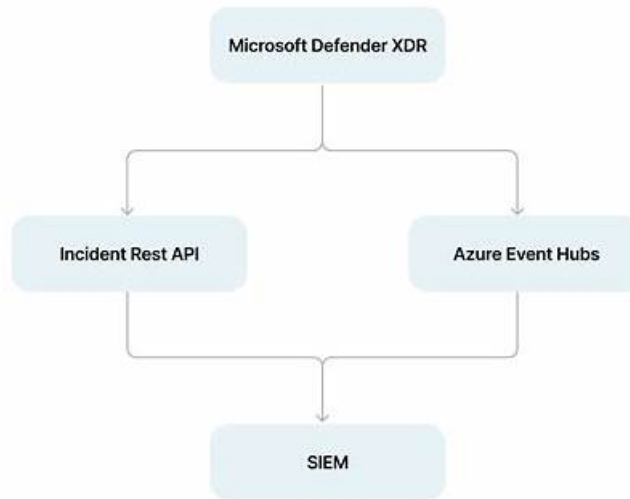


XDR-Analyst최신버전시험공부 & XDR-Analyst최고기출문제



DumpTOP XDR-Analyst 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CVLiIvmlGh3Lsu9zaoiklF6grCeffHCY>

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst시험이 정말 어렵다는 말을 많이 들으신 만큼 저희 DumpTOP는 Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst덤프만 있으면 Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst시험이 정말 쉬워진다고 전해드리고 싶습니다. Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst덤프로 시험패스하고 자격증 한방에 따보세요. 자격증 많이 취득하면 더욱 여유롭게 직장생활을 즐길수 있습니다.

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst덤프의 유효성을 보장해드릴수 있도록 저희 기술팀은 오랜시간동안 Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst시험에 대하여 분석하고 연구해 왔습니다. Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst 덤프를 한번 믿고 Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst시험에 두려움없이 맞서보세요. 만족할수 있는 좋은 성적을 얻게 될것입니다.

>> XDR-Analyst최신버전 시험공부 <<

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst최고기출문제, XDR-Analyst유효한 인증덤프

DumpTOP에서 출시한 Palo Alto Networks인증XDR-Analyst 덤프는 시험문제점유율이 가장 높은 시험대비자료입니다. 실제Palo Alto Networks인증XDR-Analyst시험문제유형과 같은 형식으로 제작된Palo Alto Networks인증XDR-Analyst 시험공부자료로서DumpTOP덤프의 실용가치를 자랑하고 있습니다.덤프를 공부하여 시험불합격하시면 덤프비용은 환불처리해드립니다.

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	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 3	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.
주제 4	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.

최신 Security Operations XDR-Analyst 무료샘플문제 (Q70-Q75):

질문 # 70

Which statement is true for Application Exploits and Kernel Exploits?

- A. The ultimate goal of any exploit is to reach the kernel.
- B. Kernel exploits are easier to prevent than application exploits.
- C. Application exploits leverage kernel vulnerability.
- D. The ultimate goal of any exploit is to reach the application.

정답: A

설명:

The ultimate goal of any exploit is to reach the kernel, which is the core component of the operating system that has the highest level of privileges and access to the hardware resources. Application exploits are attacks that target vulnerabilities in specific applications, such as web browsers, email clients, or office suites. Kernel exploits are attacks that target vulnerabilities in the kernel itself, such as memory corruption, privilege escalation, or code execution. Kernel exploits are more difficult to prevent and detect than application exploits, because they can bypass security mechanisms and hide their presence from the user and the system. Reference: Palo Alto Networks Certified Detection and Remediation Analyst (PCDRA) Study Guide, page 8 Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, Exploit Protection Overview

질문 # 71

When selecting multiple Incidents at a time, what options are available from the menu when a user right-clicks the incidents? (Choose two.)

- A. Investigate several Incidents at once.
- B. Change the status of multiple incidents.
- C. Assign incidents to an analyst in bulk.
- D. Delete the selected Incidents.

