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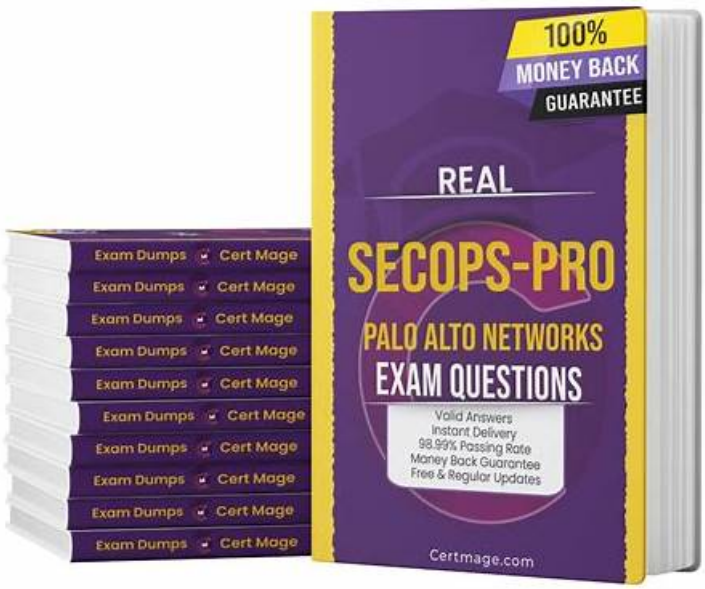

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Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Detection and Analysis	30%	- Log Analysis (XSIAM/Prisma) - Malware Triage - Endpoint and Network Forensics
Security Operations Foundations	20%	- SOC Roles and Responsibilities - Incident Response Lifecycle - Threat Intelligence Frameworks
Reporting and Metrics	20%	- SOC Performance Metrics - Dashboard Customization - Incident Reporting
XSOAR Automation and Orchestration	30%	- Incident Classification and Severity - Playbook Development - Integration Management

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110
Consider the following pseudo-code for an alert correlation engine designed to identify potential credential stuffing attacks against an application protected by a Palo Alto Networks firewall and Prisma Access for remote users:

```
FUNCTION analyze_login_attempts(event_log):
    failed_attempts = {} # Dictionary to store {username: count}
    successful_logins = {}

    FOR each event IN event_log:
        IF event.source == 'Palo Alto Networks NGFW' AND event.type == 'AUTH_FAILED':
            username = event.details.username
            ip_address = event.details.source_ip
            timestamp = event.timestamp

            IF (username, ip_address) NOT IN failed_attempts:
                failed_attempts[(username, ip_address)] = []
            failed_attempts[(username, ip_address)].append(timestamp)

        ELSE IF event.source == 'Prisma Access' AND event.type == 'AUTH_SUCCESS':
            username = event.details.username
            ip_address = event.details.source_ip
            successful_logins[username] = timestamp

    # Evaluate potential attacks
    alerts = []
    FOR (username, ip_address), timestamps IN failed_attempts.items():
        IF len(timestamps) > 10 AND (timestamps[-1] - timestamps[0]) < 300: # 10 failed attempts within 5 minutes
            # Check for subsequent successful login from a different IP within a short window
            IF username IN successful_logins:
                success_time = successful_logins[username]
                # Check if a successful login occurred shortly after the last failed attempt
                # from a potentially different IP (e.g., attacker using stolen creds from a fresh IP)
                IF (success_time - timestamps[-1]) < 600: # Successful login within 10 minutes of last failed attempt
                    alerts.append(f"Potential Credential Stuffing for {username} from {ip_address}")

    RETURN alerts
```

Given this logic, which of the following scenarios would most likely result in a False Positive alert, and why?

