

XDR-Analyst Exam Guide - XDR-Analyst Exam Dumps Free



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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Endpoint Security Management: |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">This domain addresses managing endpoint prevention profiles and policies, validating agent operational states, and assessing the impact of agent versions and content updates. |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |

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Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79

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. Delete the selected Incidents.
- C. Assign incidents to an analyst in bulk.
- D. Change the status of multiple incidents.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which engine, of the following, in Cortex XDR determines the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregates all alerts related to an event into an incident?

- A. Log Stitching Engine
- B. Causality Analysis Engine
- C. Causality Chain Engine
- D. Sensor Engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

The engine that determines the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregates all alerts related to an event into an incident is the Causality Analysis Engine. The Causality Analysis Engine is one of the core components of Cortex XDR that performs advanced analytics on the data collected from various sources, such as endpoints, networks, and clouds. The Causality Analysis Engine uses machine learning and behavioral analysis to identify the root cause, the attack chain, and the impact of each alert. It also groups related alerts into incidents based on the temporal and logical relationships among the alerts. The Causality Analysis Engine helps to reduce the noise and complexity of alerts and incidents, and provides a clear and concise view of the attack story¹².

Let's briefly discuss the other options to provide a comprehensive explanation:

A . Sensor Engine: This is not the correct answer. The Sensor Engine is not responsible for determining the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregating all alerts related to an event into an incident. The Sensor Engine is the component that runs on the Cortex XDR agents installed on the endpoints. The Sensor Engine collects and analyzes endpoint data, such as processes, files, registry keys, network connections, and user activities. The Sensor Engine also enforces the endpoint security policies and performs prevention and response actions³.

C . Log Stitching Engine: This is not the correct answer. The Log Stitching Engine is not responsible for determining the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregating all alerts related to an event into an incident. The Log Stitching Engine is the

component that runs on the Cortex Data Lake, which is the cloud-based data storage and processing platform for Cortex XDR. The Log Stitching Engine normalizes and stitches together the data from different sources, such as firewalls, proxies, endpoints, and clouds. The Log Stitching Engine enables Cortex XDR to correlate and analyze data from multiple sources and provide a unified view of the network activity and threat landscape.

D. Causality Chain Engine: This is not the correct answer. Causality Chain Engine is not a valid name for any of the Cortex XDR engines. There is no such engine in Cortex XDR that performs the function of determining the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregating all alerts related to an event into an incident.

In conclusion, the Causality Analysis Engine is the engine that determines the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregates all alerts related to an event into an incident. By using the Causality Analysis Engine, Cortex XDR can provide a comprehensive and accurate detection and response capability for security analysts.

Reference:

Cortex XDR Pro Admin Guide: Causality Analysis Engine

Cortex XDR Pro Admin Guide: View Incident Details

Cortex XDR Pro Admin Guide: Sensor Engine

Cortex XDR Pro Admin Guide: Log Stitching Engine

NEW QUESTION # 81

As a Malware Analyst working with Cortex XDR you notice an alert suggesting that there was a prevented attempt to open a malicious Word document. You learn from the WildFire report and AutoFocus that this document is known to have been used in Phishing campaigns since 2018. What steps can you take to ensure that the same document is not opened by other users in your organization protected by the Cortex XDR agent?

- A. No step is required because Cortex shares IOCs with our fellow Cyber Threat Alliance members.
- B. Enable DLL Protection on all endpoints but there might be some false positives.
- C. Create Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) rules to recognize and prevent the activity.
- D. No step is required because the malicious document is already stopped.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is B, create Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) rules to recognize and prevent the activity. BTP rules are a powerful feature of Cortex XDR that allow you to define custom rules to detect and block malicious behaviors on endpoints. You can use BTP rules to create indicators of compromise (IOCs) based on file attributes, registry keys, processes, network connections, and other criteria. By creating BTP rules, you can prevent the same malicious Word document from being opened by other users in your organization, even if the document has a different name or hash value. BTP rules are updated through content updates and can be managed from the Cortex XDR console.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

A is incorrect because enabling DLL Protection on all endpoints is not a specific or effective way to prevent the malicious Word document. DLL Protection is a feature of Cortex XDR that prevents the loading of unsigned or untrusted DLLs by protected processes. However, this feature does not apply to Word documents or macros, and may cause false positives or compatibility issues with legitimate applications.

