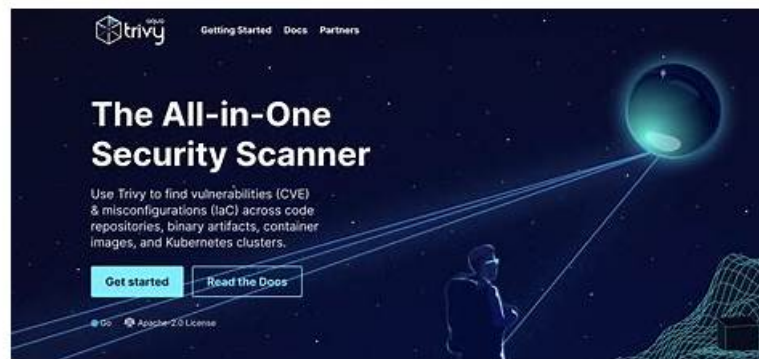


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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115

A security analyst is developing a new, highly specific detection for insider threat involving data exfiltration through non-standard protocols. This detection relies on a combination of endpoint telemetry, network flow data, and HR system metadata (e.g., employee termination status). To ensure this complex detection is properly integrated, maintained, and shareable within the SOC, which of the following XSIAM content pack components would be most critical to encapsulate this new capability comprehensively? (Select all that apply)

- **A. Detection Rules:** To define the logic correlating endpoint process activity, network connections to cloud storage, and HR status changes.
- **B. Data Models:** To ensure that raw data from various sources (e.g., endpoint logs, network flow, HR system API) is normalized and accessible for correlation.
- **C. Widgets and Dashboards:** To provide real-time visibility into the status of potential exfiltration attempts and a summary of

related incidents.

- D. Incident Layouts: To customize the view of the incident, ensuring all relevant data points (e.g., user department, termination date, files accessed) are immediately visible to the analyst.
- E. Response Playbooks: To automate initial containment actions, notification of HR, and data collection from involved systems.

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation:

This scenario describes a comprehensive security capability that requires multiple facets of a content pack.

*Detection Rules (A): Absolutely essential to define the core logic for identifying the insider threat based on correlated data.

*Incident Layouts (B): Crucial for providing analysts with a focused and context-rich view of the incident, streamlining investigation by presenting relevant HR data and technical details.

*Response Playbooks (C): Necessary for automating and standardizing the response to this specific type of insider threat, reducing manual effort and ensuring consistent actions.

*Data Models (D): Fundamental for ensuring that disparate data sources (endpoint, network, HR) are ingested, parsed, and normalized into a unified schema that the detection rules can query effectively. Without proper data models, the correlation rules cannot function.

*Widgets and Dashboards (E): Important for operational visibility, allowing SOC managers and analysts to monitor the effectiveness of the detection and track ongoing insider threat activities.

All components are critical for a comprehensive and actionable solution for this complex scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 116

During a malware outbreak, a Palo Alto Networks security engineer needs to quickly determine if any newly submitted files to WildFire from endpoints are exhibiting specific command-and-control (C2) beaconing patterns or attempting to exploit a recently discovered zero-day vulnerability. Which of the following Cortex XDR and WildFire features or functionalities would be most effective for this real-time monitoring and proactive threat hunting, and why?

- A. Monitoring the 'WildFire Submissions' dashboard in Cortex XDR for any 'Pending Analysis' status, then manually reviewing each report for C2 indicators. This is effective due to its granular control.
- B. Utilizing WildFire's 'File Hash Lookup' for every suspicious file detected by XDR. This allows for quick verdicts but doesn't proactively identify new C2 or zero-day exploitation attempts unless the hash is already known malicious.
- C. Leveraging Cortex XDR's 'Threat Hunting' module with XQL queries to search for specific network connections (e.g., unusual ports, C2 domains) and file execution events related to new WildFire submissions. Simultaneously, WildFire's dynamic analysis (sandboxing) will analyze unknown files for behavioral patterns indicative of C2 or zero-day exploitation, regardless of known signatures.
- D. Creating a new custom rule in Cortex XDR's Behavioral Threat Protection to specifically look for the zero-day exploit's signature, and configuring WildFire to perform static analysis on all incoming files, as static analysis is faster.
- E. Configuring the firewall to block all traffic to external C2 domains based on threat intelligence feeds, which will prevent C2 communication, and assuming WildFire will automatically detect and prevent the zero-day exploit if the file is unknown.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option D is the most comprehensive and effective approach. Cortex XDR's Threat Hunting with XQL allows proactive searching across endpoint data, including network connections and file executions, to identify C2 patterns. Concurrently, WildFire's core strength lies in dynamic analysis (sandboxing) of unknown files, where it executes the file in a safe environment to observe its true behavior, including C2 beaconing attempts and exploitation techniques, even for zero-days not yet covered by static signatures. This combination provides both proactive hunting and behavioral analysis for unknown threats.

