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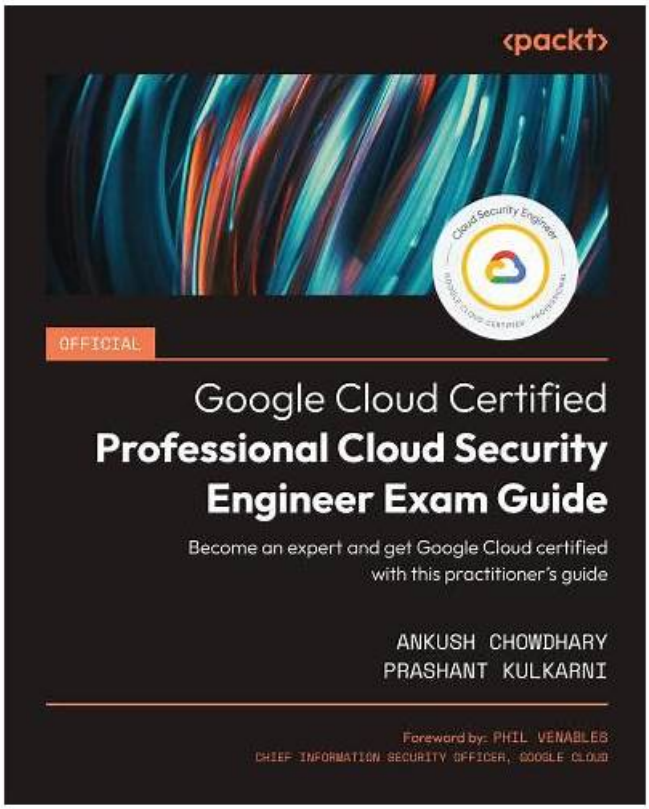

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Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
Your company requires PCI DSS v4.0 compliance for its cardholder data environment (CDE) in Google Cloud. You use a Security Command Center (SCC) security posture deployment based on the PCI DSS v4.0 template to monitor for configuration drift.1 This posture generates a finding indicating that a Compute Engine VM within the CDE scope has been configured with an external IP address. You need to take an immediate action to remediate the compliance drift identified by this specific SCC posture finding. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to the underlying Security Health Analytics (SHA) finding for public_ip_address on the VM.and mark this finding as fixed.
- B. Enable and enforce the constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess organization policy constraint at the project level for the project where the VM resides.
- C. Remove the CDE-specific tag from the VM to exclude the tag from this particular PCI DSS posture evaluation scan.
- D. Reconfigure the network interface settings for the VM to explicitly remove the assigned external IP address.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct answer is Option C. The question asks for the immediate action to remediate the existing compliance drift, which is the VM that already has an external IP address.
* Option C (Remediate): Reconfiguring the VM's network interface to remove the external IP directly fixes the identified misconfiguration. This action brings the resource back into compliance, which will cause the Security Command Center finding to be automatically set to INACTIVE on its next scan.2
* Option A (Prevent): Applying the organization policy constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess is a preventative control.3 It will stop new VMs from being created with external IPs, but it is not retroactive and does not remove the external IP from the already existing VM. Therefore, it does not remediate the current finding.
* Option B (Mask): Removing the tag simply hides the resource from the posture scan. This is a violation of compliance auditing; it masks the problem instead of fixing it.
* Option D (Ignore): Marking a finding as fixed without actually fixing the underlying issue is incorrect and will not resolve the compliance drift. The finding will reappear as ACTIVE on the next scan.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Finding deactivation after remediation: After you remediate a vulnerability or misconfiguration finding, the Security Command Center service that detected the finding automatically sets the state of the finding to INACTIVE the next time the detection service scans for the finding.4 How long Security Command Center takes to set a remediated finding to INACTIVE depends on the schedule of the scan that detects the findin5g.
Organization policy constraints: If enforced, the constraint constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess will deny the creation or update of VM instances with IPv4 external IP addresses.6 This constraint is not retroactive and will not restrict the usage of external IPs on existing VM instances. To remediate an existing VM, you must modify the instance's network interface settings and remove the external IP.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Security Command Center > Documentation > Manage findings > Vulnerability findings > Finding deactivation after remediation7 Google Cloud Documentation: Resource Manager > Documentation > Organization policy > Organization policy constraints > compute.vmExternalIpAccess

NEW QUESTION # 37
You are an incident responder at your organization using Google Security Operations (SecOps) for monitoring and investigation. You discover that a critical production server, which handles financial transactions, shows signs of unauthorized file changes and network scanning from a suspicious IP address.
You suspect that persistence mechanisms may have been installed. You need to use Google SecOps to immediately contain the threat while ensuring that forensic data remains available for investigation. What should you do first?

