

XDR-Analyst Real Torrent, Reliable XDR-Analyst Practice Materials



Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst preparation materials will be the good helper for your qualification certification. We are concentrating on providing high-quality authorized XDR-Analyst study guide all over the world so that you can clear exam one time. As we all know, the preparation process for an exam is very laborious and time-consuming. We had to spare time to do other things to prepare for Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam, which delayed a lot of important things.

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.

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All these XDR-Analyst certification exam benefits will not only prove your skills but also assist you to put your career on the right track and achieve your career objectives in a short time period. These are all the advantages of the Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst (XDR-Analyst) certification exam. To avail of all these advantages you just need to enroll in the Palo Alto Networks exam dumps and pass it with good scores. To pass the XDR-Analyst exam you can get help from SureTorrent Palo Alto Networks Questions easily.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

Which version of python is used in live terminal?

- **A. Python 3 with standard Python libraries**
- B. Python 2 and 3 with standard Python libraries
- C. Python 3 with specific XDR Python libraries developed by Palo Alto Networks
- D. Python 2 and 3 with specific XDR Python libraries developed by Palo Alto Networks

Answer: A

Explanation:

Live terminal uses Python 3 with standard Python libraries to run Python commands and scripts on the endpoint. Live terminal does not support Python 2 or any custom or external Python libraries. Live terminal uses the Python interpreter embedded in the Cortex XDR agent, which is based on Python 3.7.4. The standard Python libraries are the modules that are included with the Python installation and provide a wide range of functionalities, such as operating system interfaces, network programming, data processing, and more. You can use the Python commands and scripts to perform advanced tasks or automation on the endpoint, such as querying system information, modifying files or registry keys, or running other applications. Reference:

Run Python Commands and Scripts

Python Standard Library

NEW QUESTION # 88

Why would one threaten to encrypt a hypervisor or, potentially, a multiple number of virtual machines running on a server?

- **A. To extort a payment from a victim or potentially embarrass the owners.**
- B. To gain notoriety and potentially a consulting position.
- C. To potentially perform a Distributed Denial of Attack.
- D. To better understand the underlying virtual infrastructure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encrypting a hypervisor or a multiple number of virtual machines running on a server is a form of ransomware attack, which is a type of cyberattack that involves locking or encrypting the victim's data or system and demanding a ransom for its release. The attacker may threaten to encrypt the hypervisor or the virtual machines to extort a payment from the victim or potentially embarrass the owners by exposing their sensitive or confidential information. Encrypting a hypervisor or a multiple number of virtual machines can have a severe impact on the victim's business operations, as it can affect the availability, integrity, and confidentiality of their data and applications. The attacker may also use the encryption as a leverage to negotiate a higher ransom or to coerce the victim into complying with their demands. Reference:

Encrypt an Existing Virtual Machine or Virtual Disk: This document explains how to encrypt an existing virtual machine or virtual disk using the vSphere Client.

How to Encrypt an Existing or New Virtual Machine: This article provides a guide on how to encrypt an existing or new virtual machine using AOMEI Backupper.

Ransomware: This document provides an overview of ransomware, its types, impacts, and prevention methods.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Which profiles can the user use to configure malware protection in the Cortex XDR console?

- **A. Malware Protection profile**
- B. Malware profile
- C. Anti-Malware profile
- D. Malware Detection profile

Answer: A

Explanation:

The user can use the Malware Protection profile to configure malware protection in the Cortex XDR console. The Malware Protection profile defines the actions that Cortex XDR takes when it detects malware on your endpoints. You can configure different actions for different types of malware, such as ransomware, password theft, or child process. You can also configure the scan frequency and scope for periodic malware scans. The Malware Protection profile is part of the Endpoint Security policy that you assign to your endpoints. Reference:

Malware Protection Profile
Endpoint Security Policy

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which of the following best defines the Windows Registry as used by the Cortex XDR agent?

- A. a ledger for maintaining accurate and up-to-date information on total disk usage and disk space remaining available to the operating system
- B. a central system, available via the internet, for registering officially licensed versions of software to prove ownership
- **C. a hierarchical database that stores settings for the operating system and for applications**
- D. a system of files used by the operating system to commit memory that exceeds the available hardware resources. Also known as the "swap"

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Windows Registry is a hierarchical database that stores settings for the operating system and for applications that run on Windows. The registry contains information, settings, options, and other values for programs and hardware installed on all versions of Microsoft Windows operating systems. The registry is organized into five main sections, called hives, each of which contains keys, subkeys, and values. The Cortex XDR agent uses the registry to store its configuration, status, and logs, as well as to monitor and control the endpoint's security features. The Cortex XDR agent also allows you to run scripts that can read, write, or delete registry keys and values on the endpoint. Reference:

Windows Registry - Wikipedia
Registry Operations

NEW QUESTION # 91

What is the purpose of the Unit 42 team?

- A. Unit 42 is responsible for the rapid deployment of Cortex XDR agents
- **B. Unit 42 is responsible for threat research, malware analysis and threat hunting**
- C. Unit 42 is responsible for automation and orchestration of products
- D. Unit 42 is responsible for the configuration optimization of the Cortex XDR server

Answer: B

Explanation:

Unit 42 is the threat intelligence and response team of Palo Alto Networks. The purpose of Unit 42 is to collect and analyze the most up-to-date threat intelligence and apply it to respond to cyberattacks. Unit 42 is composed of world-renowned threat researchers, incident responders and security consultants who help organizations proactively manage cyber risk. Unit 42 is responsible for threat research, malware analysis and threat hunting, among other activities¹².

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

A . Unit 42 is not responsible for automation and orchestration of products. Automation and orchestration are capabilities that are provided by Palo Alto Networks products such as Cortex XSOAR, which is a security orchestration, automation and response platform that helps security teams automate tasks, coordinate actions and manage incidents³.

B . Unit 42 is not responsible for the configuration optimization of the Cortex XDR server. The Cortex XDR server is the cloud-based platform that provides detection and response capabilities across network, endpoint and cloud data sources. The

