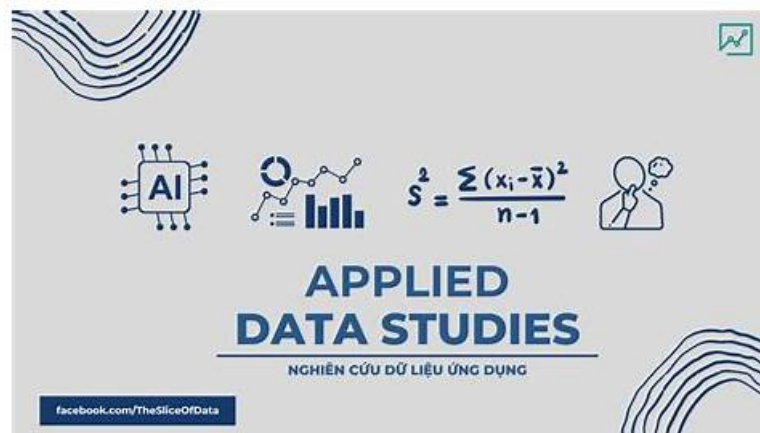


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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

A large enterprise is experiencing a targeted attack where threat actors are using novel C2 domains that rapidly change (Domain Generation Algorithms - DGAs) and employ advanced obfuscation techniques. Traditional URL filtering and static domain blocklists are proving ineffective. The security team utilizes Cortex XDR, Cortex XSOAR, and has access to a specialized threat intelligence feed from Unit 42 that provides DGA-detected domains and associated malicious file hashes. How should the enterprise leverage these resources to effectively counter this threat, focusing on automation and dynamic response?

- A. Subscribe to a commercial threat intelligence feed for DGA domains directly in the NGFW. For file hashes, configure WildFire to automatically generate signatures for all executable files seen on the network.
- B.
- C. Configure Cortex XDR's 'Local Analysis' to identify DGA patterns in real-time on endpoints. If detected, automatically quarantine the affected file and user. This bypasses network-level controls.
- D. Create a custom 'Behavioral Threat Protection' rule in Cortex XDR specifically for detecting unusual DNS queries from

processes that do not normally make network connections. Forward these alerts to a Splunk SIEM for manual correlation.

- E. Manually update the NGFW's custom URL category with each new DGA domain identified by Unit 42. Use Cortex XDR 'Live Terminal' to periodically check DNS caches on endpoints for these domains.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B provides the most comprehensive and automated solution for countering rapidly changing DGA domains and associated file hashes using the full spectrum of Cortex products. Cortex XSOAR as the Orchestration Hub: It's ideal for ingesting dynamic threat intelligence feeds (like the Unit 42 DGA feed). Automated EDL Updates: XSOAR can automatically push newly identified DGA domains to an EDL on NGFWs. This ensures network-level blocking of C2 communications in near real-time, adapting to the DGA Automated XDR Prevention Policy Updates: For associated file hashes, XSOAR can programmatically update Cortex XDR's prevention policies. This means endpoints will immediately block the execution of those specific malicious files, addressing the file indicator type. Proactive XQL Hunting: The XSOAR playbook can then trigger XQL queries in Cortex XDR. This allows for historical lookups across endpoint telemetry (DNS queries, network connections, file events) to identify if any endpoints have already interacted with the newly identified DGA domains or executed the malicious files. This addresses both domain and file indicator types for detection and post-compromise investigation. Automated Endpoint Isolation: If XQL queries identify compromised endpoints, XSOAR can automatically initiate an XDR isolation action, rapidly containing the threat. This is a critical automated response step. Option A is too manual. Option C focuses only on endpoint and might miss network-level prevention. Option D is a detection method but lacks automated prevention and comprehensive response. Option E relies on a generic commercial feed (not the specialized Unit 42 feed mentioned) and WildFire for all executables (which is standard practice but not specific to DGA and file hash automation).

NEW QUESTION # 78

What is the purpose of incident types in Cortex XSOAR?

