SecOps-Pro시험덤프샘플 & SecOps-Pro최신버전시험대비공부자료

Siheom

매달, 우리는 1000명 이상의 사람들이 시험 준비를 잘하고 시험을 잘 통과할 수 있도록 도

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최종 업데이트 시간: 2025년03월11일

secops-CAP한국어 버전이 필요한 경우 결제 페이지에「한국어」를 표시하십시오

그 외, KoreaDumps SecOps-Pro 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1c6oZKykVueDTzvEoGlDkVKa6R_97gizG

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>> SecOps-Pro시험덤프샘플 <<

최신 SecOps-Pro시험덤프샘플 인증시험 인기 덤프문제 다운

그렇게 많은 IT인증덤프공부자료를 제공하는 사이트중KoreaDumps의 인지도가 제일 높은 원인은 무엇일가요?그건 KoreaDumps의 제품이 가장 좋다는 것을 의미합니다. KoreaDumps에서 제공해드리는 Palo Alto Networks인증 SecOps-Pro덤프공부자료는Palo Alto Networks인증 SecOps-Pro실제시험문제에 초점을 맞추어 시험커버율이 거의 100%입니다. 이 덤프만 공부하시면Palo Alto Networks인증 SecOps-Pro시험패스에 자신을 느끼게 됩니다.

최신 Security Operations Generalist SecOps-Pro 무료샘플문제 (Q114-Q119):

질문 # 114

A security analyst needs to integrate a newly deployed custom threat intelligence feed, delivered via a REST API, into Cortex XSOAR. The feed provides indicators of compromise (IOCs) that need to be automatically ingested, de-duplicated, enriched with internal asset data, and then used to trigger alerts in a SIEM. Which of the following XSOAR features are MOST critical for building this integration efficiently and robustly?

- A. Out-of-the-box integrations for common SIEMs and SOAR platforms.
- B. War Room for collaborative incident response.
- C. Manual indicator creation and incident management forms.
- D. The XSOAR SDK and Python integrations for custom API interaction, along with Playbooks for orchestration.
- E. Built-in threat intelligence feeds and Indicators module.

정답： D

설명:
To integrate a custom REST API, the XSOAR SDK and Python integrations are essential for programmatically interacting with the API, parsing data, and normalizing it. Playbooks are crucial for orchestrating the subsequent steps: de-duplication, enrichment, and SIEM alerting. While A and C are useful features, they don't directly address the custom API integration. D and E are too manual or focused on different phases of incident response.

질문 # 115
A financial institution uses Cortex XSOAR to manage threat intelligence. They have a strict requirement that all newly ingested indicators from external feeds must undergo a human review process before being pushed to enforcement points (e.g., firewalls, EDR). However, indicators with a 'critical' reputation (e.g., from highly trusted private feeds) should bypass this review for immediate blocking. Furthermore, the review process for 'high' reputation indicators should involve a specific team, while 'medium' reputation indicators can be reviewed by a different, larger team. How can Cortex XSOAR be configured to efficiently manage these complex workflows, leveraging indicator playbooks and reputation management?

- A. Set up different 'Threat Intelligence Feeds' for each reputation level (Critical, High, Medium). Each feed would have a different 'Ingestion Playbook' configured to handle the specific review requirements and enforcement actions. Critical feeds' ingestion playbook would push directly to enforcement, others would include review tasks.
- B. Configure a single 'Indicator Playbook' with conditional tasks based on indicator reputation. Use 'Manual Task' for human review, and 'Conditional Branches' to assign tasks to different teams using 'Task Assignee' based on reputation. Critical reputation indicators would follow a branch that bypasses manual tasks.
- C. Use 'Indicator Tags' to mark indicators for different review teams. Implement a 'Scheduled Job' that periodically queries indicators with specific tags and automatically assigns them to corresponding review queues. Critical indicators are not tagged for review.
- D. The only way to achieve this is to manually adjust the reputation of each indicator post-ingestion, which then triggers predefined automations for blocking or review. Critical indicators would be manually set to 'critical' to bypass review.
- E. Create three separate 'Indicator Playbooks': one for 'Critical', one for 'High', and one for 'Medium' reputation. Manually trigger the correct playbook after each indicator ingestion. Critical indicators' playbook would have no review, others would include manual review tasks assigned to specific user groups.

