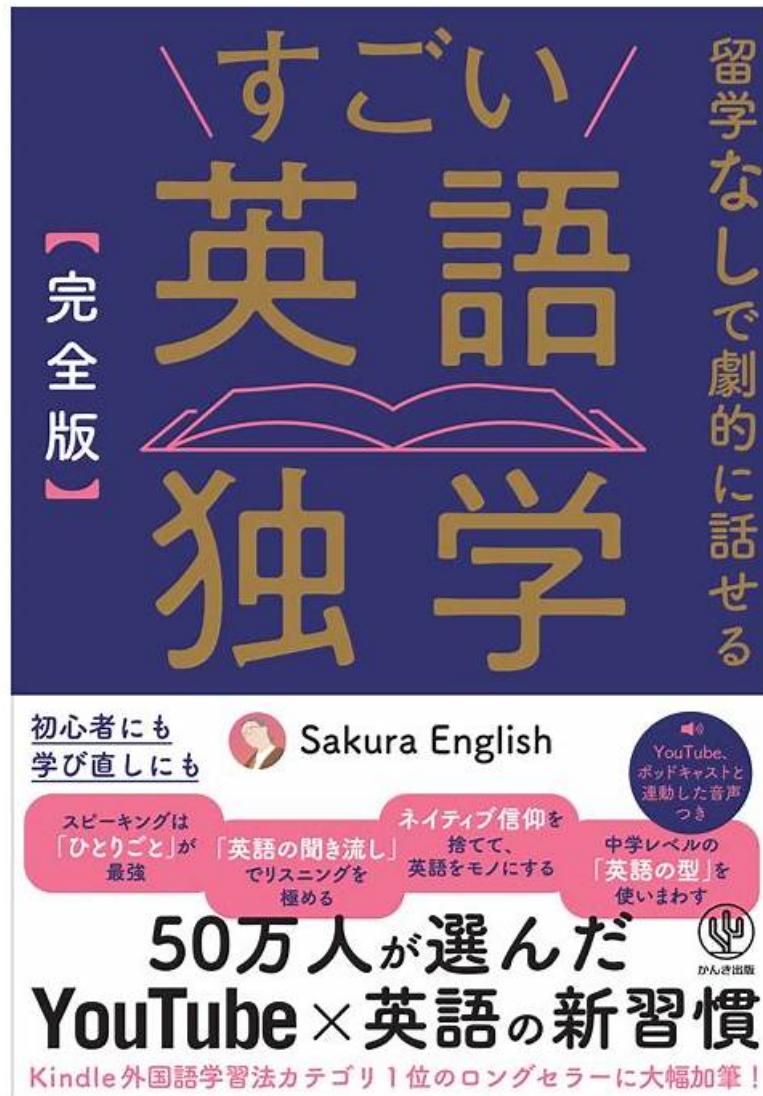


試験の準備方法-実際的なXDR-Engineer独学書籍試験-素晴らしいXDR-Engineer最新試験



ちなみに、GoShiken XDR-Engineerの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yUcLROB5txrvpt6Dy80IK4nBigtmSeT>

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ただ一つの試験の準備をするだけで時間をたくさん無駄にすることをやめてください。はやくGoShikenのXDR-Engineer問題集を入手しましょう。この問題集を持っていたら、どうやって効率的に試験の準備をすべきなのかをよく知るようになります。このXDR-Engineer問題集はあなたを楽に試験に合格させる素晴らしいツールですから、この成功できチャンスを見逃せば絶対後悔になりますから、尻込みしないで急いで行動しましょう。

>> XDR-Engineer独学書籍 <<

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer最新試験、XDR-Engineer日本語版問題

集

あなたは今Palo Alto NetworksのXDR-Engineer試験のために準備していますか。そうであれば、あなたは夢がある人だと思います。我々GoShikenはあなたのようないい人に夢を叶えさせるという目標を持っています。我々の開発するPalo Alto NetworksのXDR-Engineerソフトは最新で最も豊富な問題集を含めています。あなたは我々の商品を購入したら、一年間の無料更新サービスを得られています。我々のソフトを利用してPalo Alto NetworksのXDR-Engineer試験に合格するのは全然問題ないです。

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer 認定 XDR-Engineer 試験問題 (Q24-Q29):

質問 #24

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 have a host firewall profile set to block activity to all network-attached printers**
- C. They may be on different device extensions profiles set to block different print jobs
- D. They may be attached to the default extensions policy and profile

正解: B

解説:

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>

質問 # 25

Which step is required to configure a proxy for an XDR Collector?

