XSIAM-Analyst Accurate Study Material | XSIAM-Analyst PDF Question

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Gửi phản hồi

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- **Tiếp cận dựa trên nội dung**: Tập trung vào kiến thức và thông tin cần truyền đạt.
- **Tiếp cận dựa trên người học**: Chú trọng vào nhu cầu, sở thích và phong cách học của sinh viên.
- **Tiếp cận dựa trên nhiệm vụ**: Tập trung vào các hoạt động thực tiễn và nhiệm vụ mà sinh viên cần thực hiện.
- **Tiếp cận theo định hướng kết quả**: Nhấn mạnh vào kết quả học tập và khả năng ứng dụng của sinh viên sau khi hoàn thành môn học.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Endpoint Security Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Endpoint Security Administrators and focuses on validating endpoint configurations and monitoring activities. It includes managing endpoint profiles and policies, verifying agent status, and responding to endpoint alerts through live terminals, isolation, malware scans, and file retrieval processes.

Topic 2	• Incident Handling and Response: This section of the exam measures the skills of Incident Response Analysts and covers managing the complete lifecycle of incidents. It involves explaining the incident creation process, reviewing and investigating evidence through forensics and identity threat detection, analyzing and responding to security events, and applying automated responses. The section also focuses on interpreting incident context data, differentiating between alert grouping and data stitching, and hunting for potential IOCs.
Topic 3	• Data Analysis with XQL: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Data Analysts and covers using the XSIAM Query Language (XQL) to analyze and correlate security data. It involves understanding Cortex Data Models, analyzing events through datasets, and interpreting XQL syntax, schema, and query options such as libraries and scheduled queries.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Analyst Sample Questions (Q140-Q145):

NEW QUESTION # 140
Match each alert evidence type with its investigation value:
Alert Evidence
A) Timeline
B) ITDR Findings
C) Causality Chain
D) File Hash
Use in Investigation
1. Tracks sequence of events
2. Indicates identity misuse
3. Shows parent-child process lineage
4. Maps to known malware indicators
Response:

- A. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- B. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
- C. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
- D. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 141
How would Incident Context be referenced in an alert War Room task or alert playbook task?

- A. ${getparentIncidentFields}
- B. ${parentIncidentContext}
- C. ${getParentIncidentContext}
- D. ${parentIncidentFields}

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer isA - ${parentIncidentContext}.
This syntax is the correct variable for referencing the incident context within playbook and War Room tasks, enabling data to be accessed from the parent incident during alert investigation or automation steps.
"Use ${parentIncidentContext} in War Room and playbook tasks to reference the context of the parent incident." Document Reference:EDU-270c-10-lab-guide_02.docx (1).pdf Page:Page 39 (Incident Handling and Playbook Automation section)

NEW QUESTION # 142
A threat hunter discovers a true negative event from a zero-day exploit that is using privilege escalation to launch "Malware pdf.exe". Which XQL query will always show the correct user context used to launch
"Malware pdf.exe"?

- A. config case_sensitive = false | dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS | filter action_process_image_name = "Malware.pdf.exe" | fields actor_process_username
- B. config case_sensitive = false | datamodel dataset = xdrdata | filter xdm.source.process.name = "Malware. pdf.exe" | fields xdm.target.user.username
- C. config case_sensitive = false | dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS | filter action_process_image_name = "Malware.pdf.exe" | fields action_process_username
- D. config case_sensitive = false | dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS | filter action_process_image_name = "Malware.pdf.exe" | fields causality_actor_effective_username

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isA- the query using the fieldcausality_actor_effective_username.
When analyzing events where privilege escalation is used, it is essential to identify the original effective user that initiated the causality chain, not merely the process's own running user (as provided by other fields). The fieldcausality_actor_effective_usernamespecifically provides the effective username context of the actor behind the entire chain of actions that resulted in launching the suspicious executable.
Explanation of fields from Official Document:
* causality_actor_effective_username: This field indicates the original effective user who started the entire causality chain.
* actor_process_usernameandaction_process_username: These fields indicate the immediate process username, not necessarily reflecting the correct original context when privilege escalation occurs.
Therefore, to always identify the correct user context in privilege escalation scenarios, optionAis the verified correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 143
Which alert source leverages telemetry directly from endpoints?
Response:

- A. External Threat Feeds
- B. XDR Agent
- C. Scheduled Query
- D. IOC

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 144
Which two statements apply to IOC rules? (Choose two)

- A. They can be used to detect a specific registry key.
- B. They can be excluded using suppression rules but not alert exclusions.
- C. They can be uploaded using REST API.
- D. They can have an expiration date of up to 180 days.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Correct answers areA and D.
* Option A (Correct): IOC rules within Cortex XSIAM can detect specific indicators such as files, registry keys, IP addresses,

hashes, and URLs.
* Option D (Correct): IOC rules can indeed be uploaded or updated programmatically using REST APIs, enabling automation and bulk management.
Options B and C are incorrect due to the following reasons:
* Expiration dates for IOC rules vary depending on system settings, and there is no strict 180-day limit explicitly defined in the provided documentation.
* IOC rules are managed through general alert exclusion mechanisms as well as through suppression rules.
"IOC rules can detect specific files, hashes, registry keys, IP addresses, and URLs and can be managed programmatically via REST API." Document Reference:EDU-270c-10-lab-guide_02.docx (1).pdf Exact Page:Page 33 (Alerting and Detection section)

NEW QUESTION # 145
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