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### Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

Where can SHA256 hash values be used in Cortex XDR Malware Protection Profiles?

- A. in the Linux Malware Protection Profile to indicate allowed Java libraries
- **B. in the Windows Malware Protection Profile to indicate allowed executables**
- C. SHA256 hashes cannot be used in Cortex XDR Malware Protection Profiles
- D. in the macOS Malware Protection Profile to indicate allowed signers

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Cortex XDR Malware Protection Profiles allow you to configure the malware prevention settings for Windows, Linux, and macOS endpoints. You can use SHA256 hash values in the Windows Malware Protection Profile to indicate allowed executables that you want to exclude from malware scanning. This can help you reduce false positives and improve performance by skipping the scanning of known benign files. You can add up to 1000 SHA256 hash values per profile. You cannot use SHA256 hash values in the Linux or macOS Malware Protection Profiles, but you can use other criteria such as file path, file name, or signer to exclude files from scanning. Reference:

Malware Protection Profiles

Configure a Windows Malware Protection Profile

PCDRA Study Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 86

Which of the following paths will successfully activate Remediation Suggestions?

- **A. Causality View > Actions > Remediation Suggestions**
- B. Alerts Table > Right-click on a process node > Remediation Suggestions
- C. Incident View > Actions > Remediation Suggestions
- D. Alerts Table > Right-click on an alert > Remediation Suggestions

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Remediation Suggestions is a feature of Cortex XDR that provides you with recommended actions to remediate the root cause and impact of an incident. Remediation Suggestions are based on the analysis of the causality chain, the behavior of the malicious files or processes, and the best practices for incident response. Remediation Suggestions can help you to quickly and effectively contain and resolve an incident, as well as prevent future recurrence.

To activate Remediation Suggestions, you need to follow these steps:

In the Cortex XDR management console, go to Incidents and select an incident that you want to remediate.

Click Causality View to see the graphical representation of the causality chain of the incident.

Click Actions and select Remediation Suggestions. This will open a new window that shows the suggested actions for each node in the causality chain.

Review the suggested actions and select the ones that you want to apply. You can also edit or delete the suggested actions, or add your own custom actions.

Click Apply to execute the selected actions on the affected endpoints. You can also schedule the actions to run at a later time or date.

Reference:

Remediate Changes from Malicious Activity: This document explains how to use Remediation Suggestions to remediate the root cause and impact of an incident.

Causality View: This document describes how to use Causality View to investigate the causality chain of an incident.

### NEW QUESTION # 87

What motivation do ransomware attackers have for returning access to systems once their victims have paid?

- A. The ransomware attackers hope to trace the financial trail back and steal more from traditional banking institutions. -
- **B. Failure to restore access to systems undermines the scheme because others will not believe their valuables would be returned.**
- C. Nation-states enforce the return of system access through the use of laws and regulation.
- D. There is organized crime governance among attackers that requires the return of access to remain in good standing.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Ransomware attackers have a motivation to return access to systems once their victims have paid because they want to maintain their reputation and credibility. If they fail to restore access to systems, they risk losing the trust of future victims who may not believe that paying the ransom will result in getting their data back. This would reduce the effectiveness and profitability of their scheme. Therefore, ransomware attackers have an incentive to honor their promises and decrypt the data after receiving the ransom.

Reference:

What is the motivation behind ransomware? | Foresite

As Ransomware Attackers' Motives Change, So Should Your Defense - Forbes

### NEW QUESTION # 88

After scan, how does file quarantine function work on an endpoint?

- A. Quarantine removes a specific file from its location on a local or removable drive to a protected folder and prevents it from being executed.
- B. Quarantine prevents an endpoint from communicating with anything besides the listed exceptions in the agent profile and Cortex XDR.
- C. Quarantine disables the network adapters and locks down access preventing any communications with the endpoint.
- D. Quarantine takes ownership of the files and folders and prevents execution through access control.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Quarantine is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows you to isolate a malicious file from its original location and prevent it from being executed. Quarantine works by moving the file to a protected folder on the endpoint and changing its permissions and attributes. Quarantine can be applied to files detected by periodic scans or by behavioral threat protection (BTP) rules. Quarantine is only supported for portable executable (PE) and dynamic link library (DLL) files. Quarantine does not affect the network connectivity or the communication of the endpoint with Cortex XDR. Reference:

Quarantine Malicious Files

Manage Quarantined Files

### NEW QUESTION # 89

If you have an isolated network that is prevented from connecting to the Cortex Data Lake, which type of Broker VM setup can you use to facilitate the communication?

- A. Broker VM Syslog Collector
- B. Local Agent Proxy
- C. Broker VM Pathfinder
- D. Local Agent Installer and Content Caching

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

If you have an isolated network that is prevented from connecting to the Cortex Data Lake, you can use the Local Agent Proxy setup to facilitate the communication. The Local Agent Proxy is a type of Broker VM that acts as a proxy server for the Cortex XDR agents that are deployed on the isolated network. The Local Agent Proxy enables the Cortex XDR agents to communicate securely with the Cortex Data Lake and the Cortex XDR management console over the internet, without requiring direct access to the internet from the isolated network. The Local Agent Proxy also allows the Cortex XDR agents to download installation packages and content updates from the Cortex XDR management console. To use the Local Agent Proxy setup, you need to deploy a Broker VM on the isolated network and configure it as a Local Agent Proxy. You also need to deploy another Broker VM on a network that has internet access and configure it as a Remote Agent Proxy. The Remote Agent Proxy acts as a relay between the Local Agent Proxy and the Cortex Data Lake. You also need to install a strong cipher SHA256-based SSL certificate on both the Local Agent Proxy and the Remote Agent Proxy to ensure secure communication. You can read more about the Local Agent Proxy setup and how to configure it here<sup>1</sup> and here<sup>2</sup>. Reference:

Local Agent Proxy

Configure the Local Agent Proxy Setup

### NEW QUESTION # 90

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