- A. They manually create incidents, configure universal playbooks, and enforce strict adherence to preset service-level agreement (SLA) reminders.
- B. They assist in mapping manual incidents, assign default playbooks, and require inline auto- extraction of indicators.
- C. They categorize manual and automated incidents, trigger playbooks automatically, and require predefined fields and integrations.
- D. They classify events ingested through integrations or the REST API, can trigger specific playbooks, and include customizable layouts and service-level agreement (SLA) parameters.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Incident types classify events ingested via integrations or APIs, can trigger playbooks automatically, and support customizable layouts and SLA parameters.

NEW QUESTION # 79

During the 'Recovery' phase of the NIST Incident Response Plan, after a data exfiltration incident, a SOC analyst needs to ensure the integrity of critical data and systems before bringing them back online. Which of the following technical validation steps, incorporating Palo Alto Networks capabilities, is crucial for a robust recovery and prevents re-infection?

- A. Implement an entirely new network architecture, replacing all compromised hardware, before restoring any data.
- B. After restoring systems, leverage Cortex XDR's post-infection analysis to scan for any residual malicious files or processes, and cross-reference logs with WildFire verdicts for newly seen executables.
- C. Restore data from the latest backup, then perform a full network vulnerability scan using an external scanner to identify remaining open ports.
- D. Confirm service availability by pinging critical servers and checking website uptime, then update all system passwords across the organization.
- E. Deploy a new set of firewall rules that block all outbound traffic from the recovered segment, then conduct user training on phishing awareness.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The 'Recovery' phase involves restoring affected systems and services. Option C is key for robust recovery and preventing re-

infection. Simply restoring from backup (A) doesn't guarantee the backup itself wasn't compromised or that new malware wasn't introduced during recovery. Using Cortex XDR's post-infection analysis for residual threats and correlating with WildFire verdicts ensures that restored systems are clean from known and potentially new (zero-day) malware, providing a high level of confidence before full reintegration. Blocking all outbound traffic (B) is too restrictive for recovery, and user training is for prevention. Pinging servers (D) is a basic availability check, not a security validation. Implementing a completely new network architecture (E) is an extreme and often impractical step for most recovery scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Why would a security engineer be unable to activate Cortex XDR analytics when configuring data sources and alert sensors during a Cortex XSIAM evaluation? (Choose one answer)

- A. The engineer needs to install the Analytics engine.
- **B. Baseline requirements must be met before activating analytics.**
- C. The engineer still needs to activate the identity Analytics engine.
- D. Pathfinder must be activated before turning on analytics.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the Cortex ecosystem, Analytics (specifically Behavioral Analytics) does not function like a traditional signature-based detector. Instead, it relies on Machine Learning (ML) to identify anomalies by comparing current activity against a "normal" baseline.

* The Baseline Period: To determine what "normal" behavior looks like for a specific environment, the Analytics engine requires a minimum amount of data. Typically, the system must ingest logs from a significant number of endpoints and network sensors for several days (often between 7 to 14 days) before the "Activate" option becomes available in the console.

* Data Volume Requirements: In addition to time, there are minimum requirements for the number of entities (users and hosts) and the volume of logs ingested. If these baseline requirements are not met, the engine cannot statistically differentiate between a routine administrative task and a malicious lateral movement attempt.

* Note on Option B: Pathfinder was an older component used for agentless visibility; it is not a prerequisite for modern Cortex Analytics activation.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Which Cortex XSOAR feature is used to ensure that specific data points from an incoming alert (such as a "Source_Address" from a firewall log) are correctly assigned to the standardized "Source IP" field within the XSOAR incident?

- A. Playbook Transformation
- B. Data Normalization
- **C. Mapping**
- D. Classification

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Cortex XSOAR, the process of handling incoming data involves two distinct steps: Classification and Mapping .

* Classification: Determines what the incident is (e.g., "This is a Phishing incident").

* Mapping (B): Once the incident type is known, Mapping is used to "link" the raw data from the source integration to the fields in the XSOAR incident. For example, if a third-party tool sends an IP in a field called src, the Mapper ensures that value is placed into the XSOAR incident field sourceip.

* Consistency: This ensures that regardless of which tool detected the threat, the analyst and the playbooks always see the data in the same standardized fields, which is essential for automation to work correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 82

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