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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst

Questions & Answers PDF
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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: This domain addresses managing endpoint prevention profiles and policies, validating agent operational states, and assessing the impact of agent versions and content updates. |
| 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">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 4 | <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. |
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Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which of the following best defines the Windows Registry as used by the Cortex XDR agent?

- A. a ledger for maintaining accurate and up-to-date information on total disk usage and disk space remaining available to the operating system
- B. a central system, available via the internet, for registering officially licensed versions of software to prove ownership
- C. a hierarchical database that stores settings for the operating system and for applications
- D. a system of files used by the operating system to commit memory that exceeds the available hardware resources. Also known as the "swap"

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Windows Registry is a hierarchical database that stores settings for the operating system and for applications that run on Windows. The registry contains information, settings, options, and other values for programs and hardware installed on all versions of Microsoft Windows operating systems. The registry is organized into five main sections, called hives, each of which contains keys, subkeys, and values. The Cortex XDR agent uses the registry to store its configuration, status, and logs, as well as to monitor and control the endpoint's security features. The Cortex XDR agent also allows you to run scripts that can read, write, or delete registry keys and values on the endpoint. Reference:

Windows Registry - Wikipedia

Registry Operations

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

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

Answer: A,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 # 20

Which search methods is supported by File Search and Destroy?

- A. File Seek and Destroy
- **B. File Search and Destroy**
- C. File Seek and Repair
- D. File Search and Repair

Answer: B

Explanation:

File Search and Destroy is a feature of Cortex XDR that allows you to search for and remove malicious files from endpoints. You can use this feature to find files by their hash, full path, or partial path using regex parameters. You can then select the files from the search results and destroy them by hash or by path. When you destroy a file by hash, all the file instances on the endpoint are removed. File Search and Destroy is useful for quickly responding to threats and preventing further damage. Reference:

Search and Destroy Malicious Files

Cortex XDR Pro Administrator Guide

NEW QUESTION # 21

What is the difference between presets and datasets in XQL?

- **A. A dataset is a built-in or third-party source; presets group XDR data fields.**
- B. A dataset is a third-party data source; presets are built-in data source.
- C. A dataset is a database; presets is a field.
- D. A dataset is a Cortex data lake data source only; presets are built-in data source.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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:

Datasets and Presets

XQL Language Reference

NEW QUESTION # 22

What motivation do ransomware attackers have for returning access to systems once their victims have paid?

- **A. Failure to restore access to systems undermines the scheme because others will not believe their valuables would be returned.**
- B. Nation-states enforce the return of system access through the use of laws and regulation.
- C. The ransomware attackers hope to trace the financial trail back and steal more from traditional banking institutions. -
- D. There is organized crime governance among attackers that requires the return of access to remain in good standing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ransomware attackers have a motivation to return access to systems once their victims have paid because they want to maintain their reputation and credibility. If they fail to restore access to systems, they risk losing the trust of future victims who may not believe that paying the ransom will result in getting their data back. This would reduce the effectiveness and profitability of their scheme. Therefore, ransomware attackers have an incentive to honor their promises and decrypt the data after receiving the ransom.

Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 23

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