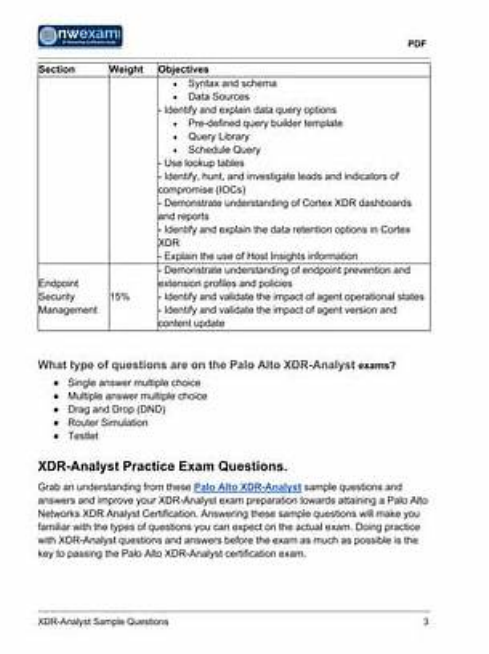
XDR-Analyst PDF問題サンプル & XDR-Analyst試験資料



PDF

Section	Weight	Objectives
		• Syntax and schema • Data Sources - Identify and explain data query options • Pre-defined query builder template • Query Library • Schedule Query - Use lookup tables - Identify, hunt, and investigate leads and indicators of compromise (IOCs) - Demonstrate understanding of Cortex XDR dashboards and reports - Identify and explain the data retention options in Cortex XDR - Explain the use of Host Insights information
Endpoint Security Management	15%	- Demonstrate understanding of endpoint prevention and extension profiles and policies - Identify and validate the impact of agent operational states - Identify and validate the impact of agent version and content update

What type of questions are on the Palo Alto XDR-Analyst exams?

- Single answer multiple choice
- Multiple answer multiple choice
- Drag and Drop (DND)
- Router Simulation
- Testlet

XDR-Analyst Practice Exam Questions.

Grab an understanding from these Palo Alto XDR-Analyst sample questions and answers and improve your XDR-Analyst exam preparation towards attaining a Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Certification. Answering these sample questions will make you familiar with the types of questions you can expect on the actual exam. Doing practice with XDR-Analyst questions and answers before the exam as much as possible is the key to passing the Palo Alto XDR-Analyst certification exam.

XDR-Analyst Sample Questions 3

Palo Alto Networksの認定資格を取得しようと懸命に努力している方もいらっしゃるかもしれませんが、当然、1つのレベルの重要な指標の1つに対する評価になります。 仕事を探すとき、もちろん、多くの会社は、It-Passports人事マネージャーがあなたの能力を証明するためにXDR-Analyst認定を取得した志願者に何を求めるのか、したがって、私たちが得た知識を証明するために他の方法を使用する必要があります XDR-Analystテスト準備を取得して資格証明書を取得し、包括的な能力のすべての側面を示すなど、大学で勉強しますPalo Alto Networks XDR Analyst試験ガイドは、短期間で完璧に自分を証明するのに役立ちます。 そして効率的に。

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	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.

トピック 4	• 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.

>> XDR-Analyst PDF問題サンプル <<

XDR-Analyst試験資料 & XDR-Analyst日本語版復習指南

誰もが知っているように、最も重要な問題は学習者向けのXDR-Analyst学習問題の質です。私たちは長年にわたってこの専門的なことを行ってきました。専門家に専門的な問題を処理させます。私たちに関しては、試験に合格するための最高のXDR-Analyst試験問題を提供する自信があります。そして、最新のXDR-Analystテストガイドがあります。厳格な学習のみで、最新の専門的な学習資料を作成します。 XDR-Analyst試験問題は受験者が試験に合格するのに最も適していると言えます。

Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst 認定 XDR-Analyst 試験問題 (Q24-Q29):

質問 # 24
What is by far the most common tactic used by ransomware to shut down a victim's operation?

- A. restricting access to administrative accounts to the victim
- B. denying traffic out of the victims network until payment is received
- C. preventing the victim from being able to access APIs to cripple infrastructure
- D. encrypting certain files to prevent access by the victim

正解：D

解説：
Ransomware is a type of malicious software, or malware, that encrypts certain files or data on the victim's system or network and prevents them from accessing their data until they pay a ransom. This is by far the most common tactic used by ransomware to shut down a victim's operation, as it can cause costly disruptions, data loss, and reputational damage. Ransomware can affect individual users, businesses, and organizations of all kinds. Ransomware can spread through various methods, such as phishing emails, malicious attachments, compromised websites, or network vulnerabilities. Some ransomware variants can also self-propagate and infect other devices or networks. Ransomware authors typically demand payment in cryptocurrency or other untraceable methods, and may threaten to delete or expose the encrypted data if the ransom is not paid within a certain time frame. However, paying the ransom does not guarantee that the files will be decrypted or that the attackers will not target the victim again. Therefore, the best way to protect against ransomware is to prevent infection in the first place, and to have a backup of the data in case of an attack1234 Reference:
What is Ransomware? | How to Protect Against Ransomware in 2023
Ransomware - Wikipedia
What is ransomware? | Ransomware meaning | Cloudflare
[What Is Ransomware? | Ransomware.org]
[Ransomware - FBI]

質問 # 25
In Windows and macOS you need to prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer. What is one way to add an exception for the singer?

- A. In the Restrictions Profile, add the file name and path to the Executable Files allow list.
- B. Add the signer to the allow list under the action center page.
- C. Create a new rule exception and use the singer as the characteristic.
- D. Add the signer to the allow list in the malware profile.

