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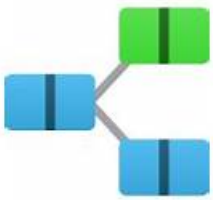

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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which of the following protection modules is checked first in the Cortex XDR Windows agent malware protection flow?

- A. Restriction Policy
- B. Hash Verdict Determination
- C. Child Process Protection
- D. Behavioral Threat Protection

Answer: B

Explanation:
The first protection module that is checked in the Cortex XDR Windows agent malware protection flow is the Hash Verdict Determination. This module compares the hash of the executable file that is about to run on the endpoint with a list of known malicious hashes stored in the Cortex XDR cloud. If the hash matches a malicious hash, the agent blocks the execution and generates an alert. If the hash does not match a malicious hash, the agent proceeds to the next protection module, which is the Restriction Policy1.
The Hash Verdict Determination module is the first line of defense against malware, as it can quickly and efficiently prevent known threats from running on the endpoint. However, this module cannot protect against unknown or zero-day threats, which have no known hash signature. Therefore, the Cortex XDR agent relies on other protection modules, such as Behavioral Threat Protection, Child Process Protection, and Exploit Protection, to detect and block malicious behaviors and exploits that may occur during the execution of the file1.
Reference:
Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, File Analysis and Protection Flow

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which of the following represents the correct relation of alerts to incidents?

- A. Every alert creates a new Incident.
- B. Alerts with same causality chains that occur within a given time frame are grouped together into an Incident.
- C. Alerts that occur within a three-hour time frame are grouped together into one Incident.
- D. Only alerts with the same host are grouped together into one Incident in a given time frame.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct relation of alerts to incidents is that alerts with same causality chains that occur within a given time frame are grouped together into an incident. A causality chain is a sequence of events that are related to the same malicious activity, such as a malware

infection, a lateral movement, or a data exfiltration. Cortex XDR uses a set of rules that take into account different attributes of the alerts, such as the alert source, type, and time period, to determine if they belong to the same causality chain. By grouping related alerts into incidents, Cortex XDR reduces the number of individual events to review and provides a complete picture of the attack with rich investigative details1.
Option A is incorrect, because alerts with the same host are not necessarily grouped together into one incident in a given time frame. Alerts with the same host may belong to different causality chains, or may be unrelated to any malicious activity. For example, if a host has a malware infection and a network anomaly, these alerts may not be grouped into the same incident, unless they are part of the same attack.
Option B is incorrect, because alerts that occur within a three hour time frame are not always grouped together into one incident. The time frame is not the only criterion for grouping alerts into incidents. Alerts that occur within a three hour time frame may belong to different causality chains, or may be unrelated to any malicious activity. For example, if a host has a file download and a registry modification within a three hour time frame, these alerts may not be grouped into the same incident, unless they are part of the same attack.
Option D is incorrect, because every alert does not create a new incident. Creating a new incident for every alert would result in alert fatigue and inefficient investigations. Cortex XDR aims to reduce the number of incidents by grouping related alerts into one incident, based on their causality chains and other attributes.
Reference:
Palo Alto Networks Certified Detection and Remediation Analyst (PCDRA) Study Guide, page 9 Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, Incident Management Overview2 Cortex XDR: Stop Breaches with AI-Powered Cybersecurity1

NEW QUESTION # 55
With a Cortex XDR Prevent license, which objects are considered to be sensors?

- A. Third-Party security devices
- B. Syslog servers
- C. Cortex XDR agents
- D. Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls

Answer: C

Explanation:
The objects that are considered to be sensors with a Cortex XDR Prevent license are Cortex XDR agents and Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls. These are the two sources of data that Cortex XDR can collect and analyze for threat detection and response. Cortex XDR agents are software components that run on endpoints, such as Windows, Linux, and Mac devices, and provide protection against malware, exploits, and fileless attacks. Cortex XDR agents also collect and send endpoint data, such as process activity, network traffic, registry changes, and user actions, to the Cortex Data Lake for analysis and correlation. Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls are network security devices that provide visibility and control over network traffic, and enforce security policies based on applications, users, and content. Next-Generation Firewalls also collect and send network data, such as firewall logs, DNS logs, HTTP headers, and WildFire verdicts, to the Cortex Data Lake for analysis and correlation. By integrating data from both Cortex XDR agents and Next-Generation Firewalls, Cortex XDR can provide a comprehensive view of the attack surface and detect threats across the network and endpoint layers. Reference:
Cortex XDR Prevent License
Cortex XDR Agent Features
Next-Generation Firewall Features

NEW QUESTION # 56
What contains a logical schema in an XQL query?

- A. Field
- B. Bin
- C. Array expand
- D. Dataset

Answer: A

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 # 57
Which of the following Live Terminal options are available for Android systems?

- A. Run Android commands.
- B. Live Terminal is not supported.
- C. Stop an app.
- D. Run APK scripts.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cortex XDR supports Live Terminal for Android systems, which allows you to remotely access and manage Android endpoints using a command-line interface. You can use Live Terminal to run Android commands, such as adb shell, adb logcat, adb install, and adb uninstall. You can also use Live Terminal to view and modify files, directories, and permissions on the Android endpoints. Live Terminal for Android systems does not support stopping an app or running APK scripts. Reference:
Cortex XDR documentation portal
Initiate a Live Terminal Session
Live Terminal Commands

NEW QUESTION # 58
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