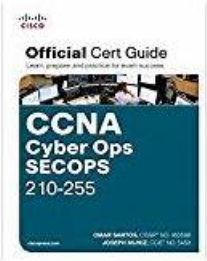
SecOps-Pro参考書内容 & SecOps-Pro日本語版参考書



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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional 認定 SecOps-Pro 試験問題 (Q199-Q204):

質問 # 199

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. Manually patching each system identified by an external vulnerability scanner, without integrating the scanner's findings into XSIAM.
- B. Blocking all network traffic to and from affected systems globally, leading to significant business disruption without precise targeting.
- C. 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.
- D. Exclusively using the 'Alerts' dashboard to wait for an exploit attempt, then manually triaging each alert.
- E. Creating a custom YARA rule in XSIAM to detect the CVE, but not performing any proactive asset identification or response.

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 200
An incident response team is collaborating on a highly sensitive data exfiltration incident. The War Room is heavily utilized for communication, command execution, and evidence collection. Post-incident, a forensic investigation requires a complete, immutable, and easily digestible timeline of all actions taken within the War Room, including who executed which command, when, and the exact output. Additionally, specific conversations or manual inputs from the War Room need to be extracted and presented to legal counsel. How can XSOAR's War Room functionality support this post-incident forensic and legal requirement effectively?

- A. The War Room provides a 'Snapshot' feature that captures the screen state at a given moment. These snapshots are the primary source for post-incident review, but they do not capture full command outputs or user attribution, requiring manual reconstruction of events.
- B. Forensic data can only be retrieved by accessing the underlying database directly. The War Room's purpose is real-time collaboration, not historical data retention. Manual inputs must be individually copied and pasted from the War Room for legal review.
- C. The War Room automatically exports a PDF summary containing only the 'Journal' entries and a list of 'Evidence' items. Command outputs are not included due to data volume, and manual inputs are only available if explicitly tagged as 'Legal Document'.
- D. Every entry in the War Room, including command executions, their inputs and full outputs, user-added notes, and system entries, is logged with timestamp and user attribution. This comprehensive log can be exported as a 'War Room Report' (e.g., HTML, PDF, or raw JSON/CSV) or accessed via API for programmatic analysis, ensuring a complete and auditable timeline for forensic and legal review.
- E. XSOAR integrates with external SIEM solutions where all War Room activities are mirrored. The forensic team must query the SIEM for the complete timeline. The War Room itself provides only a truncated view of recent activities.

正解：D

解説：
Option B is the most accurate and comprehensive answer. A core strength of Cortex XSOAR's War Room is its meticulous logging and auditability. Every single entry, whether it's a command executed, its full input and output, a note added by an analyst, or a system event, is time-stamped and attributed to the user or system component that generated it. This creates an immutable and detailed timeline. XSOAR provides robust mechanisms to export this entire War Room content as comprehensive reports (HTML, PDF) or through its API for integration with other forensic tools or for programmatic analysis (JSON/CSV), making it ideal for post-incident forensic investigations and fulfilling legal discovery requirements. This ensures no information is lost and everything is traceable.

質問 # 201
A large enterprise is migrating from a traditional SIEM to Cortex XSIAM. They have a vast repository of existing Splunk queries

and custom correlation rules that have been highly effective in their environment. The security architect wants to minimize the effort required to translate these existing security logics into XSIAM's native detection capabilities. Which of the following content pack components are most relevant for achieving this objective efficiently and effectively, potentially with automation?

- A. Incident Layouts and Response Playbooks, as they dictate the workflow after a detection.
- B. Data Models and Parsers, specifically focusing on normalizing the Splunk data into XSIAM's Common Information Model (CIM).
- C. Detection Rules (Correlation Rules, Behavioral Biases) and Dashboards, as they directly translate the logic and provide visibility.
- D. External Integrations and Indicator Feed Configurations, to pull in the same threat intelligence.
- E. Alert Grouping and Suppression Policies, to manage the volume of incidents.

正解：C

解説：
The core of translating Splunk queries and custom correlation rules lies in replicating their detection logic within XSIAM. This directly maps to XSIAM's Detection Rules, which include Correlation Rules and Behavioral Biases. These are the components where the conditions and logic for identifying security incidents are defined, similar to Splunk's correlation searches. Dashboards are also crucial for providing the same visibility and insights that the Splunk dashboards offered. While Data Models and Parsers (Option B) are essential for data ingestion and normalization, they are a prerequisite for the detection rules, not the direct translation of the logic . Incident Layouts and Response Playbooks (Option A) come after detection. External Integrations (Option D) are about data sources, not logic. Alert Grouping (Option E) is about incident management, not rule translation.

