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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.

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Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

What is the action taken out by Managed Threat Hunting team for Zero Day Exploits?

- A. MTH researches for threats in the logs and reports to engineering.
- **B. MTH researches for threats in the tenant and generates a report with the findings.**
- C. MTH pushes content updates to prevent against the zero-day exploits.
- D. MTH runs queries and investigative actions and no further action is taken.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Managed Threat Hunting (MTH) team is a group of security experts who proactively hunt for threats in the Cortex XDR tenant and generate a report with the findings. The MTH team uses advanced queries and investigative actions to identify and analyze potential threats, such as zero-day exploits, that may have bypassed the prevention and detection capabilities of Cortex XDR. The MTH team also provides recommendations and best practices to help customers remediate the threats and improve their security posture. Reference:

Managed Threat Hunting Service

Managed Threat Hunting Report

NEW QUESTION # 67

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

- A. a system of files used by the operating system to commit memory that exceeds the available hardware resources. Also known as the "swap"
- 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 ledger for maintaining accurate and up-to-date information on total disk usage and disk space remaining available to the operating system

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 # 68

While working the alerts involved in a Cortex XDR incident, an analyst has found that every alert in this incident requires an exclusion. What will the Cortex XDR console automatically do to this incident if all alerts contained have exclusions?

- A. mark the incident as Unresolved
- B. create a BIOC rule excluding this behavior
- C. create an exception to prevent future false positives
- **D. mark the incident as Resolved - False Positive**

Answer: D

Explanation:

If all alerts contained in a Cortex XDR incident have exclusions, the Cortex XDR console will automatically mark the incident as Resolved - False Positive. This means that the incident was not a real threat, but a benign or legitimate activity that triggered an alert. By marking the incident as Resolved - False Positive, the Cortex XDR console removes the incident from the list of unresolved incidents and does not count it towards the incident statistics. This helps the analyst to focus on the true positive incidents that require further investigation and response¹.

An exclusion is a rule that hides an alert from the Cortex XDR console, based on certain criteria, such as the alert source, type, severity, or description. An exclusion does not change the security policy or prevent the alert from firing, it only suppresses the alert from the console. An exclusion is useful when the analyst wants to reduce the noise of false positive alerts that are not relevant or important².

An exception, on the other hand, is a rule that overrides the security policy and allows or blocks a process or file from running on an endpoint, based on certain attributes, such as the file hash, path, name, or signer. An exception is useful when the analyst wants to prevent false negative alerts that are caused by malicious or unwanted files or processes that are not detected by the security policy³.

A BIOC rule is a rule that creates an alert based on a custom XQL query that defines a specific behavior of interest or concern. A BIOC rule is useful when the analyst wants to detect and alert on anomalous or suspicious activities that are not covered by the default Cortex XDR rules⁴.

Reference:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, Resolve an Incident¹

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, Alert Exclusions²

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, Exceptions³

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, BIOC Rules⁴

NEW QUESTION # 69

In the Cortex XDR console, from which two pages are you able to manually perform the agent upgrade action? (Choose two.)

- **A. Endpoint Administration**
- B. Action Center
- **C. Asset Management**
- D. Agent Installations

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

To manually upgrade the Cortex XDR agents, you can use the Asset Management page or the Endpoint Administration page in the Cortex XDR console. On the Asset Management page, you can select one or more endpoints and click Actions > Upgrade Agent. On the Endpoint Administration page, you can select one or more agent versions and click Upgrade. You can also schedule automatic agent upgrades using the Agent Installations page. Reference:

Asset Management

Endpoint Administration

Agent Installations

NEW QUESTION # 70

A file is identified as malware by the Local Analysis module whereas WildFire verdict is Benign, Assuming WildFire is accurate. Which statement is correct for the incident?

- A. It is a false negative.
- **B. It is false positive.**
- C. It is true negative.
- D. It is true positive.

Answer: B

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