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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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">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.

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Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 91

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 92

Network attacks follow predictable patterns. If you interfere with any portion of this pattern, the attack will be neutralized. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Cortex XDR Analytics allows to interfere with the pattern as soon as it is observed on the firewall.
- B. **Cortex XDR Analytics allows to interfere with the pattern as soon as it is observed on the endpoint.**
- C. Cortex XDR Analytics does not have to interfere with the pattern as soon as it is observed on the endpoint in order to prevent the attack.
- D. Cortex XDR Analytics does not interfere with the pattern as soon as it is observed on the endpoint.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cortex XDR Analytics is a cloud-based service that uses machine learning and artificial intelligence to detect and prevent network attacks. Cortex XDR Analytics can interfere with the attack pattern as soon as it is observed on the endpoint by applying protection policies that block malicious processes, files, or network connections. This way, Cortex XDR Analytics can stop the attack before it causes any damage or compromises the system. Reference:

[Cortex XDR Analytics Overview]

[Cortex XDR Analytics Protection Policies]

NEW QUESTION # 93

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

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

Answer: C

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 MITREATT&CK FRAMEWORK - EnterpriseTalk 4 Initial Access, Tactic TA0001 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK 5

NEW QUESTION # 94

Where can SHA256 hash values be used in Cortex XDR Malware Protection Profiles?

- A. in the macOS Malware Protection Profile to indicate allowed signers
- **B. in the Windows Malware Protection Profile to indicate allowed executables**
- C. SHA256 hashes cannot be used in Cortex XDR Malware Protection Profiles
- D. in the Linux Malware Protection Profile to indicate allowed Java libraries

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cortex XDR Malware Protection Profiles allow you to configure the malware prevention settings for Windows, Linux, and macOS endpoints. You can use SHA256 hash values in the Windows Malware Protection Profile to indicate allowed executables that you want to exclude from malware scanning. This can help you reduce false positives and improve performance by skipping the scanning of known benign files. You can add up to 1000 SHA256 hash values per profile. You cannot use SHA256 hash values in the Linux or macOS Malware Protection Profiles, but you can use other criteria such as file path, file name, or signer to exclude files from scanning. Reference:

Malware Protection Profiles

Configure a Windows Malware Protection Profile

PCDRA Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 95

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