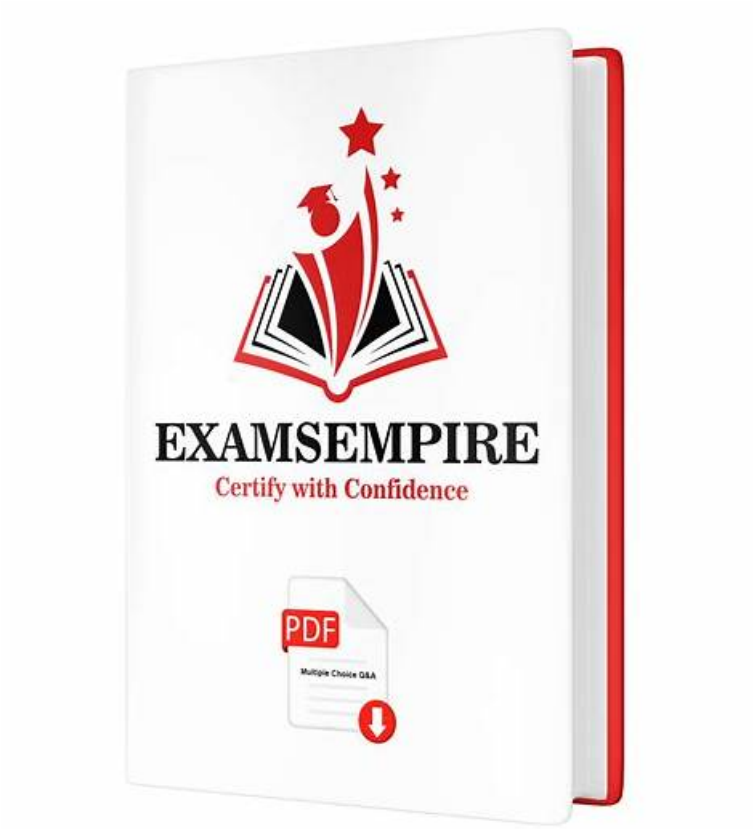
SecOps-Pro Buch & SecOps-Pro Zertifizierungsfragen



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>> SecOps-Pro Buch <<

SecOps-Pro Zertifizierungsfragen - SecOps-Pro Ausbildungsressourcen

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional SecOps-Pro Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q45-Q50):

45. Frage
A SOC manager is reviewing the current state of their threat detection capabilities. They notice that the SIEM frequently generates alerts for 'Port Scan' events, but a significant number are benign network scans from IT operations tools, leading to high false-positive rates. They want to refine these detections using a combination of their Palo Alto Networks SIEM (e.g., Splunk with Palo Alto Networks add-ons) and Cortex XDR, moving towards a behavior-based approach to identify truly malicious port scans and associated activity.
Which of the following strategies, leveraging the specific capabilities, would be most effective?

