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Question: 643

A healthcare network's QRadar value report emphasizes HIPAA audit readiness. Which definitions capture evidence generation value?

A. Configuring reports with AQL SELECT qidname, COUNT(*) AS 'Compliant_Logs' FROM events WHERE qidname IN ('HIPAA_Access', 'HIPAA_Disclosure') GROUP BY qidname LAST 365 DAYS, exporting with timestamp verification via /opt/qradar/bin/audit_sign.sh
B. Pulse app metric widget SELECT AVG(offense_duration) FROM offenses WHERE followup='HIPAA_Review' , applying formula = (pre_QRadar_duration - current) * incidents * $500/hr for time savings
C. Use Case Manager summary /opt/qradar/ucm/hipaa_coverage.json {"coverage": "95%", "gaps": "Access_Controls_TA0003"}, used in executive decks for risk quantification
D. QRadar Assistant custom report /opt/qradar/reports/hipaa_value.pdf with sections 'Auto_Evidence=2000_docs/year, Manual_Reduction=80%', citing OCR settlement averages $1.5M

Answer: A, C

Explanation: HIPAA evidence via signed AQL reports on access/disclosure QIDs ensures tamper-proof audits per 45 CFR 164.316. UCM's JSON coverage for TA0003 gaps quantifies control effectiveness at 95%, supporting risk assessments and value through avoided fines (OCR data shows $1.5M avg settlements), streamlining annual reviews.

Question: 644

You must automate updating domain-qualified log source groups during tenant scaling. Which approach best supports dynamic re-assignment of log sources to domains?

A. Script the domain_control.py utility combined with GUI API calls to reassign log sources programmatically
B. Manually update log source group memberships through the QRadar Console
C. Use LDAP sync to dynamically assign log sources based on user groups
D. Deploy an external log forwarding proxy per tenant

Answer: A

Explanation: The combination of domain_control.py scripting and QRadar REST API call automation allows dynamic reassignment of log sources to domains, supporting

tenant scaling and operational agility.

Question: 645

A QRadar deployment is experiencing a high rate of event drops. You want to investigate using the command that shows event processing statistics, including event drops, in real time. Which command provides this information?

A. /opt/qradar/bin/ecs-ec-ingressstats -r
B. /opt/qradar/support/qradar_cli.sh eventstats
C. /opt/qradar/bin/eventstats -d
D. /opt/qradar/bin/ec-client-stats -v

Answer: A

Explanation: The command /opt/qradar/bin/ecs-ec-ingressstats -r provides real-time event processing statistics including event drops and ingress rates on a QRadar All-in-One or event collector, making it the correct choice to monitor event drops. Other commands do not provide real-time and detailed event drop statistics.

Question: 646

For QRadar in a multi-tenant hospitality chain, hotel sub-domains require isolation for guest WiFi events, but corporate rules aggregate anonymized patterns for chain-wide security. The deployment professional identifies backup inconsistencies in sub-domain purges. Which configurations resolve?

A. Isolate WiFi events to sub-domains with anonymized aggregation in corporate rules for pattern analysis
B. Align backups with domain-purge policies to ensure consistent sub-domain data management
C. Configure rules with aggregation masks applied post-domain isolation for chain insights
D. Use app-based purge tools scoped to security profiles for hotel-specific maintenance

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Sub-domain isolation for WiFi events in QRadar, paired with post-isolation anonymization, enables secure chain-wide patterns without guest data exposure. Domain-

aligned purge policies in backups prevent inconsistencies, maintaining hospitality compliance. Aggregation masks enhance insights; app tools aid maintenance but follow policies.

Question: 647

In a QRadar setup for a university with 7,000 EPS from Windows 11 labs using WinCollect, Directory Service logs (Event ID 4728 for user account creation) show incomplete SID resolution in DSM, affecting 30% of events. Which architectural tweaks and DSM configs address this?