정답: B,C

설명:

When selecting multiple incidents at a time, the options that are available from the menu when a user right-clicks the incidents are: Assign incidents to an analyst in bulk and Change the status of multiple incidents. These options allow the user to perform bulk actions on the selected incidents, such as assigning them to a specific analyst or changing their status to open, in progress, resolved, or closed. These options can help the user to manage and prioritize the incidents more efficiently and effectively. To use these options, the user needs to select the incidents from the incident table, right-click on them, and choose the desired option from the menu. The user can also use keyboard shortcuts to perform these actions, such as Ctrl+A to select all incidents, Ctrl+Shift+A to assign incidents to an analyst, and Ctrl+Shift+S to change the status of incidents¹² Reference:

Assign Incidents to an Analyst in Bulk

Change the Status of Multiple Incidents

질문 # 72

Which license is required when deploying Cortex XDR agent on Kubernetes Clusters as a DaemonSet?

- A. Host Insights
- B. Cortex XDR Pro per Endpoint
- C. Cortex XDR Pro per TB
- **D. Cortex XDR Cloud per Host**

정답: D

설명:

When deploying Cortex XDR agent on Kubernetes clusters as a DaemonSet, the license required is Cortex XDR Cloud per Host. This license allows you to protect and monitor your cloud workloads, such as Kubernetes clusters, containers, and serverless functions, using Cortex XDR. With Cortex XDR Cloud per Host license, you can deploy Cortex XDR agents as DaemonSets on your Kubernetes clusters, which ensures that every node in the cluster runs a copy of the agent. The Cortex XDR agent collects and sends data from the Kubernetes cluster, such as pod events, container logs, and network traffic, to the Cortex Data Lake for analysis and correlation. Cortex XDR can then detect and respond to threats across your cloud environment, and provide visibility and context into your cloud workloads. The Cortex XDR Cloud per Host license is based on the number of hosts that run the Cortex XDR agent, regardless of the number of containers or functions on each host. A host is defined as a virtual machine, a physical server, or a Kubernetes node that runs the Cortex XDR agent. You can read more about the Cortex XDR Cloud per Host license and how to deploy Cortex XDR agent on Kubernetes clusters [here1](#) and [here2](#). Reference:

Cortex XDR Cloud per Host License

Deploy Cortex XDR Agent on Kubernetes Clusters as a DaemonSet

질문 # 73

Where would you go to add an exception to exclude a specific file hash from examination by the Malware profile for a Windows endpoint?

- **A. In the Action Center, choose Allow list, select new action, select add to allow list, add your hash to the list, and apply it.**
- B. From the rules menu select new exception, fill out the criteria, choose the scope to apply it to, hit save.
- C. Find the Malware profile attached to the endpoint, Under Portable Executable and DLL Examination add the hash to the allow list.
- D. Find the exceptions profile attached to the endpoint, under process exceptions select local analysis, paste the hash and save.

정답: A

설명:

To add an exception to exclude a specific file hash from examination by the Malware profile for a Windows endpoint, you need to use the Action Center in Cortex XDR. The Action Center allows you to create and manage actions that apply to endpoints, such as adding files or processes to the allow list or block list, isolating or unisolating endpoints, or initiating live terminal sessions. To add a file hash to the allow list, you need to choose Allow list, select new action, select add to allow list, add your hash to the list, and apply it. This will prevent the Malware profile from scanning or blocking the file on the endpoints that match the scope of the action. Reference: Cortex XDR 3: Responding to Attacks1, Action Center2

질문 # 74

What are two purposes of "Respond to Malicious Causality Chains" in a Cortex XDR Windows Malware profile? (Choose two.)

- **A. Automatically kill the processes involved in malicious activity.**
- **B. Automatically block the IP addresses involved in malicious traffic.**
- C. Automatically terminate the threads involved in malicious activity.
- D. Automatically close the connections involved in malicious traffic.

정답: A,B

질문 # 75

.....

만약 아직도 우리를 선택할지에 대하여 망설이고 있다면. 우선은 우리 사이트에서 DumpTOP가 제공하는 무료인 일

- 참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 XDR-Analyst 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CVLiIvmlGh3Lsu9zaokIF6grCefFHCY>