SecOps-Pro시험패스인증덤프자료시험대비덤프자료

참고: PassTIP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 SecOps-Pro 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KZRbAUuLowLCIqLSOXEGnohzkRwD2OeN

인재도 많고 경쟁도 많은 이 사회에, 업계인재들은 인기가 아주 많습니다.하지만 팽팽한 경쟁률도 무시할 수 없습니다.많은 Palo Alto Networks인재들도 어려운 인증시험을 패스하여 자기만의 자리를 지키고 있습니다.우리PassTIP에서는 마침 전문적으로 이러한 Palo Alto Networks인사들에게 편리하게 시험을 SecOps-Pro패스할수 있도록 유용한 자료들을 제공하고 있습니다.

IT업계에 종사하시는 분은 국제공인 IT인증자격증 취득이 얼마나 힘든지 알고 계실것입니다. 특히 시험이 영어로 되어있어 부담을 느끼시는 분도 계시는데 PassTIP를 알게 된 이상 이런 고민은 버리셔도 됩니다. PassTIP의Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro덤프는 모두 영어버전으로 되어있어Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro시험의 가장 최근 기출문제를 분석하여 정답까지 작성해두었기에 문제와 답만 외우시면 시험합격가능합니다.

>> SecOps-Pro시험패스 인증덤프자료 <<

Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro최신핫덤프, SecOps-Pro최신 기출자료

Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro덤프구매에 관심이 있는데 선뜻 구매결정을 하지 못하는 분이라면 사이트에 있는 demo를 다운받아 보시면Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro시험패스에 믿음이 생길것입니다. Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro덤프는 시험문제변경에 따라 업데이트하여 항상 가장 최선버전이도록 유지하기 위해 최선을 다하고 있습니다.

최신 Security Operations Generalist SecOps-Pro 무료샘플문제 (Q172-Q177):

질문 # 172
A Security Operations Center (SOC) is attempting to proactively identify and defend against an evolving spear-phishing campaign that uses novel techniques to deliver custom-built malware. The campaign appears to be sponsored by a nation-state. The SOC has access to WildFire, Unit 42 threat intelligence, and regularly queries VirusTotal. To build a robust defense strategy that includes both technical indicators and contextual understanding of the adversary, which of the following actions or integrations would provide the MOST comprehensive and actionable intelligence?

- A. Implementing strict egress filtering to prevent any outbound connections on non-standard ports, which will implicitly block all C2 traffic.
- B. Configuring email gateways to block all attachments with a '.exe' extension, regardless of their content or origin.
- C. Developing custom YARA rules based on open-source intelligence on similar campaigns and applying them to all inbound email traffic without further analysis.
- D. Relying solely on VirusTotal for file hash lookups and URL reputation checks to block known indicators of compromise (IOCs).
- E. Submitting all suspicious email attachments to WildFire for immediate dynamic analysis and automated signature generation, while simultaneously cross- referencing campaign details and adversary profiles from Unit 42 research reports.

정답：E

설명:
This question demands a comprehensive and actionable defense against a sophisticated, evolving threat. Option B combines the strengths of WildFire for rapid, automated technical analysis of new malware variants (generating signatures for NGFWs) with the strategic and tactical intelligence from Unit 42. Unit 42's reports often cover nation-state TTPs, campaign attribution, motivation, and broader context, which is crucial for understanding the adversary beyond just individual malware samples. This combination allows for both automated, real-time protection (WildFire) and informed, proactive defense planning based on deep threat actor knowledge (Unit 42).

질문 # 173
An organization relies heavily on Cortex XSIAM for its security operations. During a recent audit, it was discovered that while XSIAM is effectively identifying and correlating events, the Mean Time To Respond (MTTR) to sophisticated incidents remains high. Upon deeper analysis, it's found that analysts often struggle to quickly grasp the full context of 'stitched incidents' in the XSIAM console, especially when an incident spans across dozens of entities (users, hosts, processes) and hundreds of related events. Which TWO of the following aspects of XSIAM's Log Stitching and visualization are most directly impacting this high MTTR, and what XSIAM feature specifically addresses it?

