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



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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">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 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 40

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

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

Answer: A

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:

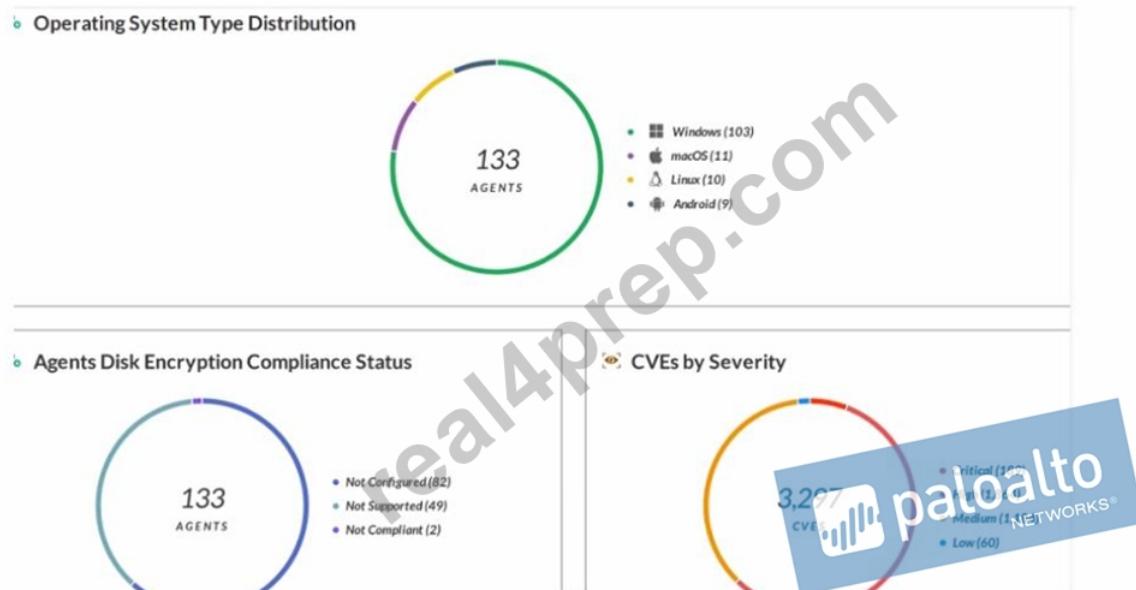
PCDRA Study Guide, page 25

Cortex XDR 3: Handling Cortex XDR Alerts, section 3.2

Cortex XDR Documentation, section "Create IOC Rules"

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which statement is correct based on the report output below?



- A. 133 agents have full disk encryption.
- B. 3,297 total incidents have been detected.
- **C. Forensic inventory data collection is enabled.**
- D. Host Inventory Data Collection is enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The report output shows the number of endpoints that have forensic inventory data collection enabled, which is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows the collection of detailed information about the endpoint's hardware, software, and network configuration. This feature helps analysts to investigate and respond to incidents more effectively by providing a comprehensive view of the endpoint's

state and activity. Forensic inventory data collection can be enabled or disabled per policy in Cortex XDR. Reference: Forensic Inventory Data Collection Cortex XDR 3: Getting Started with Endpoint Protection

NEW QUESTION # 42

What is the standard installation disk space recommended to install a Broker VM?

- A. 2GB disk space
- B. 1GB disk space
- **C. 256GB disk space**
- D. 512GB disk space

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Broker VM for Cortex XDR is a virtual machine that serves as the central communication hub for all Cortex XDR agents deployed in your organization. It enables agents to communicate with the Cortex XDR cloud service and allows you to manage and monitor the agents' activities from a centralized location. The system requirements for the Broker VM are as follows:

CPU: 4 cores

RAM: 8 GB

Disk space: 256 GB

Network: Internet access and connectivity to all Cortex XDR agents

The disk space requirement is based on the number of agents and the frequency of content updates. The Broker VM stores the content updates locally and distributes them to the agents. The disk space also depends on the retention period of the content updates, which can be configured in the Broker VM settings. The default retention period is 30 days.

Reference:

Broker VM for Cortex XDR

PCDRA Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 43

After scan, how does file quarantine function work on an endpoint?

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 45

Where there is life, there is hope. Never abandon yourself. You still have many opportunities to counterattack. If you are lack of knowledge and skills, our XDR-Analyst study materials are willing to offer you some help. Actually, we are glad that our study materials are able to become you top choice. In the past ten years, we always hold the belief that it is dangerous if we feel satisfied with our XDR-Analyst Study Materials and stop renovating. Luckily, we still memorize our initial determination.

Exam XDR-Analyst Topic: <https://www.real4prep.com/XDR-Analyst-exam.html>

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