- A. Increase the sensitivity of the 'Vulnerability Protection' profile on the NGFW to detect more types of port scan attacks, and use WildFire to analyze any associated suspicious files.
- B. Disable all default 'Port Scan' alerts in the SIEM and rely solely on Cortex XDR's 'Threat Prevention' module to block known malicious port scans.
- C. Create an allow-list in the NGFW's 'Security Policy' for the IP addresses of IT operations tools performing scans, and configure the SIEM to ignore these specific IPs.
- D. Implement 'User-ID' and 'App-ID' on the NGFW to identify traffic sources and applications. In the SIEM, enrich port scan events with User-ID and App-Ld context. Additionally, in Cortex XDR, leverage 'Behavioral Threat Protection' (BTP) to detect suspicious sequences of network events (e.g., port scan followed by suspicious process execution or data access patterns) rather than just the scan itself. For known benign IT scanners, create XDR 'Exclusion Policies' based on process hash or digital signature.
- E. Configure the SIEM to only alert on port scans that originate from external IP addresses, completely ignoring internal scans.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
This scenario requires a sophisticated, multi-layered approach to reduce false positives while improving true positive detection for port scans, moving from signature-based to behavior-based.
1. User-ID and App-ID on NGFW (and SIEM Enrichment): This is crucial for context. User-ID links network activity to specific users, and App-Ld identifies the actual application. This allows the SIEM to differentiate between a legitimate IT scan tool (e.g., Nessus, identified by App-ID, run by an IT user via User-ID) and a malicious scan. Enriching SIEM alerts with this context is vital for analysis.
2. Cortex XDR Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP): This is the core of the behavior-based approach. Instead of just flagging a port scan, BTP looks for the sequence of events. A standalone port scan might be benign, but a port scan followed by a suspicious login, process execution, or data access pattern is highly indicative of malicious intent. This helps identify 'living off the land' attacks.
3. XDR Exclusion Policies: For known legitimate IT operations tools (e.g., vulnerability scanners, network inventory tools), creating specific exclusions in Cortex XDR based on reliable identifiers (process hash, digital signature) prevents these tools from triggering BTP alerts, significantly reducing false positives.
Let's analyze other options:
A: Disabling all alerts is reckless. Relying only on 'Threat Prevention' is too simplistic for behavioral detection.
B: While creating allow-lists is a common practice for reducing noise, it relies on static IPs and doesn't address the behavioral aspect of advanced threats. It's a good step but not the most effective for a comprehensive behavior-based approach.
D: Ignoring all internal scans is a severe security gap, as internal lateral movement is a common attack vector.
E: Increasing sensitivity of 'Vulnerability Protection' might just lead to more false positives. WildFire is for file analysis, not directly for refining port scan detections or behavioral analysis of network activity.

46. Frage
A SOC analyst is investigating a surge in failed login attempts against cloud identities managed by Azure AD, detected by Cortex XSIAM. The analyst needs to quickly block the source IP addresses of these attempts and initiate a password reset for the affected user accounts. Furthermore, they want to log all these actions in an external compliance logging system that accepts syslog messages.
Which of the following XSIAM configurations and features are MOST critical to achieve this comprehensive, automated response?

- A. Implementing a 'Threat Hunting' query to identify suspicious logins, then applying 'Suppression Rules' to reduce alert noise, and using XSIAM's built-in email notification for alerting, with no direct integration for compliance.
- B. Relying on XSIAM's 'Behavioral Analytics' to identify anomalies, and then expecting the system to automatically remediate all issues without explicit Playbook configuration.
- C. Creating an 'Automation Rule' that triggers a 'Playbook'. The Playbook would contain an 'Azure AD integration action' for password resets, a 'Firewall/NGFW integration action' for IP blocking, and a 'Custom Integration' or 'Generic Webhook' action to send syslog messages to the compliance system.
- D. Configuring 'Alert Enrichment' to pull user metadata from Azure AD, then manually executing a 'Remediation Action' to block IPs and reset passwords via the XSIAM UI, and finally manually exporting incident logs to the compliance system.

- E. Utilizing XSIAM's 'Incident Grouping' to consolidate alerts, then using a 'Scheduled Report' to list affected users and IPs, which are then manually acted upon by the IT team. Compliance logging is done via a separate SIEM.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Option B outlines the most effective and automated approach. An 'Automation Rule' is key to triggering the response based on the detected surge in failed logins. The 'Playbook' then orchestrates the multi-step remediation: directly interacting with Azure AD for password resets (using a pre-built or custom integration), leveraging NGFW integration for IP blocking, and utilizing a 'Custom Integration' or 'Generic Webhook' to send the required syslog data to the compliance system. This ensures immediate, automated response and proper logging.

