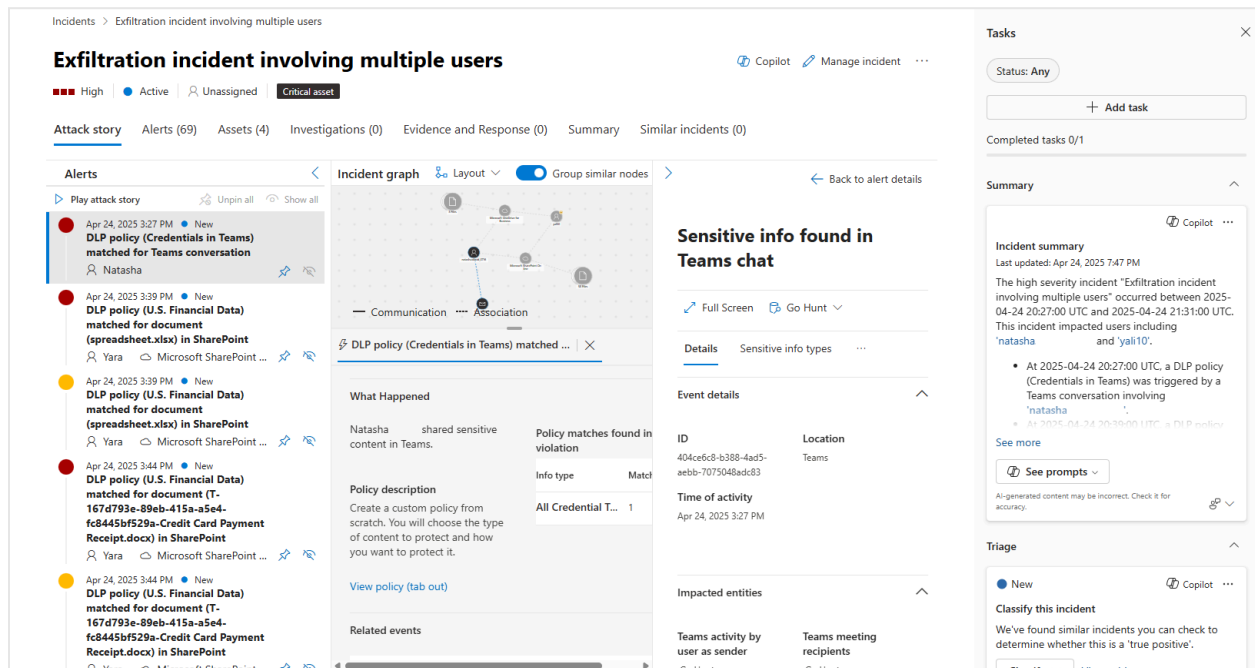


# Investigate DLP alerts in Defender XDR

## Step 1: Open the incidents queue

1. Go to the [Microsoft Defender portal](#).
2. In the left navigation pane, select Incidents & alerts > Incidents.
3. Use the Service/detection source filter to select Data Loss Prevention.



This view shows incidents that include one or more DLP alerts. Each incident can contain multiple related alerts grouped together.

## Step 2: Investigate a DLP alert

After an incident is identified in the queue, the next step is to examine the details of an individual alert. This helps you confirm what happened, determine whether the alert is valid, and decide what to do next.

- Review the Alert story to understand what triggered the policy match.
- Use the Related events section to explore user activity like downloads, shares, or overrides.

- Open the Sensitive info types tab to see what types of sensitive content were detected.
- If permissions allow, access the Source tab to inspect the file involved in the alert.

You can copy the summary, regenerate it, or open the Security Copilot pane for deeper insights. The summary includes:

- Alert title and severity
- Matched policy and rule
- File details and access path
- User identity and associated activities

You can copy or refresh the summary, or open it in the Security Copilot pane for more context.

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Defender Security Center interface for an 'Exfiltration incident involving multiple users'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Alerts (Left Sidebar):** A list of alerts with details such as 'DLP policy (Credentials in Teams) matched for Teams conversation' and 'DLP policy (U.S. Financial Data) matched for document (spreadsheet.xlsx) in SharePoint'. Each alert includes a timestamp, severity, and user information.
- Incident Graph (Center):** A visual representation of the incident showing nodes and connections. Below the graph, the 'What Happened' section provides a narrative of the event, including the user 'Natasha' and the policy matches found in violation.
- Sensitive Info Found (Right Panel):** A section titled 'Sensitive info found in Teams chat' showing details about the sensitive information detected, including the ID, location, and time of activity.
- Tasks (Far Right):** A section for managing tasks, including a status filter, an 'Add task' button, and a summary of completed tasks.
- Summary (Bottom Right):** A section providing an overview of the incident, including the incident summary, last updated time, and a list of impacted users.

