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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

Topic 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.

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Reliable XDR-Analyst Test Labs & XDR-Analyst Latest Test Guide

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst certification exam is among those popular IT certifications. It is also the dream of ambitious IT professionals. This part of the candidates need to be fully prepared to allow them to get the highest score in the XDR-Analyst Exam, make their own configuration files compatible with market demand.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
When creating a BIOC rule, which XQL query can be used?

- A. dataset = xdr_data
  | filter action_process_image_name ~= ".*?\.(?:pdf|docx)\.exe"
  | fields action_process_image
- B. dataset = xdr_data
  | filter event_behavior = true
  event_sub_type = PROCESS_START and
  action_process_image_name ~= ".*?\.(?:pdf|docx)\.exe"
- C. dataset = xdr_data
  | filter event_type = PROCESS and
  event_sub_type = PROCESS_START and
  action_process_image_name ~= ".*?\.(?:pdf|docx)\.exe"
- D. dataset = xdr_data
  | filter event_sub_type = PROCESS_START and
  action_process_image_name ~= ".*?\.(?:pdf|docx)\.exe"

Answer: C

Explanation:
A BIOC rule is a custom detection rule that uses the Cortex Query Language (XQL) to define the behavior or actions that indicate a potential threat. A BIOC rule can use the xdr_data and cloud_audit_log datasets and presets for these datasets. A BIOC rule can also use the filter stage, alter stage, and functions without any aggregations in the XQL query. The query must return a single field named action_process_image, which is the process image name of the suspicious process. The query must also include the event_type and event_sub_type fields in the filter stage to specify the type and sub-type of the event that triggers the rule.
Option B is the correct answer because it meets all the requirements for a valid BIOC rule query. It uses the xdr_data dataset, the filter stage, the event_type and event_sub_type fields, and the action_process_image_name field with a regular expression to match any process image name that ends with .pdf.exe or .docx.exe, which are common indicators of malicious files.
Option A is incorrect because it does not include the event_type field in the filter stage, which is mandatory for a BIOC rule query.
Option C is incorrect because it does not include the event_type and event_sub_type fields in the filter stage, and it uses the fields stage, which is not supported for a BIOC rule query. It also returns the action_process_image field instead of the action_process_image_name field, which is the expected output for a BIOC rule query.
Option D is incorrect because it uses the event_behavior field, which is not supported for a BIOC rule query. It also does not include the event_type field in the filter stage, and it uses the event_sub_type field incorrectly. The event_sub_type field should be equal to PROCESS_START, not true.
Reference:
Working with BIOCs
Cortex Query Language (XQL) Reference

NEW QUESTION # 41
What is an example of an attack vector for ransomware?

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

Answer: C

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 # 42
Which built-in dashboard would be the best option for an executive, if they were looking for the Mean Time to Resolution (MTTR) metric?

- A. Security Admin Dashboard
- B. Data Ingestion Dashboard
- C. Security Manager Dashboard
- D. Incident Management Dashboard

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Incident Management Dashboard provides a high-level overview of the incident response process, including the Mean Time to Resolution (MTTR) metric. This metric measures the average time it takes to resolve an incident from the moment it is created to the moment it is closed. The dashboard also shows the number of incidents by status, severity, and assigned analyst, as well as the top alerts by category, source, and destination. The Incident Management Dashboard is designed for executives and managers who want to monitor the performance and efficiency of their security teams. Reference: [PCDRA Study Guide], page 18.

NEW QUESTION # 43
After scan, how does file quarantine function work on an endpoint?

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

Answer: C

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 # 44
Which of the following represents a common sequence of cyber-attack tactics?

- A. Installation - Reconnaissance - Weaponization & Delivery - Exploitation - Command & Control - Actions on the objective
- B. Actions on the objective - Reconnaissance - Weaponization & Delivery - Exploitation - Installation - Command & Control
- C. Reconnaissance - Weaponization & Delivery - Exploitation - Installation - Command & Control - Actions on the objective
- D. Reconnaissance - Installation - Weaponization & Delivery -Exploitation - Command & Control - Actions on the objective

Answer: C

Explanation:
A common sequence of cyber-attack tactics is based on the Cyber Kill Chain model, which describes the stages of a cyber intrusion from the perspective of the attacker. The Cyber Kill Chain model consists of seven phases: reconnaissance, weaponization, delivery, exploitation, installation, command and control, and actions on the objective. These phases are briefly explained below:
Reconnaissance: The attacker gathers information about the target, such as its network, systems, vulnerabilities, employees, and business operations. The attacker may use various methods, such as scanning, phishing, or searching open sources, to collect data that can help them plan the attack.
Weaponization: The attacker creates or obtains a malicious payload, such as malware, exploit, or script, that can be used to compromise the target. The attacker may also embed the payload into a delivery mechanism, such as an email attachment, a web link, or a removable media.
Delivery: The attacker sends or delivers the weaponized payload to the target, either directly or indirectly. The attacker may use various channels, such as email, web, or physical access, to reach the target's network or system.
Exploitation: The attacker exploits a vulnerability or weakness in the target's network or system to execute the payload. The vulnerability may be technical, such as a software flaw, or human, such as a social engineering trick.
Installation: The attacker installs or drops additional malware or tools on the target's network or system to establish a foothold and maintain persistence. The attacker may use various techniques, such as registry modification, file manipulation, or process injection, to hide their presence and evade detection.
Command and Control: The attacker establishes a communication channel between the compromised target and a remote server or controller. The attacker may use various protocols, such as HTTP, DNS, or IRC, to send commands and receive data from the target.
Actions on the objective: The attacker performs the final actions that achieve their goal, such as stealing data, destroying files, encrypting systems, or disrupting services. The attacker may also try to move laterally within the target's network or system to access more resources or data.
Reference:
Cyber Kill Chain: This document explains the Cyber Kill Chain model and how it can be used to analyze and respond to cyberattacks.
Cyber Attack Tactics: This document provides an overview of some common cyber attack tactics and examples of how they are used by threat actors.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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