C is incorrect because relying on Cortex to share IOCs with the Cyber Threat Alliance members is not a proactive or sufficient way to prevent the malicious Word document. The Cyber Threat Alliance is a group of cybersecurity vendors that share threat intelligence and best practices to improve their products and services. However, not all vendors are members of the alliance, and not all IOCs are shared or updated in a timely manner. Therefore, you cannot assume that other users in your organization are protected by the same IOCs as Cortex XDR.

D is incorrect because doing nothing is not a responsible or secure way to prevent the malicious Word document. Even though Cortex XDR agent prevented the attempt to open the document on one endpoint, it does not mean that the document is no longer a threat. The document may still be circulating in your network or email system, and may be opened by other users who have different agent profiles or policies. Therefore, you should take steps to identify and block the document across your organization.

Reference:

Cortex XDR Agent Administrator Guide: Behavioral Threat Protection

Cortex XDR Agent Administrator Guide: DLL Protection

Palo Alto Networks: Cyber Threat Alliance

NEW QUESTION # 82

Which Exploit Protection Module (EPM) can be used to prevent attacks based on OS function?

- A. DLL Security
- **B. JIT Mitigation**
- C. Memory Limit Heap Spray Check
- D. UASLR

Answer: B

Explanation:

JIT Mitigation is an Exploit Protection Module (EPM) that can be used to prevent attacks based on OS function. JIT Mitigation protects against exploits that use the Just-In-Time (JIT) compiler of the OS to execute malicious code. JIT Mitigation monitors the memory pages that are allocated by the JIT compiler and blocks any attempts to execute code from those pages. This prevents attackers from using the JIT compiler as a way to bypass other security mechanisms such as Data Execution Prevention (DEP) and Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR). Reference:

Palo Alto Networks. (2023). PCDRA Study Guide. PDF file. Retrieved from

https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/content/dam/pan/en_US/assets/pdf/datasheets/education/pcdra-study-guide.pdf

Palo Alto Networks. (2021). Exploit Protection Modules. Web page. Retrieved from <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/traps/6-0/traps-endpoint-security-manager-admin/traps-endpoint-security-policies/exploit-protection-modules.html>

NEW QUESTION # 83

While working the alerts involved in a Cortex XDR incident, an analyst has found that every alert in this incident requires an exclusion. What will the Cortex XDR console automatically do to this incident if all alerts contained have exclusions?

- **A. mark the incident as Resolved - False Positive**
- B. create an exception to prevent future false positives
- C. create a BIOC rule excluding this behavior
- D. mark the incident as Unresolved

Answer: A

Explanation:

If all alerts contained in a Cortex XDR incident have exclusions, the Cortex XDR console will automatically mark the incident as Resolved - False Positive. This means that the incident was not a real threat, but a benign or legitimate activity that triggered an alert. By marking the incident as Resolved - False Positive, the Cortex XDR console removes the incident from the list of unresolved incidents and does not count it towards the incident statistics. This helps the analyst to focus on the true positive incidents that require further investigation and response¹.

An exclusion is a rule that hides an alert from the Cortex XDR console, based on certain criteria, such as the alert source, type, severity, or description. An exclusion does not change the security policy or prevent the alert from firing, it only suppresses the alert from the console. An exclusion is useful when the analyst wants to reduce the noise of false positive alerts that are not relevant or important².

An exception, on the other hand, is a rule that overrides the security policy and allows or blocks a process or file from running on an endpoint, based on certain attributes, such as the file hash, path, name, or signer. An exception is useful when the analyst wants to prevent false negative alerts that are caused by malicious or unwanted files or processes that are not detected by the security policy³.

A BIOC rule is a rule that creates an alert based on a custom XQL query that defines a specific behavior of interest or concern. A BIOC rule is useful when the analyst wants to detect and alert on anomalous or suspicious activities that are not covered by the default Cortex XDR rules⁴.

Reference:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, Resolve an Incident¹

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, Alert Exclusions²

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, Exceptions³

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, BIOC Rules⁴

NEW QUESTION # 84

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