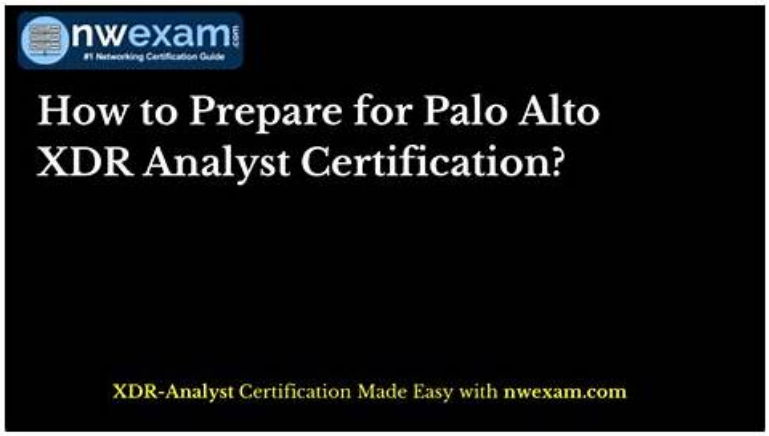
XDR-Analyst試験の準備方法｜ハイパスレートのXDR-Analyst全真問題集試験｜正確的なPalo Alto Networks XDR Analyst認定試験トレーリング



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一般的には、あなたは多くの時間と精力を利用してXDR-Analyst試験を準備する必要があります。悩んでいるなら、弊社のXDR-Analyst資料を利用して、あなたは試験に関する情報を了解することができます。我々の問題集の的中率は高いですから、ShikenPASSの資料を利用して試験を準備して、あなたの学習効率を高めることができます。

>> XDR-Analyst全真問題集 <<

XDR-Analyst認定試験トレーリング、XDR-Analyst的中問題集

インターネットで信頼できる試験コレクション資料を検索して私たちを見つけた場合、実際には、XDR-Analyst認定試験に最適な製品が見つかりました。 XDR-Analyst試験の合格率が高いことで有名です。そのため、多くの古いお客様がXDR-Analyst試験に参加する前に私たちを信頼して直接選択しています。購入する前に、ダウンロード用の無料のPDFデモを提供して、製品の品質をより深く知ることができ、想像力に応えるだけでなく、XDR-Analyst学習ガイドを明確に購入できるようにします。

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

質問 # 35
What is the Wildfire analysis file size limit for Windows PE files?

- A. 1GB
- B. No Limit
- C. 500MB
- D. 100MB

正解：D

解説：
The Wildfire analysis file size limit for Windows PE files is 100MB. Windows PE files are executable files that run on the Windows operating system, such as .exe, .dll, .sys, or .scr files. Wildfire is a cloud-based service that analyzes files and URLs for malicious behavior and generates signatures and protections for them. Wildfire can analyze various file types, such as PE, APK, PDF, MS Office, and others, but each file type has a different file size limit. The file size limit determines the maximum size of the file that can be

uploaded or forwarded to Wildfire for analysis. If the file size exceeds the limit, Wildfire will not analyze the file and will return an error message.
According to the Wildfire documentation1, the file size limit for Windows PE files is 100MB. This means that any PE file that is larger than 100MB will not be analyzed by Wildfire. However, the firewall can still apply other security features, such as antivirus, anti-spyware, vulnerability protection, and file blocking, to the PE file based on the security policy settings. The firewall can also perform local analysis on the PE file using the Cortex XDR agent, which uses machine learning models to assess the file and assign it a verdict2.
Reference:
WildFire File Size Limits: This document provides the file size limits for different file types that can be analyzed by Wildfire.
Local Analysis: This document explains how the Cortex XDR agent performs local analysis on files that cannot be sent to Wildfire for analysis.

質問 # 36
What is the maximum number of agents one Broker VM local agent applet can support?