質問 # 202
An internal application developer inadvertently embeds hardcoded credentials within a file (SHA256: f8d7c2e1a9bOc3d4e5f6a7bgc9doe1f2a3b4c5d6e7f8a9bc1d2e3f4a5b6c7d8) that is then committed to a public GitHub repository. This file also contains a URL (https://internal-api.example.com/sensitive_data) pointing to a highly confidential internal API. The security team needs to leverage Cortex products to identify if this file has been processed or accessed internally, prevent external access to the sensitive URL, and ensure the file's exposure is contained. Which specific combination of Cortex capabilities would achieve this with the highest fidelity and automation, considering both file and URL indicator types?

- A. Configure a 'File Blocking Profile' on the NGFW to prevent the transfer of files with the specific hash over the network. For the URL, instruct the network team to manually configure a 'Deny' rule on the firewall for traffic destined to internal-api.example.com.
- B. □
- C. Create a 'Behavioral Threat Protection' rule in Cortex XDR to detect processes accessing URLs matching the pattern 'internal-api.example.com'. For the file, conduct an 'Investigation' in Cortex XDR starting from the file hash.
- D. Upload the file to WildFire for analysis. If identified as sensitive, WildFire will automatically block its execution on endpoints. For the URL, rely on the NGFW's 'Data Filtering' profile to prevent exfiltration if the sensitive data passes through the firewall.
- E. Manually create an XDR 'Custom Indicator' for the file hash, then conduct a 'Live Terminal' session on developer machines to search for the file. For the URL, configure a new 'URL Filtering Profile' on the NGFW to block the full URL, and manually distribute this policy.

正解：B

解説：
Option B provides the most comprehensive, automated, and high-fidelity solution by effectively combining Cortex XSOAR for orchestration with Cortex XDR for endpoint visibility and NGFWs for network control, utilizing both file and URL indicator types. 1. XQL Query for Detection: The XQL query efficiently searches Cortex Data Lake (XDRs backend) for historical and real-time instances of the specific file hash and connections to the exact sensitive URL. This addresses the need to 'identify if this file has been processed or accessed internally'. 2. NGFW URL Blocking: Cortex XSOAR can programmatically interact with the NGFW to add the sensitive URL to a block list (e.g., a custom URL category or an EDL used by a URL Filtering Profile). This immediately 'prevents external access to the sensitive URL' at the network perimeter. 3. XDR File Prevention: XSOAR can update Cortex XDR's prevention policies to block the execution or processing of the specific file hash on endpoints. This ensures 'the file's exposure is contained' at the endpoint level, preventing further internal propagation or execution of the sensitive file. 4. Automated Alerting/Incident Creation: If the XQL query finds matches, XSOAR can automatically create an incident, streamlining the incident response process. Option A is too manual. Option C (WildFire) is for malware analysis and blocking, not typically for sensitive data exposure unless the file is also malicious, and 'Data Filtering' might be reactive. Option D is partly correct for network file blocking but is too manual for the URL and lacks endpoint detection. Option E is more focused on detection and doesn't offer the immediate,

programmatic prevention capabilities that B does.

質問 # 203
A SOC needs to implement a 'kill chain stage' update mechanism for incidents. Whenever an incident's severity changes to 'Critical', a custom 'Kill Chain Stage' field should be updated from 'Reconnaissance' to 'Exploitation', and an internal Slack channel notified. This update needs to be instantaneous and integrated directly into the incident's lifecycle. Which XSOAR component(s) should be used, and how would they be triggered?

- A. A Python Script, configured as an Automation Rule, triggered 'on incident update' when 'Severity' changes to 'Critical'. The script would update the field and send the Slack message.
- B. A custom Webhook integration that listens for incident updates and triggers an external lambda function for the field update and notification.
- C. An Automation Rule triggered 'on incident update' where 'Severity' changes to 'Critical', which then executes a Playbook. This Playbook contains tasks to update the custom field and send the Slack message.
- D. A JavaScript Script embedded directly into the incident layout, which automatically runs when the 'Severity' field is modified to 'Critical'.
- E. A Job, configured to run every 5 minutes, which iterates through all 'Critical' incidents and updates the field and sends the Slack notification.

正解：C

解説：
For instantaneous, event-driven automation directly tied to incident lifecycle changes, an Automation Rule triggering a Playbook is the most robust and maintainable solution. Automation Rules are designed to react to specific incident events (like a field change). Playbooks provide a visual, structured way to define the logic (update field, send notification) and leverage existing integrations (Slack). Option A is not instantaneous. Option B is viable but a Playbook offers better visual representation, modularity, and error handling for multi-step processes. Option D is not how XSOAR's UI scripting works for backend logic. Option E is externalizing core XSOAR automation, which is unnecessary here.

質問 # 204
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SecOps-Pro日本語版参考書: https://www.certjuken.com/SecOps-Pro-exam.html

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