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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional Sample Questions (Q313-Q318):

NEW QUESTION # 313

A Security Operations Analyst is reviewing a Cortex XDR incident involving a critical Windows server. The alert indicates 'Local Analysis- Malicious Executable' and 'Behavioral Threat Protection - Ransomware'. Upon initial investigation, it's clear the attacker attempted to execute a known ransomware variant that Cortex XDR successfully blocked. However, the analyst needs to confirm no residual threats exist and collect specific details about the blocked execution attempt, including the full command line, process ancestry, and any related file modifications, without directly accessing the server. What is the most comprehensive and efficient workflow within Cortex XDR to achieve this post-block forensic analysis?

- A. Perform a 'Collect Forensic Data' action on the server to retrieve a full disk image and memory dump, then analyze these artifacts using an external forensic workstation.
- B. Navigate to the 'Endpoint' details page for the affected server, then access the 'Event Log' to filter for relevant 'Execution' and 'Process' events, leveraging the causality chain presented.
- C. The Cortex XDR agent automatically generates a 'Threat Analysis' report for every blocked threat, which contains all necessary details. Locate and download this report from the 'Threats' tab.
- D. Open the 'Incident Timeline' for the specific incident. Examine the 'Causality Chain' graph and the associated raw process events for the ransomware attempt. Use 'XDR Query' to pull specific process and file events using event IDs.
- E. Review the 'Alert' details in the Incidents table for command-line and process information. If insufficient, initiate a 'Live Terminal' session to the server to manually check logs and process history.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For deep post-block analysis of an alert within Cortex XDR, leveraging the built-in incident and endpoint telemetry is key. C: Incident Timeline and Causality Chain: This is the most comprehensive and efficient workflow within Cortex XDR. The 'Incident Timeline' provides a chronological view of all events related to an incident. The 'Causality Chain' is a powerful visualization that maps the relationships between processes, files, and network connections, clearly showing the parent-child relationships, command lines, and actions taken (like process creation, file modifications). Clicking on nodes in the causality chain reveals raw event details. For highly specific data points not immediately obvious, 'XDR Query' (or XQL) allows analysts to construct precise queries against the collected endpoint logs (which include process execution details, file events, etc.) to pull exactly what's needed. This allows for detailed forensic analysis without touching the endpoint. A: Alert details and Live Terminal: Alert details provide some information, but are often summarized. 'Live Terminal' is for active intervention or ad-hoc investigation, not for structured, historical forensic analysis, and directly accessing the server was explicitly excluded by the question. B: Endpoint details and Event Log: While useful, directly navigating the 'Event Log' for an endpoint can be overwhelming for a specific incident analysis. The 'Causality Chain' (Option C) provides a much more focused and intuitive view of the incident's relevant events. D: Collect Forensic Data (full image/memory dump): This is overkill for confirming a blocked execution and collecting specific details. Full disk images and memory dumps are resource-intensive and time-consuming to collect and analyze, typically reserved for deeper, complex investigations where the XDR telemetry is insufficient, or for court-ready evidence. The question asks for efficiency and specific details about the blocked attempt, which XDR's telemetry already provides. E: Threat Analysis report: While Cortex XDR provides significant context, it doesn't automatically generate a standalone 'Threat Analysis' report for every single blocked threat with all the specific details requested. The information is available, but it's distributed within the incident/endpoint telemetry that needs to be navigated, primarily through the causality chain and raw events.

NEW QUESTION # 314

Your SOC receives an alert from Cortex XDR indicating 'Lateral Movement - Remote Code Execution via WMIC'. Upon further investigation using XDR Pro Analytics, you observe that an administrator account, 'SVC Backup', typically used for scheduled backups, was used from a compromised workstation to execute commands on a critical database server. This account should never be used for interactive logins or remote code execution. How would you leverage Cortex XDR's identity-aware detection and response capabilities to mitigate this specific threat and prevent future abuse of the 'SVC Backup' account?

- A. Create a new 'Custom Alert' rule in Cortex XDR that specifically triggers when 'SVC Backup' initiates a WMIC process on any server. Subsequently, use 'Host Isolation' on the compromised workstation.
- B. Initiate an 'Automated Response Playbook' to disable the 'SVC_Backup' account globally, then perform a 'Full Disk Scan' on the database server to check for new malware.
- C. Deploy a 'Custom Script' via Live Terminal to delete all 'SVC_Backup' related scheduled tasks on all endpoints and then review the 'Application Control' logs for any new applications installed by 'SVC Backup'.
- D. Within 'XDR Pro Analytics', trace the 'SVC Backup' account's activity across the incident's causality chain to identify all accessed resources and processes. Configure a 'Policy Rule' in Cortex XDR to block future interactive logins or remote executions originating from 'SVC_Backup' on non-backup related assets, and consider integrating with an Identity Provider (IDP) for adaptive MFA or account suspension based on suspicious behavior.
- E. Immediately change the password for 'SVC Backup' in Active Directory and then run an 'IOC Scan' on all domain controllers for the 'SVC Backup' account's SID.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option C is the most comprehensive and effective. It leverages XDR Pro Analytics to understand the scope of the account compromise. Crucially, it proposes configuring a specific policy rule within Cortex XDR to prevent future misuse of the account based on its normal function, directly addressing the observed abuse pattern. The suggestion to integrate with an IDP for adaptive MFA or suspension further enhances identity-based security, which is paramount for preventing account abuse. Option A only addresses the password change, not the policy enforcement. Option B is good for detection but lacks the preventative policy enforcement and broader identity integration. Option D is overly aggressive and doesn't address the core policy issue. Option E is reactive and specific to tasks, not general account misuse.

