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Palo Alto Networks XDR Analyst Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90

How can you pivot within a row to Causality view and Timeline views for further investigate?

- A. Using the Open Card Only
- B. You can't pivot within a row to Causality view and Timeline views
- **C. Using the Open Card and Open Timeline actions respectively**
- D. Using Open Timeline Actions Only

Answer: C

Explanation:

To pivot within a row to Causality view and Timeline views for further investigation, you can use the Open Card and Open Timeline actions respectively. The Open Card action will open a new tab with the Causality view of the selected row, showing the causal chain of events that led to the alert. The Open Timeline action will open a new tab with the Timeline view of the selected row, showing the chronological sequence of events that occurred on the affected endpoint. These actions allow you to drill down into the details of each alert and understand the root cause and impact of the incident. Reference:

Cortex XDR User Guide, Chapter 9: Investigate Alerts, Section: Pivot to Causality View and Timeline View PCDRA Study Guide, Section 3: Investigate and Respond to Alerts, Objective 3.1: Investigate alerts using the Causality view and Timeline view

NEW QUESTION # 91

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

- A. Initial Access, Persistence
- **B. Reconnaissance, Initial Access**
- C. Persistence, Command and Control
- D. Reconnaissance, 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 MITREATT&CK FRAMEWORK - EnterpriseTalk 4 Initial Access, Tactic TA0001 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK 5

NEW QUESTION # 92

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

- A. a central system, available via the internet, for registering officially licensed versions of software to prove ownership
- **B. a hierarchical database that stores settings for the operating system and for applications**
- C. a ledger for maintaining accurate and up-to-date information on total disk usage and disk space remaining available to the operating system
- 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: B

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 # 93

When creating a BIOC rule, which XQL query can be used?

- A. dataset = `xdr_data`
| filter event_behavior = true
event_sub_type = PROCESS_START and
action_process_image_name ~=".*?\.(?;pdf|docx)\.exe"
- B. dataset = `xdr_data`
| filter event_sub_type = PROCESS_START and
action_process_image_name ~=".*?\.(?;pdf|docx)\.exe"
- C. **dataset = `xdr_data`**
| filter event_type = PROCESS and
event_sub_type = PROCESS_START and
action_process_image_name ~=".*?\.(?;pdf|docx)\.exe"
- D. dataset = `xdr_data`
| filter action_process_image_name ~=".*?\.(?;pdf|docx)\.exe"
| fields action_process_image

Answer: C

Explanation:

A BIOC rule is a custom detection rule that uses the Cortex Query Language (XQL) to define the behavior or actions that indicate a potential threat. A BIOC rule can use the `xdr_data` and `cloud_audit_log` datasets and presets for these datasets. A BIOC rule can also use the filter stage, alter stage, and functions without any aggregations in the XQL query. The query must return a single field named `action_process_image`, which is the process image name of the suspicious process. The query must also include the `event_type` and `event_sub_type` fields in the filter stage to specify the type and sub-type of the event that triggers the rule.

Option B is the correct answer because it meets all the requirements for a valid BIOC rule query. It uses the `xdr_data` dataset, the filter stage, the `event_type` and `event_sub_type` fields, and the `action_process_image_name` field with a regular expression to match any process image name that ends with `.pdf.exe` or `.docx.exe`, which are common indicators of malicious files.

Option A is incorrect because it does not include the `event_type` field in the filter stage, which is mandatory for a BIOC rule query. Option C is incorrect because it does not include the `event_type` and `event_sub_type` fields in the filter stage, and it uses the fields stage, which is not supported for a BIOC rule query. It also returns the `action_process_image` field instead of the `action_process_image_name` field, which is the expected output for a BIOC rule query.

Option D is incorrect because it uses the `event_behavior` field, which is not supported for a BIOC rule query. It also does not include the `event_type` field in the filter stage, and it uses the `event_sub_type` field incorrectly. The `event_sub_type` field should be equal to `PROCESS_START`, not `true`.

Reference:

Working with BIOC

Cortex Query Language (XQL) Reference

NEW QUESTION # 94

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 95

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