A. Enhance WinCollect with SID resolver 'wincollect_sid --enable --cache=10000 --log=Directory Service --filter=4728 --protocol=tcp:6514 --agent=win11-labs --deploy=batch'.
B. Customize DSM in Editor: Microsoft Windows > Add Property 'MemberSid:(?P\S+(?=\s)) --Lookup=ActiveDirectory --OnError=Default --MaxSIDs=20', and 'dsm_validate --sid-resolve --sample=4728 --error-rate<5%'.
C. Set up WinCollect to include AD integration 'wincollect_ad --bind=dc.domain.edu:389 --query=4728 --fields=SID,AccountName --forward=normalized --throttle=3000eps --group=university-agents'.
D. Architect DSM extension for labs 'dsm_lab --win11 --channel=Directory Service --event=4728 --resolve-sid=ldap://dc:389 --payload=full --test-forward=ec:10.2.2.30'.

Answer: A,B

Explanation: SID resolution gaps in QRadar Directory Service logs for Event ID 4728 are fixed by enabling WinCollect SID caching at 10,000 entries with LDAP binds over TCP 6514 for lab agents; DSM Editor adds regex properties with AD lookup and default error handling up to 20 SIDs, validated to under 5% errors, ensuring complete user creation auditing in university environments.

Question: 648

An analyst configures the Use Case Manager rule to trigger on anomalies in user login behavior correlated with asset vulnerability score. The anomalies should be detected only if the asset has an Open Vulnerability score > 7. What QRadar function should be used in the rule logic to compare the vulnerability score?

A. asset.vulnerability_score property in condition with numeric comparison > 7
B. events.user_login with vulnerability_score checked post detection
C. Use external scripts for vulnerability scoring matched offline

D. flows.dest_asset_vuln_level string matching for severity

Answer: A

Explanation: The asset.vulnerability_score is the appropriate numeric property to use in Use Case Manager rules for numeric comparison. Checking login events or external scripts delays detection, and string matching is less precise than numeric comparison.

Question: 649

A QRadar storage cluster hits I/O limits from stored R2R audit replays. Which defrags?

A. Run fsck on /store mounts and tune ariel_disk.conf for sequential writes
B. Analyze QID 10000019 for I/O alerts and prune replay logs via cron job
C. Restart storage services and monitor with iotop for replay threads
D. Deploy the Ariel Storage Tuner app to defrag and balance replay loads

Answer: B, D

Explanation: Stored R2R audits replay I/O-intensive in QRadar, throttling storage; QID 10000019 alerts limits, cron-pruned >90 days via /opt/qradar/bin/deleteOldAudit.sh frees 50%. Ariel Storage Tuner defrags buckets, balancing replays across mounts. Fsck risks downtime, conf tunes writes not replays, restart temporary, iotop diagnostic only.

Question: 650

Applying a capacity upgrade license (from 1000 to 3000 EPS) QRadar distributed setup via 'apply-license.sh' succeeds on Console but EPs report "Entitlement mismatch" in /var/log/qradar-error.log. Which deployment editor actions resolve?

A. In deployment editor, edit each EP host, increase EPS allocation proportionally (e.g., 1500 each for 2 EPs), save, and click Deploy Changes.
B. Pre-deploy, run 'qradar-licenses --reallocate --eps 3000' on Console, verify propagation with 'ssh root@ep1 "qradar-licenses status"'.
C. Post-deploy, check Zookeeper sync with '/opt/qradar/bin/zkCli.sh -server localhost:2181 get /qradar/licenses', ensure TTL >0.
D. If mismatch persists, rollback via editor undo, re-upload license, redeploy.

Answer: A, B

Explanation: License upgrades QRadar require explicit reallocation in the editor to

propagate entitlements via Zookeeper; editing host capacities (e.g., balanced across EPs) and deploying updates the config.xml, syncing parsers for 3000 total EPS. CLI reallocate pre-validates pool distribution, SSH-checking status confirms per-host activation; ZK query verifies lease, preventing stale mismatches without rollbacks unless sync fails.

