

Practice XDR-Analyst Mock | XDR-Analyst Valid Practice Materials



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Get the test XDR-Analyst certification requires the user to have extremely high concentration will all test sites in mind, and this is definitely a very difficult. Our XDR-Analyst learning questions can successfully solve this question for you for the content are exactly close to the changes of the XDR-Analyst Real Exam. When you grasp the key points, nothing will be difficult for you anymore. Our professional experts are good at compiling the XDR-Analyst training guide with the most important information. Believe in us, and your success is 100% guaranteed!

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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.

XDR-Analyst Valid Practice Materials & XDR-Analyst Test Torrent

So for this reason, our Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst are very similar to the actual exam. With a vast knowledge in this field, PDFTorrent always tries to provide candidates with the actual questions so that when they appear in their real Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam they do not feel any difference. The Desktop Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Practice Exam Software of PDFTorrent arranges a mock exam for the one who wants to evaluate and improve preparation.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which statement is true for Application Exploits and Kernel Exploits?

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

Answer: C

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 # 79

As a Malware Analyst working with Cortex XDR you notice an alert suggesting that there was a prevented attempt to open a malicious Word document. You learn from the WildFire report and AutoFocus that this document is known to have been used in Phishing campaigns since 2018. What steps can you take to ensure that the same document is not opened by other users in your organization protected by the Cortex XDR agent?

- A. No step is required because Cortex shares IOCs with our fellow Cyber Threat Alliance members.
- **B. Create Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) rules to recognize and prevent the activity.**
- C. Enable DLL Protection on all endpoints but there might be some false positives.
- D. No step is required because the malicious document is already stopped.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B, create Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) rules to recognize and prevent the activity. BTP rules are a powerful feature of Cortex XDR that allow you to define custom rules to detect and block malicious behaviors on endpoints. You can use BTP rules to create indicators of compromise (IOCs) based on file attributes, registry keys, processes, network connections, and other criteria. By creating BTP rules, you can prevent the same malicious Word document from being opened by other users in your organization, even if the document has a different name or hash value. BTP rules are updated through content updates and can be managed from the Cortex XDR console.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

A is incorrect because enabling DLL Protection on all endpoints is not a specific or effective way to prevent the malicious Word document. DLL Protection is a feature of Cortex XDR that prevents the loading of unsigned or untrusted DLLs by protected processes. However, this feature does not apply to Word documents or macros, and may cause false positives or compatibility issues with legitimate applications.

C is incorrect because relying on Cortex to share IOCs with the Cyber Threat Alliance members is not a proactive or sufficient way to prevent the malicious Word document. The Cyber Threat Alliance is a group of cybersecurity vendors that share threat intelligence and best practices to improve their products and services. However, not all vendors are members of the alliance, and not all IOCs are shared or updated in a timely manner. Therefore, you cannot assume that other users in your organization are protected

by the same IOCs as Cortex XDR.

D is incorrect because doing nothing is not a responsible or secure way to prevent the malicious Word document. Even though Cortex XDR agent prevented the attempt to open the document on one endpoint, it does not mean that the document is no longer a threat. The document may still be circulating in your network or email system, and may be opened by other users who have different agent profiles or policies. Therefore, you should take steps to identify and block the document across your organization.

Reference:

Cortex XDR Agent Administrator Guide: Behavioral Threat Protection

Cortex XDR Agent Administrator Guide: DLL Protection

Palo Alto Networks: Cyber Threat Alliance

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which Exploit Protection Module (EPM) can be used to prevent attacks based on OS function?

- A. Memory Limit Heap Spray Check
- B. UASLR
- C. DLL Security
- D. JIT Mitigation

Answer: D

Explanation:

JIT Mitigation is an Exploit Protection Module (EPM) that can be used to prevent attacks based on OS function. JIT Mitigation protects against exploits that use the Just-In-Time (JIT) compiler of the OS to execute malicious code. JIT Mitigation monitors the memory pages that are allocated by the JIT compiler and blocks any attempts to execute code from those pages. This prevents attackers from using the JIT compiler as a way to bypass other security mechanisms such as Data Execution Prevention (DEP) and Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR). Reference:

Palo Alto Networks. (2023). PCDRA Study Guide. PDF file. Retrieved from

https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/content/dam/pan/en_US/assets/pdf/datasheets/education/pcdra-study-guide.pdf

Palo Alto Networks. (2021). Exploit Protection Modules. Web page. Retrieved from <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/traps/6-0/traps-endpoint-security-manager-admin/traps-endpoint-security-policies/exploit-protection-modules.html>

NEW QUESTION # 81

When selecting multiple Incidents at a time, what options are available from the menu when a user right-clicks the incidents? (Choose two.)

- A. Investigate several Incidents at once.
- B. Delete the selected Incidents.
- C. Assign incidents to an analyst in bulk.
- D. Change the status of multiple incidents.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When selecting multiple incidents at a time, the options that are available from the menu when a user right-clicks the incidents are: Assign incidents to an analyst in bulk and Change the status of multiple incidents. These options allow the user to perform bulk actions on the selected incidents, such as assigning them to a specific analyst or changing their status to open, in progress, resolved, or closed. These options can help the user to manage and prioritize the incidents more efficiently and effectively. To use these options, the user needs to select the incidents from the incident table, right-click on them, and choose the desired option from the menu. The user can also use keyboard shortcuts to perform these actions, such as Ctrl+A to select all incidents, Ctrl+Shift+A to assign incidents to an analyst, and Ctrl+Shift+S to change the status of incidents¹² Reference:

Assign Incidents to an Analyst in Bulk

Change the Status of Multiple Incidents

NEW QUESTION # 82

What is the difference between presets and datasets in XQL?

- A. A dataset is a Cortex data lake data source only; presets are built-in data source.

- Answer: D**

The difference between presets and datasets in XQL is that a dataset is a built-in or third-party data source, while a preset is a group of XDR data fields. A dataset is a collection of data that you can query and analyze using XQL. A dataset can be a Cortex data lake data source, such as endpoints, alerts, incidents, or network flows, or a third-party data source, such as AWS CloudTrail, Azure Activity Logs, or Google Cloud Audit Logs. A preset is a predefined set of XDR data fields that are relevant for a specific use case, such as process execution, file operations, or network activity. A preset can help you simplify and standardize your XQL queries by selecting the most important fields for your analysis. You can use presets with any Cortex data lake data source, but not with third-party data sources. Reference:

XQL Language Reference

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