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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

An ongoing incident involves a polymorphic malware that continuously changes its file hashes, making traditional IOC-based detection challenging. The incident response team is using Cortex XSOAR's War Room. They need a way to rapidly share, enrich, and pivot on new, dynamically extracted indicators (e.g., C2 domains, mutexes, memory patterns) from live analysis sessions,

making these indicators immediately actionable for all team members and integrated security tools. Additionally, they want to ensure these dynamic indicators are automatically added to the incident context for retrospective analysis. Which combination of War Room features and underlying XSOAR capabilities best supports this dynamic IOC management?

- A. Analysts can use the War Room command line to execute commands like S/ip', *Idomain', Tile* followed by the indicator value. XSOAR automatically recognizes the indicator type, adds it to the incident's 'Indicators' tab, and triggers configured enrichment playbooks. These enriched indicators are then visible in the War Room as structured entries, enabling immediate pivoting to other tools via contextual menus.
- B. New indicators are only discovered by XSOAR's automated feeds. Manual input of indicators into the War Room is not supported. For actionable intelligence, the team must wait for scheduled threat intelligence updates.
- C. The team should manually copy and paste each new indicator into a shared document outside of XSOAR. For enrichment, they'd manually query external tools. The War Room would only be used for communication about these indicators, not their direct management.
- D. The team uses the 'Notes' feature in the War Room to list all new indicators. For enrichment, they would copy these notes into a separate 'Enrichment Playbook' trigger. Pivoting is done by manually searching the War Room for the indicator values.
- E. The War Room has a dedicated 'Indicator List' feature where analysts can type in new indicators. However, enrichment must be triggered manually via a separate playbook run, and pivoting requires exporting the indicators and importing them into other tools.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option B most accurately and comprehensively describes how Cortex XSOAR's War Room and underlying capabilities support dynamic IOC management. The War Room's command line is a central hub for this. When analysts input commands like Vip 1.2.3.4' or '/domain evil.com' , XSOAR intelligently recognizes these as indicators. It automatically adds them to the incident's dedicated 'Indicators' tab, making them part of the official incident context for retrospective analysis and reporting. Crucially, this action can simultaneously trigger pre-configured enrichment playbooks (e.g., checking reputation, related threats, WHOIS information), and the results of this enrichment are posted back into the War Room as structured entries. This immediate visibility and contextual awareness allow all team members to rapidly pivot on these newly discovered indicators within the War Room interface (e.g., by right-clicking or using contextual menus to trigger further actions in integrated security tools), making them instantly actionable.

NEW QUESTION # 69

A critical vulnerability (CVE-2023-XXXX) has been disclosed, impacting a widely used software across your organization. Your team needs to rapidly assess the exposure, identify compromised assets, and deploy mitigation strategies using Cortex XSIAM. Which combination of XSIAM's features and processes would be most effective for this proactive threat management scenario?

- A. Leveraging XSIAM's Asset Management to identify all instances of the vulnerable software, followed by a targeted Live Query to check for specific Indicators of Compromise (IOCs) related to the CVE, and then initiating an automated remediation playbook.
- B. Exclusively using the 'Alerts' dashboard to wait for an exploit attempt, then manually triaging each alert.
- C. Manually patching each system identified by an external vulnerability scanner, without integrating the scanner's findings into XSIAM.
- D. Blocking all network traffic to and from affected systems globally, leading to significant business disruption without precise targeting.
- E. Creating a custom YARA rule in XSIAM to detect the CVE, but not performing any proactive asset identification or response.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cortex XSIAM's Asset Management provides visibility into software installations, allowing for quick identification of vulnerable systems. Live Query enables real-time forensic analysis and IOC checks across endpoints. Automated remediation playbooks facilitate rapid and consistent response actions, making option B the most comprehensive and effective approach for proactive threat management.

NEW QUESTION # 70

A sophisticated APT group is observed using a custom, polymorphic malware variant. The only consistent indicator found across initial compromises is the use of a unique, newly registered domain (evil-command-control .xyz) for C2 communications, which is not

yet widely known to public threat intelligence feeds. The security team needs to rapidly operationalize this domain indicator within their Cortex ecosystem for both prevention and detection.

- A. Modify the existing 'DNS Security Policy' on the NGFW to block all queries to .xyz top-level domains, and initiate a 'Live Terminal' session on affected endpoints to search for the domain in browser history.
- B. Ingest the domain into a custom 'Threat Intelligence Feed' within Cortex XSOAR, which then automatically pushes it to an External Dynamic List (EDL) on all Next-Generation Firewalls. Concurrently, configure a new 'Analytics Rule' in Cortex XDR to alert on any network connections or DNS resolutions to evil-command-control.xyz
- C. Submit the domain to WildFire for analysis and await a verdict, then manually create a custom URL filtering profile on the NGFW for the domain. Use Cortex XDR 'Search' to look for DNS queries to the domain.
- D. Leverage Cortex XDR's 'Indicator Management' to directly import the domain. This will automatically block traffic to the domain and trigger alerts on existing connections.
- E. Create a custom 'AutoFocus Profile' for the domain evil-command-control.xyz and then use Cortex XSOAR to create a 'War Room' for manual investigation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B is the most robust and automated solution. Ingesting the domain into a custom XSOAR threat intelligence feed allows for centralized management and automated distribution to NGFW EDLs for immediate network-wide blocking. Simultaneously, creating an Analytics Rule in XDR ensures continuous detection and alerting on any attempts to connect to or resolve the domain on endpoints. This provides both proactive prevention and reactive detection. Option A is too manual and reactive. Option C is incorrect; while XDR can use indicators, direct automatic blocking across the network based solely on indicator import isn't its primary mechanism without an NGFW integration or specific policy. Option D is overly broad and would cause legitimate service disruption. Option E is an investigative step and doesn't provide automated prevention or detection.