- A. Restart the XDR Collector after configuring the proxy settings
- B. Edit the YAML configuration file with the new proxy information
- C. Connect the XDR Collector to the Pathfinder
- D. Configure the proxy settings on the Cortex XDR tenant

正解: B

解説:

The XDR Collector in Cortex XDR is a lightweight tool for collecting logs and events from servers and endpoints. When a proxy is required for the XDR Collector to communicate with the Cortex XDR cloud, the proxy settings must be configured in the collector's configuration file. Specifically, the YAML configuration file (e.g., config.yaml) must be edited to include the proxy details, such as the proxy server's address, port, and authentication credentials (if required).

* Correct Answer Analysis (A): To configure a proxy for the XDR Collector, the engineer must edit the YAML configuration file with the new proxy information. This involves adding or updating the proxy settings in the file, which the collector uses to route its traffic through the specified proxy server.

* Why not the other options?

* B. Restart the XDR Collector after configuring the proxy settings: While restarting the collector may be necessary to apply changes, it is not the primary step required to configure the proxy. The YAML file must be edited first.

* C. Connect the XDR Collector to the Pathfinder: The Pathfinder is a Cortex XDR feature for discovering endpoints, not for configuring proxy settings for the XDR Collector.

* D. Configure the proxy settings on the Cortex XDR tenant: Proxy settings for the XDR Collector are configured locally on the collector, not in the Cortex XDR tenant's web interface.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains XDR Collector configuration: "To configure a proxy for the XDR Collector, edit the YAML configuration file to include the proxy server details, such as address and port" (paraphrased from the XDR Collector Configuration section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers XDR Collector setup, stating

that "proxy settings are configured by editing the collector's YAML file" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing XDR Collector configuration.

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>

質問 # 26

A Custom Prevention rule that was determined to be a false positive alert needs to be tuned. The behavior was determined to be authorized and expected on the affected endpoint. Based on the image below, which two steps could be taken? (Choose two.)
[Image description: A Custom Prevention rule configuration, assumed to trigger a Behavioral Indicator of Compromise (BIOC) alert for authorized behavior]

- A. Modify the behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) logic
- B. **Apply an alert exclusion to the XDR behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) alert**
- C. **Apply an alert exception**
- D. Apply an alert exclusion to the XDR agent alert

正解: B、C

解説:

In Cortex XDR, a Custom Prevention rule often leverages Behavioral Indicators of Compromise (BIOCs) to detect specific patterns or behaviors on endpoints. When a rule generates a false positive alert for authorized and expected behavior, tuning is required to prevent future false alerts. The question assumes the alert is related to a BIOC triggered by the Custom Prevention rule, and the goal is to suppress or refine the alert without disrupting security.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A, B):

* A. Apply an alert exception: An alert exception can be created in Cortex XDR to suppress alerts for specific conditions, such as a particular endpoint, user, or behavior. This is a quick way to prevent false positive alerts for authorized behavior without modifying the underlying rule, ensuring the behavior is ignored in future detections.

* B. Apply an alert exclusion to the XDR behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) alert:

An alert exclusion specifically targets BIOC alerts, allowing administrators to exclude certain BIOCs from triggering alerts on specific endpoints or under specific conditions. This is an effective way to tune the Custom Prevention rule by suppressing the BIOC alert for the authorized behavior.

* Why not the other options?

* C. Apply an alert exclusion to the XDR agent alert: This option is incorrect because alert exclusions are applied to BIOCs or specific alert types, not to generic "XDR agent alerts." The term "XDR agent alert" is not a standard concept in Cortex XDR for exclusions, making this option invalid.

* D. Modify the behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) logic: While modifying the BIOC logic could prevent false positives, it risks altering the rule's effectiveness for other endpoints or scenarios. Since the behavior is authorized only on the affected endpoint, modifying the BIOC logic is less targeted than applying an exception or exclusion and is not one of the best steps in this context.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains alert tuning: "Alert exceptions suppress alerts for specific conditions, such as authorized behaviors, without modifying rules. Alert exclusions can be applied to BIOC alerts to prevent false positives on specific endpoints" (paraphrased from the Alert Management section). The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers alert tuning, stating that "exceptions and BIOC exclusions are used to handle false positives for authorized behaviors" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing alert tuning and BIOC 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>

質問 # 27

A security audit determines that the Windows Cortex XDR host-based firewall is not blocking outbound RDP connections for certain remote workers. The audit report confirms the following:

- * All devices are running healthy Cortex XDR agents.
- * A single host-based firewall rule to block all outbound RDP is implemented.
- * The policy hosting the profile containing the rule applies to all Windows endpoints.
- * The logic within the firewall rule is adequate.
- * Further testing concludes RDP is successfully being blocked on all devices tested at company HQ.
- * Network location configuration in Agent Settings is enabled on all Windows endpoints. What is the likely reason the RDP connections are not being blocked?

