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Google Security-Operations-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 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.

Topic 5	• 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 (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
You have a close relationship with a vendor who reveals to you privately that they have discovered a vulnerability in their web application that can be exploited in an XSS attack. This application is running on servers in the cloud and on-premises. Before the CVE is released, you want to look for signs of the vulnerability being exploited in your environment. What should you do?

- A. Ask the Gemini Agent in Google Security Operations (SecOps) to search for the latest vulnerabilities in the environment.
- B. Create a YARA-L 2.0 rule to detect a time-ordered series of events where an external inbound connection to a server was followed by a process on the server that spawned subprocesses previously not seen in the environment.
- C. Activate a new Web Security Scanner scan in Security Command Center (SCC), and look for findings related to XSS.
- D. Create a YARA-L 2.0 rule to detect high-prevalence binaries on your web server architecture communicating with known command and control (C2) nodes. Review inbound traffic from those C2 domains that have only started appearing recently.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct approach is to create a YARA-L 2.0 rule that detects a sequence of events where an external inbound connection to a server is followed by a process spawning previously unseen subprocesses. This behavior-based detection can identify potential exploitation of the XSS vulnerability in your environment before a CVE is publicly released, without relying on signatures or external threat intelligence.

NEW QUESTION # 29
Your company's Google Security Operations (SecOps) instance has three roles: Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3. Currently, analysts in all tiers can access all cases in Google SecOps. Your company's SOC has a new requirement to restrict access to cases assigned to the Tier 3 role from the other tiers. You need to ensure cases that are assigned to the Tier 3 role can only be accessed by Tier 3 analysts. What should you do?

- A. Revoke additional role access from Tier 1 and Tier 2 analysts.
- B. Assign the cases to a user in the Tier 3 role.
- C. Instruct analysts in Tier 1 and Tier 2 to create a case queue filter to exclude cases assigned to the Tier 3 role.
- D. Configure the Cross Environment Policy to allow users to move cases between environments.
  Move Tier 3 cases to an environment that only Tier 3 analysts can access.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct solution is to use a separate environment for Tier 3 cases and configure Cross Environment Policy so that only Tier 3 analysts can access that environment. This ensures strict role-based access control, preventing Tier 1 and Tier 2 analysts from viewing Tier 3 cases while still allowing appropriate case management and escalation workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 30
You are responsible for developing and configuring data ingestion in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for your organization. Your organization is using a prebuilt parser to parse a complex but stable and common log source. The parser is working correctly. However, your organization now wants you to change the configuration to parse additional fields from the raw logs and map them to UDM fields. What should you do?

- A. Implement a parser extension on top of the prebuilt parser.
- B. Design and develop a custom parser.
- C. Apply any pending updates to the prebuilt parser.
- D. Implement middleware to modify the underlying data structure.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The recommended approach is to implement a parser extension on top of the prebuilt parser.
Parser extensions allow you to map additional fields from raw logs to UDM fields without modifying the existing, stable parser. This approach preserves the original parsing logic while enabling customization for the new fields.

NEW QUESTION # 31
You are responsible for identifying suspicious activity and security events at your organization.
You have been asked to search in Google Security Operations (SecOps) for network traffic associated with an active HTTP backdoor that runs on TCP port 5555. You want to use the most effective approach to identify traffic originating from the server that is running the backdoor. What should you do?

- A. Detect on events where principal.port is 5555.
- B. Detect on events where target.port is 5555.
- C. Detect on events where network.ApplicationProtocol is HTTP.
- D. Detect on events where network.ip_protocol is TCP.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The backdoor is running on TCP port 5555 on the server, meaning the server is the source of the traffic. In Google Security Operations (SecOps), the field principal.port represents the source port of the traffic, while target.port represents the destination. Since you want to identify traffic originating from the compromised server, filtering on principal.port = 5555 is the most effective approach.

NEW QUESTION # 32
You work for an organization that uses Security Command Center (SCC) with Event Threat Detection (ETD) enabled. You need to enable ETD detections for data exfiltration attempts from designated sensitive Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets. You want to minimize Cloud Logging costs. What should you do?

- A. Enable VPC Flow Logs for the VPC networks containing resources that access the sensitive Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets.
- B. Enable "data read" and "data write" audit logs for all Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets throughout the organization.
- C. Enable "data read" audit logs only for the designated sensitive Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets.
- D. Enable "data read" and "data write" audit logs only for the designated sensitive Cloud Storage buckets and BigQuery datasets.

Answer: C

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

documents:
This question is a balance between enabling detection and managing cost. Event Threat Detection (ETD) identifies threats by analyzing logs, and the specific detection for data exfiltration requires Data Access audit logs.
Data Access audit logs are disabled by default because they are high-volume and can be expensive. The key requirement is to "minimize Cloud Logging costs" while still enabling the detection for specific sensitive resources.
Data exfiltration is a "data read" operation. Therefore, to meet the requirements, the organization only needs to enable "data read" audit logs. Enabling "data write" logs (Option B) is unnecessary for this detection and would add needless cost. Enabling logs for all resources (Option C) would be prohibitively expensive and violates the "minimize cost" constraint. While ETD does use VPC Flow Logs (Option D) for many network- based detections, they do not provide the resource-level detail (i.e., which bucket or dataset was accessed) required for this specific data exfiltration finding. Therefore, enabling "data read" logs only for the sensitive resources is the most precise, cost-effective solution.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Event Threat Detection overview"; "Enable Event Threat Detection"; "Cloud Logging - Data Access audit logs")

NEW QUESTION # 33
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