NEW QUESTION # 71

An organization is investigating a targeted attack where threat actors are using custom, polymorphic executables that mutate with each download, making traditional signature-based detection challenging. They have Cortex XDR with WildFire deployed. The security team needs to configure Cortex XDR policies to leverage WildFire's full capabilities for optimal detection and prevention of these highly evasive threats. Which policy configurations are most crucial to achieve this, and why?

- A. Enable 'Data Leak Prevention' and 'Host Firewall' rules to prevent the malware from exfiltrating data or establishing C2 communication. WildFire's role is to provide IOCs after the fact for these modules.
- B. Configure 'WildFire Submissions' to 'All Files' or 'Executables and Documents' to ensure all relevant unknown files are sent for dynamic analysis. Additionally, set 'Cortex XDR Exploit Prevention' to 'Block' to counter common exploit techniques often used by such malware.
- C. Ensure that the 'Anti-Malware' module is enabled with 'Signature-based' detection set to 'Block' and 'Cloud-based Analysis (WildFire)' set to 'Block'. This ensures both local and cloud verdicts are leveraged for prevention.
- D. A combination of
- E. Prioritize 'Behavioral Threat Protection' (BTP) by setting its mode to 'Block' and configuring 'Local Analysis' to 'Enabled'. This focuses on observed malicious actions rather than file signatures. WildFire is secondary here.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option E is the most comprehensive and correct answer, leveraging the full power of Cortex XDR and WildFire against highly evasive, polymorphic threats. 1. WildFire Submissions ('All Files') : Essential for ensuring every unknown executable, script, or document is sent to WildFire for deep dynamic analysis. This directly addresses the polymorphic nature, as WildFire's sandbox will execute and observe each unique variant. 2. Anti-Malware with Cloud Analysis (WildFire) 'Block' : This ensures that once WildFire provides a malicious verdict (even for a new, polymorphic variant), Cortex XDR immediately prevents its execution. This is the direct prevention link to WildFire's analysis. 3. Behavioral Threat Protection ('Block') : Critically important for polymorphic malware. Even if a variant initially evades WildFire's immediate verdict, BTP monitors and blocks malicious behaviors (e.g., privilege escalation, persistence, C2 attempts, encryption) that the malware exhibits post-execution, regardless of its signature. This catches fileless components too. 4. Exploit Prevention ('Block') : Polymorphic malware often relies on exploits for initial access or lateral movement. Blocking common and unknown exploit techniques provides another layer of defense at different stages of the attack chain. Options A, B, C, and D are either incomplete or misrepresent the optimal configuration for this advanced threat scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 72

A Security Operations Center (SOC) analyst is investigating a critical alert in Cortex XDR related to a suspicious PowerShell script execution detected on a Windows endpoint. The alert indicates 'Exploit Attempt - Malicious Script'. Upon initial review, the analyst observes that the script attempted to establish an outbound connection to a known malicious IP address and download a secondary payload. The SOC needs to quickly contain the threat, gather forensic data, and understand the full scope of the attack. Which of the following Cortex XDR elements and actions would be most effective in addressing this incident, considering both detection and response capabilities?

- A. Review the 'Incidents' dashboard for related alerts and immediately create a new 'Custom Alert' rule based on the observed malicious IP address.
- B. Execute an 'IOC Scan' across all endpoints using the malicious IP address and file hash, and then immediately block the IP address in the network firewall.
- C. Send a 'File Quarantine' command for the detected PowerShell script and then perform a 'Full Disk Scan' on the affected endpoint to find other potential threats.
- D. Utilize 'XDR Pro Analytics' to identify similar behaviors across the environment and then trigger an 'Endpoint Response' action to delete the malicious script.
- E. Isolate the endpoint using Host Isolation, then leverage Live Terminal to examine the process tree and retrieve the suspicious script for analysis.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option A is the most effective immediate response. Host Isolation prevents further lateral movement and C2 communication. Live Terminal allows for immediate forensic investigation, including inspecting the process tree, viewing script contents, and gathering additional artifacts directly from the compromised host, which is crucial for understanding the attack's scope. While other options have merit, they are either less immediate, more reactive, or lack the combined containment and investigative capabilities for this specific scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 73

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