

# Original SC-200 Questions | Test SC-200 Cram Pdf

## Comment c'est fabriqué ?



Le Compost'In® est fabriqué dans une entreprise allemande spécialisée en céramique à moins de 200 km du siège d'Agrotonome.

Le Compos'In® est fabriqué à base d'argile poreuse ce qui permet l'évaporation du trop plein d'eau et évite la formation de jus de compost au sein du lombricomposteur.

La terre cuite est un matériau naturel qui offre une **respirabilité optimale** pour le compost. Chaque composteur est unique grâce à la texture singulière de ce matériau.

Le Compost'In® est disponible dans sa version brute, en beige, ainsi qu'en brun, obtenu par l'ajout d'un pigment à l'argile.

Avec le temps, ce matériau se patine naturellement, rendant chaque pièce unique et encore plus authentique.

Si vous appréciez cet effet naturel, privilégiez l'anneau de compostage de couleur beige pour mieux en révéler les nuances.

De plus, le Compost'In® est innovant car c'est **l'unique lombricomposteur** sur le marché à posséder une **réserve à sciure**. Cette dernière est pratique et vous garantit qu'il n'y aura pas d'odeur en équilibrant votre compost.



## Les vers de compost, alliés précieux du Compost'in®

Les vers de compost permettent d'**accélérer la décomposition** des épluchures en nutriments valorisables par les plantes. Ils peuvent ingérer une quantité de nourriture quotidienne équivalente à leur poids et ils sont donc très utiles pour assurer un processus de compostage optimal.



Dans le cadre de cette campagne, vous avez la possibilité de choisir :

- Compost'In® **sans le lot de vers** : permet de démarrer votre Compost'In® quand vous le souhaitez. Idéal si vous voulez l'offrir en guise de cadeau de Noël ou si vous ne souhaitez pas démarrer le Compost'In® tout de suite.
- Compost'In® **avec le lot de vers** : permet d'avoir tous les accessoires pour démarrer votre Compost'In® dès que vous le réceptionnez.

Nous fournissons également un bon de réduction permettant d'acquérir a posteriori un lot de vers de compost à prix réduit. Cela vous permet de commander les vers au bon moment, lorsque vous vous déciderez de démarrer votre Compost'In®.

Bien évidemment, si vous possédez déjà un composteur, vous pourrez simplement en transvaser une poignée de vers dans votre Compost'In®.

## La sciure épaisse pour équilibrer votre compost



Le rajout de sciure permet d'**équilibrer le compost** après chaque rajout de biodéchets. Elle permet également de **réguler l'humidité** et d'**emprisonner de l'oxygène** indispensable à une bonne décomposition.

**Elle est parfaite pour permettre d'aboutir à un compost de qualité.**

Et cerise sur le Compost'In®, la sciure évitera également les nuisances tels que les odeurs ou l'apparition des moucheron.



Notre sciure est **épaisse, naturelle** et 100% issue de **bois de feuillus**. La sciure provient d'un atelier de tournage sur bois artisanal situé en Alsace. Nous déconseillons d'utiliser du carton ondulé qui contient un peu de colle, cette dernière se retrouvera ensuite dans vos plantes.



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The SC-200 study materials are in the process of human memory, is found that the validity of the memory used by the memory method and using memory mode decision, therefore, the SC-200 training materials in the process of examination knowledge teaching and summarizing, use for outstanding education methods with emphasis, allow the user to create a chain of memory, the knowledge is more stronger in my mind for a long time by our SC-200 study engine. Firmly believe in an idea, the SC-200 exam questions are as long as the user to follow our steps to obtain the certificate.

Microsoft SC-200 exam measures the skills and knowledge needed to perform security operations tasks such as identifying and investigating security incidents, configuring security solutions, and implementing security controls. Microsoft Security Operations Analyst certification exam is designed to validate the skills of security professionals who are responsible for protecting Microsoft environments against cyber threats. The SC-200 Exam is an important step towards obtaining other Microsoft security certifications, such as the Microsoft Certified: Azure Security Engineer Associate certification.