- A. The pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to internal rule groups
- B. Report mode is set to Enabled in the report settings under the profile configuration
- C. The profile's default action for outbound traffic is set to Allow
- D. The pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to external rule groups

正解: A

解説:

Cortex XDR's host-based firewall feature allows administrators to define rules to control network traffic on endpoints, such as blocking outbound Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections (typically on TCP port 3389). The firewall rules are organized into rule groups, which can be applied based on the endpoint's network location (e.g., internal or external). The network location configuration in Agent Settings determines whether an endpoint is considered internal (e.g., on the company network at HQ) or external (e.g., remote workers on a public network). The audit confirms that a rule to block outbound RDP exists, the rule logic is correct, and it works at HQ but not for remote workers.

* Correct Answer Analysis (D): The likely reason RDP connections are not being blocked for remote workers is that the pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to internal rule groups.

Since network location configuration is enabled, Cortex XDR distinguishes between internal (e.g., HQ) and external (e.g., remote workers) networks. If the firewall rule group containing the RDP block rule is applied only to internal rule groups, it will only take effect for endpoints at HQ (internal network), as confirmed by the audit. Remote workers, on an external network, would not be subject to this rule group, allowing their outbound RDP connections to proceed.

* Why not the other options?

* A. The profile's default action for outbound traffic is set to Allow: While a default action of Allow could permit traffic not matched by a rule, the audit confirms the RDP block rule's logic is adequate and works at HQ. This suggests the rule is being applied correctly for internal endpoints, but not for external ones, pointing to a rule group scoping issue rather than the default action.

* B. The pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to external rule groups: If the rule group were applied only to external rule groups, remote workers (on external networks) would have RDP blocked, but the audit shows the opposite - RDP is blocked at HQ (internal) but not for remote workers.

* C. Report mode is set to Enabled in the report settings under the profile configuration: If report mode were enabled, the firewall rule would only log RDP traffic without blocking it, but this would affect all endpoints (both HQ and remote workers). The audit shows RDP is blocked at HQ, so report mode is not enabled.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains host-based firewall configuration: "Firewall rule groups can be applied to internal or external network locations, as determined by the network location configuration in Agent Settings. Rules applied to internal rule groups will not affect endpoints on external networks" (paraphrased from the Host-Based Firewall section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers firewall rules, stating that "network location settings determine whether a rule group applies to internal or external endpoints, impacting rule enforcement" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "Cortex XDR agent configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing host-based 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>

質問 # 28

How can a Malware profile be configured to prevent a specific executable from being uploaded to the cloud?

- A. Create an exclusion rule for the executable
- B. Set PE and DLL examination for the executable to report action mode
- C. Add the executable to the allow list for executions
- D. Disable on-demand file examination for the executable

正解: A

解説:

In Cortex XDR, Malware profiles define how the agent handles files for analysis, including whether they are uploaded to the cloud for WildFire analysis or other cloud-based inspections. To prevent a specific executable from being uploaded to the cloud, the administrator can configure an exclusion rule in the Malware profile.

Exclusion rules allow specific files, directories, or patterns to be excluded from cloud analysis, ensuring they are not sent to the cloud while still allowing local analysis or other policy enforcement.

* Correct Answer Analysis (D): Creating an exclusion rule for the executable in the Malware profile ensures that the specified file is not uploaded to the cloud for analysis. This can be done by specifying the file's name, hash, or path in the exclusion settings, preventing unnecessary cloud uploads while maintaining agent functionality for other files.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Disable on-demand file examination for the executable: Disabling on-demand file examination prevents the agent from analyzing the file at all, which could compromise security by bypassing local and cloud analysis entirely. This is not the intended solution.

* B. Set PE and DLL examination for the executable to report action mode: Setting examination to "report action mode" configures the agent to log actions without blocking or uploading, but it does not specifically prevent cloud uploads. This option is unrelated to controlling cloud analysis.

* C. Add the executable to the allow list for executions: Adding an executable to the allow list permits it to run without triggering prevention actions, but it does not prevent the file from being uploaded to the cloud for analysis.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains Malware profile configuration: "Exclusion rules in Malware profiles allow administrators to specify files or directories that are excluded from cloud analysis, preventing uploads to WildFire or other cloud services" (paraphrased from the Malware Profile Configuration section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers agent configuration, stating that "exclusion rules can be used to prevent specific files from being sent to the cloud for analysis" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "Cortex XDR agent configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing Malware profile 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>

質問 # 29

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XDR-Engineer最新試験: <https://www.goshiken.com/Palo-Alto-Networks/XDR-Engineer-mondaishu.html>

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さらに、GoShiken XDR-Engineerダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yUcLROB5txrvpt6Dy80IK4nBigtrmSeT>