- A. Insufficient visual representation of the stitched incident's attack graph, forcing analysts to manually piece together relationships. Leverage 'Cortex XSIAM's Attack Story Visualization' which graphically displays the sequence of events, entities, and causality.
- B. Inefficient storage of raw logs, leading to slow retrieval times for historical context. Implement 'Hot/Warm/Cold Storage Tiers' for log management.
- C. Lack of real-time endpoint isolation capabilities. Add 'Automated Response Actions' to playbooks.
- D. Limited integration with external ticketing systems. Implement 'ServiceNow Integration' for automated ticket creation.
- E. Over-reliance on manual queries within the XQL Explorer for deep dives into stitched events. Utilize 'XSIAM's Unified Incident View' which presents the 'Attack Story' and entity relationships graphically.

정답: A,E

설명:
The core problem is analysts struggling to 'quickly grasp the full context of stitched incidents' and 'manually piece together relationships' when incidents are large. This points directly to challenges in visualization and ease of navigation within the stitched data. 'B' (Over-reliance on manual queries... Utilize 'XSIAM's Unified Incident View') directly addresses the struggle of manually sifting through data. The Unified Incident View, which presents the 'Attack Story' and entity relationships graphically, is designed to give analysts an immediate, high-level understanding of a complex incident, reducing the need for extensive manual XQL queries to get the overall picture. 'D' (Insufficient visual representation... Leverage 'Cortex XSIAM's Attack Story Visualization') is essentially a more detailed explanation of the solution presented in 'B'. The 'Attack Story' is Cortex XSIAM's key feature that leverages the power of Log Stitching to present a chronological, causal chain of events in a graphical, easy-to-understand format. This visualization transforms raw, stitched logs into an actionable narrative, drastically reducing the mental overhead for analysts and thus lowering MTTR. The other options address different aspects (response, storage, external integrations) but not the immediate challenge of understanding complex stitched incidents.

질문 # 174
A global organization uses Cortex XSIAM and has stringent data residency requirements. They operate data centers in regions where XSIAM's cloud-native log ingestion endpoints are not yet available. They need to ingest logs from their on-premise infrastructure, including Windows Event Logs, Linux Syslog, and custom application logs, ensuring all data remains within specific regional boundaries before being processed and analyzed by XSIAM. What is the most appropriate and compliant ingestion architecture for this scenario, and what specific XSIAM components are critical?

- A. Implement an on-premise Splunk instance in each region, forward all logs to Splunk, and then use the Splunk Data Exporter to push processed data to XSIAM.
- B. Deploy multiple dedicated Log Collectors within each required regional data center. These Log Collectors will process and normalize logs locally, then forward them to their respective XSIAM tenant, ensuring data residency is maintained at all stages.
- C. Configure all on-premise devices to send logs directly via HTTPS to a regional XSIAM Ingestion API endpoint, relying on network routing to maintain data residency.
- D. Utilize Cortex XDR Agents on all endpoints and servers, as they inherently store logs locally before forwarding to the nearest XSIAM cloud region.
- E. Leverage public cloud providers' regional log aggregation services (e.g., Azure Log Analytics, AWS CloudWatch Logs)

and then configure XSIAM Cloud Feeds to pull from these regional services.

정답：B

설명：
For strict data residency requirements where XSIAM cloud-native ingestion endpoints are not available in specific regions, the most appropriate and compliant architecture is to deploy dedicated Log Collectors within each required regional data center (Option B). Cortex XSIAM Log Collectors are designed to be deployed on-premise or within private cloud environments. They act as a local aggregation and processing point, ensuring that logs remain within the specified regional boundaries before being securely forwarded to the XSIAM tenant. This architecture explicitly addresses the 'data remains within specific regional boundaries' constraint. XDR Agents (A) forward to XSIAM cloud, not necessarily a specific regional tenant for residency. Direct HTTPS to API (C) might still route through non-compliant regions if the XSIAM endpoint isn't local. Splunk (D) adds unnecessary cost and complexity for what XSIAM can do natively. Public cloud aggregation (E) means the data resides in a public cloud, which might violate strict on-premise residency requirements.