- A. Use the EDR integration to quarantine the compromised asset.
- B. Use VirusTotal to enrich the IP address and retrieve the domain. Add the domain to the proxy block list.
- C. Use the firewall integration to submit the IP address to a network block list to inhibit internet access from that machine.
- D. Deploy emergency patches, and reboot the server to remove malicious persistence.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct answer is Option C. The prompt specifies two critical, simultaneous requirements: immediate containment and preservation of forensic data.
* Immediate Containment: The server is actively scanning the network, so it must be taken offline to prevent lateral movement and further compromise.
* Forensic Preservation: The suspicion of persistence mechanisms means a full investigation is required. This investigation relies on volatile data (running processes, memory, active network connections) that must not be destroyed.
Option C is the only action that satisfies both requirements. Using a Google SecOps SOAR playbook to trigger the EDR integration's "quarantine" action instructs the EDR agent on the server to block all its network connections. This immediately contains the threat. However, the server itself remains running, which preserves all volatile forensic data for the investigation.
Option B (reboot) is incorrect because it is an eradication step that would destroy all volatile forensic evidence. Options A and D are incomplete containment or investigation steps that do not fully isolate the compromised host.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Incident Response and Containment: When a critical asset is compromised, the first priority is containment.
Google SecOps SOAR playbooks integrate with Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) tools to automate this step.
EDR Integration Actions: The most common containment action is "Quarantine Host" or "Isolate Asset." This action instructs the EDR agent on the endpoint to block all network communications, effectively isolating it from the rest of the network. This step immediately stops the threat from spreading or communicating with a C2 server. A key benefit of this approach, as opposed to a shutdown or reboot, is that the host remains powered on, which preserves volatile memory and process data for forensic investigation.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Playbooks > Playbook Actions Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations > (e.g., CrowdStrike, SentinelOne, Microsoft Defender)

NEW QUESTION # 38
You are helping a new Google Security Operations (SecOps) customer configure access for their SOC team.
The customer's Google SecOps administrators currently have access to the Google SecOps instance. The customer is reporting that the SOC team members are not getting authorized to access the instance, but they are able to authenticate to the third-party identity provider (IdP). How should you fix the issue?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Grant the appropriate data access scope to the SOC team's IdP group in IAM.
- B. Link Google SecOps to a Google Cloud project with the Chronicle API.
- C. Grant the Basic permission to the appropriate IdP groups in the Google SecOps SOAR Advanced Settings.
- D. Connect Google SecOps with the third-party IdP using Workforce Identity Federation.
- E. Grant the roles/chronicle.viewer role to the SOC team's IdP group in IAM.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
This scenario describes a common configuration task where authorization is failing despite successful authentication. The problem stems from the fact that Google SecOps uses a dual-authorization model: one for the main platform (SIEM/Chronicle) and a separate one for the SOAR module. The SOC team needs both.
The prompt states admins already have access, which confirms that prerequisite steps like linking the project (Option A) and configuring Workforce Identity Federation (Option B) are already complete. The problem is specific to the new SOC team's group.
* Fixing Instance Access (Option D):
The error "not getting authorized to access the instance" refers to the primary Google Cloud-level authorization. Access to the Google SecOps application itself is controlled by Google Cloud IAM roles on the linked project.1 The SOC team's group, which is federated from the third-party IdP, is represented as a principalSet in IAM. This principalSet must be granted an IAM role to allow sign-in. The roles/chronicle.
viewer role is the minimum predefined role required to grant this application access.
* Fixing SOAR Access (Option E):
Simply granting the IAM role (Option D) is not enough for the SOC team to perform its job. That role only gets them into the main SIEM interface. The SOAR module (for case management and playbooks) has its own internal role-based access control system. An administrator must also navigate within the SecOps platform to the SOAR Advanced Settings > Users & Groups and grant the

