

Test XDR-Analyst Preparation & Valid XDR-Analyst Exam Labs



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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: This domain addresses managing endpoint prevention profiles and policies, validating agent operational states, and assessing the impact of agent versions and content updates.
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">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.

Valid XDR-Analyst Exam Labs - XDR-Analyst Latest Dumps Book

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Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 42

What is an example of an attack vector for ransomware?

- A. A URL filtering feature enabled on a firewall
- **B. Phishing emails containing malicious attachments**
- C. Performing SSL Decryption on an endpoint
- D. Performing DNS queries for suspicious domains

Answer: B

Explanation:

An example of an attack vector for ransomware is phishing emails containing malicious attachments. Phishing is a technique that involves sending fraudulent emails that appear to come from a legitimate source, such as a bank, a company, or a government agency. The emails typically contain a malicious attachment, such as a PDF document, a ZIP archive, or a Microsoft Office document, that contains ransomware or a ransomware downloader. When the recipient opens or downloads the attachment, the ransomware is executed and encrypts the files or data on the victim's system. The attacker then demands a ransom for the decryption key, usually in cryptocurrency.

Phishing emails are one of the most common and effective ways of delivering ransomware, as they can bypass security measures such as firewalls, antivirus software, or URL filtering. Phishing emails can also exploit the human factor, as they can trick the recipient into opening the attachment by using social engineering techniques, such as impersonating a trusted sender, creating a sense of urgency, or appealing to curiosity or greed. Phishing emails can also target specific individuals or organizations, such as executives, employees, or customers, in a technique called spear phishing, which increases the chances of success.

According to various sources, phishing emails are the main vector of ransomware attacks, accounting for more than 90% of all ransomware infections¹². Some of the most notorious ransomware campaigns, such as CryptoLocker, Locky, and WannaCry, have used phishing emails as their primary delivery method³. Therefore, it is essential to educate users on how to recognize and avoid phishing emails, as well as to implement security solutions that can detect and block malicious attachments. Reference:

Top 7 Ransomware Attack Vectors & How to Avoid Becoming a Victim - Bitsight What Is the Main Vector of Ransomware

Attacks? A Definitive Guide
CryptoLocker Ransomware Information Guide and FAQ
[Locky Ransomware Information, Help Guide, and FAQ]
[WannaCry ransomware attack]

NEW QUESTION # 43

What types of actions you can execute with live terminal session?

- A. Manage Network configurations, Quarantine Files, Run PowerShell scripts
- B. Apply patches, Reboot System, send notification for end user, Run Python Commands and Scripts
- C. Manage Processes, Manage Files, Run Operating System Commands, Run Ruby Commands and Scripts
- **D. Manage Processes, Manage Files, Run Operating System Commands, Run Python Commands and Scripts**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Live terminal session is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows you to remotely access and control endpoints from the Cortex XDR console. With live terminal session, you can execute various actions on the endpoints, such as:

Manage Processes: You can view, start, or kill processes on the endpoint, and monitor their CPU and memory usage.

Manage Files: You can view, create, delete, or move files and folders on the endpoint, and upload or download files to or from the endpoint.

Run Operating System Commands: You can run commands on the endpoint using the native command-line interface of the operating system, such as cmd.exe for Windows, bash for Linux, or zsh for macOS.

Run Python Commands and Scripts: You can run Python commands and scripts on the endpoint using the Python interpreter embedded in the Cortex XDR agent. You can use the Python commands and scripts to perform advanced tasks or automation on the endpoint.

Reference:

Initiate a Live Terminal Session

Manage Processes

Manage Files

Run Operating System Commands

Run Python Commands and Scripts

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which Exploit Prevention Module (EPM) provides better entropy for randomization of memory locations?

- A. DLL Security
- **B. UASLR**
- C. Memory Limit Heap spray check
- D. JIT Mitigation

Answer: B

Explanation:

UASLR stands for User Address Space Layout Randomization, which is a feature of Exploit Prevention Module (EPM) that provides better entropy for randomization of memory locations. UASLR adds entropy to the base address of the executable image and the heap, making it harder for attackers to predict the memory layout of a process. UASLR is enabled by default for all processes, but can be disabled or customized for specific applications using the EPM policy settings. Reference:

Exploit Prevention Module (EPM) entropy randomization memory locations

Exploit protection reference

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which type of IOC can you define in Cortex XDR?

- A. Source IP Address
- **B. Destination IP Address**
- C. Destination IP Address: Destination
- D. Source port