질문 # 175
A security incident involving a suspected insider threat is being investigated. The incident response lead wants to ensure that all actions taken within the War Room are transparent, auditable, and attributable to specific team members. Furthermore, sensitive information shared (e.g., internal IP addresses, employee IDs) must be handled securely within the War Room environment. How does Cortex XSOAR's War Room inherently address these requirements, and what features contribute to this?

- A. The War Room provides a 'Private Chat' feature for sensitive discussions, which is not logged. Sensitive data is protected by requiring users to manually encrypt portions of their entries before posting them. Attribution is based on 'Assigned To' fields for each War Room entry.
- B. Every action within the War Room, including command execution, note additions, and entry modifications, is logged with a timestamp and the user who performed the action. XSOAR's role-based access control (RBAC) restricts who can view or modify sensitive data, and the platform integrates with secure credential management systems.
- C. The War Room leverages end-to-end encryption for all communications and automatically redacts sensitive data based on pre-configured patterns. Attribution is handled by requiring digital signatures on all entries.
- D. The War Room allows for 'GuestAccess' with read-only permissions for external auditors to ensure transparency. Sensitive data is protected by only allowing specific integration commands to fetch it, preventing direct manual input. Attribution relies on 'Last Modified By' timestamps.
- E. All War Room data is stored in a blockchain for immutable logging and distributed ledger for transparency. Sensitive information is automatically tokenized upon entry, preventing direct exposure. Attribution is managed through a 'Trusted Approver' system.

정답：B

설명：
Option B accurately describes how Cortex XSOAR's War Room inherently addresses transparency, auditability, and secure handling of sensitive data. Every action in the War Room is meticulously logged with user and timestamp details, providing a complete audit trail. XSOAR's robust Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is critical for managing who can access or modify specific incident data, including sensitive information. Integration with secure credential management systems further enhances the security posture by preventing hardcoding of sensitive credentials within playbooks or scripts. The platform's design ensures that all collaboration and data exchange within the War Room environment are auditable and secure.

질문 # 176
A large enterprise is migrating its legacy SOAR platform to Cortex XSOAR. They have numerous custom playbooks and integrations developed in Python for their existing security tools, which are not directly available as Marketplace packs. During the migration, their security architect proposes a strategy to leverage XSOAR's Marketplace while preserving their investment in custom logic. Which of the following approaches best integrates their existing custom code with XSOAR's Marketplace functionalities, and what are the associated architectural considerations for scalability and maintainability?

- A. Leverage XSOAR's 'Bridge' integration to connect to a separate server hosting the legacy scripts, and then call these scripts from Marketplace playbooks. This preserves the original environment but introduces an additional layer of complexity and potential single points of failure.
- B. Containerize the existing Python scripts using Docker and deploy them as custom integrations within XSOAR, linking them to existing or newly created Marketplace content where applicable. This offers isolation and portability, but adds container orchestration overhead.

- C. Utilize XSOAR's built-in Python interpreter to directly run the legacy scripts as automations, then wrap them in new Marketplace playbooks. This is the fastest approach, but might lead to dependency conflicts and lack of version control for custom scripts.
- D. Rewrite all custom Python scripts into XSOAR native automations and commands, then publish them as a private Marketplace pack. This ensures full compatibility and centralized management, but requires significant refactoring effort.
- E. Integrate the custom Python scripts as external services accessible via XSOAR's HTTP integration, triggering them through Marketplace playbooks. This decouples logic, but introduces network latency and external service management.

정답：B

설명：
Option B is the most robust and architecturally sound approach for integrating existing custom Python scripts into XSOAR while preserving investment and considering scalability/maintainability. Containerization (e.g., Docker) allows packaging the custom code with its dependencies, ensuring consistent execution environments. These containers can then be deployed as custom integrations within XSOAR, which can be called by playbooks, including those from Marketplace packs. This approach provides excellent isolation, portability, and version control for the custom code, making it scalable and maintainable. While it adds container orchestration overhead, XSOAR's engine can manage these containers effectively. Option A is a significant refactoring effort that negates 'preserving investment.' Option C has dependency and version control issues. Option D and E introduce external dependencies and potential performance/reliability issues.

질문 # 177
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