Question: 651

To ensure comprehensive QRadar deployment aligns with organizational priorities, what is the critical action during defining value reporting?

A. Mapping security KPIs to business risk objectives and QRadar use case outputs
B. Listing all log sources without prioritizing their relevance
C. Generating as many generic dashboards as possible for each log source
D. Focusing solely on compliance-mandated reports without considering business impact

Answer: A

Explanation: It is essential to align QRadar reporting outputs with security KPIs that reflect business risks and priorities, ensuring that reported value supports decision making and risk management. Listing all sources or generic dashboards without prioritization dilutes focus, and only compliance reporting ignores broader business objectives.

Question: 652

In a hardware migration scenario for QRadar Console to new hardware with different IP (old:192.168.1.100, new:192.168.1.200), preserving HA and certificates, which commands facilitate takeover without host re-addition?

A. Backup certs: cp -r /opt/qradar/conf/trusted_certificates/ /store/backup/certs/; restore on new: cp -r /store/backup/certs/ /opt/qradar/conf/
B. Remap IPs in config post-restore: sed -i 's/192.168.1.100/192.168.1.200/g' /store/config/services.conf; then Deploy Changes
C. Use /opt/qradar/bin/consoleMigration.sh --new-ip 192.168.1.200 --ha-sync --cert-preserve to automate takeover
D. Update managed hosts: for host in $(cat /store/hosts.list); do ssh root@$host "sed -i 's/old_ip/new_ip/g' /etc/hosts"; done

Answer: A, B, D

Explanation: Different-IP Console migration QRadar requires cert backup/restore cp -r /opt/qradar/conf/trusted_certificates/ to maintain trust. Sed -i 's/192.168.1.100/192.168.1.200/g' /store/config/services.conf remaps post-restore, followed by Deploy Changes for propagation. SSH loop updates /etc/hosts on managed hosts to point to new IP. consoleMigration.sh lacks --ha-sync parameter.

Question: 653

When defining a new log source on QRadar with a custom Syslog protocol that uses a unique delimiter between fields, how do you ensure accurate parsing of these fields?

A. Use the default Syslog parser and configure the device to send JSON instead
B. Create custom event properties using delimiters and regex patterns that match the unique field separators
C. Define a flow source to capture structured data bypassing event parsing
D. Apply a pre-processing script on QRadar to convert delimiters to standard spaces

Answer: B

Explanation: To parse fields separated by unique delimiters, defining custom event properties with regex that handle the specific delimiters ensures accurate field extraction. Default syslog parsers expect standard formats. Flow sources focus on network data, and QRadar does not support direct pre-processing scripting for delimiter conversion.

Question: 654

A media company's QRadar HA setup experiences 15-minute downtime during secondary promotion after primary network partition, with DR site showing zero flow ingestion post-failover. Which evaluations and setups identify HA/DR necessities?

A. Execute 'ha_partition --detect --heal-script=/opt/qradar/ha/heal_net.sh --timeout=10min', to auto-resolve partitions faster than manual promotion, and validate DR flows with 'dr_flow --ingest-test --rate=100k fpm --duration=5min'.
B. Calculate RTO impact from partition: downtime = partition duration + promotion time = 15min, exceeding 5min SLA, and configure multi-VIP HA 'ha_vip --add-secondary-vip=10.5.5.50 --failover=graceful'.
C. Deploy storage-agnostic DR with 'dr_agnostic --events-forward=syslog:udp:514 --flows-scp --key=/etc/dr_key.pem', as zero ingestion indicates binding failures, and monitor with 'dr_health --metrics=rto,rpo --dashboard=true'.
D. Integrate pacemaker for HA orchestration 'pcs cluster setup --name=qha nodes

primary,secondary --start', addressing promotion delays, and assess DR sync lag formula: lag = (events queued * 400 bytes) / link speed.

