100%유효한XDR-Analyst시험패스가능덤프공부공부자료

Fast2test의Palo Alto Networks인증 XDR-Analyst시험대비 덤프는 가격이 착한데 비하면 품질이 너무 좋은 시험전 공부자료입니다. 시험문제적중율이 높아 패스율이 100%에 이르고 있습니다.다른 IT자격증에 관심이 있는 분들은 온라인서비스에 문의하여 덤프유무와 적중율등을 확인할수 있습니다. Palo Alto Networks인증 XDR-Analyst덤프로 어려운 시험을 정복하여 IT업계 정상에 오릅시다.

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	- Endpoint Security Management: This domain addresses managing endpoint prevention profiles and policies, validating agent operational states, and assessing the impact of agent versions and content updates.
주제 2	- Alerting and Detection Processes: This domain covers identifying alert types and sources, prioritizing alerts through scoring and custom configurations, creating incidents, and grouping alerts with data stitching techniques.

주제 3	- Incident Handling and Response: This domain focuses on investigating alerts using forensics, causality chains and timelines, analyzing security incidents, executing response actions including automated remediation, and managing exclusions.
주제 4	- Data Analysis: This domain encompasses querying data with XQL language, utilizing query templates and libraries, working with lookup tables, hunting for IOCs, using Cortex XDR dashboards, and understanding data retention and Host Insights.

>> XDR-Analyst시험패스 가능 덤프공부 <<

최신버전 XDR-Analyst시험패스 가능 덤프공부 퍼펙트한 덤프의 문제를 마스터하면 시험합격 가능

IT업계에 종사하고 계신 분은Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하려고 검색하다 저희 블로그를 보게 되시고 저희 사이트까지 방문하게 될것입니다. 방문하는 순간 Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst시험에 대한 두려움이 사라질것입니다. 완벽한 구매후 서비스까지 겸비하고 있어 자격증을 취득하는데서의 믿음직스러운 동반자로 되어드릴게요.

최신 Security Operations XDR-Analyst 무료샘플문제 (Q54-Q59):

질문 # 54
Which of the following is an example of a successful exploit?

- A. connecting unknown media to an endpoint that copied malware due to Autorun.
- B. executing a process executable for well-known and signed software.
- C. identifying vulnerable services on a server.
- D. a user executing code which takes advantage of a vulnerability on a local service.

정답： D

설명：
A successful exploit is a piece of software or code that takes advantage of a vulnerability and executes malicious actions on the target system. A vulnerability is a weakness or flaw in a software or hardware component that can be exploited by an attacker. A successful exploit is one that achieves its intended goal, such as gaining unauthorized access, executing arbitrary code, escalating privileges, or compromising data.
In the given options, only B is an example of a successful exploit, because it involves a user executing code that exploits a vulnerability on a local service, such as a web server, a database, or a network protocol. This could allow the attacker to gain control over the service, access sensitive information, or perform other malicious actions.
Option A is not a successful exploit, because it involves connecting unknown media to an endpoint that copied malware due to Autorun. Autorun is a feature that automatically runs a program or script when a removable media, such as a USB drive, is inserted into a computer. This feature can be abused by malware authors to spread their malicious code, but it is not an exploit in itself. The malware still needs to exploit a vulnerability on the endpoint to execute its payload and cause damage.
Option C is not a successful exploit, because it involves identifying vulnerable services on a server. This is a step in the reconnaissance phase of an attack, where the attacker scans the target system for potential vulnerabilities that can be exploited. However, this does not mean that the attacker has successfully exploited any of the vulnerabilities, or that the vulnerabilities are even exploitable.
Option D is not a successful exploit, because it involves executing a process executable for well-known and signed software. This is a legitimate action that does not exploit any vulnerability or cause any harm. Well-known and signed software are programs that are widely used and trusted, and have a digital signature that verifies their authenticity and integrity. Executing such software does not pose a security risk, unless the software itself is malicious or compromised.
Reference:
Palo Alto Networks Certified Detection and Remediation Analyst (PCDRA) Study Guide, page 8 What Is an Exploit? Definition, Types, and Prevention Measures(https://heimdalsecurity.com/blog/what-is-an-exploit/) Exploit Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster(https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/exploit)

질문 # 55

A Linux endpoint with a Cortex XDR Pro per Endpoint license and Enhanced Endpoint Data enabled has reported malicious activity, resulting in the creation of a file that you wish to delete. Which action could you take to delete the file?

- A. Initiate Remediate Suggestions to automatically delete the file.
- B. Open X2go from the Cortex XDR console and delete the file via X2go.
- C. Manually remediate the problem on the endpoint in question.
- D. Open an NFS connection from the Cortex XDR console and delete the file.