정답： A,B

설명:
Both A and C are viable and robust solutions for this complex scenario, demonstrating advanced XSOAR capabilities. Option A (Single Indicator Playbook with Conditionals): This is a highly efficient way to manage varied workflows within a single playbook. Upon indicator ingestion (which can be from any feed), a single indicator playbook is triggered. Inside this playbook: A 'Conditional Branch' (e.g., indicator.reputation 'Critical'') directs critical indicators to a path that immediately pushes to enforcement, bypassing any manual review tasks. Other branches Celif indicator.reputation 'High'' and 'elif indicator.reputation 'Medium'') would contain 'Manual Task' steps. The 'Task Assignee' for these manual tasks can be dynamically set to different user groups or roles based on the indicator's reputation, achieving team-specific reviews. Option C (Multiple Feeds with Dedicated Ingestion Playbooks): This approach leverages the flexibility of feed-specific ingestion playbooks. If the source feeds themselves reliably categorize reputation: You could configure separate 'Threat Intelligence Feeds' for sources known to provide 'Critical', 'High', or 'Medium' reputation indicators (or simply categorize the feeds themselves). Each feed would then be configured with a distinct 'Ingestion Playbook'. The 'Critical Feed's Ingestion Playbook' would immediately push to enforcement. The 'High Feed's Ingestion Playbook' would include a 'Manual Task' assigned to 'Team High'. The 'Medium Feed's Ingestion Playbook' would include a 'Manual Task' assigned to 'Team Medium'. Both approaches are valid and the choice might depend on how the threat intelligence is received and categorized upstream. Option B is inefficient due to manual triggering. Option D is reactive and less immediate. Option E is entirely manual and defeats the purpose of automation.

질문 # 116
A Security Operations Center (SOC) using Palo Alto Networks XSOAR for incident management receives a high volume of alerts daily. An analyst is tasked with prioritizing incidents related to potential data exfiltration. Which of the following incident categorization criteria, when combined, would MOST effectively facilitate accurate prioritization for data exfiltration incidents, considering both technical indicators and business impact?

- A. Threat Intelligence Feed Match (e.g., C2 IP from Unit 42) and Affected Asset Criticality (e.g., Crown Jewel Asset). This combines technical indicators with business impact for effective prioritization.
- B. Time of Day and User Department. These are primarily contextual and less indicative of immediate threat severity.
- C. Alert Volume from a specific sensor and Protocol Used. Alert volume can be misleading, and protocol alone might not

signify exfiltration.

- D. File Hash Reputation (WildFire) and Endpoint OS Version. File hash is good for malware, but OS version isn't a primary exfiltration indicator.
- E. Source IP Geolocation and Destination Port. While useful, these alone may not capture the full context of data exfiltration.

정답: A

설명:
Effective incident prioritization for data exfiltration requires a combination of strong technical indicators and an understanding of the business impact. Matching an IP to a known Command and Control (C2) server from a reputable threat intelligence source like Unit 42 (Palo Alto Networks' threat research team) provides a high-fidelity technical indicator of a potential breach. Coupling this with the criticality of the affected asset (e.g., a server hosting sensitive customer data, classified as a 'Crown Jewel') directly informs the business risk, enabling accurate prioritization. Other options either lack sufficient technical specificity for exfiltration or don't adequately account for business impact.

질문 # 117
A critical zero-day vulnerability in a popular virtualization platform has been disclosed, with active exploitation observed. Your organization, a Palo Alto Networks customer, receives an urgent threat intelligence bulletin detailing specific memory corruption patterns and unique network beaconing characteristics of the exploit. You need to rapidly deploy a custom detection mechanism. Which of the following approaches, leveraging Palo Alto Networks' capabilities, would provide the most immediate and effective protection, minimizing reliance on Palo Alto Networks' official signature updates for this specific zero-day?

- A. Create a custom Application Override to identify the exploit traffic and a custom URL Filtering profile to block the known C2 domains.
- B. Configure a custom Threat Prevention (IPS) signature using PCRE (Perl Compatible Regular Expressions) to detect the memory corruption patterns in network traffic and create a custom External Dynamic List (EDL) for the beaconing C2 IPs.
- C. Develop a custom Anti-Spyware signature based on the network beaconing characteristics and a custom Vulnerability Protection signature for the memory corruption patterns.
- D. Leverage Cortex XDR's Behavioral Threat Protection to detect the post-exploitation activities and deploy a custom YARA rule in WildFire for the exploit payload.
- E. Submit samples of the exploit to WildFire for analysis and update the Threat Prevention profile with new signatures once available.

