

Use Desktop Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Practice Test Software To Identify Gaps In Knowledge

Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Certification Explained: What to Expect and How to Prepare?



Our XDR-Analyst study guide can energize exam candidate as long as you are determined to win. During your preparation period, all scientific and clear content can help you control all XDR-Analyst exam questions appearing in the real exam, and we never confirm to stereotype being used many years ago but try to be innovative at all aspects. As long as you click into the link of our XDR-Analyst Learning Engine, you will find that our XDR-Analyst practice quiz are convenient and perfect!

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

>> Valid XDR-Analyst Test Syllabus <<

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These Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst (XDR-Analyst) certification exam's benefits assist the XDR-Analyst exam dumps to achieve their career objectives. To do this you just need to pass the XDR-Analyst exam which is quite challenging and demands complete XDR-Analyst exam questions preparation. For the quick and complete Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst PDF Questions preparation you can get help from BraindumpsPrep. The BraindumpsPrep is a leading platform that offers valid, updated, and real XDR-Analyst Questions that are particularly designed for quick and complete XDR-Analyst exam preparation.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

Under which conditions is Local Analysis evoked to evaluate a file before the file is allowed to run?

- A. The endpoint is disconnected or the verdict from WildFire is of a type malware.
- **B. The endpoint is disconnected or the verdict from WildFire is of a type unknown.**
- C. The endpoint is disconnected or the verdict from WildFire is of a type grayware.
- D. The endpoint is disconnected or the verdict from WildFire is of a type benign.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Local Analysis is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows the agent to evaluate files locally on the endpoint, without sending them to WildFire for analysis. Local Analysis is evoked when the following conditions are met:

The endpoint is disconnected from the internet or the Cortex XDR management console, and therefore cannot communicate with WildFire.

The verdict from WildFire is of a type unknown, meaning that WildFire has not yet analyzed the file or has not reached a conclusive verdict.

Local Analysis uses machine learning models to assess the behavior and characteristics of the file and assign it a verdict of either benign, malware, or grayware. If the verdict is malware or grayware, the agent will block the file from running and report it to the Cortex XDR management console. If the verdict is benign, the agent will allow the file to run and report it to the Cortex XDR management console. Reference:

[Local Analysis](#)

[WildFire File Verdicts](#)

NEW QUESTION # 79

What contains a logical schema in an XQL query?

- A. Dataset
- B. Bin
- **C. Field**
- D. Array expand

Answer: C

Explanation:

A logical schema in an XQL query is a field, which is a named attribute of a dataset. A field can have a data type, such as string, integer, boolean, or array. A field can also have a modifier, such as bin or expand, that transforms the field value in the query output.

A field can be used in the select, where, group by, order by, or having clauses of an XQL query. Reference:

[XQL Syntax](#)

[XQL Data Types](#)

[XQL Field Modifiers](#)

NEW QUESTION # 80

When using the "File Search and Destroy" feature, which of the following search hash type is supported?

- A. AES256 hash of the file
- B. SHA1 hash of the file
- C. MD5 hash of the file
- **D. SHA256 hash of the file**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The File Search and Destroy feature is a capability of Cortex XDR that allows you to search for and delete malicious or unwanted files across your endpoints. You can use this feature to quickly respond to incidents, remediate threats, and enforce compliance policies. To use the File Search and Destroy feature, you need to specify the file name and the file hash of the file you want to search for and delete. The file hash is a unique identifier of the file that is generated by a cryptographic hash function. The file hash ensures that you are targeting the exact file you want, and not a file with a similar name or a different version. The File Search and Destroy feature supports the SHA256 hash type, which is a secure hash algorithm that produces a 256-bit (32-byte) hash value. The SHA256 hash type is widely used for file integrity verification and digital signatures. The File Search and Destroy feature does not

support other hash types, such as AES256, MD5, or SHA1, which are either encryption algorithms or less secure hash algorithms. Therefore, the correct answer is A, SHA256 hash of the file1234 Reference:

File Search and Destroy

What is a File Hash?

SHA-2 - Wikipedia

When using the "File Search and Destroy" feature, which of the following search hash type is supported?

NEW QUESTION # 81

Phishing belongs to which of the following MITRE ATT&CK tactics?

- A. Persistence, Command and Control
- B. Reconnaissance, Persistence
- C. Initial Access, Persistence
- D. **Reconnaissance, Initial Access**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Phishing is a technique that belongs to two MITRE ATT&CK tactics: Reconnaissance and Initial Access. Reconnaissance is the process of gathering information about a target before launching an attack. Phishing for information is a sub-technique of Reconnaissance that involves sending phishing messages to elicit sensitive information that can be used during targeting. Initial Access is the process of gaining a foothold in a network or system. Phishing is a sub-technique of Initial Access that involves sending phishing messages to execute malicious code on victim systems. Phishing can be used for both Reconnaissance and Initial Access depending on the objective and content of the phishing message. Reference:

Phishing, Technique T1566 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK 1

Phishing for Information, Technique T1598 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK 2 Phishing for information, Part 2: Tactics and techniques 3 PHISHING AND THE MITRE ATT&CK FRAMEWORK - EnterpriseTalk 4 Initial Access, Tactic TA0001 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK 5

NEW QUESTION # 82

What should you do to automatically convert leads into alerts after investigating a lead?

- A. Create BIOC rules based on the set of the collected attribute-value pairs over the affected entities concluded during the lead hunting.
- B. Build a search query using Query Builder or XQL using a list of IOCs.
- C. Lead threats can't be prevented in the future because they already exist in the environment.
- D. **Create IOC rules based on the set of the collected attribute-value pairs over the affected entities concluded during the lead hunting.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To automatically convert leads into alerts after investigating a lead, you should create IOC rules based on the set of the collected attribute-value pairs over the affected entities concluded during the lead hunting. IOC rules are used to detect known threats based on indicators of compromise (IOCs) such as file hashes, IP addresses, domain names, etc. By creating IOC rules from the leads, you can prevent future occurrences of the same threats and generate alerts for them. Reference:

PCDRA Study Guide, page 25

Cortex XDR 3: Handling Cortex XDR Alerts, section 3.2

Cortex XDR Documentation, section "Create IOC Rules"

NEW QUESTION # 83

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By doing this the successful XDR-Analyst candidates can gain several personal and professional benefits in their career and achieve their professional career objectives in a short time period. To attain this you just need to enroll in the Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Certification Exam and put all your efforts to pass this challenging XDR-Analyst exam with good scores.

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