UDM field.
- B. Perform a search for antimalware or endpoint security events by using the `product_event_type` UDM field.
- **C. Perform a search for process launches and commands that are rarely seen by using the `metadata.event_type` UDM field.**
- D. Perform a search for network traffic where the principal is rarely seen by using the `principal.ip` UDM field.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To check for successful exploitations, you need to look for abnormal process launches and commands that indicate post-exploitation activity. In Google SecOps UDM, this is done by searching with the `metadata.event_type` field, which classifies events such as process execution.

Unusual or rarely seen processes provide strong indicators of compromise.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Your company's analyst team uses a playbook to make necessary changes to external systems that are integrated with the Google Security Operations (SecOps) platform. You need to automate the task to run once every day at a specific time. You want your solution to minimize maintenance overhead. What should you do?

- **A. Create a Cron Scheduled Connector for this use case Configure a playbook trigger to match the cases created by the connector that runs the playbook with the relevant actions.**
- B. Write a custom Google SecOps SOAR job in the IDE using the code from the existing playbook actions.
- C. Use a VM to host a script that runs a playbook via an API call.
- D. Create a Google SecOps SOAR request and a playbook trigger to match the request from the user to start the playbook with the relevant actions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best solution is to create a Cron Scheduled Connector in Google SecOps and configure a playbook trigger to execute based on the cases generated by the connector. This allows the playbook to run automatically at a specific daily time with minimal maintenance overhead, leveraging built-in scheduling and orchestration rather than requiring custom jobs or external scripts.

NEW QUESTION # 50

You are developing a playbook to respond to phishing reports from users at your company. You configured a UDM query action to identify all users who have connected to a malicious domain. You need to extract the users from the UDM query and add them as entities in an alert so the playbook can reset the password for those users. You want to minimize the effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Implement an Instruction action from the Flow integration that instructs the analyst to add the entities in the Google SecOps user interface.
- B. Create a case for each identified user with the user designated as the entity.
- C. Configure a manual Create Entity action from the Simplify integration that instructs the analyst to input the Entities Identifier parameter based on the results of the action.
- **D. Use the Create Entity action from the Simplify integration. Use the Expression Builder to create a placeholder with the usernames in the Entities Identifier parameter.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The key requirement is to *automate* the extraction of data to *minimize analyst effort*. This is a core function of Google Security Operations SOAR (formerly Siemplify). The *Siemplify integration* provides the foundational playbook actions for case management and entity manipulation.

The *'Create Entity'* action is designed to programmatically add new entities (like users, IPs, or domains) to the active case. To make this action automatic, the playbook developer must use the *Expression Builder*. The Expression Builder is the tool used to parse the JSON output from a previous action (the UDM query) and dynamically map the results (the list of usernames) into the parameters of a subsequent action.

By using the Expression Builder to configure the *'Entities Identifier'* parameter of the *'Create Entity'* action, the playbook automatically extracts all *'principal.user.userid'* fields from the UDM query results and adds them to the case. These new entities can then be automatically passed to the next playbook step, such as "Reset Password."

Options A and C are incorrect because they are *manual* actions. They require an analyst to intervene, which does *not* minimize effort. Option D is incorrect as it creates multiple, unnecessary cases, flooding the queue instead of enriching the single, original phishing case.

(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Using the Expression Builder"; "Marketplace and Integrations")

NEW QUESTION # 51

You work for an organization that operates an ecommerce platform. You have identified a remote shell on your company's web host. The existing incident response playbook is outdated and lacks specific procedures for handling this attack. You want to create a new, functional playbook that can be deployed as soon as possible by junior analysts. You plan to use available tools in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to streamline the playbook creation process. What should you do?

- A. Create a new custom playbook based on industry best practices, and work with an offensive security team to test the playbook against a simulated remote shell alert.
- B. Add instruction actions to the existing incident response playbook that include updated procedures with steps that should be completed. Have a senior analyst build out the playbook to include those new procedures.
- C. Use Gemini to generate a playbook based on a template from a standard incident response plan and implement automated scripts to filter network traffic based on known malicious IP addresses.
- **D. Use the playbook creation feature in Gemini, and enter details about the intended objectives. Add the necessary customizations for your environment, and test the generated playbook against a simulated remote shell alert.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The fastest and most effective way to create a functional playbook for junior analysts is to use Gemini's playbook creation feature, provide the intended objectives, and then customize it for your environment. Testing the generated playbook against a simulated remote shell alert ensures it is practical and ready for deployment, streamlining creation while leveraging Google SecOps tools.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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