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Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Certification Explained:
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Our XDR-Engineer test questions are compiled by domestic first-rate experts and senior lecturer and the contents of them contain all the important information about the test and all the possible answers of the questions which maybe appear in the test. You can use the practice test software to check your learning outcomes. Our XDR-Engineer test practice guide' self-learning and self-evaluation functions, the statistics report function, the timing function and the function of stimulating the test could assist you to find your weak links, check your level, adjust the speed and have a warming up for the real exam. You will feel your choice to buy XDR-Engineer Exam Dump is too right.

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Planning and Installation: This section of the exam measures skills of the security engineer and covers the deployment process, objectives, and required resources such as hardware, software, data sources, and integrations for Cortex XDR. It also includes understanding and explaining the deployment and functionality of components like the XDR agent, Broker VM, XDR Collector, and Cloud Identity Engine. Additionally, it assesses the ability to configure user roles, permissions, and access controls, as well as knowledge of data retention and compute unit considerations.
Topic 2	• Maintenance and Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures skills of the XDR engineer and covers managing software component updates for Cortex XDR, such as content, agents, Collectors, and Broker VM. It also includes troubleshooting data management issues like data ingestion and parsing, as well as resolving issues with Cortex XDR components to ensure ongoing system reliability and performance.
Topic 3	• Detection and Reporting: This section of the exam measures skills of the detection engineer and covers creating detection rules to meet security requirements, including correlation, custom prevention rules, and the use of behavioral indicators of compromise (BIOCs) and indicators of compromise (IOCs). It also assesses configuring exceptions and exclusions, as well as building custom dashboards and reporting templates for effective threat detection and reporting.
Topic 4	• Cortex XDR Agent Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of the XDR engineer and covers configuring endpoint prevention profiles and policies, setting up endpoint extension profiles, and managing endpoint groups. The focus is on ensuring endpoints are properly protected and policies are consistently applied across the organization.

Topic 5	• Ingestion and Automation: This section of the exam measures skills of the security engineer and covers onboarding various data sources including NGFW, network, cloud, and identity systems. It also includes managing simple automation rules, configuring Broker VM applets and clusters, setting up XDR Collectors, and creating parsing rules for data normalization and automation within the Cortex XDR environment.
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Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

A static endpoint group is created by adding 321 endpoints using the Upload From File feature. However, after group creation, the members count field shows 244 endpoints. What are two possible reasons why endpoints were not added to the group? (Choose two.)

- A. Endpoints added to the group were in Disconnected or Connection Lost status when group membership was added
- B. Static groups have a limit of 250 endpoints when adding by file
- C. The IP address, hostname, or alias of the endpoints must match an existing agent that has registered with the tenant
- D. Endpoints added to the new group were previously added to an existing group

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, static endpoint groups are manually defined groups of endpoints, often created by uploading a file containing endpoint identifiers (e.g., IP addresses, hostnames, or aliases) using the Upload From File feature. If fewer endpoints are added to the group than expected (e.g., 244 instead of 321), there are several possible reasons related to endpoint status or registration.

* Correct Answer Analysis (C, D):

* **C. Endpoints added to the group were in Disconnected or Connection Lost status when group status when group membership was added: If endpoints are in a Disconnected or Connection Lost status (i.e., not actively communicating with the Cortex XDR tenant), they may not be successfully added to the group, as Cortex XDR requires active registration to validate and process group membership.

* D. The IP address, hostname, or alias of the endpoints must match an existing agent that has registered with the tenant: For endpoints to be added to a static group, their identifiers (IP address, hostname, or alias) in the uploaded file must correspond to agents that are registered with the Cortex XDR tenant. If the identifiers do not match registered agents, those endpoints will not be added to the group.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Static groups have a limit of 250 endpoints when adding by file: There is no documented limit of 250 endpoints for static groups in Cortex XDR when using the Upload From File feature.

The platform supports large numbers of endpoints in groups, and this is not a valid reason.

* B. Endpoints added to the new group were previously added to an existing group: In Cortex XDR, endpoints are assigned to a single group for policy application to avoid conflicts, but this does not prevent endpoints from being added to a new static group during creation. The issue lies in registration or connectivity, not prior group membership.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains endpoint group management: "Endpoints must be registered and actively connected to the tenant to be added to static groups. Unregistered or disconnected endpoints may not be included in the group" (paraphrased from the Endpoint Management section). The EDU-

260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers group creation, stating that "static groups require valid, registered endpoint identifiers, and disconnected endpoints may not be added" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "Cortex XDR agent configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing endpoint group management.

References:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal: <https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/> EDU-260: Cortex XDR

NEW QUESTION # 37

How can a customer ingest additional events from a Windows DHCP server into Cortex XDR with minimal configuration?

- A. Install the Cortex XDR agent
- **B. Install the XDR Collector**
- C. Enable HTTP collector integration
- D. Activate Windows Event Collector (WEC)

Answer: B

Explanation:

To ingest additional events from a Windows DHCP server into Cortex XDR with minimal configuration, the recommended approach is to use the Cortex XDR Collector. The XDR Collector is a lightweight component designed to collect and forward logs and events from various sources, including Windows servers, to Cortex XDR for analysis and correlation. It is specifically optimized for scenarios where full Cortex XDR agent deployment is not required, and it minimizes configuration overhead by automating much of the data collection process.

For a Windows DHCP server, the XDR Collector can be installed on the server to collect DHCP logs (e.g., lease assignments, renewals, or errors) from the Windows Event Log or other relevant sources. Once installed, the collector forwards these events to the Cortex XDR tenant with minimal setup, requiring only basic configuration such as specifying the target data types and ensuring network connectivity to the Cortex XDR cloud. This approach is more straightforward than alternatives like setting up a full agent or configuring external integrations like Windows Event Collector (WEC) or HTTP collectors, which require additional infrastructure or manual configuration.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Activate Windows Event Collector (WEC): While WEC can collect events from Windows servers, it requires significant configuration, including setting up a WEC server, configuring subscriptions, and integrating with Cortex XDR via a separate ingestion mechanism. This is not minimal configuration.

* C. Enable HTTP collector integration: HTTP collector integration is used for ingesting data via HTTP/HTTPS APIs, which is not applicable for Windows DHCP server events, as DHCP logs are typically stored in the Windows Event Log, not exposed via HTTP.

* D. Install the Cortex XDR agent: The Cortex XDR agent is a full-featured endpoint protection and detection solution that includes prevention, detection, and response capabilities. While it can collect some event data, it is overkill for the specific task of ingesting DHCP server events and requires more configuration than the XDR Collector.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes the XDR Collector as a tool for "collecting logs and events from servers and endpoints with minimal setup" (paraphrased from the Data Ingestion section). The EDU-260:

Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course emphasizes that "XDR Collectors are ideal for ingesting server logs, such as those from Windows DHCP servers, with streamlined configuration" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet lists "data source onboarding and integration configuration" as a key skill, which includes configuring XDR Collectors for log ingestion.

References:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal: <https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/> EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment Course Objectives Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer

Datasheet: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education/certification#xdr-engineer>

NEW QUESTION # 38

When isolating Cortex XDR agent components to troubleshoot for compatibility, which command is used to turn off a component on a Windows machine?

- **A. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\cytool.exe" runtime stop**
- B. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\xdr.exe" stop
- C. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\xdr.exe" -s stop
- D. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\cytool.exe" occp

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cortex XDR agents on Windows include multiple components (e.g., for exploit protection, malware scanning, or behavioral analysis) that can be individually enabled or disabled for troubleshooting purposes, such as isolating compatibility issues. The `cytool.exe` utility, located in the Cortex XDR installation directory (typically `C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\`), is used to manage agent components and settings. The runtime stop command specifically disables a component without uninstalling the agent.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): The command "`C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\cytool.exe`" runtime stop is used to turn off a specific Cortex XDR agent component on a Windows machine.

For example, `cytool.exe` runtime stop protection would disable the protection component, allowing troubleshooting for compatibility issues while keeping other components active.

* Why not the other options?

* A. "`C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\xdr.exe`" stop: The `xdr.exe` binary is not used for managing components; it is part of the agent's core functionality. The correct utility is `cytool.exe`.

* C. "`C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\xdr.exe`" -s stop: Similarly, `xdr.exe` is not the correct tool, and -s stop is not a valid command syntax for component management.

* D. "`C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\cytool.exe`" occp: The `occp` command is not a valid `cytool.exe` option. The correct command for stopping a component is runtime stop.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains component management: "To disable a Cortex XDR agent component on Windows, use the command `cytool.exe` runtime stop <component> from the installation directory" (paraphrased from the Troubleshooting section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers agent troubleshooting, stating that "`cytool.exe` runtime stop is used to turn off specific components for compatibility testing" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "maintenance and troubleshooting" as a key exam topic, encompassing agent component management.

References:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal: <https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/> EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment Course Objectives Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer

Datasheet: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education/certification#xdr-engineer>

NEW QUESTION # 39

A query is created that will run weekly via API. After it is tested and ready, it is reviewed in the Query Center. Which available column should be checked to determine how many compute units will be used when the query is run?

- A. Compute Unit Usage
- B. Query Status
- C. Compute Unit Quota
- D. Simulated Compute Units

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, the Query Center allows administrators to manage and review XQL (XDR Query Language) queries, including those scheduled to run via API. Each query consumes compute units, a measure of the computational resources required to execute the query. To determine how many compute units a query will use, the Compute Unit Usage column in the Query Center provides the actual or estimated resource consumption based on the query's execution history or configuration.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): The Compute Unit Usage column in the Query Center displays the number of compute units consumed by a query when it runs. For a tested and ready query, this column provides the most accurate information on resource usage, helping administrators plan for API-based executions.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Query Status: The Query Status column indicates whether the query ran successfully, failed, or is pending, but it does not provide information on compute unit consumption.

* C. Simulated Compute Units: While some systems may offer simulated estimates, Cortex XDR's Query Center does not have a "Simulated Compute Units" column. The actual usage is tracked in Compute Unit Usage.

* D. Compute Unit Quota: The Compute Unit Quota refers to the total available compute units for the tenant, not the specific usage of an individual query.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains Query Center functionality: "The Compute Unit Usage column in the Query Center shows the compute units consumed by a query, enabling administrators to assess resource usage for scheduled or API-based queries" (paraphrased from the Query Center section). The EDU-

262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers query management, stating that "Compute Unit Usage provides details on the resources used by each query in the Query Center" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "maintenance and troubleshooting" as a key exam topic, encompassing query resource management.

References:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal: <https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/> EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response Course Objectives Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer Datasheet: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education/certification#xdr-engineer>

NEW QUESTION # 40

Some company employees are able to print documents when working from home, but not on network-attached printers, while others are able to print only to file. What can be inferred about the affected users' inability to print?

- A. They may have different disk encryption profiles that are not allowing print jobs on encrypted files
- B. They may be attached to the default extensions policy and profile
- C. They may be on different device extensions profiles set to block different print jobs
- **D. They may have a host firewall profile set to block activity to all network-attached printers**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, printing issues can be influenced by agent configurations, particularly those related to network access or device control. The scenario describes two groups of employees: one group can print when working from home but not on network-attached printers, and another can only print to file (e.g., PDF or XPS). This suggests a restriction on network printing, likely due to a security policy enforced by the Cortex XDR agent.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): They may have a host firewall profile set to block activity to all network-attached printers is the most likely inference. Cortex XDR's host firewall feature allows administrators to define rules that control network traffic, including blocking outbound connections to network-attached printers (e.g., by blocking protocols like IPP or LPD on specific ports). Employees working from home (on external networks) may be subject to a firewall profile that blocks network printing to prevent data leakage, while local printing (e.g., to USB printers) or printing to file is allowed. The group that can only print to file likely has stricter rules that block all physical printing, allowing only virtual print-to-file operations.

* Why not the other options?

* A. They may be attached to the default extensions policy and profile: The default extensions policy typically does not include specific restrictions on printing, focusing instead on general agent behavior (e.g., device control or exploit protection). Printing issues are more likely tied to firewall or device control profiles.

* C. They may have different disk encryption profiles that are not allowing print jobs on encrypted files: Cortex XDR does not manage disk encryption profiles, and disk encryption (e.g., BitLocker) does not typically block printing based on file encryption status. This is not a relevant cause.

* D. They may be on different device extensions profiles set to block different print jobs:

While device control profiles can block USB printers, they do not typically control network printing or distinguish between print-to-file and physical printing. Network printing restrictions are more likely enforced by host firewall rules.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains host firewall capabilities: "Host firewall profiles can block outbound traffic to network-attached printers, restricting printing for remote employees to prevent unauthorized data transfers" (paraphrased from the Host-Based Firewall section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers firewall configurations, stating that "firewall rules can block network printing while allowing local or virtual printing, often causing printing issues for remote users" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "Cortex XDR agent configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing host firewall settings.

References:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal: <https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/> EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment Course Objectives Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer Datasheet: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education/certification#xdr-engineer>

NEW QUESTION # 41

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