Answer: A,C

Explanation: Network partitions in QRadar media HA require auto-healing scripts via ha_partition to reduce 15-minute downtimes below SLA, with DR flow tests confirming ingestion post-failover; storage-agnostic forwarding using syslog/UDP for events and SCP for flows, secured with PEM keys, resolves zero-ingestion issues, monitored via dr_health for RTO/RPO alignment in high-traffic environments.

Question: 655

A company plans to deploy IBM QRadar SIEM V7.5 to monitor a network generating approximately 2 million EPS (Events Per Second). The retention policy requires 1 year of event data with low-cost storage options beyond 90 days. Which deployment architecture and sizing approach meets these requirements while optimizing costs?

A. Deploy a two-node Event Collector cluster with internal SSD storage for all event data retention, maintaining 1 year on SSD
B. Use a four-node all-in-one deployment combining Event Collectors, Event Processors, and Console roles using high-end SSDs only
C. Use a single all-in-one QRadar appliance sized for 2 million EPS and enable extended event retention on local SSDs
D. Deploy dedicated Event Collectors for immediate data collection, Event Processors with high-capacity HDDs, and configure archiving to an external storage for data older than 90 days

Answer: D

Explanation: For handling high EPS volumes (2 million EPS) and long retention with cost optimization, it is recommended to separate responsibilities using dedicated Event Collectors for ingestion, Event Processors optimized for processing, and archiving older data to external storage. SSDs are best for recent, high-speed data access whereas HDDs and external archival target cost-effective long-term storage, meeting the 1-year retention need without excessive hardware costs. All-in-one or SSD-only architectures are less efficient or feasible at this scale and retention duration.

Question: 656

A multinational corporation's fresh QRadar installation generates initial offenses from global VPN reconnections post-maintenance, flagged as brute-force attempts due to concurrent logins. Tuning requires geo-temporal adjustments to avoid alert storms during rollouts. Which configurations optimize this?

A. Create a time-limited reference set for maintenance windows, using it in offense rules to cap magnitude at 25% for VPN events from affected regions, with auto-expiration after 48 hours
B. Chain offenses across VPN and authentication rules using a shared custom property for session IDs, applying a credibility adjustment factor of 0.6 if geolocation matches corporate sites during scheduled downtimes
C. Integrate Pulse with offense data to visualize temporal patterns, then update building blocks with geo-fenced tests that throttle rule firing rates to 50% during peak reconnection hours
D. Deploy the Reference Data Management app to import VPN endpoint lists as maps, correlating them with flow data for offense suppression if reconnection velocity stays below 200 sessions/minute per site

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Time-limited reference sets in QRadar provide agile exclusions for transient events like VPN reconnections, capping magnitudes geo-specifically to curb storms without permanent rule changes, ideal for initial tuning in global setups. Offense chaining via custom properties for session IDs ensures cohesive tracking, with credibility factors tuned to corporate geolocations during downtimes, preventing over-escalation while maintaining vigilance for distributed brute-force campaigns across multinational networks.

Question: 657

A energy sector QRadar deployment uses WinCollect for 13,000 EPS from Windows SCADA hosts, but DFS Replication logs (Event ID 2213 for errors) evade DSM due to legacy formatting. Which Windows collection enhancements and DSM params are needed?

A. WinCollect legacy support 'wincollect_legacy --log=DFS Replication --event=2213 --Format=LegacyXML --Parse=Custom --Port=tcp:6514 --Agents=scada-win --Deploy=priority'.
B. DSM customization: Editor > Add Legacy Parser 'EventID=2213 --Format=OldXML --Fields="FileName,ErrorCode" --ConvertTo=Normalized --IgnoreVersion=true', 'dsm_validate --legacy=2213 --accuracy=95%'.
C. Architectural relay for SCADA 'wincollect_relay --dfs-log --filter=2213 --

intermediate=relay-host:514 --protocol=udp --compress=false --latency<1s --ec-final=qradar-ec'.
D. SFS for replication logs 'sfs_dfs --update --win-scada --event=2213 --legacy-mode --fields=full --forward=eps --test=13k eps --error<2%'.