- A. 10,000
- B. 15,000
- C. 5,000
- D. 20,000

正解：A

解説：
The Broker VM is a virtual machine that you can deploy in your network to provide various services and functionalities to the Cortex XDR agents. One of the services that the Broker VM offers is the Local Agent Settings applet, which allows you to configure the agent proxy, agent installer, and content caching settings for the agents. The Local Agent Settings applet can support a maximum number of 10,000 agents per Broker VM. If you have more than 10,000 agents in your network, you need to deploy additional Broker VMs and distribute the load among them. Reference:
Broker VM Overview: This document provides an overview of the Broker VM and its features, requirements, and deployment options.
Configure the Broker VM: This document explains how to install, set up, and configure the Broker VM in an ESXi environment.
Manage Broker VM from the Cortex XDR Management Console: This document describes how to activate and manage the Broker VM applets from the Cortex XDR management console.

質問 # 37
Cortex XDR is deployed in the enterprise and you notice a cobalt strike attack via an ongoing supply chain compromise was prevented on 1 server. What steps can you take to ensure the same protection is extended to all your servers?

- A. Enable DLL Protection on all servers but there might be some false positives.
- B. Create IOCs of the malicious files you have found to prevent their execution.
- C. Enable Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) with cytool to prevent the attack from spreading.
- D. Conduct a thorough Endpoint Malware scan.

正解：B

解説：
The best step to ensure the same protection is extended to all your servers is to create indicators of compromise (IOCs) of the malicious files you have found to prevent their execution. IOCs are pieces of information that indicate a potential threat or compromise on an endpoint, such as file hashes, IP addresses, domain names, or registry keys. You can create IOCs in Cortex XDR to block or alert on any file or network activity that matches the IOCs. By creating IOCs of the malicious files involved in the cobalt strike attack, you can prevent them from running or spreading on any of your servers.
The other options are not the best steps for the following reasons:
A is not the best step because conducting a thorough Endpoint Malware scan may not detect or prevent the cobalt strike attack if the malicious files are obfuscated, encrypted, or hidden. Endpoint Malware scan is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows you to scan endpoints for known malware and quarantine any malicious files found. However, Endpoint Malware scan may not be effective against unknown or advanced threats that use evasion techniques to avoid detection.
B is not the best step because enabling DLL Protection on all servers may cause some false positives and disrupt legitimate applications. DLL Protection is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows you to block or alert on any DLL loading activity that matches certain criteria, such as unsigned DLLs, DLLs loaded from network locations, or DLLs loaded by specific processes. However,

DLL Protection may also block or alert on benign DLL loading activity that is part of normal system or application operations, resulting in false positives and performance issues.
C is not the best step because enabling Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) with cytool may not prevent the attack from spreading if the malicious files are already on the endpoints or if the attack uses other methods to evade detection. Behavioral Threat Protection is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows you to block or alert on any endpoint behavior that matches certain patterns, such as ransomware, credential theft, or lateral movement. Cytool is a command-line tool that allows you to configure and manage the Cortex XDR agent on the endpoint. However, Behavioral Threat Protection may not prevent the attack from spreading if the malicious files are already on the endpoints or if the attack uses other methods to evade detection, such as encryption, obfuscation, or proxy servers.
Reference:
Create IOCs
Scan an Endpoint for Malware
DLL Protection
Behavioral Threat Protection
Cytool for Windows

質問 # 38
Which of the following best defines the Windows Registry as used by the Cortex XDR agent?

- A. a central system, available via the internet, for registering officially licensed versions of software to prove ownership
- B. a ledger for maintaining accurate and up-to-date information on total disk usage and disk space remaining available to the operating system
- C. a hierarchical database that stores settings for the operating system and for applications
- D. a system of files used by the operating system to commit memory that exceeds the available hardware resources. Also known as the "swap"

正解：C

解説：
The Windows Registry is a hierarchical database that stores settings for the operating system and for applications that run on Windows. The registry contains information, settings, options, and other values for programs and hardware installed on all versions of Microsoft Windows operating systems. The registry is organized into five main sections, called hives, each of which contains keys, subkeys, and values. The Cortex XDR agent uses the registry to store its configuration, status, and logs, as well as to monitor and control the endpoint's security features. The Cortex XDR agent also allows you to run scripts that can read, write, or delete registry keys and values on the endpoint. Reference:
Windows Registry - Wikipedia
Registry Operations

質問 # 39
When creating a BIOC rule, which XQL query can be used?

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

正解：B

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 BIOCs
Cortex Query Language (XQL) Reference

質問 # 40
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XDR-Analyst認定試験トレーリング: https://www.shikenpass.com/XDR-Analyst-shiken.html

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