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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional Sample Questions (Q288-Q293):

NEW QUESTION # 288

A global financial institution is experiencing a sophisticated, multi-stage attack. Initial reconnaissance involved phishing, leading to endpoint compromise. The attacker then used legitimate administrative tools (LOLBins) to move laterally and exfiltrate sensitive data. Their existing EDR solution alerted on some suspicious processes, but struggled to correlate these discrete events into a cohesive attack narrative, leading to alert fatigue and delayed response. Which of the following Cortex XDR capabilities would most effectively address this scenario compared to a standalone EDR?

- A. The ability to perform real-time blocking of malicious executables through signature-based detection, similar to traditional antivirus.
- B. Integration with a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system for centralized log collection only.
- C. Providing deep packet inspection at the network perimeter to block known malicious IP addresses.
- **D. Its advanced behavioral analytics and machine learning, which identify deviations from normal user and system behavior across the entire attack surface.**
- E. Automated patch management and vulnerability scanning for all endpoints within the network.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cortex XDR excels in correlating alerts from various sources (endpoints, network, cloud, identity) using behavioral analytics and machine learning to construct a complete attack story (Incident View). This significantly reduces alert fatigue and allows security teams to focus on actual threats, a major limitation of EDRs that often provide isolated alerts. While an EDR might flag suspicious processes (like LOLBins), it typically lacks the cross-domain visibility and AI-driven correlation to connect these low-fidelity alerts into a high-fidelity incident, which Cortex XDR's extended detection and response capabilities provide.

NEW QUESTION # 289

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. 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.**
- **B. Ensure all network devices and endpoints are patched to the latest versions and establish a robust patch management program.**
- **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. Implement multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all user accounts, especially for VPN and critical application access.**

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation:

All listed options are crucial for comprehensive recovery and future prevention after a major incident like a phishing campaign leading to data exfiltration. A (MFA): Directly addresses account compromise, a primary vector in phishing. B (Cortex XDR Threat Hunting): Ensures no lingering threats and helps understand the full scope of compromise, aiding eradication and future defense. C (NGFW Policy Updates): Enhances network-level prevention and control based on lessons learned from the attack's lateral movement and data exfiltration methods. D (Security Awareness Training): Addresses the human element, which is critical in preventing phishing successes. E (Patch Management): While not directly related to phishing (unless the phishing delivered an exploit), strong patch management is fundamental to overall security posture and preventing future exploitation of vulnerabilities discovered during the incident.

NEW QUESTION # 290

An incident response team is investigating a sophisticated, fileless malware attack observed on several Windows servers protected by Cortex XDR. The attack leverages PowerShell for execution and memory-resident techniques to evade traditional file-based detection. The team needs to rapidly collect detailed forensic artifacts, including process memory dumps, PowerShell command history, and network connection data from the affected servers, without requiring manual intervention on each server. Which Cortex XDR agent capability, combined with a specific action in the console, would be most effective for this scenario?

- A. Leverage the Cortex XDR 'Exclusions' feature to temporarily allow the malware to operate, then use a third-party forensic tool deployed via GPO to collect artifacts.
- **B. Execute an 'Action Center' response action, specifically 'Collect Forensic Data' or a custom 'Response Script' tailored for memory and PowerShell artifacts, then retrieve the collected data from the console.**
- C. Initiate a 'Live Terminal' session to each affected server and manually execute forensic collection scripts to gather the required artifacts.
- D. The Cortex XDR agent automatically captures all necessary forensic data for fileless attacks and stores it locally; the team only needs to access the local log files.
- E. Enable 'Data Loss Prevention' and 'Host Insights' modules on the affected servers, then run a 'Scan Now' action to collect all relevant data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For rapid, remote forensic data collection in response to an incident, Cortex XDR's 'Action Center' with 'Collect Forensic Data' or 'Response Scripts' is purpose-built. C: Action Center - Collect Forensic Data / Response Script: This is the most effective approach. Cortex XDR's 'Collect Forensic Data' action allows administrators to define and collect specific types of data (e.g., memory dumps, process lists, network connections, file system activity, event logs) from an endpoint remotely. For highly specific needs like PowerShell history, a 'Response Script' could be uploaded and executed via the Action Center to gather custom artifacts. The collected data is then securely uploaded to the Cortex XDR console for analysis. A: DLP/Host Insights and Scan Now: DLP is for data exfiltration prevention. Host Insights provides telemetry, but 'Scan Now' is for malware scanning, not comprehensive forensic collection. B: Live Terminal: While possible, 'Live Terminal' requires manual interaction per server, which is inefficient for multiple affected machines and doesn't provide a structured way to upload collected data back to the console. D: Exclusions and third-party tools: Temporarily disabling protection is highly risky during an active incident. Deploying third-party tools is a slower, less integrated process. E: Automatic local storage: While agents log activity, they don't automatically capture and store large forensic artifacts like full memory dumps locally for easy remote retrieval in the required format. Remote collection is needed.

