Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro合格体験記 & SecOps-Pro的中問題集

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ひとつには、当社GoShikenはSecOps-Pro試験トレントを編集するために、この分野の多くの有力な専門家を採用しているので、SecOps-Pro問題トレントの高品質について確実に安心できます。 一方、SecOps-Pro学習教材の指導の下で試験を準備したお客様の間での合格率は98％～100％に達しました。 さらに、SecOps-Pro認定資格を取得することが確実であるため、SecOps-Pro質問Palo Alto NetworksトレントをPalo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional使用した後、近い将来昇進と昇給を得る機会が増えます。

>> Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Pro合格体験記 <<

SecOps-Pro的中問題集 & SecOps-Pro的中合格問題集

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Professional 認定 SecOps-Pro 試験問題 (Q73-Q78):

質問 # 73
A large enterprise is experiencing a targeted attack where threat actors are using novel C2 domains that rapidly change (Domain Generation Algorithms - DGAs) and employ advanced obfuscation techniques. Traditional URL filtering and static domain blocklists are proving ineffective. The security team utilizes Cortex XDR, Cortex XSOAR, and has access to a specialized threat intelligence feed from Unit 42 that provides DGA-detected domains and associated malicious file hashes. How should the enterprise leverage these resources to effectively counter this threat, focusing on automation and dynamic response?

- A. Configure Cortex XDR's 'Local Analysis' to identify DGA patterns in real-time on endpoints. If detected, automatically quarantine the affected file and user. This bypasses network-level controls.
- B. Create a custom 'Behavioral Threat Protection' rule in Cortex XDR specifically for detecting unusual DNS queries from processes that do not normally make network connections. Forward these alerts to a Splunk SIEM for manual correlation.

- C. Manually update the NGFW's custom URL category with each new DGA domain identified by Unit 42. Use Cortex XDR 'Live Terminal' to periodically check DNS caches on endpoints for these domains.
- D. □
- E. Subscribe to a commercial threat intelligence feed for DGA domains directly in the NGFW. For file hashes, configure WildFire to automatically generate signatures for all executable files seen on the network.

正解：D

解説：
Option B provides the most comprehensive and automated solution for countering rapidly changing DGA domains and associated file hashes using the full spectrum of Cortex products. Cortex XSOAR as the Orchestration Hub: It's ideal for ingesting dynamic threat intelligence feeds (like the Unit 42 DGA feed). Automated EDL Updates: XSOAR can automatically push newly identified DGA domains to an EDL on NGFWs. This ensures network-level blocking of C2 communications in near real-time, adapting to the DGA Automated XDR Prevention Policy Updates: For associated file hashes, XSOAR can programmatically update Cortex XDR's prevention policies. This means endpoints will immediately block the execution of those specific malicious files, addressing the file indicator type. Proactive XQL Hunting: The XSOAR playbook can then trigger XQL queries in Cortex XDR. This allows for historical lookups across endpoint telemetry (DNS queries, network connections, file events) to identify if any endpoints have already interacted with the newly identified DGA domains or executed the malicious files. This addresses both domain and file indicator types for detection and post-compromise investigation. Automated Endpoint Isolation: If XQL queries identify compromised endpoints, XSOAR can automatically initiate an XDR isolation action, rapidly containing the threat. This is a critical automated response step. Option A is too manual. Option C focuses only on endpoint and might miss network-level prevention. Option D is a detection method but lacks automated prevention and comprehensive response. Option E relies on a generic commercial feed (not the specialized Unit 42 feed mentioned) and WildFire for all executables (which is standard practice but not specific to DGA and file hash automation).

質問 # 74
An enterprise is planning to implement Cortex XDR agent deployment for their containerized workloads running on Kubernetes clusters in AWS EKS. They aim for 'shift-left' security, meaning security should be integrated as early as possible in the development lifecycle and automated. The security team needs to ensure that newly provisioned pods automatically receive Cortex XDR protection without manual intervention, and that the agent scales dynamically with the cluster. Which combination of deployment strategies and Cortex XDR features would best achieve this, considering the ephemeral nature of containers and the need for seamless integration with Kubernetes orchestration?

- A. Deploy the Cortex XDR agent as a DaemonSet across the Kubernetes cluster, ensuring one agent instance runs on each node, and configure a Kubernetes Init Container within application pods to install the agent into the pod's filesystem before the main application starts.
- B. Bake the Cortex XDR agent into custom Docker images used for applications, ensuring the agent is part of the image layer. Configure the agent to report to a specific XDR endpoint group for containerized workloads.
- C. Integrate Cortex XDR agent deployment into the CIICD pipeline using a Kubernetes Operator that automatically deploys and manages Cortex XDR agents as sidecar containers within application pods, leveraging the XDR API for registration.
- D. Utilize a privileged DaemonSet to deploy the Cortex XDR agent on each Kubernetes node. This agent operates at the host level, inspecting traffic and processes across all pods on that node, effectively providing protection without requiring agents within individual pods.
- E. Implement an Admission Controller in Kubernetes that injects a Cortex XDR agent container into every new pod manifest upon creation, ensuring mandatory deployment, and manage agent updates via Helm charts.

正解：D

解説：
Protecting containerized workloads with a host-based agent like Cortex XDR typically involves running the agent on the underlying host, not inside every ephemeral container. C: Privileged DaemonSet on each Kubernetes node: This is the standard and most effective approach for deploying host-based security agents like Cortex XDR in Kubernetes. A DaemonSet ensures that one instance of the agent runs on every node in the cluster. By running with necessary privileges (e.g., host PID, host network), the agent can monitor and protect all containers and processes running on that node, effectively covering all pods without needing an agent inside each ephemeral pod. This aligns with the 'shift-left' and automation goals as it integrates with Kubernetes' native deployment mechanisms. A: DaemonSet + Init Container: While a DaemonSet handles the node, installing agents within individual pods via an Init Container is generally not recommended for host- based agents. It adds overhead to every pod, complicates lifecycle management, and increases image size, contrary to container best practices for ephemeral workloads. B: Kubernetes Operator + Sidecar: An Operator for agent deployment is a good concept for automation, but deploying the XDR agent as a sidecar in every application pod is problematic for the same reasons as A. Cortex XDR is a host-level agent, not designed for per-pod deployment.

D: Bake into custom Docker images: This is highly inefficient and creates significant image bloat. Every application image would need to be rebuilt for agent updates, and it conflicts with the ephemeral, immutable nature of containers. E: Admission Controller + Inject agent: Similar to B, injecting a full Cortex XDR agent container into every pod is not the architectural intent of a host-level EDR solution. It would introduce significant overhead and management complexity.

質問 # 75
You are a lead security engineer at a large enterprise, tasked with optimizing the organization's threat intelligence pipeline for maximum effectiveness against polymorphic malware and advanced persistent threats (APTs). The current setup primarily relies on basic SIEM correlation and generic firewall rules. Your goal is to implement a solution that provides real-time, context- rich intelligence, automates detection of unknown threats, and enables proactive defense. Which of the following architectural and operational decisions would be most aligned with achieving these objectives?

- A. Focus exclusively on endpoint protection platforms (EPPs) with AI-driven behavioral analysis, as network-level threat intelligence is becoming less relevant for advanced threats.
- B. Integrate all network logs with VirusTotal's public API for continuous hash lookups, and manually update firewall rules based on any new detections.
- C. Implement an extensive honeypot network to capture malware samples, then manually analyze them and submit hashes to VirusTotal for public validation.
- D. Purchase an open-source sandbox solution and develop custom Python scripts to parse its output into STIX/TAXII formats for ingestion into a generic firewall, avoiding proprietary solutions.
- E. Deploy Palo Alto Networks NGFWs with integrated WildFire cloud subscription for automated unknown file analysis and immediate signature distribution; subscribe to Unit 42's premium threat intelligence feeds for contextualized insights and adversary TTPs, and integrate these feeds into your SIEM for enhanced correlation and alerting.