- A. An attacker attempts 50 failed logins from a single IP, then moves to a different IP and successfully logs in. The logic correctly identifies this as a True Positive.
- B. A user from IP 'A' fails login 15 times within 3 minutes. Immediately after, the same user, now connected from a new IP 'B' (e.g., through a different network interface or proxy), successfully logs in. This would be a True Positive, correctly detected by the logic.
- C. Multiple users from different branch offices (via Prisma Access) simultaneously experience 10+ failed login attempts due to an LDAP server outage, but no successful logins occur within the window. No alert is generated, representing a True Negative.
- D. A user (Alice) makes 12 failed login attempts from IP 'X' over 4 minutes. Separately, another user (Bob) logs in successfully from IP 'Y'. This would generate a False Positive because the 'successful_logins' dictionary doesn't track IP addresses for success.
- E. A user repeatedly mistypes their password from their corporate VPN client (Prisma Access) within 5 minutes, eventually succeeding. The 'success_time' will be from the same IP, triggering a False Positive.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
This question requires careful analysis of the provided pseudo-code logic. Option A (False Positive): If a user repeatedly mistypes their password (e.g., 12 times) within 5 minutes from their legitimate VPN IP, the 'len(timestamps) > 10' condition is met. If they then successfully log in from the same IP within 10 minutes, the 'username in successful_logins' and '(success_time - timestamps[-1]) < 600' conditions will also be met. The logic doesn't differentiate between the source IP of the failed attempts and the successful login's source IP for the final alert generation. This is a common user error, not a credential stuffing attack, leading to a False Positive. Option B (True Positive): An attacker changing IPs and then succeeding is a classic credential stuffing scenario. The logic

could detect this if the successful login from the new IP happens within the '600' second window after the last failed attempt for that 'username'. This would be a True Positive, so the statement that it correctly identifies it is accurate. Option C (True Negative): If only failed attempts occur without a subsequent successful login, the 'IF username IN successful_logins' condition prevents an alert. This correctly reflects a scenario where no credential stuffing succeeded, even with numerous failures. This is a True Negative. Option D (True Positive): This is a very strong indicator of credential stuffing. The logic, as designed, should catch this. The 'successful_logins' dictionary only tracks the username and timestamp, not the IP for success. However, the initial 'failed_attempts' is keyed by ' (username, If the same username has a successful login after failures, regardless of the success IP, an alert is generated. This would be a correct detection. Option E (False Positive): This is a critical flaw leading to a False Positive. The 'failed_attempts' dictionary is keyed by ' (username, , which is good. However, the 'successful_logins' dictionary only stores username' and 'timestamp'. When checking username IN successful_logins:', it doesn't verify if the successful login came from the same IP as the series of failed attempts. If Alice fails from IP 'X' and Bob successfully logs in (for himself) from IP 'Y', and Bob's 'successful_login' timestamp for his login (not Alice's) coincidentally falls within the '600' second window relative to Alice's last failed attempt, the alert '"Potential Credential Stuffing for Alice from IP would be generated, which is incorrect. This is a False Positive because the success is unrelated to the failures. The key issue is the lack of IP correlation for successful logins in the detection logic. Therefore, A and E are the scenarios most likely to result in False Positives based on the provided code.

NEW QUESTION # 111
What is the Cortex XSOAR Marketplace?

- A. Built-in repository of installable content, including integrations and automations
- B. Development environment for creating and sharing third-party integrations
- C. Searchable collection of third-party playbooks and data models
- D. Digital storefront where Cortex XSOAR training credits can be purchased and used

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Cortex XSOAR Marketplace is a central, integrated ecosystem within the platform that allows SOC teams to scale their operations by leveraging pre-built security content.
* Unified Repository: It serves as a one-stop shop for "Content Packs." These packs are not just individual scripts; they are comprehensive bundles that include integrations (to connect to tools like CrowdStrike, Splunk, or Jira), automation scripts , playbooks , dashboards , and incident layouts .
* Content Types: While it includes third-party content (Option A), it also includes official Palo Alto Networks content and community-contributed content. It is the mechanism used to install and update these features.
* Ease of Use: The Marketplace allows an analyst to search for a specific use case (e.g., "Brute Force Attack") and install the entire workflow logic in seconds, drastically reducing the time required to build complex automations from scratch.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A: This is too narrow. The Marketplace includes much more than just playbooks and data models; it includes the actual integrations and UI components (layouts/dashboards).
* Option B: While you can contribute to the Marketplace, the Marketplace itself is the distribution hub, not the "development environment" (which is the local XSOAR instance or the XSOAR SDK).
* Option C: The Marketplace is for technical security content, not for purchasing training credits or educational services.