NEW QUESTION # 291

A large enterprise is onboarding its AWS CloudTrail logs into Cortex XSIAM. They have multiple AWS accounts, and the CloudTrail logs are delivered to separate S3 buckets in different regions. The security team needs to ensure all audit logs are ingested efficiently, parsed correctly, and enriched with account IDs and region information for granular security analytics and compliance reporting. Which of the following ingestion strategies within Cortex XSIAM is the most scalable and robust for this scenario, and what specific configurations would be required?

- A. For each AWS account and S3 bucket, configure a separate Cloud Feed connection, specifying the S3 bucket ARN and a custom parsing rule if necessary.
- B. Deploy a Log Collector EC2 instance in each AWS region, configure it to pull logs from the respective S3 buckets, and forward them via syslog to Cortex XSIAM.
- **C. Leverage AWS Lambda functions to process new CloudTrail logs, extract relevant fields, and then push them to Cortex XSIAM using the XSIAM API. This requires an XSIAM API ingest token and a custom data schema definition.**
- D. Configure a Cloud Feed for each AWS organization unit (OU) in XSIAM, which will automatically aggregate logs from all linked accounts and buckets within that OU.
- E. Configure a single Cloud Feed for all S3 buckets, relying on XSIAM's auto-discovery of regions and account IDs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

While Cloud Feeds (B) can be used, for a large enterprise with multiple accounts and regions, relying on individual Cloud Feeds can become cumbersome to manage and less efficient for real-time processing and enrichment. Option D, leveraging AWS Lambda, provides the most scalable and robust solution. Lambda can be triggered by S3 object creation events, allowing for immediate processing. Within the Lambda function, custom logic can be applied to parse the CloudTrail JSON, extract/enrich fields like 'aws_region' (if not natively present or needing specific formatting), and then push the normalized data directly to Cortex XSIAM's API. This gives maximum control over data quality and ensures all necessary metadata is present. This also bypasses potential limitations of default Cloud Feed parsing for complex scenarios and provides a programmatic way to manage ingestion across a

large cloud footprint. Option A is incorrect as XSIAM doesn't auto-discover across multiple accounts/buckets with a single feed. Option B is a valid approach but less scalable for 'large enterprise' with 'multiple accounts and regions'. Option C adds unnecessary infrastructure (EC2 instances). Option E is not a standard Cloud Feed configuration in XSIAM that automatically handles OU aggregation from disparate S3 buckets.

NEW QUESTION # 292

Your organization uses Cortex XDR for threat detection and response. A recent internal security audit highlighted a critical vulnerability: an unprivileged user (user_developer) was able to access sensitive configuration files on a production server, violating the principle of least privilege. Although no data exfiltration occurred, this points to a systemic issue in user and role management. The audit recommends implementing a robust system to prevent similar incidents, focusing on user behavior analytics, role definitions, and data protection. Select ALL the Cortex XDR capabilities and best practices that, when implemented, would have PREVENTED this access and provided immediate detection and actionable insights.

- A. Leverage Cortex XDR's User Behavior Analytics (UBA) to baseline user_developer's typical activity. Any access to production configuration files would be flagged as anomalous activity, triggering an alert.
- B. Create a custom XQL alert based on 'file_access' events, specifically looking for access to known sensitive configuration file paths by non-administrative users.
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- C. Enable Cortex XDR's full disk encryption on the production server. This would prevent unprivileged users from reading any files, regardless of their role or the file's permissions.
- D. Implement a Data Protection policy specifically blocking user_developer from accessing paths containing sensitive configuration files (e.g., /etc/apache2/sites-available/, /var/lib/mysql/).
- E. Define a custom role in Cortex XDR for user_developer that explicitly excludes permissions to view or modify sensitive production server configurations, and apply this role to the endpoint agents through a targeted profile.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

This question requires identifying proactive prevention, behavioral detection, and precise rule-based detection. A (Data Protection Policy): This is a direct preventative measure. Cortex XDR's Data Protection module can explicitly block or restrict access to specific file paths based on users or user groups, effectively preventing from accessing sensitive config files. B (User Behavior Analytics): UBA is user_developer crucial for detecting anomalous behavior. If's normal activities do not include accessing these paths, UBA would baseline this user_developer and flag any deviation as suspicious, providing immediate detection. C (Custom Role Definition): This option is problematic. Cortex XDR's roles primarily govern access within the XDR console and its functionalities, not direct file system permissions on the endpoints themselves. While an XDR role might limit what an analyst can see or do in XDR regarding that user, it doesn't directly prevent the user from accessing files on the OS if the OS permissions allow it. The vulnerability is at the OS level, not the XDR console level. Therefore, this would not prevent the access itself. D (Custom XQL Alert): This provides specific and actionable detection. A finely tuned XQL query directly monitors for access to these specific paths by users who shouldn't be accessing them. This is a powerful detection mechanism that could alert the SOC immediately. E (Full Disk Encryption): While important for data at rest, full disk encryption primarily protects data if the disk is physically removed or the system is offline. Once the system is running and the disk is decrypted for OS operation, file access is then governed by OS-level permissions, not the encryption itself. An unprivileged user with OS access could still read files if OS permissions allow it, even if the disk is encrypted. It would not prevent the specific access highlighted in the scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 293

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