快速下載的XDR-Analyst題庫更新資訊，保證幫助妳壹次性通過XDR-Analyst考試

2026 KaoGuTi最新的XDR-Analyst PDF版考試題庫和XDR-Analyst考試問題和答案免費分享：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UCsExTqlqOdC6-objMo4fyMwcG_xisaS

KaoGuTi 對所有購買 Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst 題庫的客戶提供跟踪服務，確保 XDR-Analyst 考題的覆蓋率始終都在95%以上，並且提供2種 XDR-Analyst 考題大師版本供你選擇。在您購買考題後的一年內，享受免費升級考題服務，如果在這期間，認證考試中心對 XDR-Analyst 考題做出修改或變題，我們會發送考試變化的信息，並免費提供給您最新的 Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst 試題版本。

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Analyst 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• This domain addresses managing endpoint prevention profiles and policies, validating agent operational states, and assessing the impact of agent versions and content updates.
主題 2	• Endpoint Security Management:
主題 3	• 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.
主題 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.
主題 5	• 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.

>> XDR-Analyst題庫更新資訊 <<

XDR-Analyst題庫更新，XDR-Analyst最新題庫資源

想參加XDR-Analyst認證考試嗎？想取得XDR-Analyst認證資格嗎？沒有充分準備考試的時間的你應該怎麼通過考試呢？其實也並不是沒有辦法，即使只有很短的準備考試的時間你也可以輕鬆通過考試。那麼怎麼才能做到呢？方法其實很簡單，那就是使用KaoGuTi的XDR-Analyst考古題來準備考試。

最新的 Security Operations XDR-Analyst 免費考試真題 (Q62-Q67):

問題 #62
An attacker tries to load dynamic libraries on macOS from an unsecure location. Which Cortex XDR module can prevent this attack?

- A. Kernel Integrity Monitor (KIM)
- B. Hot Patch Protection
- C. DDL Security
- D. Dylib Hijacking

答案：D

解題說明：
The correct answer is D. Dylib Hijacking. Dylib Hijacking, also known as Dynamic Library Hijacking, is a technique used by attackers to load malicious dynamic libraries on macOS from an unsecure location. This technique takes advantage of the way macOS searches for dynamic libraries to load when an application is executed. To prevent such attacks, Palo Alto Networks offers the Dylib Hijacking prevention capability as part of their Cortex XDR platform. This capability is designed to detect and block attempts to load dynamic libraries from unauthorized or unsecure locations1.
Let's briefly discuss the other options to provide a comprehensive explanation:
A . DDL Security: This is not the correct answer. DDL Security is not specifically designed to prevent dynamic library loading attacks on macOS. DDL Security is focused on protecting against DLL (Dynamic Link Library) hijacking on Windows systems2.
B . Hot Patch Protection: Hot Patch Protection is not directly related to preventing dynamic library loading attacks. It is a security feature that protects against runtime patching or modification of code in memory, often used by advanced attackers to bypass security measures3. While Hot Patch Protection is a valuable security feature, it is not directly relevant to the scenario described.
C . Kernel Integrity Monitor (KIM): Kernel Integrity Monitor is also not the correct answer. KIM is a module in Cortex XDR that focuses on monitoring and protecting the integrity of the macOS kernel. It detects and prevents unauthorized modifications to critical kernel components4. While KIM plays an essential role in overall macOS security, it does not specifically address the prevention of dynamic library loading attacks.
In conclusion, Dylib Hijacking is the Cortex XDR module that specifically addresses the prevention of attackers loading dynamic libraries from unsecure locations on macOS. By leveraging this module, organizations can enhance their security posture and protect against this specific attack vector.
Reference:
Endpoint Protection Modules
DDL Security
Hot Patch Protection
Kernel Integrity Monitor

問題 #63
The Cortex XDR console has triggered an incident, blocking a vitally important piece of software in your organization that is known to be benign. Which of the following options would prevent Cortex XDR from blocking this software in the future, for all endpoints in your organization?

- A. Create a global inclusion.
- B. Create an individual alert exclusion.
- C. Create an endpoint-specific exception.
- D. Create a global exception.

答案：D

解題說明：
A global exception is a rule that allows you to exclude specific files, processes, or behaviors from being blocked or detected by Cortex XDR. A global exception applies to all endpoints in your organization that are protected by Cortex XDR. Creating a global exception for a vitally important piece of software that is known to be benign would prevent Cortex XDR from blocking this software in the future, for all endpoints in your organization.
To create a global exception, you need to follow these steps:
In the Cortex XDR management console, go to Policy Management > Exceptions and click Add Exception.
Select the Global Exception option and click Next.
Enter a name and description for the exception and click Next.
Select the type of exception you want to create, such as file, process, or behavior, and click Next.
Specify the criteria for the exception, such as file name, hash, path, process name, command line, or behavior name, and click Next.
Review the summary of the exception and click Finish.

Reference:
Create Global Exceptions: This document explains how to create global exceptions to exclude specific files, processes, or behaviors from being blocked or detected by Cortex XDR.
Exceptions Overview: This document provides an overview of exceptions and how they can be used to fine-tune the Cortex XDR security policy.

問題 #64
Which engine, of the following, in Cortex XDR determines the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregates all alerts related to an event into an incident?