NEW QUESTION # 112
In which scenario would an organization benefit from Cortex XDR compared to an EDR solution?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The fundamental difference between EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response) and XDR (Extended Detection and Response) lies in the scope of visibility and the ability to correlate data across different security domains.
* Breaking Data Silos: Traditional EDR solutions are limited to the endpoint. They monitor processes, registry changes, and local

files. However, modern attacks often involve lateral movement, cloud misconfigurations, and credential abuse that may not leave a clear trace on a single endpoint.
* The "Extended" Factor: Cortex XDR "extends" detection by ingesting and stitching together telemetry from the network (Firewalls), cloud (Prisma Cloud), and identity systems (Active Directory /Azure AD). This provides a "unified threat landscape" where an analyst can see a complete attack story-for example, a user logging in from a new country (Identity), downloading a file from a malicious URL (Network), and that file executing a process (Endpoint).
* Holistic Analytics: By having access to this multi-domain data, Cortex XDR can apply behavioral analytics that an EDR tool simply cannot. It can identify anomalies in network traffic patterns or cloud resource usage and link them directly to a specific endpoint or user identity.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option B and D: These describe the core functions of a standard EDR solution. If an organization only cares about endpoint-level visibility and response, EDR is sufficient.
* Option C: Organizations relying on manual processes would actually struggle more with the complexity of XDR. XDR is designed to automate the correlation that humans usually do manually, but it requires a level of "platformization" that manual-heavy shops typically haven't reached.

NEW QUESTION # 113
Which Cortex XDR component raises an alert when suspicious activity composed of multiple events is detected and deviates from established baseline behavior?

- A. Causality Analysis Engine
- B. Cloud Identity Engine
- C. Analytics Engine
- D. XQL Query Engine

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Analytics Engine in Cortex XDR generates alerts when correlated events deviate from baseline behavior, detecting suspicious multi-event activity.

NEW QUESTION # 114
What is the function of a Causality View?

- A. To provide users access to collaborate and execute CLI commands in Cortex XDR and Cortex XSIAM
- B. To present the alerts and process execution chain of all activity pertaining to the same event
- C. To consolidate multiple security tools into a single interface to improve analyst productivity
- D. To present alerts from multiple data sources as individual incidents in the console

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Causality View is one of the most powerful forensic tools within the Cortex XDR and XSIAM consoles.
Its primary function is to provide a visual, hierarchical representation of an incident's execution flow.
* Process Tree Visualization: It displays the relationship between processes in a parent-child tree structure. This allows an analyst to see exactly which process spawned another (e.g., chrome.exe spawning powershell.exe).
* Identifying the Root Cause: The view highlights the Causality Group Owner (CGO) , which is the specific process that Cortex XDR identifies as the original "root" responsible for the subsequent chain of events.
* Enriched Context: Each node in the tree provides deep metadata, including file hashes, digital signatures, command-line arguments, and associated alerts. It also integrates third-party intelligence (like WildFire verdicts) directly onto the process nodes.
* Artifact Timeline: It allows analysts to pivot from a high-level view of the attack to a granular timeline of file creations, registry modifications, and network connections made by a specific process.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A: This describes Live Terminal , which is used for remote command-line interaction with an endpoint.
* Option B: This is the correct definition of the Causality View's purpose.
* Option C: This describes the general concept of Security Platformization or the "Single Pane of Glass" philosophy, rather than a specific technical view.
* Option D: Cortex XDR is designed to do the opposite-it groups related alerts from multiple sources into a single incident to prevent alert fatigue.

NEW QUESTION # 115
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