SecOps-Pro試験合格攻略、SecOps-Pro過去問

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>> SecOps-Pro試験合格攻略 <<

SecOps-Pro過去問 & SecOps-Proテストトレーニング

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional 認定 SecOps-Pro 試験問題 (Q54-Q59):

質問 # 54
What is a difference between cold storage and hot storage in Cortex?

- A. Querying logs in cold storage takes more time than querying logs in hot storage.
- B. Logs in cold storage have more details than logs stored in hot storage.
- C. Cold storage and hot storage can be stored in different cloud locations.
- D. Cold storage is required, while hot storage is optional.

正解：A

解説：
In the Cortex Data Lake (utilized by XDR and XSIAM), storage is tiered to balance performance and cost- efficiency.
* Hot Storage: This is the high-performance tier where data is immediately available for searching and analysis. Queries run against hot storage are near-instantaneous. Typically, organizations keep the most recent 30 to 90 days of data in hot storage for active investigation.

* Cold Storage: This is a cost-effective tier for long-term retention (compliance). Data in cold storage is compressed and archived. To query this data, it must first be "re-hydrated" or restored to a searchable state, which inherently takes more time than querying active logs in hot storage.
* Correction: I have clarified that while both storage types contain the same log data, the access latency is the primary differentiator.

質問 # 55
A sophisticated attacker has gained initial access to a corporate network and is attempting to establish persistence. They use a less common technique: modifying a legitimate scheduled task to execute a malicious script at logon, but they are careful not to create a new task or change the task's name significantly. Cortex XDR's default behavioral analytics successfully detects and prevents this. Which specific behavioral analytics capability, relying on the 'event of interest' concept and a 'sequence of events', is most effective here, and why is it superior to traditional signature-based methods?

- A. Hash-based Detection: By identifying the altered hash of the legitimate scheduled task file.
- B. Static AI Analysis: Because it inspects the file on disk for malicious code before the scheduled task executes.
- C. WildFire Sandboxing: By executing the malicious script in a virtual environment to observe its malicious behavior.
- D. Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP): By identifying the sequence of actions process modifying a scheduled task that then executes an unusual or unsigned script as a known malicious pattern.
- E. IP Reputation Analysis: By blacklisting the IP address from which the attacker modified the scheduled task.

正解： D

解説：
This scenario precisely describes the strength of Cortex XDR's Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP). BTP monitors a sequence of events (e.g., a process accessing scheduled task APIs, followed by the execution of an unrecognized or suspicious script) and correlates them to identify malicious kill chains. The key here is the 'modification of a legitimate scheduled task' combined with 'execution of a malicious script.' Traditional signature-based methods would likely miss this because no new malicious executable signature is present, and the task name is legitimate. Static AI (A) and WildFire (D) are typically for file analysis, not behavioral changes to legitimate system components. Hash-based detection (B) would work if the file itself was significantly altered, but often, only command-line arguments or registry entries related to the task are changed, not the binary. IP reputation (E) is network-focused and irrelevant to an endpoint persistence mechanism.

質問 # 56
A critical zero-day vulnerability is publicly disclosed in a widely used web server. Your organization's incident response plan dictates immediate action to identify potential exploitation attempts. You have Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, access to WildFire, and subscribe to Unit 42 threat intelligence. Furthermore, your team frequently uses VirusTotal for initial reconnaissance. To swiftly identify and contain potential exploitation attempts, which of the following combined strategies offers the best immediate response capability and long-term intelligence gathering?

- A. Leveraging Unit 42's rapid vulnerability research and exploit intelligence to identify specific exploit patterns, configuring custom signatures or threat prevention profiles on NGFWs, and using WildFire for any observed suspicious payloads.
- B. Proactively blocking all traffic to the affected web server and submitting its logs to VirusTotal for retrospective analysis.
- C. Monitoring public forums and social media for mentions of the vulnerability and applying generic network intrusion detection system (NIDS) rules.
- D. Disabling the vulnerable web server entirely until a patch is released, and reviewing historical VirusTotal submissions for any related hashes.
- E. Focusing solely on endpoint detection and response (EDR) alerts, as web server exploitation is primarily an endpoint issue.

正解： A

解説：
A zero-day vulnerability requires immediate, targeted action and deep understanding of potential exploits. Unit 42 excels in rapid vulnerability research and exploit intelligence, often providing detailed analysis of how vulnerabilities are being weaponized in the wild. This intelligence is crucial for creating specific, effective threat prevention rules on NGFWs. WildFire can then be used to analyze any novel payloads or post-exploitation tools observed, providing real-time signatures. This combined approach allows for proactive network-level defense based on expert intelligence and dynamic analysis of new threats.

