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## Google Cloud Certified - Professional Security Operations Engineer (PSOE) Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

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

**Answer: B**

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")*
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**NEW QUESTION # 51**
You have been tasked with developing a new response process in a playbook to contain an endpoint. The new process should take the following actions:
* Send an email to users who do not have a Google Security Operations (SecOps) account to request approval for endpoint containment.
* Automatically continue executing its logic after the user responds.
You plan to implement this process in the playbook by using the Gmail integration. You want to minimize the effort required by the SOC analyst. What should you do?

- A. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the user to execute or skip the containment action.
- B. Set the containment action to 'Manual' and assign the action to the appropriate tier. Contact the user by email to request approval. The analyst chooses to execute or skip the containment action.
- C. Generate an approval link for the containment action and include the placeholder in the body of the 'Send Email' action. Configure additional playbook logic to manage approved or denied containment actions.
- D. Use the 'Send Email' action to send an email requesting approval to contain the endpoint, and use the 'Wait For Thread Reply' action to receive the result. The analyst manually contains the endpoint.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Exact Extract Google Security Operations Engineer documents:
This scenario describes an automated external approval, which is a key feature of Google Security Operations (SecOps) SOAR. The solution that "minimizes the effort required by the SOC analyst" is one that is fully automated and does not require the analyst to

wait for an email and then manually resume the playbook.
The correct method (Option D) is to use the platform's built-in capabilities (often part of the "Flow" or "Siemplify" integration) to generate a unique approval link (or "Approve" / "Deny" links). These links are tokenized and tied to the specific playbook's execution. This link is then inserted as a placeholder into the email that is sent to the non-SecOps user via the "Send Email" (Gmail integration) action.
The playbook is then configured with conditional logic (e.g., a "Wait for Condition") to pause execution until one of the links is clicked. When the external user clicks the "Approve" or "Deny" link in their email, it sends a secure signal back to the SOAR platform. The playbook automatically detects this response and continues down the appropriate conditional path (e.g., "if approved, execute endpoint containment"). This process is fully automated and requires zero analyst intervention, perfectly meeting the requirements.
Options A, B, and C all require manual analyst action, which violates the core requirement of minimizing analyst effort.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps SOAR Playbooks overview"; "Gmail integration documentation"; "Flow integration - Wait for Approval")

**NEW QUESTION # 52**
You are responsible for evaluating the level of effort required to integrate a new third-party endpoint detection tool with Google Security Operations (SecOps). Your organization's leadership wants to minimize customization for the new tool for faster deployment. You need to verify that the Google SecOps SOAR and SIEM support the expected workflows for the new third-party tool. You must recommend a tool to your leadership team as quickly as possible. What should you do?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Identify the tool in the Google SecOps Marketplace, and verify support for the necessary actions in the workflow.
- B. Configure a Pub/Sub topic to ingest raw logs from the third-party tool, and build custom YARA-L rules in Google SecOps to extract relevant security events.
- C. Review the documentation to identify if default parsers exist for the tool, and determine whether the logs are supported and able to be ingested.
- D. Review the architecture of the tool to identify the cloud provider that hosts the tool.
- E. Develop a custom integration that uses Python scripts and Cloud Run functions to forward logs and orchestrate actions between the third-party tool and Google SecOps.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The core task is to evaluate a new tool for fast, low-customization deployment across the entire Google SecOps platform (SIEM and SOAR). This requires checking the two main integration points: data ingestion (SIEM) and automated response (SOAR).
* SIEM Ingestion (Option B): To minimize customization for the SIEM, you must verify that Google SecOps can ingest and understand the tool's logs out-of-the-box. This is achieved by checking the Google SecOps documentation for a default parser for that specific tool. If a default parser exists, the logs will be automatically normalized into the Unified Data Model (UDM) upon ingestion, requiring zero custom development.
* SOAR Orchestration (Option C): To minimize customization for SOAR, you must verify that pre- built automated actions exist. The Google SecOps Marketplace contains all pre-built SOAR integrations (connectors). By finding the tool in the Marketplace, you can verify which actions (e.g.,
"Quarantine Host," "Get Process List") are supported, confirming that response playbooks can be built quickly without custom scripting.
Options D and E describe high-effort, custom integration paths, which are the exact opposite of the "minimize customization for faster deployment" requirement.
Exact Extract from Google Security Operations Documents:
Default parsers: Google Security Operations (SecOps) provides a set of default parsers that support many common security products. When logs are ingested from a supported product, SecOps automatically applies the correct parser to normalize the raw log data into the structured Unified Data Model (UDM) format. This is the fastest method to begin ingesting and analyzing new data sources.
Google SecOps Marketplace: The SOAR component of Google SecOps includes a Marketplace that contains a large library of pre-built integrations for common third-party security tools, including EDR, firewalls, and identity providers. Before purchasing a new tool, an engineer should verify its presence in the Marketplace and review the list of supported actions to ensure it meets the organization's automation and orchestration workflow requirements.
References:
Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > Ingestion > Default parsers > Supported default parsers Google Cloud Documentation: Google Security Operations > Documentation > SOAR > Marketplace integrations

**NEW QUESTION # 53**

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. Enable and enforce the constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess organization policy constraint at the project level for the project where the VM resides.
- B. Remove the CDE-specific tag from the VM to exclude the tag from this particular PCI DSS posture evaluation scan.
- C. Navigate to the underlying Security Health Analytics (SHA) finding for public_ip_address on the VM.and mark this finding as fixed.
- 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 # 54**

You are using Google Security Operations (SecOps) to investigate suspicious activity linked to a specific user. You want to identify all assets the user has interacted with over the past seven days to assess potential impact. You need to understand the user's relationships to endpoints, service accounts, and cloud resources.
How should you identify user-to-asset relationships in Google SecOps?

- A. Generate an ingestion report to identify sources where the user appeared in the last seven days.
- B. Run a retrohunt to find rule matches triggered by the user.
- C. Use the Raw Log Scan view to group events by asset ID.
- D. Query for hostnames in UDM Search and filter the results by user.

**Answer: D**

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

documents:
The primary investigation tool for exploring relationships and historical activity in Google Security Operations is the UDM (Universal Data Model) search. The platform's curated views, such as the "User View," are built on top of this search capability.
To find all assets a user has interacted with, an analyst would perform a UDM search for the specific user (e.g., principal.user.userid = "suspicious_user") over the specified time range. The search results will include all UDM events associated with that user. Within these events, the analyst can examine all populated asset fields, such as principal.asset.hostname, principal.ip, target.resource.name, and target.user.userid (for interactions with service accounts).
This UDM search allows the analyst to pivot from the user entity to all related asset entities, directly answering the question of "what assets the user has interacted with." While the wording of Option A is slightly backward (it's more efficient to query for the user and find the hostnames), it is the only option that correctly identifies the UDM search as the tool used to find user-to-asset (hostname) relationships. Options B (Retrohunt), C (Raw Log Scan), and D (Ingestion Report) are incorrect tools for this investigative task.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation, "Google SecOps UM Search overview"; "Investigate a user"; " Universal Data Model noun list")

**NEW QUESTION # 55**
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