47. Frage
A critical server in your environment is suspected of being compromised. You observe unusual outbound connections to a public cloud IP range not typically used by your organization. However, the connections are to common ports (e.g., 443, 80). Cortex XDR has not flagged these as malicious, but your threat intelligence suggests this IP range has recently been associated with command and control (C2) infrastructure. You need to leverage Cortex XDR to confirm the C2, identify the associated process, and understand the data exfiltration attempt. Which of the following Cortex XDR capabilities would you utilize in conjunction to effectively hunt for and confirm this sophisticated C2 activity, even if it's currently evading standard detections?

- A. Run an 'IOC Scan' across all endpoints using the suspicious IP address; if found, then terminate the process and revert any affected files.
- B. Utilize 'XQL' to query network connection events for the suspicious IP range, filtering by the critical server's hostname and correlating with process execution events. Then, analyze the 'Causality Chain' of any identified processes and use 'Live Terminal' to inspect the associated process memory or retrieve network artifacts.
- C. Adjust the 'Behavioral Threat Protection' policy to be more aggressive for all servers, and then monitor the 'Alerts' dashboard for new detections related to the suspicious IP range.
- D. Manually add the suspicious IP address to a 'Blacklist' in your network firewall and then perform a 'Full Disk Scan' on the critical server to find any hidden malware.
- E. Check 'WildFire' logs for any unknown executables submitted from the critical server and rely on 'Threat Intelligence Management' to automatically block future connections to the IP.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Option B is the most effective and sophisticated approach for proactive threat hunting when standard detections are not triggering. XQL is paramount for flexible, ad-hoc querying across diverse telemetry (network, process, etc.) to specifically look for the suspicious IP range and correlate it with endpoint activities. Once a process is identified, analyzing its 'Causality Chain' in XDR Pro Analytics provides the full context of its execution. 'Live Terminal' then allows for deep, real-time inspection of the live process, memory, and network connections, which is crucial for confirming C2 and data exfiltration, especially if no files are involved. Option A is reactive and might miss the process. Option C is too broad and relies on passive monitoring. Option D is an external control and doesn't leverage XDRs hunting capabilities. Option E is insufficient, as the C2 might not involve new executables, and 'Threat Intelligence Management' might not immediately reflect this specific, nuanced C2.

48. Frage
During an incident response engagement, a forensic investigator discovers a persistent threat actor using a custom command-and-control (C2) protocol over port 53 (DNS). The existing SIEM logs show only generic DNS queries. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the adversary's TTPs (Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures), including their C2 infrastructure, exploit development, and motivation, and to proactively block future attacks, which combination of resources would be most beneficial?

- A. Deep packet inspection of all network traffic and manual reverse engineering of all suspicious binaries.
- B. WildFire for malware detonation and real-time signature generation, coupled with extensive Unit 42 research reports and adversary playbooks.
- C. Passive DNS reconnaissance and WHOIS lookups for the C2 domains.
- D. VirusTotal for file hash lookups and open-source intelligence blogs for general threat trends.
- E. Employing a commercial Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solution without integrating threat intelligence feeds.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
WildFire is excellent for understanding the technical aspects of malware, including its C2 communication. However, for a holistic view of the adversary's TTPs, motivations, and broader campaigns, Unit 42's detailed threat research, adversary playbooks, and intelligence reports are invaluable. Unit 42 focuses on in-depth analysis of threat actors, their campaigns, and the broader threat landscape, providing strategic and tactical intelligence that complements WildFire's technical output. This combination allows for both technical understanding of the attack and strategic intelligence on the adversary.

49. Frage
During a sophisticated cyber attack, a company experiences a stealthy, multivector intrusion that evades detection by traditional security tools.
The company requires a solution that will correlate and analyze the disparate attack indicators across its network, endpoints, and cloud environments to uncover the full scope of the breach and take immediate automated response actions.
Which solution should be recommended?

- A. SIEM
- B. XSOAR
- C. EDR
- D. XDR

Antwort: D

Begründung:
XDR correlates indicators across network, endpoint, and cloud environments and provides automated response, making it suitable for multivector stealthy attacks.

50. Frage
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