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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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.

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Authoritative XDR-Analyst Guaranteed Success Provide Prefect Assistance in XDR-Analyst Preparation

The Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst certification exam has grown in popularity in today's modern Palo Alto Networks era. Success in the XDR-Analyst exam gives aspirants the chance to upskill and remain competitive in the challanging job market. Those who successfully crack the Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst (XDR-Analyst) test prove to their employers that they are skilled enough to get well-paying jobs and promotions. Prep4sures is aware that preparing with invalid Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst

Exam Questions wastes money and time.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81
Which statement best describes how Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) works?

- A. BTP matches EDR data with rules provided by Cortex XDR.
- B. BTP uses machine Learning to recognize malicious activity even if it is not known.
- C. BTP runs on the Cortex XDR and distributes behavioral signatures to all agents.
- D. BTP injects into known vulnerable processes to detect malicious activity.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The statement that best describes how Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) works is D, BTP uses machine learning to recognize malicious activity even if it is not known. BTP is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows you to define custom rules to detect and block malicious behaviors on endpoints. BTP uses machine learning to profile behavior and detect anomalies indicative of attack. BTP can recognize malicious activity based on file attributes, registry keys, processes, network connections, and other criteria, even if the activity is not associated with any known malware or threat. BTP rules are updated through content updates and can be managed from the Cortex XDR console.
The other statements are incorrect for the following reasons:
A is incorrect because BTP does not inject into known vulnerable processes to detect malicious activity. BTP does not rely on process injection, which is a technique used by some malware to hide or execute code within another process. BTP monitors the behavior of all processes on the endpoint, regardless of their vulnerability status, and compares them with the BTP rules.
B is incorrect because BTP does not run on the Cortex XDR and distribute behavioral signatures to all agents. BTP runs on the Cortex XDR agent, which is installed on the endpoint, and analyzes the endpoint data locally. BTP does not use behavioral signatures, which are predefined patterns of malicious behavior, but rather uses machine learning to identify anomalies and deviations from normal behavior.
C is incorrect because BTP does not match EDR data with rules provided by Cortex XDR. BTP is part of the EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response) capabilities of Cortex XDR, and uses the EDR data collected by the Cortex XDR agent to perform behavioral analysis. BTP does not match the EDR data with rules provided by Cortex XDR, but rather applies the BTP rules defined by the Cortex XDR administrator or the Palo Alto Networks threat research team.
Reference:
Cortex XDR Agent Administrator Guide: Behavioral Threat Protection
Cortex XDR: Stop Breaches with AI-Powered Cybersecurity

NEW QUESTION # 82
Which version of python is used in live terminal?

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

Answer: D

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 # 83

What is the outcome of creating and implementing an alert exclusion?

- A. The Cortex XDR console will hide those alerts.
- B. The Cortex XDR console will delete those alerts and block ingestion of them in the future.
- C. The Cortex XDR agent will not create an alert for this event in the future.
- D. The Cortex XDR agent will allow the process that was blocked to run on the endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The outcome of creating and implementing an alert exclusion is that the Cortex XDR console will hide those alerts that match the exclusion criteria. An alert exclusion is a policy that allows you to filter out alerts that are not relevant, false positives, or low priority, and focus on the alerts that require your attention. When you create an alert exclusion, you can specify the criteria that define which alerts you want to exclude, such as alert name, severity, source, or endpoint. After you create an alert exclusion, Cortex XDR will hide any future alerts that match the criteria, and exclude them from incidents and search query results. However, the alert exclusion does not affect the behavior of the Cortex XDR agent or the security policy on the endpoint. The Cortex XDR agent will still create an alert for the event and apply the appropriate action, such as blocking or quarantining, according to the security policy. The alert exclusion only affects the visibility of the alert on the Cortex XDR console, not the actual protection of the endpoint. Therefore, the correct answer is B, the Cortex XDR console will hide those alerts12 Reference:
Alert Exclusions
Create an Alert Exclusion Policy

NEW QUESTION # 84
What is by far the most common tactic used by ransomware to shut down a victim's operation?

- A. encrypting certain files to prevent access by the victim
- B. preventing the victim from being able to access APIs to cripple infrastructure
- C. restricting access to administrative accounts to the victim
- D. denying traffic out of the victims network until payment is received

Answer: A

Explanation:
Ransomware is a type of malicious software, or malware, that encrypts certain files or data on the victim's system or network and prevents them from accessing their data until they pay a ransom. This is by far the most common tactic used by ransomware to shut down a victim's operation, as it can cause costly disruptions, data loss, and reputational damage. Ransomware can affect individual users, businesses, and organizations of all kinds. Ransomware can spread through various methods, such as phishing emails, malicious attachments, compromised websites, or network vulnerabilities. Some ransomware variants can also self-propagate and infect other devices or networks. Ransomware authors typically demand payment in cryptocurrency or other untraceable methods, and may threaten to delete or expose the encrypted data if the ransom is not paid within a certain time frame. However, paying the ransom does not guarantee that the files will be decrypted or that the attackers will not target the victim again. Therefore, the best way to protect against ransomware is to prevent infection in the first place, and to have a backup of the data in case of an attack1234 Reference:
What is Ransomware? | How to Protect Against Ransomware in 2023
Ransomware - Wikipedia
What is ransomware? | Ransomware meaning | Cloudflare
[What Is Ransomware? | Ransomware.org]
[Ransomware - FBI]

NEW QUESTION # 85
What are two purposes of "Respond to Malicious Causality Chains" in a Cortex XDR Windows Malware profile? (Choose two.)

- A. Automatically terminate the threads involved in malicious activity.
- B. Automatically block the IP addresses involved in malicious traffic.
- C. Automatically close the connections involved in malicious traffic.
- D. Automatically kill the processes involved in malicious activity.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The "Respond to Malicious Causality Chains" feature in a Cortex XDR Windows Malware profile allows the agent to take automatic actions against network connections and processes that are involved in malicious activity on the endpoint. The feature has two modes: Block IP Address and Kill Process1.
The two purposes of "Respond to Malicious Causality Chains" in a Cortex XDR Windows Malware profile are:
Automatically kill the processes involved in malicious activity. This can help to stop the malware from spreading or doing any further damage.
Automatically block the IP addresses involved in malicious traffic. This can help to prevent the malware from communicating with its command and control server or other malicious hosts.
The other two options, automatically close the connections involved in malicious traffic and automatically terminate the threads involved in malicious activity, are not specific to "Respond to Malicious Causality Chains". They are general security measures that the agent can perform regardless of the feature.
Reference:
Cortex XDR Agent Security Profiles
Cortex XDR Agent 7.5 Release Notes
PCDRA: What are purposes of "Respond to Malicious Causality Chains" in ...

NEW QUESTION # 86
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As for our XDR-Analyst exam braindump, our company masters the core technology, owns the independent intellectual property rights and strong market competitiveness. What is more, we have never satisfied our current accomplishments. Now, our company is specialized in design, development, manufacturing, marketing and retail of the XDR-Analyst test question, aimed to provide high quality product, solutions based on customer's needs and perfect service of the XDR-Analyst Exam braindump. At the same time, we have formed a group of passionate researchers and experts, which is our great motivation of improvement. Every once in a while we will release the new version study materials. You will enjoy our newest version of the XDR-Analyst study prep after you have purchased them. Our ability of improvement is stronger than others. New trial might change your life greatly.

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