## Step 3: Take response actions

Based on your investigation, you can take action directly from the alert view:

- Download email (for Exchange alerts)
- Apply sensitivity label, Unshare, Delete, or Download (for SharePoint or OneDrive files)
- Apply retention label

- Send email notification
- Withdraw feedback if the alert was marked incorrectly

To respond at the user level, select the User card to view profile details and take actions like resetting passwords or disabling accounts.

For device-based DLP alerts, select the Device card to view device details and isolate or manage the device.

## **Step 4: Manage the incident**

To complete incident handling, return to the incident summary page and select Manage incident. You can:

- Set the incident Severity
- Add or create Incident tags
- Assign the incident to an analyst or response team
- Update the Status to reflect progress (for example: In Progress, Resolved)
- Choose a Classification, such as True Positive or False Positive, and specify a reason (like Malicious user activity or Security testing)

**Manage incident**

Incident name  
Exfiltration incident involving multiple users

Severity  
High

Incident tags  
Type to find or create tags

Assign to  
ilmu47

Status  
In Progress

Classification  
Not set

Save Cancel

**True positive**

- Multi staged attack
- Malware
- Malicious user activity
- Unwanted software
- Phishing
- Compromised account
- Other

**Informational, expected activity**

- Security testing
- Confirmed activity
- Line of business application
- Other

**False positive**

- Not malicious
- Not enough data to validate
- Other

These fields help organize and close out the investigation for future reference and auditing.

## Use advanced hunting for deeper investigation

Advanced hunting lets you query user, file, and activity data across workloads using the CloudAppEvents table. This table contains audit logs from across Microsoft 365 workloads, including:

- Exchange
- SharePoint
- OneDrive
- Devices

To start hunting:

1. In the Defender portal, select Advanced hunting.
2. Use a built-in query, or select Go Hunt from an event in the alert details.
3. Defender provides contextual queries based on the event source, such as:
  - File shared with
  - File activities
  - Site activity
  - User DLP violations (last 30 days)

You can run, customize, or save the query to track related activity.

## Extend your investigation with Microsoft Sentinel

While Defender XDR offers deep alert-level investigation, Microsoft Sentinel adds cross-platform correlation and automation. Microsoft Sentinel can bring DLP insights into broader investigations and workflows alongside other Microsoft and non-Microsoft data sources.

If your organization uses Microsoft Sentinel, you can integrate DLP alerts from Microsoft Defender XDR into Microsoft Sentinel for:

- Cross-platform investigation
- Custom correlation rules
- Automated response using SOAR (security orchestration, automation, and response)

To get started:

1. Use the [Microsoft Defender XDR connector](#) in Microsoft Sentinel to import DLP alerts and incidents.
2. Enable the CloudAppEvents connector to ingest audit logs.
3. Use KQL queries in Microsoft Sentinel to correlate alerts and investigate root causes.

Example query:

Kusto

Copy

```
let Alert = SecurityAlert
| where TimeGenerated > ago(30d)
```

```

| where SystemAlertId == "INSERT_ALERT_ID"; // insert the
systemAlertID here
CloudAppEvents
| extend correlationId1 =
parse_json(tostring(RawEventData.Data)).cid
| extend correlationId = tostring(correlationId1)
| join kind=inner Alert on $left.correlationId ==
$right.AlertType
| where RawEventData.CreationTime > StartTime and
RawEventData.CreationTime < EndTime

```

This query identifies activity related to a specific alert using the CloudAppEvents table.

Microsoft Defender XDR helps security teams respond to data loss incidents by grouping alerts, enriching them with context, and enabling fast investigation. With integrated advanced hunting and response actions, DLP alert handling becomes part of a broader security operations workflow.

Whether you're managing alerts in Microsoft Defender or extending your investigation with Microsoft Sentinel, these tools help bring clarity to complex data loss events. With capabilities for alert correlation, activity analysis, and automated response, security teams can act faster and with greater confidence to reduce data risk.