

有効的なXDR-Analyst関連日本語内容 |最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する &専門的なPalo Alto Networks Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst



BONUS!!! MogiExam XDR-Analystダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1c7mUsOB_-S0dvFolZwfbrsgM8wsOKEU2

近年、社会の急速な発展に伴って、IT業界は人々に愛顧されました。Palo Alto Networks XDR-AnalystIT認定試験を受験して認証資格を取ることを通して、IT事業を更に上がる人は多くになります。そのときは、あなたにとって必要するのはあなたのPalo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst試験合格をたすけてあげるのMogiExamというサイトです。MogiExamの素晴らしい問題集はIT技術者が長年を重ねて、総括しました経験と結果です。先人の肩の上に立って、あなたも成功に一步近づくことができます。

最短時間でXDR-Analyst試験に合格し、関連する認定資格を取得する場合、当社のXDR-Analystトレーニング資料を選択することは、すべての人々の利益になります。あなたのXDR-Analyst試験に合格し、想像を超える最短時間で関連する認定資格を取得することが非常に簡単になることを確認できます。ウェブからXDR-Analyst認定トレーニング資料の手順を知ることができます。また、XDR-Analyst試験問題のデモを無料でダウンロードして、支払い前に確認することもできます。

>> XDR-Analyst関連日本語内容 <<

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst練習問題 & XDR-Analyst日本語復習赤本

XDR-Analyst学習ガイドは世界を対象としており、ユーザーは非常に広範囲です。ユーザーにより良い体験を提供するために、私たちは常に改善しています。XDR-Analyst試験準備の高い品質と効率性は、ユーザーに認められています。当社のXDR-Analystテスト資料の高い合格率は最大の特徴です。XDR-Analyst試験準備を使用している限り、必要なものを確実に収集できます。最短時間でXDR-Analyst試験に合格できるだけでなく、夢のあるXDR-Analyst認定資格を取得して将来を明るくすることもできます。

Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst 認定 XDR-Analyst 試験問題 (Q35-Q40):

質問 # 35

Which statement is true based on the following Agent Auto Upgrade widget?

- A. There are a total of 689 Up To Date agents.
- B. Agent Auto Upgrade was enabled but not on all endpoints.
- C. There are more agents in Pending status than In Progress status.
- D. Agent Auto Upgrade has not been enabled.

正解: B

解説:

The Agent Auto Upgrade widget shows the status of the agent auto upgrade feature on the endpoints. The widget displays the

number of agents that are up to date, in progress, pending, failed, and not configured. In this case, the widget shows that there are 450 agents that are up to date, 78 in progress, 15 pending, 18 failed, and 128 not configured. This means that the agent auto upgrade feature was enabled but not on all endpoints. Reference:

Cortex XDR Agent Auto Upgrade
PCDRA Study Guide

質問 # 36

When creating a BIOC rule, which XQL query can be used?

- A. dataset = xdr_data
| filter event_sub_type = PROCESS_START and
action_process_image_name =~ ".*?\.(?pdf|docx)\.exe"
- B. dataset = xdr_data
| filter action_process_image_name =~ ".*?\.(?pdf|docx)\.exe"
| fields action_process_image
- C. dataset = xdr_data
| filter event_behavior = true
event_sub_type = PROCESS_START and
action_process_image_name =~ ".*?\.(?pdf|docx)\.exe"
- D. dataset = xdr_data
| filter event_type = PROCESS and
event_sub_type = PROCESS_START and
action_process_image_name =~ ".*?\.(?pdf|docx)\.exe"

正解: D

解説:

A BIOC rule is a custom detection rule that uses the Cortex Query Language (XQL) to define the behavior or actions that indicate a potential threat. A BIOC rule can use the xdr_data and cloud_audit_log datasets and presets for these datasets. A BIOC rule can also use the filter stage, alter stage, and functions without any aggregations in the XQL query. The query must return a single field named action_process_image, which is the process image name of the suspicious process. The query must also include the event_type and event_sub_type fields in the filter stage to specify the type and sub-type of the event that triggers the rule.

Option B is the correct answer because it meets all the requirements for a valid BIOC rule query. It uses the xdr_data dataset, the filter stage, the event_type and event_sub_type fields, and the action_process_image_name field with a regular expression to match any process image name that ends with .pdf.exe or .docx.exe, which are common indicators of malicious files.

Option A is incorrect because it does not include the event_type field in the filter stage, which is mandatory for a BIOC rule query.

Option C is incorrect because it does not include the event_type and event_sub_type fields in the filter stage, and it uses the fields stage, which is not supported for a BIOC rule query. It also returns the action_process_image field instead of the action_process_image_name field, which is the expected output for a BIOC rule query.

Option D is incorrect because it uses the event_behavior field, which is not supported for a BIOC rule query. It also does not include the event_type field in the filter stage, and it uses the event_sub_type field incorrectly. The event_sub_type field should be equal to PROCESS_START, not true.

Reference:

Working with BIOC's

Cortex Query Language (XQL) Reference

質問 # 37

Live Terminal uses which type of protocol to communicate with the agent on the endpoint?

- A. WebSocket
- B. UDP and a random port
- C. NetBIOS over TCP
- D. TCP, over port 80

正解: A

解説:

Live Terminal uses the WebSocket protocol to communicate with the agent on the endpoint. WebSocket is a full-duplex communication protocol that enables bidirectional data exchange between a client and a server over a single TCP connection.

WebSocket is designed to be implemented in web browsers and web servers, but it can be used by any client or server application. WebSocket provides a persistent connection between the Cortex XDR console and the endpoint, allowing you to execute commands and receive responses in real time. Live Terminal uses port 443 for WebSocket communication, which is the same port used for HTTPS traffic. Reference:
Initiate a Live Terminal Session
WebSocket

質問 # 38

What contains a logical schema in an XQL query?

- A. Bin
- **B. Field**
- C. Dataset
- D. Array expand

正解: B

解説:

A logical schema in an XQL query is a field, which is a named attribute of a dataset. A field can have a data type, such as string, integer, boolean, or array. A field can also have a modifier, such as bin or expand, that transforms the field value in the query output. A field can be used in the select, where, group by, order by, or having clauses of an XQL query. Reference:

XQL Syntax

XQL Data Types

XQL Field Modifiers

質問 # 39

What motivation do ransomware attackers have for returning access to systems once their victims have paid?

- **A. Failure to restore access to systems undermines the scheme because others will not believe their valuables would be returned.**
- B. There is organized crime governance among attackers that requires the return of access to remain in good standing.
- C. The ransomware attackers hope to trace the financial trail back and steal more from traditional banking institutions. -
- D. Nation-states enforce the return of system access through the use of laws and regulation.

正解: A

解説:

Ransomware attackers have a motivation to return access to systems once their victims have paid because they want to maintain their reputation and credibility. If they fail to restore access to systems, they risk losing the trust of future victims who may not believe that paying the ransom will result in getting their data back. This would reduce the effectiveness and profitability of their scheme. Therefore, ransomware attackers have an incentive to honor their promises and decrypt the data after receiving the ransom.

Reference:

What is the motivation behind ransomware? | Foresite

As Ransomware Attackers' Motives Change, So Should Your Defense - Forbes

質問 # 40

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XDR-Analyst試験は Palo Alto Networksの認定試験の一つですが、もっとも重要なひとつです。Palo Alto Networksの XDR-Analystの認定試験に合格するのは簡単ではなくて、MogiExamは XDR-Analyst試験の受験生がストレスを軽減し、エネルギーと時間を節約するために専門研究手段として多様な訓練を開発して、MogiExamから君に合ったツールを選択してください。

XDR-Analyst練習問題: <https://www.mogixam.com/XDR-Analyst-exam.html>

貴重な時間を割いて XDR-Analyst試験の質問をご覧ください、Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst関連日本語内容 我々は、最新の試験問題とほとんど全ての知識をカバーする質問と回答を顧客に提供します、MogiExam XDR-Analyst 練習問題を選ぶのは最高のサービスを選んだことです、または、XDR-Analyst試験問題のデモを無料でダウン

