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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
Consider a complex incident where multiple XSOAR playbooks are executing in parallel, triggered by various incident types (e.g., 'Phishing', 'Malware', 'DLP'). An incident commander needs to quickly understand the current state of all ongoing automated tasks, identify any bottlenecks or failed automation steps, and potentially intervene by re-running specific playbook tasks or injecting manual commands. How can the War Room facilitate this granular level of operational oversight and intervention across multiple concurrent automated processes?

- A. The War Room's 'Playbook Tasks' section provides real-time status updates (running, completed, failed) for each task of every active playbook. Failed tasks can be re-run directly from this view, and the commander can inject ad-hoc commands into the War Room's command line, which may trigger new playbook paths or retrieve specific data points.
- B. The War Room automatically aggregates all playbook outputs into a single, unformatted log stream. The incident commander must manually parse this stream to identify task statuses and failures. Intervention requires pausing the entire

incident and manually executing individual commands.

- C. The incident commander must navigate to the 'Playbook Designer' for each active playbook to check its execution status. For intervention, they need to modify the playbook and redeploy it. The War Room itself offers only a high-level overview, not granular task control.
- D. The War Room generates an 'Automation Summary Report' every hour, detailing all playbook executions and their statuses. Intervention is limited to stopping the entire incident and starting a new one with modified parameters.
- E. The War Room has a dedicated 'Orchestration Dashboard' that displays a visual workflow of all concurrent playbooks. To intervene, the commander clicks on specific nodes in the workflow to re-run tasks or add 'manual intervention' steps, which prompts for user input within the War Room.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B best describes the powerful operational oversight and intervention capabilities provided by the War Room. The 'Playbook Tasks' section within the War Room is specifically designed to provide a real-time, granular view of all executing playbook tasks, including their status (running, completed, failed). This allows incident commanders to immediately identify bottlenecks or failures. Crucially, XSOAR enables direct interaction: failed tasks can often be re-run directly from this interface, and the War Room's command line is a dynamic environment where analysts can inject ad-hoc commands. These commands can trigger specific actions, retrieve data, or even influence ongoing playbook logic, providing critical flexibility during complex incidents. While E mentions an 'Orchestration Dashboard', the 'Playbook Tasks' section within the War Room is the direct, integrated view for this granular control.

NEW QUESTION # 36
A security analyst is building a custom Cortex XSIAM rule to detect sophisticated web shell deployments on a Linux server. The rule needs to identify instances where a legitimate web server process (e.g., httpd, nginx) spawns an anomalous child process (e.g., bash, python, perl) in a suspicious directory, especially if that child process makes outbound network connections. Which of the following XQL queries or rule logic best represents this detection objective and leverages key XSIAM artifacts?

- A.
```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'alert' and alert_name = 'Webshell Detected'
```
- B.
```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'file_write' and file_path contains '/var/www/' and file_type = 'php'
```
- C.
```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'network_connection' and dga_score > 0.8
```
- D.
```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'process_creation' and actor_process_image_name in ('httpd', 'nginx') and process_image_name in ('bash', 'python', 'perl') and process_image_path contains '/tmp/' | join network_connection as nc on process_id | filter nc.is_outbound = true
```
- E.
```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'process_creation' and actor_process_image_name in ('httpd', 'nginx') and process_image_name in ('bash', 'python', 'perl') and process_image_path contains '/tmp/' | join network_connection as nc on process_id | filter nc.is_outbound = true
```

Answer: E

Explanation:
This question requires building a sophisticated XQL query for a custom detection rule. Option B accurately captures the complex logic described: It starts with process creation events. It filters for specific parent processes (httpd, nginx) and suspicious child processes (bash, python, perl). It looks for these processes in suspicious directories like /tmp. Crucially, it then uses a 'joins operation with 'network_connection' data to ensure the anomalous child process also initiated an outbound network connection, which is a strong indicator of a web shell establishing C2. Option A is too broad and only looks at file writes. Option C relies on an existing alert, not a custom rule. Option D is for DGA detection, not web shells. Option E is for Windows persistence, not Linux web shells.

NEW QUESTION # 37
A Security Operations Center (SOC) analyst is performing threat hunting based on an observed surge in outbound DNS requests to unusual top-level domains (TLDs) from internal hosts, specifically from a segment traditionally used by financial analysts. These TLDs are not typically seen in legitimate business traffic. The threat intelligence team has recently reported an increase in Cobalt Strike beaconing activity leveraging DNS over HTTPS (DOH) to obscure C2 communications. Which of the following Splunk Search Processing Language (SPL) queries would be most effective in identifying suspicious DNS-related indicators of compromise (IOCs) aligned with this threat, assuming 'pan_logS is the relevant sourcetype for Palo Alto Networks firewall logs?

- A.

