

TOP Exam XSIAM-Analyst Dump - Palo Alto Networks

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Analyst - High Pass-Rate XSIAM-Analyst Interactive Course

How to Prepare for the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Analyst Certification Exam?



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Efficient Palo Alto Networks - Exam XSIAM-Analyst Dump

It is hard to scrutinize the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Analyst (XSIAM-Analyst) exam, particularly assuming you have less time and the subjects are tremendous. You essentially have a baffled perspective toward it and some even consider not giving the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Analyst exam since they can't concentrate exactly as expected. Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Analyst Exam they need time to cover each point and this is unimaginable considering how they are left with only a piece of a month to give the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Analyst exam.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Endpoint Security Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Endpoint Security Administrators and focuses on validating endpoint configurations and monitoring activities. It includes managing endpoint profiles and policies, verifying agent status, and responding to endpoint alerts through live terminals, isolation, malware scans, and file retrieval processes.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Automation and Playbooks: This section of the exam measures the skills of SOAR Engineers and focuses on leveraging automation within XSIAM. It includes using playbooks for automated incident response, identifying playbook components like tasks, sub-playbooks, and error handling, and understanding the purpose of the playground environment for testing and debugging automated workflows.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Analysis with XQL: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Data Analysts and covers using the XSIAM Query Language (XQL) to analyze and correlate security data. It involves understanding Cortex Data Models, analyzing events through datasets, and interpreting XQL syntax, schema, and query options such as libraries and scheduled queries.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Intelligence Management and ASM: This section of the exam measures the skills of Threat Intelligence Analysts and focuses on handling and analyzing threat indicators and attack surface management (ASM). It includes importing and managing indicators, validating reputations and verdicts, creating prevention and detection rules, and monitoring asset inventories. Candidates are expected to use the Attack Surface Threat Response Center to identify and remediate threats effectively.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Analyst Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

An alert contains the featured fields "User: JohnDoe" and "File Hash: e4f7...". These help you:

(Choose two)

Response:

- A. Quickly pivot to related threat intelligence
- B. Exclude the alert from processing
- C. Identify relevant asset or identity context
- D. Automatically score the incident

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which attribution evidence will have the lowest confidence level when evaluating assets to determine if they belong to an organization's attack surface?

- A. An asset attributed to the organization because the name server domain contains the company domain
- B. An asset discovered through registration information attributed to the organization
- C. An asset attributed to the organization because the Subject Organization field contains the company name
- D. An asset manually approved by a Cortex Xpanse analyst

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C - An asset attributed to the organization because the Subject Organization field contains the company name. When determining ownership of assets in the attack surface, attribution based solely on the Subject Organization field containing the company name is considered less reliable than evidence based on domain registration, authoritative DNS relationships, or manual analyst validation. This is because the Subject Organization field may contain non-unique or common names, leading to a higher rate of false associations, and is not as strong as direct registration records or explicit analyst verification.

"The confidence level is lowest when asset attribution is based on the Subject Organization field, since this field may not be unique to the organization and can result in inaccurate mapping." Document Reference:XSIAM Analyst ILT Lab Guide.pdf Page:Page 42 (Attack Surface Management section)

NEW QUESTION # 59

You observe an indicator marked "Malicious" in your dashboard. What can you do next?

(Choose two)

Response:

- A. Add it to the blocklist
- B. Create a prevention rule
- C. Suppress alerts for 24 hours
- D. Downgrade the alert to benign without justification

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 60

A security analyst has been assigned a ticket from the help desk stating that users are experiencing errors when attempting to open files on a specific network share. These errors state that the file format cannot be opened. IT has verified that the file server is online and functioning, but that all files have unusual extensions attached to them.

The security analyst reviews alerts within Cortex XSIAM and identifies malicious activity related to a possible ransomware attack on the file server. This incident is then escalated to the incident response team for further investigation.

Upon reviewing the incident, the responders confirm that ransomware was successfully executed on the file server. Other details of the attack are noted below:

- An unpatched vulnerability on an externally facing web server was exploited for initial access
- The attackers successfully used Mimikatz to dump sensitive credentials that were used for privilege escalation
- PowerShell was used on a Windows server for additional discovery, as well as lateral movement to other systems
- The attackers executed SystemBC RAT on multiple systems to maintain remote access
- Ransomware payload was downloaded on the file server via an external site, "file.io"

Refer to the scenario to answer this question:

Which hunt collection category in Cortex XSIAM should the incident responders use to identify all systems where the attackers established persistence during the attack?

- A. Process Execution
- B. Command History
- C. Network Data
- **D. Remote Access**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Remote Access hunt collection surfaces tools and mechanisms (RATs, backdoors, remote services) attackers use to maintain persistence. Querying it will reveal where SystemBC or similar access channels were established across systems.

NEW QUESTION # 61

An analyst is responding to a critical incident involving a potential ransomware attack. The analyst immediately initiates full isolation on the compromised endpoint using Cortex XSIAM to prevent the malware from spreading across the network. However, the analyst now needs to collect additional forensic evidence from the isolated machine, including memory dumps and disk images, without reconnecting it to the network.

Which action will allow the analyst to collect the required forensic evidence while ensuring the endpoint remains fully isolated?

- A. Using the management console to remotely run a predefined forensic playbook on the associated alert
- **B. Collecting the evidence manually through the agent by accessing the machine directly and running "Generate Support File"**
- C. Using the endpoint isolation feature to create a secure tunnel for evidence collection
- D. Disabling full isolation temporarily to allow forensic tools to communicate with the endpoint

Answer: B

Explanation:

In situations where full isolation is enabled on an endpoint, all network communication is completely restricted. To ensure that the endpoint remains isolated while still obtaining forensic evidence such as memory dumps or disk images, the analyst needs to use manual collection via the agent directly on the machine. The "Generate Support File" feature within the agent allows analysts to locally gather detailed forensic data without breaking network isolation.

This manual method ensures the endpoint does not reconnect or communicate externally, maintaining strict isolation for security purposes.

"In endpoint isolation mode, network communication is completely blocked. Analysts should utilize the local 'Generate Support File' function on the agent to collect forensic data while maintaining full isolation."

