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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endpoint Security Management:

Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This domain addresses managing endpoint prevention profiles and policies, validating agent operational states, and assessing the impact of agent versions and content updates.
Topic 5	<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.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

In Windows and macOS you need to prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer. What is one way to add an exception for the signer?

- A. Create a new rule exception and use the signer as the characteristic.
- B. Add the signer to the allow list in the malware profile.**
- C. Add the signer to the allow list under the action center page.
- D. In the Restrictions Profile, add the file name and path to the Executable Files allow list.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer in Windows and macOS, one way to add an exception for the signer is to add the signer to the allow list in the malware profile. A malware profile is a profile that defines the settings and actions for malware prevention and detection on the endpoints. A malware profile allows you to specify a list of files, folders, or signers that you want to exclude from malware scanning and blocking. By adding the signer to the allow list in the malware profile, you can prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking any file that is signed by that signer¹.

Let's briefly discuss the other options to provide a comprehensive explanation:

A . In the Restrictions Profile, add the file name and path to the Executable Files allow list: This is not the correct answer. Adding the file name and path to the Executable Files allow list in the Restrictions Profile will not prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer. A Restrictions Profile is a profile that defines the settings and actions for restricting the execution of files or processes on the endpoints. A Restrictions Profile allows you to specify a list of executable files that you want to allow or block based on the file name and path. However, this method does not take into account the digital signer of the file, and it may not be effective if the file name or path changes².

B . Create a new rule exception and use the signer as the characteristic: This is not the correct answer. Creating a new rule exception and using the signer as the characteristic will not prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer. A rule exception is an exception that you can create to modify the behavior of a specific prevention rule or BIOC rule. A rule exception allows you to specify the characteristics and the actions that you want to apply to the exception, such as file hash, process name, IP address, or domain name. However, this method does not support using the signer as a characteristic, and it may not be applicable to all prevention rules or BIOC rules³.

D . Add the signer to the allow list under the action center page: This is not the correct answer. Adding the signer to the allow list under the action center page will not prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer. The action center page is a page that allows you to create and manage actions that you can perform on your endpoints, such as isolating, scanning, collecting files, or executing scripts. The action center page does not have an option to add a signer to the allow list, and it is not related to the malware prevention or detection functionality⁴.

In conclusion, to prevent the Cortex XDR Agent from blocking execution of a file based on the digital signer in Windows and macOS, one way to add an exception for the signer is to add the signer to the allow list in the malware profile. By using this method, you can exclude the files that are signed by the trusted signer from the malware scanning and blocking.

Reference:

Add a New Malware Security Profile

Add a New Restrictions Security Profile

NEW QUESTION # 77

What is the purpose of targeting software vendors in a supply-chain attack?

- A. to take advantage of a trusted software delivery method.
- B. to access source code.
- C. to steal users' login credentials.
- D. to report Zero-day vulnerabilities.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A supply chain attack is a type of cyberattack that targets a trusted third-party vendor who offers services or software vital to the supply chain. Software supply chain attacks inject malicious code into an application in order to infect all users of an app. The purpose of targeting software vendors in a supply-chain attack is to take advantage of a trusted software delivery method, such as an update or a download, that can reach a large number of potential victims. By compromising a software vendor, an attacker can bypass the security measures of the downstream organizations and gain access to their systems, data, or networks. Reference: [What Is a Supply Chain Attack? - Definition, Examples & More | Proofpoint US](#) [What Is a Supply Chain Attack? - CrowdStrike](#) [What Is a Supply Chain Attack? | Zscaler](#) [What Is a Supply Chain Attack? Definition, Examples & Prevention](#)

NEW QUESTION # 78

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

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

Answer: B

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 MITRE ATT&CK FRAMEWORK - EnterpriseTalk 4](#) [Initial Access, Tactic TA0001 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK 5](#)

NEW QUESTION # 79

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

- A. AES256 hash of the file
- B. SHA1 hash of the file
- C. SHA256 hash of the file
- D. MD5 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 # 80

Where would you view the WildFire report in an incident?

- A. under the gear icon --> Agent Audit Logs
- B. on the HUB page at apps.paloaltonetworks.com
- C. next to relevant Key Artifacts in the incidents details page
- D. under Response --> Action Center

Answer: C

Explanation:

To view the WildFire report in an incident, you need to go to the incident details page and look for the relevant key artifacts that are related to the WildFire analysis. A key artifact is a piece of evidence that is associated with an alert or an incident, such as a file hash, a registry key, an IP address, a domain name, or a full path. If a key artifact is related to a WildFire analysis, you will see a WildFire icon next to it, indicating that there is a WildFire report available for that artifact. You can click on the WildFire icon to view the report, which will show you the detailed information about the artifact, such as the verdict, the behavior, the severity, the signatures, and the screenshots¹².

Let's briefly discuss the other options to provide a comprehensive explanation:

B . under Response --> Action Center: This is not the correct answer. The Action Center is a feature that allows you to create and manage actions that you can perform on your endpoints, such as isolating, scanning, collecting files, or executing scripts. The Action Center does not show you the WildFire reports for the incidents, but it can help you to remediate the incidents by applying the appropriate actions³.

C . under the gear icon --> Agent Audit Logs: This is not the correct answer. The Agent Audit Logs are logs that show you the activities and events that occurred on the Cortex XDR agents, such as installation, upgrade, connection, policy update, or prevention. The Agent Audit Logs do not show you the WildFire reports for the incidents, but they can help you to troubleshoot the agent issues or verify the agent status⁴.

D . on the HUB page at apps.paloaltonetworks.com: This is not the correct answer. The HUB page is a web portal that allows you to access and manage your Palo Alto Networks applications, such as Cortex XDR, Cortex XSOAR, Prisma Cloud, or AutoFocus. The HUB page does not show you the WildFire reports for the incidents, but it can help you to navigate to the different applications or view the notifications and alerts⁵.

In conclusion, to view the WildFire report in an incident, you need to go to the incident details page and look for the relevant key artifacts that are related to the WildFire analysis. By viewing the WildFire report, you can gain more insights and context about the incident and the artifact.

Reference:

View Incident Details

View WildFire Reports

Action Center

Agent Audit Logs

HUB

NEW QUESTION # 81

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