- B.

```
sourcetype=pan_logs eventtype=pan_traffic | dedup src_ip, dest_ip, dest_port | stats count by src_ip, dest_ip, dest_port, app | where app="dns"
 AND dest_port!=53 | sort -count
```

- C.

```
sourcetype=pan_logs (eventtype=pan_dns_traffic OR eventtype=pan_url_traffic) | stats count by dest_ip, dest_port, query, action | where query LIKE
 "%.ru" OR query LIKE "%.pw" OR query LIKE "%.xyz" | sort -count
```

- D.

```
sourcetype=pan_logs eventtype=pan_dns_traffic | where dest_port=443 AND action="allow" | eval dns_over_https = if(dest_port=443 AND
(url_category="unknown" OR url_category="proxies"), "true", "false") | where dns_over_https="true" | stats count by src_ip, dest_ip, query |sort -count
```

- E.

```
sourcetype=pan_logs eventtype=pan_dns_traffic | rex field=query "(?<tld>\.[a-z]{2,})$" | lookup custom_known_good_tlds tld AS tld OUTPUT known_good |
where isnull(known_good) AND dest_port=53 AND action="allow" | stats count by src_ip, query, tld | sort -count
```

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario specifically mentions 'DNS over HTTPS (DOH)' and 'unusual TLDs' and 'Cobalt Strike beaconing'. Option C directly addresses DOH by filtering for (common for HTTPS) and then correlates it with or , which are strong indicators of DOH traffic attempting to bypass traditional DNS monitoring. While other options might identify general DNS anomalies, Option C is the most targeted and effective for the described threat given the specific indicators. Option B is good for unusual TLDs but misses the DOH aspect and relies on a pre-defined lookup. Option A is too broad and only looks for specific TLDs rather than anomalies. Option D looks for non-standard DNS ports, but DOH uses 443. Option E relies on an undefined macro.

NEW QUESTION # 38
A threat intelligence team produces a report on a new APT group known for targeting specific industry sectors using novel obfuscation techniques. This report includes IOCs (Indicators of Compromise) and TTPs (Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures). How should this intelligence be integrated into an organization's incident categorization and prioritization process to maximize its impact?

- A. The IOCs should be immediately blocked at the firewall, and the TTPs added to a static incident classification matrix.
- B. Only the IOCs should be ingested into the SIEM as watchlists, and TTPs should be ignored as they are too abstract for direct prioritization.
- C. The intelligence should primarily be used for retrospective hunting exercises and not directly integrated into real-time categorization.
- D. The report should be circulated to all IT staff for awareness, and any alerts matching the IOCs should be manually reviewed daily.
- E. The IOCs should be used to create new detection rules with a 'Critical' severity, and the TTPs should inform playbooks and analyst training for identifying related behavioral anomalies and dynamically assigning higher priority to incidents matching these TTPs.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Integrating threat intelligence effectively means leveraging both IOCs and TTPs. IOCs (like hashes, IPs, domains) are excellent for creating specific, high-fidelity detection rules (Option B), which can be automatically assigned a high severity due to the known threat actor. TTPs, being behavioral patterns, are crucial for informing and refining incident categorization and prioritization beyond just IOC matches. By understanding the APT group's TTPs, security teams can: 1) Create more sophisticated detection logic in the SIEM/EDR, 2) Develop or modify XSOAR playbooks to look for combinations of events that align with these TTPs, and 3) Train analysts to recognize these behaviors, allowing them to dynamically assign higher priority to incidents exhibiting these characteristics, even if no explicit IOCs are present. This holistic approach significantly improves detection and response capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 39
A sophisticated APT group has compromised a critical financial institution's network, employing custom malware that uses polymorphic obfuscation and DGA for C2 communication. The security team discovers unusual outbound DNS requests and network anomalies. During the initial incident detection phase, which of the following actions, leveraging Palo Alto Networks capabilities, would be most effective in confirming the compromise and gathering initial intelligence for incident response?

- A. Configure a custom Anti-Spyware profile on the Palo Alto Networks NGFW to look for specific DGA patterns identified by threat intelligence feeds and enable packet capture on suspicious connections.
- B. Execute a full-scale forensic image of all affected workstations and servers before any further network analysis to preserve evidence.

- C. Deploy endpoint detection and response (EDR) agents to all endpoints and wait for automated alerts to confirm the compromise.
- D. Immediately block all outbound DNS traffic to unknown domains from the affected network segment to contain the threat.
- E. Quarantine the affected network segment from the rest of the organization to prevent lateral movement, then initiate a vulnerability scan.

Answer: A

Explanation:
While other options have merit in later stages, option B is most effective for initial confirmation and intelligence gathering. Blocking all DNS (A) could disrupt legitimate services. Forensic imaging (C) is crucial but premature for initial confirmation. Quarantining (D) is a containment step, not an initial detection/intelligence gathering one. Waiting for EDR alerts (E) is reactive; proactive configuration (B) on the NGFW, leveraging threat intelligence for DGA, allows for real-time identification and packet capture for immediate analysis and confirmation of C2 communication, which is vital for understanding the threat's nature.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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