質問 # 57

A sophisticated adversary has managed to bypass initial defenses and establish persistence on several critical domain controllers within an enterprise network. Cortex XDR has detected anomalous behavior, specifically a series of unusual PowerShell commands executed by a service account that typically performs automated tasks. The SOC team suspects the service account's credentials have been compromised. To effectively scope the breach and understand the full extent of the adversary's access, which combination of Cortex XDR's elements and investigative techniques would yield the most comprehensive intelligence on both the compromised user (service account) and the affected assets (domain controllers)?

- A. Use Cortex XDR's Asset Management to identify all domain controllers and their installed software. Cross-reference this with threat intelligence feeds for known vulnerabilities. Perform an immediate password reset for the compromised service account and apply network segmentation to the domain controllers.
- B. Analyze Cortex XDR's alert console for all alerts generated by 'ServiceAccountX'. Utilize the Query Builder to search for file modifications on the domain controllers and block any suspicious file operations using Exploit Protection policies.
- C. Focus solely on network connection logs to identify all outbound connections from the domain controllers. Isolate the affected domain controllers from the network. Submit the suspicious PowerShell scripts to WildFire for static analysis, then block the identified malicious hashes globally.
- D. Leverage User Behavioral Analytics (UBA) to identify deviations from the service account's baseline activity, then use the Incident timeline to trace all activities linked to the compromised service account across all connected assets. Finally, initiate a Live Response forensic collection on the affected domain controllers to gather volatile memory and detailed file system artifacts.
- E. Examine 'user_logon' and 'process_execution' events in Cortex Data Lake filtered by the service account's SID. Perform a 'host_discovery' and 'network_scan' using Live Response against the domain controllers to map their network topology. Then, deploy a custom YARA rule to detect similar PowerShell commands across the entire environment.

正解：D

解説：
This scenario requires a multi-faceted approach combining behavioral analysis, historical tracing, and live forensics. Option A offers the most comprehensive and effective strategy: 1. UBA is crucial for detecting anomalous behavior from a 'normal' service account. 2. The Incident Timeline (or Causality Chain in Cortex XDR) is central to tracing all activities (process executions, network connections, file operations) linked to the compromised service account across every asset it interacted with. This directly addresses scoping the breach. 3. Live Response for forensic collection on critical assets like domain controllers is essential for acquiring volatile data (e.g., active network connections, running processes, memory dumps) and detailed file system artifacts that might not be captured in standard telemetry, providing deeper insights into persistence mechanisms or data exfiltration. Other options miss critical investigative steps or focus on reactive measures without thorough scoping.

質問 # 58
Your organization uses a highly integrated Palo Alto Networks security ecosystem, including NG Firewalls, Cortex XDR, and Cortex XSOAR. An active phishing campaign is targeting your employees, using a novel social engineering technique to bypass initial email security layers. Threat intelligence indicates the campaign uses a specific, newly registered domain ('malicious-phish.xyz') and downloads a custom payload with a unique MD5 hash ('al b2c3d4e5f6g7h8i9j0k112m3n405p6'). Which of the following automated,workflows in Cortex XSOAR, triggered by threat intelligence, would provide the most comprehensive and rapid response to contain and eradicate this threat, and enrich future intelligence?

- A. Playbook: Phishing Incident Response
- B. Playbook: Zero-Day Phishing Containment
- C. Playbook: Incident Triage
- D. Playbook: Threat Intelligence Driven Remediation
- E. Playbook: Advanced Phishing Remediation

正解：B

解説：
This question tests the understanding of comprehensive, automated incident response workflows orchestrated by Cortex XSOAR, leveraging various Palo Alto Networks components and threat intelligence.
Option C represents the most comprehensive, rapid, and automated response:
Automated EDL update: Crucial for rapid firewall-level blocking of the malicious domain. Cortex XDR custom indicator with automated 'Block and Isolate': This immediately contains the threat on endpoints by blocking the payload and isolating infected machines. This is a powerful XDR capability.
Email security integration (delete from inboxes): Addresses the root cause (phishing emails) and prevents further infections.
TTP extraction and knowledge base update: Essential for enriching internal threat intelligence, improving future defenses, and

demonstrating a mature incident response process.
Leadership reporting: Standard post-incident communication.
Let's analyze why others are less optimal:
A: Ingesting into WildFire's custom verdict list is good, but 'WildFire' primarily deals with file analysis. The immediate containment actions (blocking and isolating) are more robustly handled by XDR's capabilities as described in C. 'Search and isolate' in XDR (A) is good but less automated and direct than 'apply Block and Isolate' from a custom indicator (C).
B: Blocking on NG Firewalls via Security Policy (not EDL) is less dynamic. Blocking on Cortex XDR's Endpoint Protection is good. Community sharing is a good external action, but internal intelligence enrichment (C) is also key.
D: Emphasizes 'manual' actions, which contradicts the need for rapid and automated response.
E: This describes basic triage and logging, not a comprehensive or automated response playbook.

質問 # 59
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SecOps-Pro過去問: https://www.it-passports.com/SecOps-Pro.html

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