>> **Original SC-200 Questions** <<

## **Quiz Marvelous Microsoft - SC-200 - Original Microsoft Security Operations Analyst Questions**

We provide Microsoft SC-200 web-based self-assessment practice software that will help you to prepare for the Microsoft Security Operations Analyst exam. Microsoft SC-200 Web-based software offers computer-based assessment solutions to help you automate the entire Microsoft Security Operations Analyst exam testing procedure. The stylish and user-friendly interface works with all browsers, including Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, Safari, and Internet Explorer. It will make your Microsoft Security Operations Analyst exam preparation simple, quick, and smart. So, rest certain that you will discover all you need to study for and pass the Microsoft SC-200 Exam on the first try.

### **Microsoft Security Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q269-Q274):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 269**

You need to use an Azure Resource Manager template to create a workflow automation that will trigger an automatic remediation when specific security alerts are received by Azure Security Center.

How should you complete the portion of the template that will provision the required Azure resources? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

"resources": [
  {
    "type": "
    Microsoft.Automation
    Microsoft.Logic
    Microsoft.Security
    /automations",
    "apiVersion": "2019-01-01-preview",
    "name": "[parameters('name')]",
    "location": "[parameters('location')]",
    "properties": {
      "description": "[format(variables('description'), '{0}', parameters
('subscriptionId'))]",
      "isEnabled": true,
      "actions": [
        {
          "actionType": "LogicApp",
          "logicAppResourceId": "[resourceId('ITEM2/workflows', parameters
('appName'))]",
          "uri": "[listCallbackURL(resourceId(parameters('subscriptionId'),
parameters('resourceGroupName'), '
          Microsoft.Automation
          Microsoft.Logic
          Microsoft.Security
          /workflows/triggers',

parameters('appName'), 'manual'), '2019-05-01').value]"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
]

```



**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```

"resources": [
  {
    "type": "
    Microsoft.Automation
    Microsoft.Logic
    Microsoft.Security
    /automations",
    "apiVersion": "2019-01-01-preview",
    "name": "[parameters('name')]",
    "location": "[parameters('location')]",
    "properties": {
      "description": "[format(variables('description'), '{0}', parameters
('subscriptionId'))]",
      "isEnabled": true,
      "actions": [
        {
          "actionType": "LogicApp",
          "logicAppResourceId": "[resourceId('ITEM2/workflows', parameters
('appName'))]",
          "uri": "[listCallbackURL(resourceId(parameters('subscriptionId'),
parameters('resourceGroupName'), '
          Microsoft.Automation
          Microsoft.Logic
          Microsoft.Security
          /workflows/triggers',

parameters('appName'), 'manual'), '2019-05-01').value]"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
]

```

**Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/quickstart-automation-alert>

**NEW QUESTION # 270**

You have a Microsoft Sentinel workspace that contains a custom workbook.  
 You need to query the number of daily security alerts. The solution must meet the following requirements:  
 \* Identify alerts that occurred during the last 30 days.  
 \* Display the results in a timechart.

How should you complete the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**



```
SecurityAlert
| where TimeGenerated >= ago(30d)
|    count() by ProviderName,    (TimeGenerated, 1d)
| render timechart
```

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```
SecurityAlert
| where TimeGenerated >= ago(30d)
|    count() by ProviderName,    (TimeGenerated, 1d)
| render timechart
```

**Explanation:**

```
SecurityAlert
| where TimeGenerated >= ago(30d)
|  count() by ProviderName,  (TimeGenerated, 1d)
| render timechart
```

To create a query in Microsoft Sentinel (using Kusto Query Language - KQL) that displays the number of daily security alerts over the last 30 days in a timechart, you need to:

- \* Filter the dataset (SecurityAlert) to include only alerts generated in the last 30 days.
- \* Aggregate the number of alerts per provider per day using summarize.
- \* Group those alerts into daily time buckets using bin(TimeGenerated, 1d).
- \* Render the output visually with a timechart.

The correct query structure is:

```
SecurityAlert
| where TimeGenerated >= ago(30d)
| summarize count() by ProviderName, bin(TimeGenerated, 1d)
| render timechart
```

- \* summarize # Used to aggregate or count data (e.g., total alerts) by specified fields. In this case, it's needed to count alerts per provider and per day.
- \* bin # Used to group time-based data into evenly spaced intervals (1 day here) for trend visualization. It aligns timestamps to a fixed period boundary (daily).
- \* lookup # Used to enrich data from another table, not aggregation.
- \* project # Used to select specific columns, not to count or group.
- \* make-series # Also used for time-series data but more suited for generating continuous series (useful for missing data handling).

Here, bin is simpler and sufficient.

- \* range # Used to create a sequence of numbers or times manually, not for aggregation.

```
# Final Query answer:
SecurityAlert
| where TimeGenerated >= ago(30d)
| summarize count() by ProviderName, bin(TimeGenerated, 1d)
| render timechart
```

**NEW QUESTION # 271**

You have a Microsoft 365 tenant that uses Microsoft Exchange Online and Microsoft Defender for Office 365. What should you use to identify whether zero-hour auto purge (ZAP) moved an email message from the mailbox of a user?

- A. the mailbox audit log in Exchange
- B. the mail flow report in Exchange
- C. the Safe Attachments file types report in Microsoft Defender for Office 365
- **D. the Threat Protection Status report in Microsoft Defender for Office 365**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To determine if ZAP moved your message, you can use either the Threat Protection Status report or Threat Explorer (and real-time detections).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/zero-hour-auto-purge?view=o365-worldwide>

**NEW QUESTION # 272**

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription

You need to identify all the security principals that submitted requests to change or delete groups. How should you complete the KQL query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The screenshot shows a KQL query editor with the following query:

```
MicrosoftGraphActivityLogs
| where RequestUri contains '/group'
| where RequestMethod != 'GET'
| project AppId, UserId, ServicePrincipalId
```

Two dropdown menus are open for selection:

- The first dropdown, for the `RequestUri` filter, has `RequestUri` selected.
- The second dropdown, for the `RequestMethod` filter, has `GET` selected.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

The screenshot shows the 'Answer Area' with the same KQL query as the previous screenshot. Red boxes highlight the `RequestUri` dropdown and the `GET` option in the `RequestMethod` dropdown, indicating the correct selections for the query.

**NEW QUESTION # 273**

You are investigating an incident by using Microsoft 365 Defender.

You need to create an advanced hunting query to count failed sign-in authentications on three devices named CFOLaptop, CEOlaptop, and COOLaptop.

How should you complete the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <code>project LogonFailures=count()</code>                                   |    |
| <code>  summarize LogonFailures=count()<br/>by DeviceName, LogonType</code>  |    |
| <code>where ActionType == FailureReason</code>                               |    |
| <code>where DeviceName in ("CFOLaptop",<br/>"CEOlaptop", "COOLaptop")</code> | an |
| <code>ActionType == "LogonFailed"</code>                                     |    |
| <code>ActionType == FailureReason</code>                                     |    |
| DeviceEvents   |    |
| DeviceLogonEvents  |    |

**Answer:**

Explanation:  
values

**ANSWER AREA**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <code>  project LogonFailures=count()</code>                                   |  |
| <code>  summarize LogonFailures=count()<br/>by DeviceName, LogonType</code>    |  |
| <code>  where ActionType == FailureReason</code>                               | DeviceLogonEvents  |
| <code>  where DeviceName in ("CFOLaptop",<br/>"CEOlaptop", "COOLaptop")</code> | <code>  where DeviceName in ("CFOLaptop",<br/>"CEOlaptop", "COOLaptop")</code> and |
| <code>ActionType == "LogonFailed"</code>                                       | ActionType == FailureReason  |
| <code>ActionType == FailureReason</code>                                       | <code>  summarize LogonFailures=count()<br/>by DeviceName, LogonType</code>        |
| DeviceEvents   |  |
| DeviceLogonEvents  |  |

Explanation:

