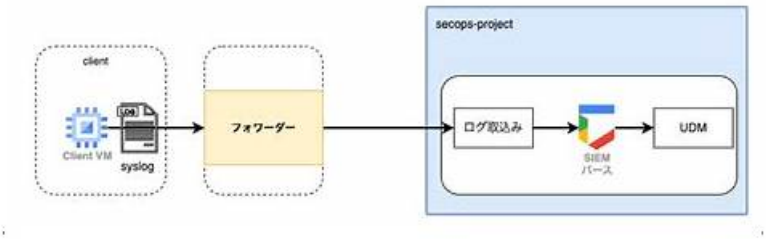
SecOps-Pro対応資料 & SecOps-Pro再テスト



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>> SecOps-Pro対応資料 <<

Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro試験に合格するSecOps-Pro対応資料：Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professionalを効率的に学習する

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional 認定 SecOps-Pro 試験問題 (Q47-Q52):

質問 # 47
A Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional suspects that an internal host is infected with a remote access Trojan (RAT) that uses encrypted communications over a standard port (e.g., 443) to evade detection. The RAT establishes outbound connections and communicates in a low-and-slow manner, making it difficult to detect with traditional signature-based methods. The organization uses Palo Alto Networks firewalls with Decryption, WildFire, and Advanced Threat Prevention. Which of the following hunting techniques, combining firewall capabilities and analysis, would be most effective in identifying this evasive C2 channel?

- A. Focus on NetFlow data for high bandwidth utilization on port 443. Filter for sessions with unusual session durations or repetitive patterns. Configure a URL filtering policy to block all 'unknown' category URLs on port 443. This is too broad and will likely generate excessive false positives.
- B. Configure a new security policy to block all outbound traffic on port 443 from the suspected host. Review the URL logs for 'unknown' category hits after the block. This is a containment action, not a hunting technique, and would disrupt legitimate traffic.
- C. Analyze the URL logs for connections to known malicious domains on port 443. Deploy an Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solution on the suspected host to monitor process activity and network connections. Without decryption, content inspection for RATs over 443 is limited.
- D. Implement SSL Decryption on the Palo Alto Networks firewall for outbound traffic from the suspected host. Once decrypted, enable Advanced Threat Prevention profiles with aggressive settings for 'spyware' and 'vulnerability' threats. Monitor the threat logs for any decrypted malicious payloads or C2 communication patterns. Additionally, send decrypted

files to WildFire for analysis. This provides deep inspection for encrypted traffic.

- E. Examine the session logs for connections on port 443 from the suspected host to external IP addresses. Correlate these IPs with public blacklists. Create custom application signatures based on known RAT traffic patterns. This relies on signatures that may be bypassed by encrypted or polymorphic RATs.

正解：D

解説：
The core challenge is 'encrypted communications over a standard port' and 'low-and-slow' evasion. Option C is the most effective. Implementing SSL Decryption is crucial to gain visibility into the encrypted traffic on port 443. Once decrypted, Advanced Threat Prevention can inspect the actual payload for RAT C2 communication patterns, and WildFire can analyze any transferred files. This combination allows for deep packet inspection and behavioral analysis of the encrypted flow, which is exactly what's needed for evasive RATs. Option A and E are too broad or solely containment. Option B's efficacy is limited without decryption. Option D relies on known signatures, which evasive RATS often circumvent.

質問 # 48
A SOC receives an alert from Cortex XDR indicating a suspicious PowerShell command executed on an endpoint, matching a known TTP for a ransomware campaign. The 'Preparation' phase of the NIST Incident Response Plan is crucial for an effective response. Considering this scenario, what aspects of the 'Preparation' phase are most directly demonstrated as beneficial in enabling a rapid and effective 'Detection and Analysis' and 'Containment' response?

- A. Ensuring all security tools, including Cortex XDR, are fully integrated and configured to share threat intelligence bidirectionally with WildFire andAutoFocus.
- B. Maintaining up-to-date hardware and software inventories, along with critical asset identification and classification.
- C. Developing and regularly updating a comprehensive Incident Response Playbook that includes specific steps for ransomware, utilizing Cortex XDR automation capabilities.
- D. Establishing clear communication channels and roles/responsibilities within the incident response team and external stakeholders (e.g., legal, PR).
- E. Conducting annual organization-wide phishing simulations and security awareness training for all employees.

正解：A、B、C、D

解説：
The 'Preparation' phase sets the foundation for efficient incident response. All options are aspects of preparation, but some directly impact Detection/Analysis and Containment more than others in this specific scenario: - A: A well-developed playbook with Cortex XDR automation (e.g., playbooks for ransomware containment) directly guides and speeds up response actions, impacting both detection analysis and containment. - B: Integration of security tools (Cortex XDR, WildFire, AutoFocus) allows for faster threat correlation, automated analysis of suspicious files, and rapid deployment of new protections, directly supporting Detection and Analysis and enabling effective Containment by leveraging shared threat intelligence. - C: Phishing simulations and awareness training are preventive measures, part of preparation, but they don't directly facilitate technical detection, analysis, or containment once an incident is ongoing. - D: Clear communication channels and defined roles/responsibilities (who does what, who to inform) are fundamental for coordinating a rapid and effective response, impacting all phases, especially Containment, by ensuring swift decision-making. - E: Up-to-date inventories and asset classification are crucial for understanding the impact (Detection/Analysis) and prioritizing containment efforts, ensuring the right assets are protected first. Knowing what you have helps you detect anomalies and contain effectively.

