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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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	• 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 5	• Endpoint Security Management:

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

NEW QUESTION # 66
In the Cortex XDR console, from which two pages are you able to manually perform the agent upgrade action? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,D

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 # 67
Which statement is true for Application Exploits and Kernel Exploits?

- A. The ultimate goal of any exploit is to reach the application.
- B. The ultimate goal of any exploit is to reach the kernel.
- C. Application exploits leverage kernel vulnerability.
- D. Kernel exploits are easier to prevent then application exploits.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The ultimate goal of any exploit is to reach the kernel, which is the core component of the operating system that has the highest level of privileges and access to the hardware resources. Application exploits are attacks that target vulnerabilities in specific applications, such as web browsers, email clients, or office suites. Kernel exploits are attacks that target vulnerabilities in the kernel itself, such as memory corruption, privilege escalation, or code execution. Kernel exploits are more difficult to prevent and detect than application exploits, because they can bypass security mechanisms and hide their presence from the user and the system. Reference:
Palo Alto Networks Certified Detection and Remediation Analyst (PCDRA) Study Guide, page 8 Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, Exploit Protection Overview

NEW QUESTION # 68
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 does not interfere with the pattern as soon as it is observed on the endpoint.
- C. Cortex XDR Analytics allows to interfere with the pattern as soon as it is observed on the endpoint.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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 # 69
Which type of BIOC rule is currently available in Cortex XDR?

- A. Discovery
- B. Threat Actor
- C. Network
- D. Dropper

Answer: A

Explanation:
The type of BIOC rule that is currently available in Cortex XDR is Discovery. A Discovery BIOC rule is a rule that detects suspicious or malicious behavior on endpoints based on the Cortex XDR data. A Discovery BIOC rule can use various event types, such as file, injection, load image, network, process, registry, or user, to define the criteria for the rule. A Discovery BIOC rule can also use operators, functions, and variables to create complex logic and conditions for the rule. A Discovery BIOC rule can generate alerts when the rule is triggered, and these alerts can be grouped into incidents for further investigation and response12.
Let's briefly discuss the other options to provide a comprehensive explanation:
A . Threat Actor: This is not the correct answer. Threat Actor is not a type of BIOC rule that is currently available in Cortex XDR. Threat Actor is a term that refers to an individual or a group that is responsible for a cyberattack or a threat campaign. Cortex XDR does not support creating BIOC rules based on threat actors, but it can provide threat intelligence and context from various sources, such as Unit 42, AutoFocus, or Cortex XSOAR3.
C . Network: This is not the correct answer. Network is not a type of BIOC rule that is currently available in Cortex XDR. Network is an event type that can be used in a Discovery BIOC rule to define the criteria based on network attributes, such as source IP, destination IP, source port, destination port, protocol, or domain. Network is not a standalone type of BIOC rule, but a part of the Discovery BIOC rule2.
D . Dropper: This is not the correct answer. Dropper is not a type of BIOC rule that is currently available in Cortex XDR. Dropper is a term that refers to a type of malware that is designed to download and install other malicious files or programs on a compromised system. Cortex XDR does not support creating BIOC rules based on droppers, but it can detect and prevent droppers using various methods, such as behavioral threat protection, exploit prevention, or WildFire analysis4.
In conclusion, the type of BIOC rule that is currently available in Cortex XDR is Discovery. By using Discovery BIOC rules, you can create custom detection rules that match your specific use cases and scenarios.
Reference:
Create a BIOC Rule
BIOC Rule Event Types
Threat Intelligence and Context
Malware Prevention

NEW QUESTION # 70
What contains a logical schema in an XQL query?

- A. Bin
- B. Dataset
- C. Field

- D. Array expand

Answer: C

Explanation:
A logical schema in an XQL query is a field, which is a named attribute of a dataset. A field can have a data type, such as string, integer, boolean, or array. A field can also have a modifier, such as bin or expand, that transforms the field value in the query output. A field can be used in the select, where, group by, order by, or having clauses of an XQL query. Reference:
XQL Syntax
XQL Data Types
XQL Field Modifiers

NEW QUESTION # 71
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