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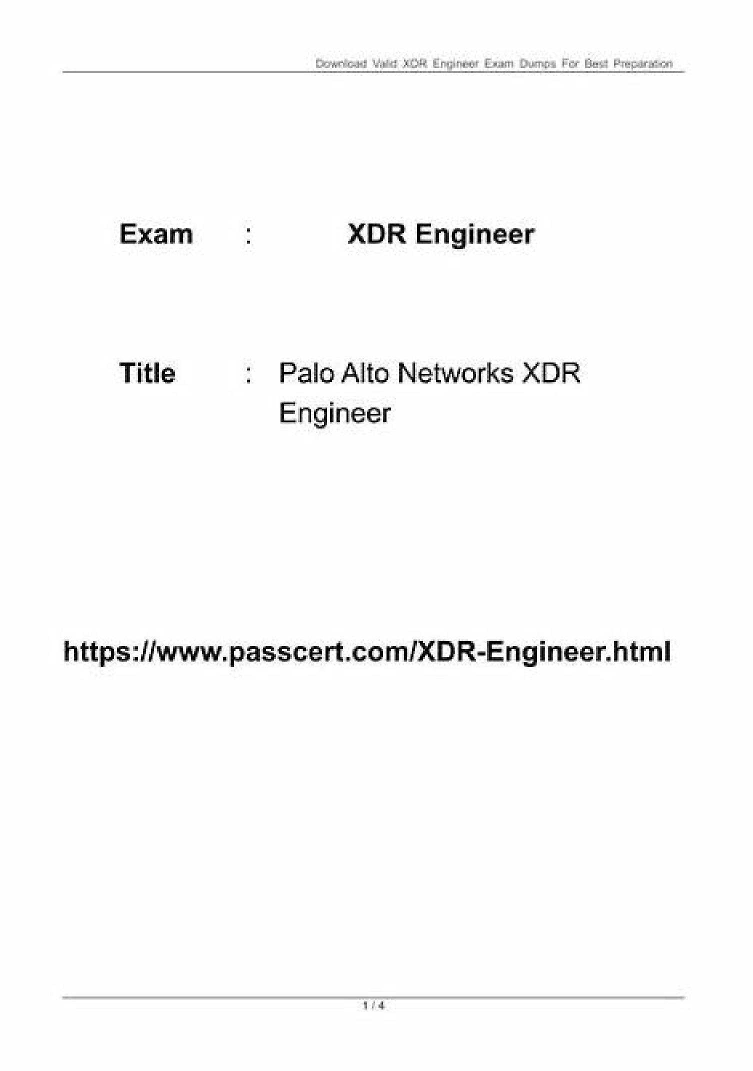

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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	- 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 2	- 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 3	- 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 4	- 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 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 (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
An XDR engineer is configuring an automation playbook to respond to high-severity malware alerts by automatically isolating the affected endpoint and notifying the security team via email. The playbook should only trigger for alerts generated by the Cortex XDR analytics engine, not custom BIOCs. Which two conditions should the engineer include in the playbook trigger to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Alert status is New
- B. Alert severity is High
- C. Alert category is Malware
- D. Alert source is Cortex XDR Analytics

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,automation playbooks(also referred to as response actions or automation rules) allow engineers to define automated responses to specific alerts based on trigger conditions. The playbook in this scenario needs to isolate endpoints and send email notifications for high-severity malware alerts generated by the Cortex XDR analytics engine, excluding custom BIOC alerts. To achieve this, the engineer must configure the playbook trigger with conditions that match the alert's severity, category, and source.
* Correct Answer Analysis (A, C):
* A. Alert severity is High: The playbook should only trigger for high-severity alerts, as specified in the requirement. Setting the conditionAlert severity is Highensures that only alerts with a severity level of "High" activate the playbook, aligning with the engineer's

goal.
* C. Alert category is Malware: The playbook targets malware alerts specifically. The condition Alert category is Malwareensures that the playbook only responds to alerts categorized as malware, excluding other types of alerts (e.g., lateral movement, exploit).
* Why not the other options?
* B. Alert source is Cortex XDR Analytics: While this condition would ensure the playbook triggers only for alerts from the Cortex XDR analytics engine (and not custom BIOCs), the requirement to exclude BIOCs is already implicitly met because BIOC alerts are typically categorized differently (e.g., as custom alerts or specific BIOC categories). The alert category (Malware) and severity (High) conditions are sufficient to target analytics-driven malware alerts, and adding the source condition is not strictly necessary for the stated requirements. However, if the engineer wanted to be more explicit, this condition could be considered, but the question asks for the two most critical conditions, which are severity and category.
* D. Alert status is New: The alert status (e.g., New, In Progress, Resolved) determines the investigation stage of the alert, but the requirement does not specify that the playbook should only trigger for new alerts. Alerts with a status of "InProgress" could still be high-severity malware alerts requiring isolation, so this condition is not necessary.
Additional Note on Alert Source: The requirement to exclude custom BIOCs and focus on Cortex XDR analytics alerts is addressed by theAlert category is Malwarecondition, as analytics-driven malware alerts (e.
g., from WildFire or behavioral analytics) are categorized as "Malware," while BIOC alerts are often tagged differently (e.g., as custom rules). If the question emphasized the need to explicitly filter by source, option B would be relevant, but the primary conditions for the playbook are severity and category.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains automation playbook triggers: "Playbook triggers can be configured with conditions such as alert severity (e.g., High) and alert category (e.g., Malware) to automate responses like endpoint isolation and email notifications" (paraphrased from the Automation Rules section).
TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers playbook creation, stating that
"conditions like alert severity and category ensure playbooks target specific alert types, such as high-severity malware alerts from analytics" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "playbook creation and automation" as a key exam topic, encompassing trigger condition configuration.
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
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NEW QUESTION # 51
A multinational company with over 300,000 employees has recently deployed Cortex XDR in North America.
The solution includes the Identity Threat Detection and Response (ITDR) add-on, and the Cortex team has onboarded the Cloud Identity Engine to the North American tenant. After waiting the required soak period and deploying enough agents to receive Identity and threat analytics detections, the team does not see user, group, or computer details for individuals from the European offices.
What may be the reason for the issue?