質問 # 49
A SOC team uses Cortex XSOAR for incident response automation. They want to create a report that summarizes the average time to contain, average time to resolve, and the number of critical incidents per month, segmented by incident type (e.g., Malware, Phishing, Data Exfiltration). The report should also highlight any incidents that exceeded a 24-hour containment SLA. Which XSOAR reporting features and data manipulation techniques would be essential to achieve this complex reporting requirement?

- A. Develop a custom Python script within XSOAR, triggered by a scheduler, that queries incident data using 'demisto.searchIncidents()'. The script would perform calculations for average times and critical incident counts, identify SLA breaches, and then generate a JSON output that can be consumed by a custom dashboard widget or emailed as an HTML report. This provides maximum flexibility and automation.
- B. Leverage XSOAR's 'Indicators' module to store incident metrics as indicators. Then, create an 'Indicator Report' with custom fields for average times and a 'Threshold' rule for SLA breaches. This approach is unconventional for incident metrics and less suitable for aggregate reporting.

- C. Utilize built-in 'Incident Summary' reports with additional filters for incident type. Export data to CSV and perform manual calculations for SLA adherence. This approach is simple but lacks automation for the SLA breach highlighting.
- D. Create a custom report using the 'Reports' module, leveraging JQ transformations on incident fields like 'details.inc_type' , 'metrics.timeToContain'' , metrics.timeToResolve' . For SLA breaches, a separate playbook could tag incidents, which then get filtered in the report. This offers some automation but might be cumbersome for dynamic SLA breach highlighting.
- E. Configure dashboard widgets in XSOAR using DQL queries on incident data. Use 'stats avg(timeToContain), avg(timeToResolve), count(id) by incidentType' for the averages and counts. For SLA breaches, create a separate DQL query 'incidentType:critical AND timeToContain > duration('24h')'. Combine these into a single dashboard. This provides real-time visibility but is not a 'report' in the traditional sense.

正解：A

解説：
Option C is the most robust and flexible solution for this complex reporting requirement. While DQL can be powerful for dashboards (Option D), a custom Python script (Option C) within XSOAR allows for sophisticated data manipulation, conditional logic for SLA breach detection, and the ability to generate a fully formatted report (JSON, HTML, etc.) that can be delivered automatically. This goes beyond simple aggregation and provides programmatic control over the report's content and format, crucial for identifying specific SLA breaches. Option B's JQ is powerful for transforming existing data, but a Python script offers more control over the entire data retrieval, processing, and output generation workflow.

質問 # 50
Consider a large enterprise using Cortex XDR across its global infrastructure. A complex ransomware attack begins with a user clicking a malicious link, leading to a drive-by download, then execution of a dropper, privilege escalation, and finally, widespread file encryption. The SOC team is overwhelmed by the sheer volume of alerts. Which of the following XDR functionalities, intrinsically linked with Log Stitching, is most critical for reducing alert fatigue and enabling efficient incident response in this scenario?

- A. The Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) engine, which solely focuses on identifying post-compromise activity on endpoints.
- B. The Native Analytics engine for real-time network traffic anomaly detection, independent of endpoint logs.
- C. Automated incident response playbooks that block known malicious hashes at the firewall level.
- D. The Vulnerability Management module, which continuously scans for unpatched software across the enterprise.
- E. The Incident Management view, which leverages Log Stitching to group related alerts and forensic data into a single, comprehensive incident, providing a prioritized attack storyline and reducing the need to investigate hundreds of individual alerts.

正解：E

解説：
While all options describe valid XDR functionalities, the Incident Management view, powered by Log Stitching, is paramount for reducing alert fatigue in a complex ransomware scenario. Instead of hundreds of individual alerts (e.g., 'new process', 'file modified', 'network connection'), Log Stitching aggregates these into a single, prioritized incident. This holistic view provides the complete attack storyline, enabling analysts to understand the scope and impact quickly without sifting through countless discrete alerts, significantly improving efficiency and reducing burnout.

質問 # 51
During a post-incident review of a successful ransomware attack, the incident response team identifies that initial alerts were generated but deprioritized due to an 'Information' severity classification. Analysis reveals the alerts, while individually low-fidelity, collectively pointed to a reconnaissance phase followed by credential access on a critical server. What adjustment to the incident categorization and prioritization framework would be most effective in preventing similar oversights?

- A. Increase the threshold for all network-based alerts by 50% to reduce false positives and focus only on high-severity alerts.
- B. Mandate manual review of all 'Information' severity alerts by a Tier 1 SOC analyst within 1 hour of generation.
- C. Categorize all alerts related to critical servers as 'High' severity by default, irrespective of the initial detection's confidence level.
- D. Develop correlation rules in the SIEM (e.g., Splunk, QRadar) or SOAR (e.g., XSOAR) to elevate incident severity based on sequences of related low-severity events targeting high-value assets.
- E. Implement an automated system to escalate any 'Information' level alert to 'Low' severity after 24 hours, regardless of context.

正解：D

解説：
The core issue described is the failure to recognize a low-and-slow attack chain composed of individually low-fidelity events. Implementing correlation rules (Option C) in the SIEM or SOAR is the most effective solution. This allows the system to analyze multiple seemingly innocuous events in sequence, identify patterns indicative of an attack (e.g., reconnaissance followed by credential access on a critical asset), and then automatically elevate the aggregated incident's severity and priority. Options A and B are inefficient or reactive. Option D risks missing legitimate threats. Option E would lead to significant alert fatigue and false positives, overwhelming analysts.

質問 # 52
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SecOps-Pro再テスト: https://www.jpexam.com/SecOps-Pro_exam.html

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