Answer: B,D

Explanation: Legacy DFS logs in QRadar for Event ID 2213 require DSM Editor legacy XML parsers converting to normalized fields like FileName, validated at 95% accuracy; the DFS SFS update enables full field forwarding in scada mode, tested for 13,000 EPS with <2% errors, bypassing relay for direct efficiency.

Question: 658

In a deployment planning session, the client requests advanced malware threat intelligence integration with QRadar offenses. Which app or extension should the team recommend?

A. QRadar Threat Intelligence Platform App with Malware Analysis Extension
B. Compliance Dashboard without external intel feeds
C. Flow Analytics with SSL/TLS Decryption for encrypted traffic only
D. User Behavior Analytics focusing on insider threats

Answer: A

Explanation: The Threat Intelligence Platform combined with Malware Analysis extensions equips QRadar to enrich offenses with advanced malware threat intelligence, supporting proactive detection. Compliance dashboards or flow analytics are not specifically designed for malware intelligence enrichment.

Question: 659

During the rollout of QRadar in a hybrid cloud setup, an initial offense emerges from legitimate Azure AD sync traffic flagged as anomalous authentication bursts. The tuning process requires balancing false positive reduction with coverage for credential stuffing attacks. Which multi-step tuning configurations address this complexity?

A. Develop a building block for AD sync patterns using time-based thresholds (e.g., bursts >100 in 5 minutes from sync IPs), then chain it to the offense for magnitude damping to 40% during off-peak hours

B. Use the Offense Triage dashboard to baseline sync event volumes via historical AQL, applying a custom property filter to exclude them from offense contribution while logging for audit trails
C. Enable dynamic rule throttling in the CRE for authentication rules, setting a cooldown period of 30 minutes post-sync detection, and integrate UBA models to elevate magnitudes only on deviation from learned baselines
D. Export offense details to an external ticketing system via API, automating closure for sync-matched patterns, and update the network hierarchy to classify sync endpoints as "trusted sync zones" for future exclusions

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Building blocks in QRadar facilitate reusable logic for patterns like AD sync bursts, chaining them to offenses with time-based damping reduces false positives during predictable windows, ensuring attacks like credential stuffing retain full magnitude outside those periods for robust initial tuning. Dynamic CRE throttling with cooldowns prevents rule overload from recurring benign traffic, while UBA integration refines baselines over time, elevating only deviant events—a sophisticated approach that adapts to hybrid environments without static exclusions that could mask evolving threats.

Question: 660

A user requests encrypted backup files of QRadar V7.5 restricted only to root user access. Which Linux file permission setting and backup command flag must the administrator use?

A. Set encrypted backup with --secure flag and set permissions to 755 on backup folder
B. Use backup.pl with --encrypt and set the backup directory permission to 700
C. Run backup.pl normally and set directory ownership to root but permission 644
D. Use custom scripts to encrypt and change permissions post-backup

Answer: B

Explanation: The correct approach is to run the backup with the --encrypt flag and set the backup directory permissions to 700 to restrict access only to root. The --secure flag is not a documented backup parameter. Permissions 755 and 644 allow wider access, so are insecure. Custom scripts are not needed if the native options are used correctly.

Question: 661

In a defense contractor's environment with classified networks generating 20,000 EPS from endpoints and 150,000 FPM from IDS, requiring CMMC Level 2 isolation, scope for QRadar includes air-gapped sizing. Which determinations fit FIPS 140-2 compliance?

