

# 更新のXDR-Analyst試験関連情報 |最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する &高品質Palo Alto Networks Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst



私たち Palo Alto Networks の XDR-Analyst 学習教材の合格率は非常に高く、約99%です。XDR-Analyst の問題トレントの無料ダウンロードと試用を提供し、XDR-Analyst 試験トレントを頻繁に更新して、十分なテストバンクを取得し、理論と実践の傾向を追跡できるようにします。選択できる3つのバージョンが用意されているため、最も便利な学習方法を選択できます。XDR-Analyst の最新の質問は、経験豊富な専門家によって精巧にまとめられています。したがって、当社の製品を購入することは非常に便利であり、多くのメリットがあります。

## Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>アラートおよび検出プロセス: この領域では、アラートの種類と発生源の特定、スコアリングとカスタム構成によるアラートの優先順位付け、インシデントの作成、データ結合技術によるアラートのグループ化について説明します。</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>インシデント処理と対応: この領域では、フォレンジック、因果関係、タイムラインを用いたアラートの調査、セキュリティインシデントの分析、自動修復を含む対応措置の実行、および除外設定の管理に重点を置きます。</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>この領域では、エンドポイントの防御プロファイルとポリシーの管理、エージェントの動作状態の検証、およびエージェントのバージョンとコンテンツの更新の影響の評価について扱います。</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>エンドポイントセキュリティ管理:</li></ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>データ分析: この領域には、XQL 言語によるデータクエリ、クエリテンプレートとライブラリの利用、ルックアップテーブルの操作、IOC の探索、Cortex XDR ダッシュボードの使用、データ保持とホストインサイトの理解が含まれます。</li></ul>

>> XDR-Analyst 試験関連情報 <<

## 最新のXDR-Analyst試験関連情報 & 合格スムーズXDR-Analyst模擬練習 | 便利なXDR-Analyst勉強方法

It-Passportsはお客様の要求を満たせていい評判をうけたいします。たくさんのひとは弊社の商品を使って、XDR-Analyst試験に順調に合格しました。

## Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst 認定 XDR-Analyst 試験問題 (Q52-Q57):

### 質問 # 52

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. Conduct a thorough Endpoint Malware scan.
- **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. Enable DLL Protection on all servers but there might be some false positives.

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 # 53

Phishing belongs to which of the following MITRE ATT&CK tactics?

- A. Persistence, Command and Control
- B. Initial Access, Persistence
- C. Reconnaissance, Persistence
- **D. Reconnaissance, Initial Access**

正解: D

解説:

Phishing is a technique that belongs to two MITRE ATT&CK tactics: Reconnaissance and Initial Access. Reconnaissance is the process of gathering information about a target before launching an attack. Phishing for information is a sub-technique of Reconnaissance that involves sending phishing messages to elicit sensitive information that can be used during targeting. Initial Access is the process of gaining a foothold in a network or system. Phishing is a sub-technique of Initial Access that involves sending phishing messages to execute malicious code on victim systems. Phishing can be used for both Reconnaissance and Initial Access depending on the objective and content of the phishing message. Reference:

Phishing, Technique T1566 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK 1

Phishing for Information, Technique T1598 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK 2 Phishing for information, Part 2: Tactics and techniques 3 PHISHING AND THE MITRE ATT&CK FRAMEWORK - EnterpriseTalk 4 Initial Access, Tactic TA0001 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK 5

#### 質問 # 54

Which function describes the removal of a specific file from its location on a local or removable drive to a protected folder to prevent the file from being executed?

- **A. Quarantine**
- B. Isolation
- C. Flag for removal
- D. Search & destroy

正解: A

解説:

The function that describes the removal of a specific file from its location on a local or removable drive to a protected folder to prevent the file from being executed is quarantine. Quarantine is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows you to isolate malicious or suspicious files from the endpoint and prevent them from running or spreading. You can quarantine files manually from the Cortex XDR console, or automatically based on the malware analysis profile or the remediation suggestions. When you quarantine a file, the Cortex XDR agent encrypts the file and moves it to a hidden folder under the agent installation directory. The file is also renamed with a random string and a .quarantine extension. You can view, restore, or delete the quarantined files from the Cortex XDR console. Reference:

Quarantine Files

Manage Quarantined Files

#### 質問 # 55

When is the wss (WebSocket Secure) protocol used?

- **A. when the Cortex XDR agent establishes a bidirectional communication channel**
- B. when the Cortex XDR agent connects to WildFire to upload files for analysis
- C. when the Cortex XDR agent uploads alert data
- D. when the Cortex XDR agent downloads new security content

正解: A

解説:

The WSS (WebSocket Secure) protocol is an extension of the WebSocket protocol that provides a secure communication channel over the internet. It is used to establish a persistent, full-duplex communication channel between a client (in this case, the Cortex XDR agent) and a server (such as the Cortex XDR management console or other components). The Cortex XDR agent uses the WSS protocol to establish a secure and real-time bidirectional communication channel with the Cortex XDR management console or other components in the Palo Alto Networks security ecosystem. This communication channel allows the agent to send data, such as security events, alerts, and other relevant information, to the management console, and receive commands, policy updates, and responses in return. By using the WSS protocol, the Cortex XDR agent can maintain a persistent connection with the management console, which enables timely communication of security-related information and allows for efficient incident response and remediation actions. It's important to note that the other options mentioned in the question also involve communication between the Cortex XDR agent and various components, but they do not specifically mention the use of the WSS protocol. For example:

A . The Cortex XDR agent downloading new security content typically utilizes protocols like HTTP or HTTPS.

B . When the Cortex XDR agent uploads alert data, it may use protocols like HTTP or HTTPS to transmit the data securely.

C . When the Cortex XDR agent connects to WildFire to upload files for analysis, it typically uses protocols like HTTP or HTTPS.

Therefore, the correct answer is D, when the Cortex XDR agent establishes a bidirectional communication channel. Reference:

Device communication protocols - AWS IoT Core

WebSocket - Wikipedia

Palo Alto Networks Certified Detection and Remediation Analyst (PCDRA) - Palo Alto Networks

[What are WebSockets? | Web Security Academy]

[Palo Alto Networks Certified Detection and Remediation Analyst PCDRA certification exam practice question and answer (Q&A) dump with detail explanation and reference available free, helpful to pass the Palo Alto Networks Certified Detection and Remediation Analyst PCDRA exam and earn Palo Alto Networks Certified Detection and Remediation Analyst PCDRA

certification.]

### 質問 # 56

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

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

正解: B

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 # 57

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市場の他の教育プラットフォームと比較して、It-Passportsはより信頼性が高く、非常に効率的です。これは、XDR-Analyst試験に合格したい受験者に高い合格率XDR-Analystの教材を提供し、すべてのお客様が最初の試行でXDR-Analyst試験に合格しています。ウェブサイトでXDR-Analyst試験に合格するには、20~30時間かかります。それは本当に他のことをするために多くの時間とエネルギーを節約するのを助けることができる非常に効率的な試験ツールです。

XDR-Analyst模擬練習: <https://www.it-passports.com/XDR-Analyst.html>

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