正解：E

解説：
This question focuses on building an optimal threat intelligence pipeline for advanced threats.
Option B provides the most comprehensive and effective approach. Palo Alto Networks NGFWs with WildFire offer automated, real-time dynamic analysis and signature generation, directly protecting the network from unknown threats, including polymorphic malware. Unit 42's premium intelligence provides the deep context on APTs, their TTPs, and campaigns, which is vital for proactive defense and understanding the adversary. Integrating these into a SIEM allows for enhanced correlation and a holistic view of the threat landscape, maximizing effectiveness. This leverages the synergistic capabilities of Palo Alto Networks' core products for a robust threat intelligence ecosystem.

質問 # 76
How do indicator verdicts in Cortex XSOAR assist analysts in threat detection and response efforts?

- A. They categorize indicators based on their geographic origin, helping analysts focus on threats from specific countries.
- B. They classify indicators as malicious, suspicious, benign, or unknown, enabling analysts to prioritize and respond to threats.
- C. They classify indicators solely based on their frequency of occurrence in the network, allowing analysts to identify common patterns.
- D. They categorize indicators based on the threat actor's tactics, techniques, and procedures.

正解：B

解説：
Indicator verdicts classify indicators as malicious, suspicious, benign, or unknown, helping analysts prioritize and respond effectively to threats.

質問 # 77
An organization is deploying Cortex XSOAR for advanced threat intelligence management. They have a requirement to create a custom indicator feed that aggregates specific threat intelligence from an internal API endpoint. This API returns data in a unique XML format, and the organization needs to parse this XML, extract specific indicator types (e.g., SHA256 hashes, C2 domains), map them to XSOAR's internal indicator fields, assign a dynamic confidence score based on an XML attribute, and then ingest them. Which set of XSOAR configurations and steps is necessary to achieve this complex custom feed integration?

- A. Create a new 'Custom Feed' integration. Implement a custom Python script for the 'Fetch Indicators' command that handles the API call, XML parsing, indicator extraction, mapping, and dynamic confidence scoring. Define the indicator types in the script and ensure the script returns indicators in the expected XSOAR format.
- B. Configure a new 'Generic API Feed' instance, use a built-in XSOAR 'Mapper' with XPath expressions for XML parsing, and set a static confidence score within the feed configuration.
- C. Use an existing 'Threat Intelligence Feed' type and upload the XML file manually via the XSOAR I-Jl. Then, run a 'Data Transformation' playbook on the uploaded file to extract and map indicators.
- D. Develop a standalone external script that parses the XML and pushes the data to XSOAR using the XSOAR API. This script would then trigger an 'Indicator Playbook' to process the new indicators.
- E. Configure a 'Web Hook' to receive the XML data, then create an 'Incoming Mapper' to parse the XML and map fields. Use an 'Incident Type' to categorize the incoming data as threat intelligence.

正解：A

解説：
Option B is the most appropriate and powerful solution for a complex custom feed with unique XML parsing and dynamic confidence scoring. 'Custom Feed' integration: This allows for complete control over the fetching logic. Custom Python script for 'Fetch Indicators': This script will contain the logic to: Make the API call to the internal endpoint. Parse the unique XML format (e.g., using Python's "xml.etree.ElementTree'). Extract the specific indicator types (SHA256, C2 domains). Map them to XSOAR's 'value' , 'type, 'expiration' reputation' , and crucially, dynamically calculate and assign the 'score (confidence) based on the XML attribute. This level of dynamic scoring and parsing is typically beyond standard Mappers. Return the data in the format XSOAR expects for indicators. Options A's built-in mapper might struggle with dynamic scoring and highly unique XML structures. Option C is for manual ingestion and lacks automation. Option D is for receiving data, not actively fetching it from an API endpoint, and is more geared towards incident creation. Option E is an external solution that bypasses XSOAR's native feed management capabilities, making it less integrated and harder to manage within XSOAR itself.

質問 # 78
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