정답: B

설명:
This scenario focuses on immediate, custom protection against a zero-day before official vendor signatures are released.
*Option B (Custom IPS signature + EDL): This is the most effective and immediate approach.
o Custom Threat Prevention (IPS) signature with PCRE: PCRE allows for highly granular and complex pattern matching within network traffic, making it ideal for detecting specific memory corruption patterns that manifest on the wire, even without a specific vulnerability signature. This provides 'virtual patching.' o Custom External Dynamic List (EDL) for C2 IPs: EDLs allow rapid, dynamic blocking of new malicious IPs and domains identified by threat intelligence, making it excellent for preventing beaconing to known C2 infrastructure.
Let's examine the others:
*A (Custom Anti-Spyware/Vulnerability Protection): While technically possible, creating these specific signature types from scratch for a zero-day without vendor-provided formats can be complex and less flexible than a custom IPS signature. IPS is designed for exploit detection.
*C (Cortex XDR Behavioral + WildFire YARA): Cortex XDR's behavioral protection is excellent for post-exploitation, but the question asks for preventing exploitation. WildFire YARA rules are for file-based analysis, not direct network-level exploit pattern blocking.
*D (Custom Application Override + URL Filtering): Application overrides are for classifying unknown applications, not for detecting exploit patterns. URL filtering is for blocking domains/URLs, not for memory corruption patterns in traffic.
2026/1/152026/1/152026/1/15*E (Submit samples to WildFire): While crucial for long-term protection, this is a reactive step. The question asks for immediate protection before official signatures.

질문 # 118
An enterprise is planning to implement Cortex XDR agent deployment for their containerized workloads running on Kubernetes clusters in AWS EKS. They aim for 'shift-left' security, meaning security should be integrated as early as possible in the development lifecycle and automated. The security team needs to ensure that newly provisioned pods automatically receive Cortex XDR

protection without manual intervention, and that the agent scales dynamically with the cluster. Which combination of deployment strategies and Cortex XDR features would best achieve this, considering the ephemeral nature of containers and the need for seamless integration with Kubernetes orchestration?

- A. Deploy the Cortex XDR agent as a DaemonSet across the Kubernetes cluster, ensuring one agent instance runs on each node, and configure a Kubernetes Init Container within application pods to install the agent into the pod's filesystem before the main application starts.
- B. Utilize a privileged DaemonSet to deploy the Cortex XDR agent on each Kubernetes node. This agent operates at the host level, inspecting traffic and processes across all pods on that node, effectively providing protection without requiring agents within individual pods.
- C. Bake the Cortex XDR agent into custom Docker images used for applications, ensuring the agent is part of the image layer. Configure the agent to report to a specific XDR endpoint group for containerized workloads.
- D. Integrate Cortex XDR agent deployment into the CIICD pipeline using a Kubernetes Operator that automatically deploys and manages Cortex XDR agents as sidecar containers within application pods, leveraging the XDR API for registration.
- E. Implement an Admission Controller in Kubernetes that injects a Cortex XDR agent container into every new pod manifest upon creation, ensuring mandatory deployment, and manage agent updates via Helm charts.

정답： B

설명:
Protecting containerized workloads with a host-based agent like Cortex XDR typically involves running the agent on the underlying host, not inside every ephemeral container. C: Privileged DaemonSet on each Kubernetes node: This is the standard and most effective approach for deploying host-based security agents like Cortex XDR in Kubernetes. A DaemonSet ensures that one instance of the agent runs on every node in the cluster. By running with necessary privileges (e.g., host PID, host network), the agent can monitor and protect all containers and processes running on that node, effectively covering all pods without needing an agent inside each ephemeral pod. This aligns with the 'shift-left' and automation goals as it integrates with Kubernetes' native deployment mechanisms. A: DaemonSet + Init Container: While a DaemonSet handles the node, installing agents within individual pods via an Init Container is generally not recommended for host- based agents. It adds overhead to every pod, complicates lifecycle management, and increases image size, contrary to container best practices for ephemeral workloads. B: Kubernetes Operator + Sidecar: An Operator for agent deployment is a good concept for automation, but deploying the XDR agent as a sidecar in every application pod is problematic for the same reasons as A. Cortex XDR is a host-level agent, not designed for per-pod deployment. D: Bake into custom Docker images: This is highly inefficient and creates significant image bloat. Every application image would need to be rebuilt for agent updates, and it conflicts with the ephemeral, immutable nature of containers. E: Admission Controller + Inject agent: Similar to B, injecting a full Cortex XDR agent container into every pod is not the architectural intent of a host-level EDR solution. It would introduce significant overhead and management complexity.

질문 # 119
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