NEW QUESTION # 315

A security auditor is questioning the efficacy of Cortex XSIAM's threat detection capabilities against novel and polymorphic malware. The auditor specifically asks how XSIAM differentiates itself from traditional SIEMs and EDRs in detecting threats without prior signatures. Which of the following XSIAM capabilities are key to addressing the auditor's concern?

- A. XSIAM's primary advantage is its ability to integrate with a wider range of third-party security tools compared to traditional SIEMs.
- B. XSIAM relies solely on its
- **C. XSIAM leverages**
- D. Cortex XSIAM's strength lies in its extensive library of pre-defined signatures and IOCs, which are updated hourly.
- E. XSIAM provides advanced

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question directly addresses XSIAM's core differentiators in detecting novel and polymorphic threats. Option B accurately describes XSIAM's advanced detection capabilities. Its use of ML and AI across a unified data lake allows for the detection of behavioral anomalies, which is crucial for threats without known signatures (like polymorphic malware or zero-days). Behavioral Threat Protection, Network Threat Detection, and UBA are all key components that contribute to this capability, analyzing activities across endpoints, networks, and users. Option A describes traditional signature-based detection. Option C is a capability, but not the primary differentiator for novel threat detection. Options D and E describe preventative or indirect measures, not core detection mechanisms for novel threats.

NEW QUESTION # 316

A Security Operations Center (SOC) is leveraging Cortex XSOAR and has identified a critical vulnerability in their internal web application. They need to quickly orchestrate a patching process that involves fetching the vulnerability details from a threat intelligence platform, creating a Jira ticket for the development team, and then pushing the patch through their CI/CD pipeline. Which Marketplace packs would be most crucial for achieving this end-to-end automation, and what is the primary benefit of using these Marketplace packs over custom script development for this scenario?

- A. Security Orchestration Pack and Incident Response Pack. The primary benefit is enhanced visibility into incident lifecycle and automated reporting capabilities for compliance.
- **B. Threat Intelligence Management Pack, Jira Pack, and DevOps Pack. The primary benefit is accelerated time-to-value by utilizing certified and maintained integrations, reducing the burden of integration maintenance and updates.**
- C. Vulnerability Management Pack and CI/CD Automation Pack. The primary benefit is leveraging validated, community-contributed content, offering broader coverage for various vulnerability types and CI/CD tools.
- D. Threat Intelligence Management Pack, Jira Pack, and a custom CI/CD integration script. The primary benefit is gaining fine-grained control over the CI/CD process through custom scripting while using Marketplace packs for standard integrations.
- E. Threat Intelligence Management Pack and Jira Pack. The primary benefit is access to pre-built integrations with no custom code required, ensuring rapid deployment and reduced development overhead.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option E is the most comprehensive and accurate answer. The 'Threat Intelligence Management Pack' would be used to fetch vulnerability details, the 'Jira Pack' for ticket creation, and a 'DevOps Pack' (or a specific CI/CD tool pack within DevOps) would be essential for interacting with the CI/CD pipeline. The primary benefit of using Marketplace packs, especially certified ones, is

indeed accelerated time-to-value due to pre-built, tested, and maintained integrations, reducing the need for custom development and ongoing maintenance. Option A and B are partially correct but don't capture the full scope or the most significant benefit as well as E. Option C defeats the purpose of leveraging Marketplace for CI/CD, and Option D is focused on different aspects of XSOAR functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 317

A new zero-day exploit targets a critical vulnerability in a widely used web server. Cortex XDR agents on affected servers generate multiple distinct alerts: a memory corruption alert, a new process creation (cmd.exe from w3wp.exe), and suspicious outbound network traffic to an unknown IP. Without Log Stitching, a SOC analyst might see these as separate, potentially unrelated incidents. How does Log Stitching help in this scenario to form a cohesive narrative for investigation?

- A. It correlates these seemingly disparate events by understanding their temporal proximity, causal relationships (e.g., w3wp.exe spawning cmd.exe), and shared attributes (e.g., originating host), presenting them as a single, unified incident timeline.
- B. It automatically creates a JIRA ticket for each individual alert, ensuring all incidents are tracked separately.
- C. It re-indexes all historical logs from the web server to identify similar past activities that might indicate a broader campaign.
- D. It applies a pre-defined set of playbooks to each alert independently, escalating based on alert severity.
- E. It quarantines the affected server immediately upon detection of the memory corruption alert, preventing further attack stages.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Log Stitching's core strength lies in its ability to connect the dots between seemingly unrelated events. In this scenario, it would recognize the memory corruption, the subsequent process creation, and the suspicious network traffic as causally linked, occurring on the same host within a short timeframe. By 'stitching' these logs together, it forms a coherent storyline of the zero-day exploit, allowing the analyst to understand the full scope of the attack, rather than just isolated symptoms.

NEW QUESTION # 318

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