정답： A

설명:
The best action to delete the file on the Linux endpoint is to initiate Remediation Suggestions from the Cortex XDR console. Remediation Suggestions are a feature of Cortex XDR that provide you with recommended actions to undo the effects of malicious activity on your endpoints. You can view the remediation suggestions for each alert or incident in the Cortex XDR console, and decide whether to apply them or not. Remediation Suggestions can help you restore the endpoint to its original state, remove malicious files or processes, or fix registry or system settings. Remediation Suggestions are based on the forensic data collected by the Cortex XDR agent and the analysis performed by Cortex XDR.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
A is incorrect because manually remediating the problem on the endpoint is not a convenient or efficient way to delete the file. Manually remediating the problem would require you to access the endpoint directly, log in as root, locate the file, and delete it. This would also require you to have the necessary permissions and credentials to access the endpoint, and to know the exact path and name of the file. Manually remediating the problem would also not provide you with any audit trail or confirmation of the deletion.
B is incorrect because opening X2go from the Cortex XDR console is not a supported or secure way to delete the file. X2go is a third-party remote desktop software that allows you to access Linux endpoints from a graphical user interface. However, X2go is not integrated with Cortex XDR, and using it would require you to install and configure it on both the Cortex XDR console and the endpoint. Using X2go would also expose the endpoint to potential network attacks or unauthorized access, and would not provide you with any audit trail or confirmation of the deletion.
D is incorrect because opening an NFS connection from the Cortex XDR console is not a feasible or reliable way to delete the file. NFS is a network file system protocol that allows you to access files on remote servers as if they were local. However, NFS is not integrated with Cortex XDR, and using it would require you to set up and maintain an NFS server and client on both the Cortex XDR console and the endpoint. Using NFS would also depend on the network availability and performance, and would not provide you with any audit trail or confirmation of the deletion.
Reference:
Remediation Suggestions
Apply Remediation Suggestions

질문 # 56
Under which conditions is Local Analysis evoked to evaluate a file before the file is allowed to run?

- A. The endpoint is disconnected or the verdict from WildFire is of a type grayware.
- B. The endpoint is disconnected or the verdict from WildFire is of a type unknown.
- C. The endpoint is disconnected or the verdict from WildFire is of a type malware.
- D. The endpoint is disconnected or the verdict from WildFire is of a type benign.

정답： B

설명:
Local Analysis is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows the agent to evaluate files locally on the endpoint, without sending them to WildFire for analysis. Local Analysis is evoked when the following conditions are met:
The endpoint is disconnected from the internet or the Cortex XDR management console, and therefore cannot communicate with WildFire.
The verdict from WildFire is of a type unknown, meaning that WildFire has not yet analyzed the file or has not reached a conclusive verdict.
Local Analysis uses machine learning models to assess the behavior and characteristics of the file and assign it a verdict of either benign, malware, or grayware. If the verdict is malware or grayware, the agent will block the file from running and report it to the Cortex XDR management console. If the verdict is benign, the agent will allow the file to run and report it to the Cortex XDR management console. Reference:
Local Analysis
WildFire File Verdicts

질문 # 57

What is the standard installation disk space recommended to install a Broker VM?

- A. 512GB disk space
- B. 1GB disk space
- C. 256GB disk space
- D. 2GB disk space

정답： C

설명:

The Broker VM for Cortex XDR is a virtual machine that serves as the central communication hub for all Cortex XDR agents deployed in your organization. It enables agents to communicate with the Cortex XDR cloud service and allows you to manage and monitor the agents' activities from a centralized location. The system requirements for the Broker VM are as follows:
CPU: 4 cores
RAM: 8 GB
Disk space: 256 GB
Network: Internet access and connectivity to all Cortex XDR agents
The disk space requirement is based on the number of agents and the frequency of content updates. The Broker VM stores the content updates locally and distributes them to the agents. The disk space also depends on the retention period of the content updates, which can be configured in the Broker VM settings. The default retention period is 30 days.
Reference:
Broker VM for Cortex XDR
PCDRA Study Guide

질문 # 58

Which statement is correct based on the report output below?

- A. Host Inventory Data Collection is enabled.
- B. 133 agents have full disk encryption.
- C. 3,297 total incidents have been detected.
- D. Forensic inventory data collection is enabled.

정답： D

설명:

The report output shows the number of endpoints that have forensic inventory data collection enabled, which is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows the collection of detailed information about the endpoint's hardware, software, and network configuration. This feature helps analysts to investigate and respond to incidents more effectively by providing a comprehensive view of the endpoint's state and activity. Forensic inventory data collection can be enabled or disabled per policy in Cortex XDR. Reference:
Forensic Inventory Data Collection
Cortex XDR 3: Getting Started with Endpoint Protection

질문 # 59

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