

# PSE-Cortex Test Dates & Latest PSE-Cortex Learning Materials



## UNDERSTANDING THE PSE-Cortex EXAM

The PSE-Cortex Exam assesses your ability to design and implement solutions on **PSE-Endpoint Professional**. It covers various domains, including designing infrastructure, security, and data storage. Familiarizing yourself with these topics is essential to excel and achieve your certification goals.

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The PSE-Cortex exam consists of 70 multiple-choice questions that must be answered within 90 minutes. PSE-Cortex exam is conducted online and is proctored to ensure the integrity of the certification process. The passing score for the exam is 70%, and candidates who pass the exam receive the Palo Alto Networks System Engineer – Cortex Professional certification.

The PSE-Cortex exam covers a range of topics, including Cortex XDR deployment and configuration, Cortex Data Lake management, Cortex XSOAR automation, and threat hunting with Cortex XDR. Candidates are expected to have a good understanding of these topics and be able to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios.

Palo Alto Networks PSE-Cortex Certification Exam is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in Cortex XDR, Cortex Data Lake, and Cortex XSOAR. Palo Alto Networks System Engineer - Cortex Professional certification is specifically targeted towards system engineers who work with Palo Alto Networks technologies and want to enhance their knowledge and skills in Cortex products. PSE-Cortex exam covers a wide range of topics, including threat intelligence, incident response, automation, and integration with other security tools.

>> **PSE-Cortex Test Dates** <<

## **PSE-Cortex Practice Test - PSE-Cortex Training Torrent: Palo Alto Networks System Engineer - Cortex Professional - PSE-Cortex Study Guide**

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## **Palo Alto Networks System Engineer - Cortex Professional Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 65**

The certificate used for decryption was installed as a trusted root CA certificate to ensure communication between the Cortex XDR Agent and Cortex XDR Management Console. What action needs to be taken if the administrator determines the Cortex XDR Agents are not communicating with the Cortex XDR Management Console?

- A. disable SSL decryption
- B. reinstall the root CA certificate
- C. add paloaltonetworks.com to the SSL Decryption Exclusion list
- D. enable SSL decryption

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 66

Where is the output of the task visible when a playbook task errors out?

- A. /var/log/messages
- B. War Room of the incident
- C. playbook editor
- D. XSOAR audit log

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Reference: <https://xsoar.pan.dev/docs/playbooks/playbooks-field-reference>

#### NEW QUESTION # 67

A customer has purchased Cortex Data Lake storage with the following configuration, which requires 2 TB of Cortex Data Lake to order:

support for 300 total Cortex XDR clients all forwarding Cortex XDR data with 30-day retention storage for higher fidelity logs to support Cortex XDR advanced analytics The customer now needs 1000 total Cortex XDR clients, but continues with 300 clients forwarding Cortex XDR data with 30-day retention.

What is the new total storage requirement for Cortex Data Lake storage to order?

- A. 8 TB
- B. 2 TB
- C. 16 TB
- D. 4 TB

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Cortex Data Lake (now known as Strata Logging Service in some contexts, but still referred to as Cortex Data Lake for XDR purposes) is the cloud-based storage solution that supports Cortex XDR by storing endpoint telemetry, logs, and analytics data. The customer's storage needs depend on the number of Cortex XDR clients, the subset forwarding data, the retention period, and the type of data stored (e.g., higher fidelity logs for advanced analytics). Let's break down the problem step-by-step to determine the new storage requirement.

Initial Configuration:

- \* Total Cortex XDR Clients: 300
- \* Clients Forwarding Cortex XDR Data: 300 (all clients are forwarding data)
- \* Retention Period: 30 days
- \* Additional Requirement: Storage for higher fidelity logs to support Cortex XDR advanced analytics
- \* Initial Storage Ordered: 2 TB

This configuration implies that 2 TB was sufficient to support 300 clients, all forwarding data, with a 30-day retention period, including the additional storage needed for advanced analytics logs.

New Configuration:

- \* Total Cortex XDR Clients: 1,000
- \* Clients Forwarding Cortex XDR Data: 300 (unchanged from the initial setup)
- \* Retention Period: 30 days (unchanged)
- \* Additional Requirement: Storage for higher fidelity logs to support Cortex XDR advanced analytics (unchanged) The key change is the increase in total Cortex XDR clients from 300 to 1,000, but the number of clients forwarding data remains 300, and the retention period and analytics requirements are unchanged. We need to determine how this affects the storage requirement.