正解：D

解説：
To prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer in Windows and macOS, one way to add an exception for the signer is to add the signer to the allow list in the malware profile. A malware profile is a profile that defines

the settings and actions for malware prevention and detection on the endpoints. A malware profile allows you to specify a list of files, folders, or signers that you want to exclude from malware scanning and blocking. By adding the signer to the allow list in the malware profile, you can prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking any file that is signed by that signer1.
Let's briefly discuss the other options to provide a comprehensive explanation:
A . In the Restrictions Profile, add the file name and path to the Executable Files allow list: This is not the correct answer. Adding the file name and path to the Executable Files allow list in the Restrictions Profile will not prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer. A Restrictions Profile is a profile that defines the settings and actions for restricting the execution of files or processes on the endpoints. A Restrictions Profile allows you to specify a list of executable files that you want to allow or block based on the file name and path. However, this method does not take into account the digital signer of the file, and it may not be effective if the file name or path changes2.
B . Create a new rule exception and use the signer as the characteristic: This is not the correct answer. Creating a new rule exception and using the signer as the characteristic will not prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer. A rule exception is an exception that you can create to modify the behavior of a specific prevention rule or BIOC rule. A rule exception allows you to specify the characteristics and the actions that you want to apply to the exception, such as file hash, process name, IP address, or domain name. However, this method does not support using the signer as a characteristic, and it may not be applicable to all prevention rules or BIOC rules3.
D . Add the signer to the allow list under the action center page: This is not the correct answer. Adding the signer to the allow list under the action center page will not prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer. The action center page is a page that allows you to create and manage actions that you can perform on your endpoints, such as isolating, scanning, collecting files, or executing scripts. The action center page does not have an option to add a signer to the allow list, and it is not related to the malware prevention or detection functionality4.
In conclusion, to prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer in Windows and macOS, one way to add an exception for the signer is to add the signer to the allow list in the malware profile. By using this method, you can exclude the files that are signed by the trusted signer from the malware scanning and blocking.
Reference:
Add a New Malware Security Profile
Add a New Restrictions Security Profile
Create a Rule Exception
Action Center

質問 # 26
Which statement regarding scripts in Cortex XDR is true?

- A. Any version of Python script can be run.
- B. Any script can be imported including Visual Basic (VB) scripts.
- C. The script is run on the machine uploading the script to ensure that it is operational.
- D. The level of risk is assigned to the script upon import.

正解：D

解説：
The correct answer is B, the level of risk is assigned to the script upon import. When you import a script to the Agent Script Library in Cortex XDR, you need to specify the level of risk associated with the script. The level of risk determines the permissions and restrictions for running the script on endpoints. The levels of risk are:
Low: The script can be run on any endpoint without requiring approval from the Cortex XDR administrator. The script can also be used in remediation suggestions or automation actions.
Medium: The script can be run on any endpoint, but requires approval from the Cortex XDR administrator. The script can also be used in remediation suggestions or automation actions.
High: The script can only be run on isolated endpoints, and requires approval from the Cortex XDR administrator. The script cannot be used in remediation suggestions or automation actions.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
A is incorrect because not any version of Python script can be run in Cortex XDR. The scripts must be written in Python 2.7, and must follow the guidelines and limitations described in the Cortex XDR documentation. For example, the scripts must not exceed 64 KB in size, must not use external libraries or modules, and must not contain malicious or harmful code.
C is incorrect because not any script can be imported to Cortex XDR, including Visual Basic (VB) scripts. The scripts must be written in Python 2.7, and must follow the guidelines and limitations described in the Cortex XDR documentation. VB scripts are not supported by Cortex XDR, and will not run on the endpoints.
D is incorrect because the script is not run on the machine uploading the script to ensure that it is operational. The script is only validated for syntax errors and size limitations when it is imported to the Agent Script Library. The script is not executed or tested on the machine uploading the script, and the script may still fail or cause errors when it is run on the endpoints.

Reference:
Agent Script Library
Import a Script
Run Scripts on an Endpoint

質問 # 27
When is the wss (WebSocket Secure) protocol used?

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

正解：B

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 # 28
What is the Wildfire analysis file size limit for Windows PE files?

- A. 100MB
- B. 1GB
- C. No Limit
- D. 500MB

正解：A

解説：
The Wildfire analysis file size limit for Windows PE files is 100MB. Windows PE files are executable files that run on the Windows operating system, such as .exe, .dll, .sys, or .scr files. Wildfire is a cloud-based service that analyzes files and URLs for malicious behavior and generates signatures and protections for them. Wildfire can analyze various file types, such as PE, APK, PDF, MS Office, and others, but each file type has a different file size limit. The file size limit determines the maximum size of the file that can be uploaded or forwarded to Wildfire for analysis. If the file size exceeds the limit, Wildfire will not analyze the file and will return an error message.
According to the Wildfire documentation1, the file size limit for Windows PE files is 100MB. This means that any PE file that is larger than 100MB will not be analyzed by Wildfire. However, the firewall can still apply other security features, such as antivirus, anti-spyware, vulnerability protection, and file blocking, to the PE file based on the security policy settings. The firewall can also

perform local analysis on the PE file using the Cortex XDR agent, which uses machine learning models to assess the file and assign it a verdict2.
Reference:
WildFire File Size Limits: This document provides the file size limits for different file types that can be analyzed by Wildfire.
Local Analysis: This document explains how the Cortex XDR agent performs local analysis on files that cannot be sent to Wildfire for analysis.

質問 # 29
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XDR-Analyst試験資料: https://www.it-passports.com/XDR-Analyst.html

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