- A. Sensor Engine
- B. Log Stitching Engine
- C. Causality Chain Engine
- D. Causality Analysis Engine

答案： D

解題說明：
The engine that determines the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregates all alerts related to an event into an incident is the Causality Analysis Engine. The Causality Analysis Engine is one of the core components of Cortex XDR that performs advanced analytics on the data collected from various sources, such as endpoints, networks, and clouds. The Causality Analysis Engine uses machine learning and behavioral analysis to identify the root cause, the attack chain, and the impact of each alert. It also groups related alerts into incidents based on the temporal and logical relationships among the alerts. The Causality Analysis Engine helps to reduce the noise and complexity of alerts and incidents, and provides a clear and concise view of the attack story12.
Let's briefly discuss the other options to provide a comprehensive explanation:
A . Sensor Engine: This is not the correct answer. The Sensor Engine is not responsible for determining the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregating all alerts related to an event into an incident. The Sensor Engine is the component that runs on the Cortex XDR agents installed on the endpoints. The Sensor Engine collects and analyzes endpoint data, such as processes, files, registry keys, network connections, and user activities. The Sensor Engine also enforces the endpoint security policies and performs prevention and response actions3.
C . Log Stitching Engine: This is not the correct answer. The Log Stitching Engine is not responsible for determining the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregating all alerts related to an event into an incident. The Log Stitching Engine is the component that runs on the Cortex Data Lake, which is the cloud-based data storage and processing platform for Cortex XDR. The Log Stitching Engine normalizes and stitches together the data from different sources, such as firewalls, proxies, endpoints, and clouds. The Log Stitching Engine enables Cortex XDR to correlate and analyze data from multiple sources and provide a unified view of the network activity and threat landscape4.
D . Causality Chain Engine: This is not the correct answer. Causality Chain Engine is not a valid name for any of the Cortex XDR engines. There is no such engine in Cortex XDR that performs the function of determining the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregating all alerts related to an event into an incident.
In conclusion, the Causality Analysis Engine is the engine that determines the most relevant artifacts in each alert and aggregates all alerts related to an event into an incident. By using the Causality Analysis Engine, Cortex XDR can provide a comprehensive and accurate detection and response capability for security analysts.
Reference:
Cortex XDR Pro Admin Guide: Causality Analysis Engine
Cortex XDR Pro Admin Guide: View Incident Details
Cortex XDR Pro Admin Guide: Sensor Engine
Cortex XDR Pro Admin Guide: Log Stitching Engine

問題 #65
When creating a scheduled report which is not an option?

- A. Run daily at a certain time (selectable hours and minutes).
- B. Run monthly on a certain day and time.
- C. Run weekly on a certain day and time.
- D. Run quarterly on a certain day and time.

答案： D

解題說明：

When creating a scheduled report in Cortex XDR, the option to run quarterly on a certain day and time is not available. You can only schedule reports to run daily, weekly, or monthly. You can also specify the start and end dates, the time zone, and the recipients of the report. Scheduled reports are useful for generating regular reports on the security events, incidents, alerts, or endpoints in your network. You can create scheduled reports from the Reports page in the Cortex XDR console, or from the Query Center by saving a query as a report. Reference:
Run or Schedule Reports
Create a Scheduled Report

問題 #66
Which of the following represents a common sequence of cyber-attack tactics?

- A. Installation - Reconnaissance - Weaponization & Delivery - Exploitation - Command & Control - Actions on the objective
- B. Actions on the objective - Reconnaissance - Weaponization & Delivery - Exploitation - Installation - Command & Control
- C. Reconnaissance - Installation - Weaponization & Delivery -Exploitation - Command & Control - Actions on the objective
- D. Reconnaissance - Weaponization & Delivery - Exploitation - Installation - Command & Control - Actions on the objective

答案：D

解題說明：
A common sequence of cyber-attack tactics is based on the Cyber Kill Chain model, which describes the stages of a cyber intrusion from the perspective of the attacker. The Cyber Kill Chain model consists of seven phases: reconnaissance, weaponization, delivery, exploitation, installation, command and control, and actions on the objective. These phases are briefly explained below:
Reconnaissance: The attacker gathers information about the target, such as its network, systems, vulnerabilities, employees, and business operations. The attacker may use various methods, such as scanning, phishing, or searching open sources, to collect data that can help them plan the attack.
Weaponization: The attacker creates or obtains a malicious payload, such as malware, exploit, or script, that can be used to compromise the target. The attacker may also embed the payload into a delivery mechanism, such as an email attachment, a web link, or a removable media.
Delivery: The attacker sends or delivers the weaponized payload to the target, either directly or indirectly. The attacker may use various channels, such as email, web, or physical access, to reach the target's network or system.
Exploitation: The attacker exploits a vulnerability or weakness in the target's network or system to execute the payload. The vulnerability may be technical, such as a software flaw, or human, such as a social engineering trick.
Installation: The attacker installs or drops additional malware or tools on the target's network or system to establish a foothold and maintain persistence. The attacker may use various techniques, such as registry modification, file manipulation, or process injection, to hide their presence and evade detection.
Command and Control: The attacker establishes a communication channel between the compromised target and a remote server or controller. The attacker may use various protocols, such as HTTP, DNS, or IRC, to send commands and receive data from the target.
Actions on the objective: The attacker performs the final actions that achieve their goal, such as stealing data, destroying files, encrypting systems, or disrupting services. The attacker may also try to move laterally within the target's network or system to access more resources or data.
Reference:
Cyber Kill Chain: This document explains the Cyber Kill Chain model and how it can be used to analyze and respond to cyberattacks.
Cyber Attack Tactics: This document provides an overview of some common cyber attack tactics and examples of how they are used by threat actors.

問題 #67
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