Cortex Data Lake Storage Sizing for Cortex XDR:

Palo Alto Networks provides sizing guidelines for Cortex Data Lake based on the number of endpoints forwarding data, the retention period, and the type of data stored. The storage requirement is primarily driven by:

- \* Clients Forwarding Data: Only the endpoints actively sending telemetry to Cortex Data Lake (e.g., Cortex XDR Pro endpoints with enhanced data collection) contribute significantly to storage needs.
- \* Retention Period: The number of days data is retained directly scales the storage requirement.
- \* Data Type: Higher fidelity logs for advanced analytics (e.g., XDR Pro features like behavioral analytics) increase storage per endpoint compared to basic logs.
- \* Cortex XDR Prevent: Provides basic endpoint protection with minimal data forwarding (e.g., alerts only), typically included in a 30-day retention baseline with minimal storage impact.
- \* Cortex XDR Pro: Includes enhanced endpoint data collection (e.g., process execution, network activity) for advanced analytics, significantly increasing storage needs when enabled.

The problem states that all 300 initial clients were forwarding data, and the same 300 continue to do so in the new setup, with support for advanced analytics. This suggests these are likely Cortex XDR Pro clients, as Pro is required for full telemetry and analytics capabilities.

Storage Calculation:

Palo Alto Networks doesn't publish exact per-endpoint storage figures publicly, but we can infer the requirement from the initial configuration and industry benchmarks:

- \* Initial Setup (300 Clients, 30 Days, 2 TB):

- \* 2 TB supports 300 clients forwarding data for 30 days with advanced analytics.

- \* Per client, this approximates to:  $2\text{ TB} \div 300\text{ clients} = 0.00667\text{ TB/client}$

- \*  $2\text{ TB} \div 300\text{ clients} = 0.00667\text{ TB/client}$  or 6.67 GB per client for 30 days with higher fidelity logs.

- \* This aligns with typical XDR Pro storage estimates, where enhanced data collection (e.g., 5-10 GB per endpoint per 30 days) is common depending on activity levels and analytics features.

- \* New Setup (1,000 Total Clients, 300 Forwarding, 30 Days):

- \* Clients Forwarding Data: Still 300, unchanged.

- \* Retention: Still 30 days, unchanged.

- \* Analytics Logs: Still required, unchanged.

- \* Storage is driven by the 300 clients forwarding data, not the total number of clients. The additional 700 clients (1,000 - 300 = 700) are not forwarding data, suggesting they might be on Cortex XDR Prevent licenses or not fully activated for data collection, contributing negligible storage (e.g., only alerts, which are minimal).

Thus, the storage requirement remains:

$300\text{ clients} \times 6.67\text{ GB/client} = 2,001\text{ GB} \approx 2\text{ TB}$

References:

Cortex XDR Documentation: Indicates that storage is calculated based on endpoints with data collection enabled, not total agents (e.g., docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com).

Cortex Data Lake Sizing: Palo Alto's sizing tools (e.g., Strata Logging Service Estimator) emphasize active data sources and retention, not total licenses.

Industry Norms: XDR solutions typically require 5-15 GB per endpoint per 30 days for advanced analytics, consistent with the 2 TB for 300 clients.

## NEW QUESTION # 68

A Cortex XSOAR customer wants to ingest emails from a single mailbox. The mailbox brings in reported phishing emails and email requests from human resources (HR) to onboard new users. The customer wants to run two separate workflows from this mailbox, one for phishing and one for onboarding.

What will allow Cortex XSOAR to accomplish this in the most efficient way?

- A. Use an incident classifier based on a field in each type of email to classify those containing "Phish Alert" in the subject as phishing and those containing "Onboard Request" as onboarding.
- B. Create a playbook to process and determine incident type based on content of the email.
- C. Create two instances of the email integration and classify one instance as ingesting incidents of type phishing and the other as ingesting incidents of type onboarding.
- D. Use machine learning (ML) to determine incident type.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Reference: <https://xsoar.pan.dev/docs/reference/packs/email-communication>

## NEW QUESTION # 69