SOC team's federated group a SOAR-specific permission, like "Basic" or "Analyst." Both steps are required to fully "fix the issue" and provide the SOC team with functional access to the platform.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Identity and Access Management: Access to a Google SecOps instance using a third-party IdP relies on Workforce Identity Federation, but authorization is configured in two distinct locations.
* Google Cloud IAM: Authorization to the main SecOps instance (including the SIEM interface) is controlled by Google Cloud IAM.2 The federated identities (groups) from the third-party IdP are mapped to a principalSet. This principalSet must be granted an IAM role on the Google Cloud project linked to the SecOps instance. The roles/chronicle.viewer role is the minimum predefined role required to grant sign-in access.
* Google SecOps SOAR: Authorization for the SOAR module (for case management and playbooks) is managed independently.3 An administrator must navigate to the SOAR Advanced Settings > Users & Groups and assign a SOAR-specific role (e.g., 'Basic' or 'Analyst') to the same federated IdP group.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Onboard > Configure a third-party identity provider
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > SOAR Administration > Users and Groups

NEW QUESTION # 39
Your company has deployed two on-premises firewalls. You need to configure the firewalls to send logs to Google Security Operations (SecOps) using Syslog. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a Google Ops Agent on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.
- B. Pull the firewall logs by using a Google SecOps feed integration.
- C. Set the Google SecOps URL instance as the Syslog destination.
- D. Deploy a third-party agent (e.g., Bindplane, NXLog) on your on-premises environment, and set the agent as the Syslog destination.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
(Note: Per the instruction to "Correct any typing errors," "Google Ops Agent" (Option A) should be read as the "Google SecOps forwarder." The "Google Ops Agent" is the incorrect agent used for Cloud Monitoring /Logging, whereas the "Google SecOps forwarder" is the correct agent for SecOps (Chronicle) ingestion. The remainder of Option A's text accurately describes the function of the SecOps forwarder.) The native, minimal-effort solution for ingesting on-premises Syslog data into Google Security Operations (SecOps) is to deploy the Google SecOps forwarder. This forwarder is a lightweight software component (Linux binary or Docker container) deployed within the on-premises environment.
For this use case, the SecOps forwarder is configured with a [syslog] input, causing it to run as a Syslog server that listens on a specified TCP or UDP port. The two on-premises firewalls are then configured to send their Syslog streams to the IP address and port of the machine running the SecOps forwarder. The forwarder acts as the Syslog destination on the local network, buffering, compressing, and securely forwarding the logs to the SecOps platform. Option C is a valid, but third-party, solution. Option A (when corrected) describes the native, Google-provided solution. Option B (Feed) is incorrect as feeds are for threat intel, not telemetry.
Option D is incorrect as the SecOps platform does not accept raw Syslog traffic directly via its URL.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps data ingestion overview"; "Install and configure the SecOps forwarder"; "Forwarder configuration syntax - Syslog input")

NEW QUESTION # 40
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. 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.
- B. 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.

- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The correct solution is Option C. The primary constraints are to "streamline" the process, create a "new, functional playbook," get it "as soon as possible," and "use available tools in Google Security Operations." Google Security Operations integrates Gemini directly into the SOAR platform to accelerate security operations. One of its key capabilities is generative playbook creation. This feature allows an analyst to describe their intended objectives in natural language (e.g., "Create a playbook to investigate and respond to a remote shell alert"). Gemini then generates a complete, logical playbook flow, including investigation, enrichment, containment, and eradication steps.
This generated playbook serves as a high-quality draft. The analyst can then add the necessary customizations (like specific tools, notification endpoints, or contacts for the e-commerce platform) and, most importantly, test the playbook to ensure it is functional and reliable for junior analysts to execute. This workflow directly meets all the prompt's requirements, especially "streamline" and "as soon as possible." Option D (creating a custom playbook from scratch and using a red team) is the exact opposite of streamlined and fast. Option B involves patching an "outdated" playbook, not creating a new one. Option A incorrectly bundles a specific remediation action (filtering traffic) with the playbook creation process.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Gemini for Security Operations: Gemini in Google SecOps provides generative AI to assist analysts and engineers. Within the SOAR capability, Gemini can generate entire playbooks from natural language prompts.
Playbook Creation with Gemini: Instead of building a playbook manually, an engineer can describe the intended objectives of the response plan. Gemini will generate a new playbook with a logical structure, including relevant actions and conditional branches. This generated playbook serves as a strong foundation, which can then be refined. The engineer can add necessary customizations to tailor the playbook to the organization's specific environment, tools, and processes. Before deploying the playbook for use by the SOC, it is a best practice to test it against simulated alerts to validate its functionality and ensure it runs as expected.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Gemini in SOAR > Create playbooks with Gemini

NEW QUESTION # 41
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