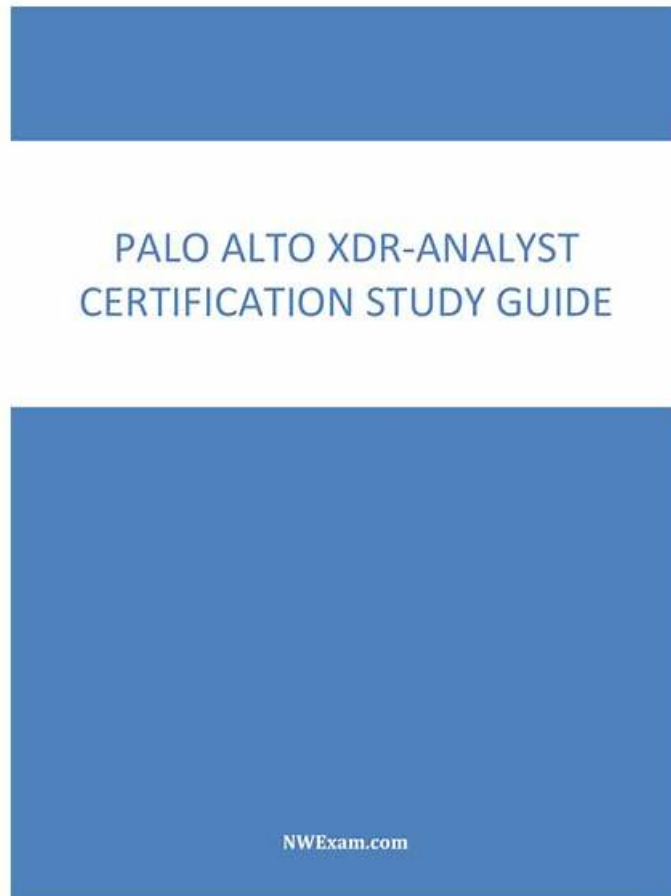


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Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 52

What is the outcome of creating and implementing an alert exclusion?

- A. The Cortex XDR console will hide those alerts.
- B. The Cortex XDR console will delete those alerts and block ingestion of them in the future.
- C. The Cortex XDR agent will not create an alert for this event in the future.
- D. The Cortex XDR agent will allow the process that was blocked to run on the endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The outcome of creating and implementing an alert exclusion is that the Cortex XDR console will hide those alerts that match the exclusion criteria. An alert exclusion is a policy that allows you to filter out alerts that are not relevant, false positives, or low priority, and focus on the alerts that require your attention. When you create an alert exclusion, you can specify the criteria that define which

alerts you want to exclude, such as alert name, severity, source, or endpoint. After you create an alert exclusion, Cortex XDR will hide any future alerts that match the criteria, and exclude them from incidents and search query results. However, the alert exclusion does not affect the behavior of the Cortex XDR agent or the security policy on the endpoint. The Cortex XDR agent will still create an alert for the event and apply the appropriate action, such as blocking or quarantining, according to the security policy. The alert exclusion only affects the visibility of the alert on the Cortex XDR console, not the actual protection of the endpoint. Therefore, the correct answer is B, the Cortex XDR console will hide those alerts¹² Reference:

Alert Exclusions

Create an Alert Exclusion Policy

NEW QUESTION # 53

What is the maximum number of agents one Broker VM local agent applet can support?

- A. 10,000
- B. 20,000
- C. 15,000
- D. 5,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Broker VM is a virtual machine that you can deploy in your network to provide various services and functionalities to the Cortex XDR agents. One of the services that the Broker VM offers is the Local Agent Settings applet, which allows you to configure the agent proxy, agent installer, and content caching settings for the agents. The Local Agent Settings applet can support a maximum number of 10,000 agents per Broker VM. If you have more than 10,000 agents in your network, you need to deploy additional Broker VMs and distribute the load among them. Reference:

Broker VM Overview: This document provides an overview of the Broker VM and its features, requirements, and deployment options.

Configure the Broker VM: This document explains how to install, set up, and configure the Broker VM in an ESXi environment.

Manage Broker VM from the Cortex XDR Management Console: This document describes how to activate and manage the Broker VM applets from the Cortex XDR management console.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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

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 here¹ and here². Reference:

Local Agent Proxy

Configure the Local Agent Proxy Setup

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which Type of IOC can you define in Cortex XDR?

- A. e-mail address
- **B. full path**
- C. destination port
- D. App-ID

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cortex XDR allows you to define IOCs based on various criteria, such as file hashes, registry keys, IP addresses, domain names, and full paths. A full path IOC is a specific location of a file or folder on an endpoint, such as C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe. You can use full path IOCs to detect and respond to malicious files or folders that are located in known locations on your endpoints¹².

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

A . destination port: This is not the correct answer. Destination port is not a type of IOC that you can define in Cortex XDR.

Destination port is a network attribute that indicates the port number to which a packet is sent. Cortex XDR does not support defining IOCs based on destination ports, but you can use XQL queries to filter network events by destination ports³.

B . e-mail address: This is not the correct answer. E-mail address is not a type of IOC that you can define in Cortex XDR. E-mail address is an identifier that is used to send and receive e-mails. Cortex XDR does not support defining IOCs based on e-mail addresses, but you can use the Cortex XDR - IOC integration with Cortex XSOAR to ingest IOCs from various sources, including e-mail addresses⁴.

D . App-ID: This is not the correct answer. App-ID is not a type of IOC that you can define in Cortex XDR. App-ID is a feature of Palo Alto Networks firewalls that identifies and controls applications on the network. Cortex XDR does not support defining IOCs based on App-IDs, but you can use the Cortex XDR Analytics app to create custom rules that use App-IDs as part of the rule logic⁵.

In conclusion, full path is the type of IOC that you can define in Cortex XDR. By using full path IOCs, you can enhance your detection and response capabilities and protect your endpoints from malicious files or folders.

Reference:

Create an IOC Rule

XQL Reference Guide: Network Events Schema

Cortex XDR - IOC

Cortex XDR Analytics App

PCDRA: Which Type of IOC can define in Cortex XDR?

NEW QUESTION # 56

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