NEW QUESTION # 117

What are the primary functions of the Causality Analysis Engine in Cortex XDR?

- A. To identify the root cause of alerts and provide a complete forensic timeline of events
- B. To perform regular system backups and restore operations in case of failure
- C. To determine only the root cause of an attack and automatically remediate threats
- D. To prioritize critical alerts and reduce the overall number of alerts generated

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Causality Analysis Engine (CAE) is a core backend component of the Cortex XDR platform. Its primary role is to make sense of the massive amounts of telemetry data collected from endpoints, network sensors, and cloud sources.

* Root Cause Identification: When an alert is triggered, the CAE automatically works backward through the logs to identify the Causality Group Owner (CGO). This is the specific process or user action that initiated the chain of events (e.g., a user opening a malicious Word document that then launched a macro).

* Forensic Timeline: The engine reconstructs the entire sequence of events—file creations, network connections, registry changes, and process injections—into a chronological timeline. This allows an analyst to see exactly what happened before, during, and after the alert.

* Data Enrichment: It enriches these events with context from the Palo Alto Networks threat intelligence ecosystem, helping analysts distinguish between legitimate administrative actions and malicious activity.

NEW QUESTION # 118

Which task should a threat hunter include in the investigation when a Cortex XDR incident contains alerts about a malicious process?

- A. Search for the SHA256 file hash on other endpoints in the environment.
- B. Disable the account of the user responsible for initiating the process.
- C. Add the SHA256 file hash to the Cortex XDR global block list.
- D. Immediately isolate the endpoint and delete the identified file.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Threat hunting is a proactive and investigative process that differs from immediate incident response/remediation. When a malicious process is identified, a threat hunter's primary goal is to determine the scope and impact of the threat across the entire enterprise.

* Scoping the Attack: By searching for the specific SHA256 file hash on other endpoints, the hunter can identify if the threat has spread (lateral movement) or if it exists elsewhere in a dormant state (persistence). This helps determine if the incident is an isolated event or part of a wider campaign.

* Evidence Gathering: This task allows the analyst to see if the file behaves differently on different hosts or if it was introduced via a common vector (like a shared network drive or a widespread email).

* Why others are incorrect: Options A, C, and D are remediation actions. While they may eventually be necessary, the specific "hunting" task is the act of searching for the indicator (the hash) across the environment to understand the full extent of the breach.

NEW QUESTION # 119

Where can an administrator begin to grant a new non-SSO user access to a Cortex XDR tenant? (Choose one answer)

- A. IT Service Portal
- B. Cortex XDR tenant settings under Access Management
- C. Cortex Gateway
- D. Customer Support Portal

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Cortex Gateway (formerly known as the Cortex Hub) serves as the centralized management plane for all Palo Alto Networks Cortex applications, including XDR, XSIAM, and XSOAR.

* User Management: For non-SSO users, the process of granting access starts at the Gateway level. An administrator logs into the Gateway to create the user account and then selects the specific tenant the user should have access to.

* Role Assignment: Once the user is added to the Gateway, the administrator can then assign the specific administrative or analyst roles required for that user within the tenant.

* Why others are incorrect: While the Customer Support Portal (A) is used for licensing and support cases, and Access Management (C) is where you define the permissions within the tenant, the actual

"beginning" of granting access for a new account typically happens at the Gateway level to ensure the user identity exists in the Palo Alto cloud ecosystem first.

NEW QUESTION # 120

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