A. Size for 24,000 EPS (20,000 * 1.2), using FIPS-enabled model 3309 EP with /opt/qradar/conf/fips.conf mode=enabled, 32 vCPUs/256 GB, allocating via qlicense --assign --component ep --eps 24000, with HSM integration for key management
B. Calculate classified retention: TB = (EPS * bytes/event * days) / (compression=0.3 * 1e9), e.g., 20000 * 1024 * 1095 * 365 / (0.3 * 1e9) ≈ 2,200 TB, on isolated Data Node 1798 with LUKS encryption dm-crypt /dev/sda1 aes-xts-plain64
C. Deploy Flow Collector 1315 with /opt/qradar/bin/fcset --fpm-limit 150000 --sampling none, using STANAG 4559-compliant parsers in DSM for military flows, but limit to 100,000 FPM for bandwidth-constrained TS/SCI segments
D. Enable DoD STIG via /opt/qradar/support/stig_audit.sh --level 2, but exclude cloud flows to maintain air-gap per NIST SP 800-53 SC-7 boundary protection

Answer: A, B

Explanation: CMMC/FIPS QRadar requires 1.2x EPS buffer to 24,000 for 20,000 base, on FIPS-mode 3309 with HSM and qlicense allocation, ensuring encrypted processing for classified data per DISA STIGs. Retention for 3-year DoD mandate uses formula yielding 2,200 TB at 0.3 compression for 1KB events, on LUKS-encrypted 1798 Data Nodes, supporting SC-28 tamper-evident storage without external dependencies.

Question: 662

During deployment planning for QRadar SIEM, what key data collection architectural consideration applies for environments with multiple data center locations?

A. Use single centralized Event Collector for all data centers regardless of network latency
B. Deploy local Event Collectors in each data center to reduce latency and improve collection efficiency
C. Only collect logs from main data center to simplify deployment
D. Use manual log forwarding from remote sites to central Collector

Answer: B

Explanation: Deploying local Event Collectors in each data center helps reduce latency, offload traffic on WAN links, and ensures efficient and reliable log collection. Centralized collection can suffer from latency and dropped logs. Manual forwarding and

partial collection reduce data visibility.

Question: 663

In a scenario restoring a QRadar data backup to a new console with mismatched IP (old: 10.0.0.1, new: 10.0.0.2), which commands correct IP references in restored artifacts to prevent log source reconnection failures?

A. Edit /store/backup/config_backup.tar.gz post-extract with sed -i 's/10.0.0.1/10.0.0.2/g' */etc/hosts and re-tar
B. Use /opt/qradar/bin/restoreDataBackup.sh --ip-remap old=10.0.0.1:new=10.0.0.2 --file data_backup.tar.gz
C. Manually update log sources via UI after restore, or script with /opt/qradar/bin/LogSourceUpdate.sh --ip 10.0.0.2 --all
D. Verify remap with psql -U qradar -c "UPDATE log_source SET ip= '10.0.0.2' WHERE ip='10.0.0.1';" post-restore

Answer: B, D

Explanation: IP mismatch QRadar restores uses /opt/qradar/bin/restoreDataBackup.sh --ip-remap old=10.0.0.1:new=10.0.0.2 to globally update references in data artifacts, ensuring log source continuity. Post-restore, psql -U qradar -c "UPDATE log_source SET ip= '10.0.0.2' WHERE ip='10.0.0.1';" fine-tunes any residual entries. Sed editing is risky for tar.gz, and LogSourceUpdate.sh is for new configs, not bulk remap.

Question: 664

In QRadar, applying wildcard cert (*.qr.domain.com) for Console+EP cluster fails load balancer health checks with "SNI mismatch". Which server.xml and lb configs resolve?

A. Edit /opt/qradar/conf/tomcat/server.xml per host, but use SNI " for wildcards.
B. LB config: health check /healthz with SNI=*.qr.domain.com, backend cert verify off.
C. Apply cert 'install_ssl_cert.sh -cert wildcard.crt -key wildcard.key -sni-enabled', restart tomcat.
D. Test 'openssl s_client -connect lb:443 -servername ep1.qr.domain.com -cert wildcard.crt'.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Wildcard certs QRadar clusters require SNI for host-specific validation; server.xml SSLHostConfig enables per-virtualhost matching, install script flags SNI for

Tomcat 9. LB health disables verify for internal, openssl s_client confirms SNI handshake with wildcard.

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