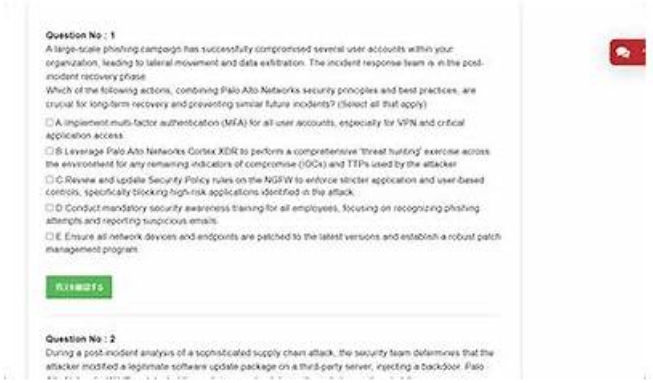
SecOps-Pro的中問題集 & SecOps-Pro資格取得講座


Question No : 1
A large-scale phishing campaign has successfully compromised several user accounts within your organization, leading to lateral movement and data exfiltration. The incident response team is in the post-incident recovery phase.
Which of the following actions, combining Palo Alto Networks security principles and best practices, are crucial for long-term recovery and preventing similar future incidents? (Select all that apply)
☐ A. Implement multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all user accounts, especially for VPN and critical application access.
☐ B. Leverage Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR to perform a comprehensive 'threat hunting' exercise across the environment for any remaining indicators of compromise (IOCs) and TTPs used by the attacker.
☐ C. Review and update Security Policy rules on the NGFW to enforce stricter application and user-based controls, specifically blocking high-risk applications identified in the attack.
☐ D. Conduct mandatory security awareness training for all employees, focusing on recognizing phishing attempts and reporting suspicious emails.
☐ E. Ensure all network devices and endpoints are patched to the latest versions and establish a robust patch management program.
Question No : 2
During a post-incident analysis of a sophisticated supply chain attack, the security team determines that the attacker modified a legitimate software update package on a third-party server, injecting a backdoor. Palo

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>> SecOps-Pro的中問題集 <<

試験の準備方法-更新するSecOps-Pro的中問題集試験-最新のSecOps-Pro資格取得講座

今は時間がそんなに重要な社会でもっとも少ないお時間を使ってSecOps-Pro試験に合格するのは一番よいだと思います。GoShikenが短期な訓練を提供し、一回に君のSecOps-Pro試験に合格させることができます。試験に失敗したら、全額で返金いたします。

Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional 認定 SecOps-Pro 試験問題 (Q74-Q79):

質問 # 74
A major financial institution is deploying Palo Alto Networks' Autonomous SOC capabilities. They are particularly interested in how the system can differentiate between a sophisticated, low-and-slow insider threat exfiltrating data and a legitimate, high-volume cloud synchronization. The CISO insists on a system that not only detects but also provides a high degree of confidence and context without overwhelming analysts with false positives. Which of the following combinations of concepts and Palo Alto Networks' features best demonstrates the 'AI' capabilities beyond just 'ML' in achieving this, and why?

- A. AI for predictive analytics to forecast future attack paths, and ML for identifying malicious file hashes. The AI primarily focuses on foresight, while ML handles atomic detection.
- B. Supervised ML models trained on known insider threat behaviors for detection, and unsupervised ML for identifying deviations from normal cloud sync patterns. The AI merely combines these ML outputs.
- C. ML for anomaly detection (e.g., statistical outliers in data transfer volume) and AI for automated playbook execution

based on pre-defined rules. The AI primarily automates response.
- D. AI-driven User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA) to build comprehensive behavioral profiles for each user and system, correlating activity across diverse data sources (network, endpoint, identity). This allows for 'intent' inference and contextual risk scoring, far beyond simple anomaly detection by ML. Palo Alto Networks' Cortex XDR's UBA engine with AI-driven baselining is key here.
- E. Deep Learning for processing raw telemetry and identifying subtle patterns, combined with Natural Language Processing (NLP) for parsing external threat intelligence. The 'AI' aspect is the aggregation of these distinct ML capabilities.

正解：D

解説：
This scenario requires sophisticated contextual understanding and 'intent' inference, which goes beyond what typical, isolated ML models can achieve. Option C best describes the AI capability. AI-driven UEBA (as found in Cortex XDR) constructs rich, dynamic behavioral profiles by correlating vast amounts of data from disparate sources. This allows the system to understand what is 'normal' for a specific user or entity in a given context and detect subtle deviations that might indicate malicious intent (like a low-and-slow exfiltration) while distinguishing it from legitimate high-volume activities (like cloud sync) based on context, timing, and other behavioral cues. This holistic, contextual understanding and 'intent' inference is a hallmark of advanced AI beyond just statistical anomaly detection (ML).

質問 # 75
A security incident, 'MalwareDetectedOnEndpoint', is triggered in Cortex XSIAM. The associated playbook, P -malware-Response
, is initiated. An analyst observes that while the playbook successfully quarantined the endpoint, the subsequent 'Fetch File Hash for Threat Intel' task failed due to network connectivity issues from the affected endpoint. The next task, 'Check Threat Intelligence Platforms', is a dependent task. What is the most appropriate Playbook design or operational consideration to ensure resilience and effective progression in such a scenario?

- A. All tasks in the playbook should be marked as 'Optional', allowing the playbook to complete even if critical data collection steps fail.
- B. The playbook should be designed with 'Continue on Error' for all tasks to ensure all subsequent steps are attempted regardless of prior failures.
- C. The playbook should immediately terminate upon any task failure and alert the SOC analyst to manually intervene.
- D. The 'Fetch File Hash for Threat Intel' task should have a retry mechanism configured, and the 'Check Threat Intelligence Platforms' task should be designed as a 'Conditional' task that only executes if the hash fetching task was successful.
- E. The 'Fetch File Hash for Threat Intel' task should be removed from the playbook, as network issues are common and can hinder automation.

正解：D

解説：
Option B demonstrates robust playbook design for resilience. A retry mechanism addresses transient issues like network connectivity. Making 'Check Threat Intelligence Platforms' a 'Conditional' task, dependent on the successful acquisition of the hash, prevents the playbook from proceeding with incomplete data, while allowing other independent, successful actions (like quarantine) to stand. Option A can lead to proceeding with incomplete or incorrect information. Option C is overly aggressive and reduces automation benefits. Option D removes a critical step. Option E can lead to incomplete incident handling.

質問 # 76
Where can an administrator begin to grant a new non-SSO user access to a Cortex XDR tenant? (Choose one answer)

- A. Customer Support Portal
- B. Cortex Gateway
- C. IT Service Portal
- D. Cortex XDR tenant settings under Access Management

正解：B

解説：
The Cortex Gateway (formerly known as the Cortex Hub) serves as the centralized management plane for all Palo Alto Networks Cortex applications, including XDR, XSIAM, and XSOAR.

* User Management: For non-SSO users, the process of granting access starts at the Gateway level. An administrator logs into the Gateway to create the user account and then selects the specific tenant the user should have access to.
* Role Assignment: Once the user is added to the Gateway, the administrator can then assign the specific administrative or analyst roles required for that user within the tenant.
* Why others are incorrect: While the Customer Support Portal (A) is used for licensing and support cases, and Access Management (C) is where you define the permissions within the tenant, the actual "beginning" of granting access for a new account typically happens at the Gateway level to ensure the user identity exists in the Palo Alto cloud ecosystem first.

質問 # 77
A Security Operations Center (SOC) analyst is investigating a surge of highly evasive malware samples targeting their organization. The current strategy involves submitting suspicious files to a public sandbox and querying VirusTotal for initial insights. However, the malware consistently bypasses detection, and detailed behavioral analysis is lacking. To significantly enhance their detection capabilities against zero-day threats and obtain deeper, proprietary behavioral intelligence, which of the following actions would be most effective and aligned with Palo Alto Networks best practices?

- A. Rely solely on open-source intelligence feeds and develop custom scripts for static analysis of the malware.
- B. Implement an on-premise WildFire appliance or subscribe to WildFire cloud for dynamic analysis, leveraging its proprietary threat intelligence feed.
- C. Focus on network traffic analysis using NetFlow data, as file analysis is often insufficient for advanced threats.
- D. Increase the frequency of VirusTotal API queries and integrate more community-contributed YARA rules.
- E. Purchase commercial antivirus software with signature-based detection, as it is more effective against evasive malware.

正解：B

解説：
WildFire, especially in its cloud or on-premise appliance form, provides a dynamic analysis sandbox environment that is specifically designed to detonate and analyze unknown and evasive malware. Unlike public sandboxes or solely relying on VirusTotal (which primarily aggregates public antivirus detections and some sandboxing but lacks proprietary deep analysis), WildFire offers deep behavioral analysis, call stack analysis, and generates unique threat intelligence specific to Palo Alto Networks' ecosystem, crucial for identifying zero-day and highly evasive threats. This aligns perfectly with Palo Alto Networks best practices for advanced threat prevention.

質問 # 78
In which scenario would an organization benefit from Cortex XDR compared to an EDR solution?

- A. A company requires endpoint security that focuses on isolating and responding to threats at the endpoint level.
- B. A customer relies on manual processes for incident detection and response with minimal use of automated tools and analytics.
- C. A corporation wants to monitor endpoint activities for advanced threats and gain visibility into endpoint behaviors.
- D. A business wants to integrate data from network traffic, cloud environments, and identity systems for a unified threat landscape.

正解：D

解説：
Cortex XDR benefits organizations that need to integrate data from network traffic, endpoints, cloud, and identity systems to detect and respond to threats holistically, unlike EDR which focuses primarily on endpoints.

質問 # 79
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SecOps-Pro資格取得講座: https://www.goshiken.com/Palo-Alto-Networks/SecOps-Pro-mondaishu.html

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完璧なSecOps-Pro的中問題集 & 資格試験のリーダー & 最新の更新Palo Alto Networks Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional

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