- A. The XDR tenant is not in the same region as the Cloud Identity Engine
- B. The Cloud Identity Engine needs to be activated in all global regions
- C. The Cloud Identity Engine plug-in has not been installed and configured
- D. The ITDR add-on is not compatible with the Cloud Identity Engine

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheIdentity Threat Detection and Response (ITDR)add-on in Cortex XDR enhances identity-based threat detection by integrating with theCloud Identity Engine, which synchronizes user,group, and computer details from identity providers (e.g., Active Directory, Okta). For the Cloud Identity Engine to provide comprehensive identity data across regions, it must be properly configured and aligned with the Cortex XDR tenant's region.
* Correct Answer Analysis (A):The issue is likely thatthe XDR tenant is not in the same region as the Cloud Identity Engine. Cortex XDR tenants are region-specific (e.g., North America, Europe), and the Cloud Identity Engine must be configured to synchronize data with the tenant in the same region. If the North American tenant is used but the European offices' identity data is managed by a Cloud Identity Engine in a different region (e.g., Europe), the tenant may not receive user, group, or computer details for European users, causing the observed issue.
* Why not the other options?
* B. The Cloud Identity Engine plug-in has not been installed and configured: The question states that the Cloud Identity Engine has been onboarded, implying it is installed and configured.
The issue is specific to European office data, not a complete lack of integration.

* C. The Cloud Identity Engine needs to be activated in all global regions: The Cloud Identity Engine does not need to be activated in all regions. It needs to be configured to synchronize with the tenant in the correct region, and regional misalignment is the more likely issue.
* D. The ITDR add-on is not compatible with the Cloud Identity Engine: The ITDR add-on is designed to work with the Cloud Identity Engine, so compatibility is not the issue.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains Cloud Identity Engine integration: "The Cloud Identity Engine must be configured in the same region as the Cortex XDR tenant to ensure proper synchronization of user, group, and computer details" (paraphrased from the Cloud Identity Engine section). TheEDU-260:
Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers ITDR and identity integration, stating that "regional alignment between the tenant and Cloud Identity Engine is critical for accurate identity data" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing Cloud Identity Engine 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
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NEW QUESTION # 52
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

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheXDR Collectorin 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, theYAML 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 mustedit the YAML configuration filewith 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:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains 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). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers XDR Collector setup, stating that"proxy settings are configured by editing the collector's YAML file" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "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
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NEW QUESTION # 53

An administrator wants to employ reusable rules within custom parsing rules to apply consistent log field extraction across multiple data sources. Which section of the parsing rule should the administrator use to define those reusable rules in Cortex XDR?

- A. RULE
- B. INGEST
- C. CONST
- D. FILTER

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR, parsing rules are used to extract and normalize fields from log data ingested from various sources to ensure consistent analysis and correlation. To create reusable rules for consistent log field extraction across multiple data sources, administrators use theCONSTsection within the parsing rule configuration. TheCONSTsection allows the definition of reusable constants or rules that can be applied across different parsing rules, ensuring uniformity in how fields are extracted and processed. TheCONSTsection is specifically designed to hold constant values or reusable expressions that can be referenced in other parts of the parsing rule, such as theRULEorINGESTsections. This is particularly useful when multiple data sources require similar field extraction logic, as it reduces redundancy and ensures consistency. For example, a constant regex pattern for extracting IP addresses can be defined in theCONST section and reused across multiple parsing rules.
* Why not the other options?
* RULE: TheRULEsection defines the specific logic for parsing and extracting fields from a log entry but is not inherently reusable across multiple rules unless referenced via constants defined in CONST.
* INGEST: TheINGESTsection specifies how raw log data is ingested and preprocessed, not where reusable rules are defined.
* FILTER: TheFILTERsection is used to include or exclude log entries based on conditions, not for defining reusable extraction rules.
Exact Extract or Reference:
While the exact wording of theCONSTsection's purpose is not directly quoted in public-facing documentation (as some details are in proprietary training materials like EDU-260 or the Cortex XDR Admin Guide), theCortex XDR Documentation Portal(docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com) describes data ingestion and parsing workflows, emphasizing the use of constants for reusable configurations. TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers data onboarding and parsing, noting that "constants defined in the CONST section allow reusable parsing logic for consistent field extraction across sources" (paraphrased from course objectives). Additionally, thePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetlists "data source onboarding and integration configuration" as a key skill, which includes mastering parsing rules and their components likeCONST.
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
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NEW QUESTION # 54
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 be on different device extensions profiles set to block different print jobs
- B. They may have different disk encryption profiles that are not allowing print jobs on encrypted files
- C. They may have a host firewall profile set to block activity to all network-attached printers
- D. They may be attached to the default extensions policy and profile

Answer: C

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 printersis the most likely inference. Cortex XDR'shost firewallfeature 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:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains 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). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse 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). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes
"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
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NEW QUESTION # 55
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