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## Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

### NEW QUESTION # 33

What will be the output of the function below?

`L_TRIM("a* aapple", "a")`

- A. "pple"
- B. "aapple-"
- C. "aapple"
- D. ' aapple'

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The `L_TRIM` function in Cortex XDR's XDR Query Language (XQL) is used to remove specified characters from the left side of a string. The syntax for `L_TRIM` is:

`L_TRIM(string, characters)`

\* `string`: The input string to be trimmed.

\* `characters`: The set of characters to remove from the left side of the string.

In the given question, the function is:

`L_TRIM("a* aapple", "a")`

\* Input string: "a\* aapple"

\* Characters to trim: "a"

The `L_TRIM` function will remove all occurrences of the character "a" from the left side of the string until it encounters a character that is not "a". Let's break down the input string:

\* The string "a\* aapple" starts with the character "a".

\* The next character is "\*", which is not "a", so trimming stops at this point.

\* Thus, `L_TRIM` removes only the leading "a", resulting in the string "\* aapple".

The question asks for the output, and the correct answer must reflect the trimmed string. Among the options:

\* A. ' aapple': This is incorrect because it suggests the "\*" and the space are also removed, which `L_TRIM` does not do, as it only trims the specified character "a" from the left.

\* B. "aapple": This is incorrect because it implies the leading "a", "\*", and space are removed, leaving only "aapple", which is not the behavior of `L_TRIM`.

\* C. "pple": This is incorrect because it suggests trimming all characters up to "pple", which would require removing more than just the leading "a".

\* D. "aapple-": This is incorrect because it adds a trailing "-" that does not exist in the original string.

However, upon closer inspection, none of the provided options exactly match the expected output of "\* aapple". This suggests a potential issue with the question's options, possibly due to a formatting error in the original question or a misunderstanding of the expected output format. Based on the `L_TRIM` function's behavior and the closest logical match, the most likely intended answer (assuming a typo in the options) is A. ' aapple', as it is the closest to the correct output after trimming, though it still doesn't perfectly align due to the missing "\*".

Correct Output Clarification:

The actual output of `L_TRIM("a aapple", "a")` should be " aapple". Since the options provided do not include this exact string, I select A as the closest match, assuming the single quotes in ' aapple' are a formatting convention and the leading "\*" was mistakenly omitted in the option. This is a common issue in certification questions where answer choices may have typographical errors.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal provides details on XQL functions, including `L_TRIM`, in the XQL Reference Guide. The guide states:

`L_TRIM(string, characters)`: Removes all occurrences of the specified characters from the left side of the string until a non-matching character is encountered.

This confirms that `L_TRIM("a aapple", "a")` removes only the leading "a", resulting in " aapple".

The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course introduces XQL and its string manipulation functions, reinforcing that `L_TRIM` operates strictly on the left side of the string. The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "detection engineering" and "creating simple search queries" as exam topics, which encompass XQL proficiency.

References:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal: XQL Reference Guide  
EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response Course Objectives  
Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer

Datasheet: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education>

### NEW QUESTION # 34

Which action is being taken with the query below?

```
dataset = xdr_data
| fields agent_hostname, _time, _product
| comp latest as latest_time by agent_hostname, _product
| join type=inner (dataset = endpoints
| fields endpoint_name, endpoint_status, endpoint_type) as lookup lookup.endpoint_name = agent_hostname
| filter endpoint_status = ENUM.CONNECTED
| fields agent_hostname, endpoint_status, latest_time, _product
```

- A. Identifying endpoints that have disconnected from the network
- **B. Monitoring the latest activity of endpoints**
- C. Checking for endpoints with outdated agent versions
- D. Monitoring the latest activity of connected firewall endpoints

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The provided XQL (XDR Query Language) query in Cortex XDR retrieves and processes data to provide insights into endpoint activity. Let's break down the query to understand its purpose:

\* dataset = xdr\_data | fields agent\_hostname, \_time, \_product: Selects the xdr\_data dataset (general event data) and retrieves fields for the agent hostname, timestamp, and product (e.g., agent type or component).

\* comp latest as latest\_time by agent\_hostname, \_product: Computes the latest timestamp (\_time) for each combination of agent\_hostname and \_product, naming the result latest\_time. This identifies the most recent activity for each endpoint and product.

\* join type=inner (dataset = endpoints | fields endpoint\_name, endpoint\_status, endpoint\_type) as lookup lookup.endpoint\_name = agent\_hostname: Performs an inner join with the endpoints dataset, matching endpoint\_name (from the endpoints dataset) with agent\_hostname (from xdr\_data), and retrieves fields like endpoint\_status and endpoint\_type.

\* filter endpoint\_status = ENUM.CONNECTED: Filters the results to include only endpoints with a status of CONNECTED.

\* fields agent\_hostname, endpoint\_status, latest\_time, \_product: Outputs the final fields: hostname, status, latest activity time, and product.

\* Correct Answer Analysis (A): The query is monitoring the latest activity of endpoints. It calculates the most recent activity (latest\_time) for each connected endpoint (agent\_hostname) by joining event data (xdr\_data) with endpoint metadata (endpoints) and filtering for connected endpoints. This provides a view of the latest activity for active endpoints, useful for monitoring their status and recent events.

\* Why not the other options?

\* B. Identifying endpoints that have disconnected from the network: The query filters for endpoint\_status = ENUM.CONNECTED, so it only includes connected endpoints, not disconnected ones.

\* C. Monitoring the latest activity of connected firewall endpoints: The query does not filter for firewall endpoints (e.g., using endpoint\_type or \_product to specify firewalls). It applies to all connected endpoints, not just firewalls.

\* D. Checking for endpoints with outdated agent versions: The query does not retrieve or compare agent version information (e.g., agent\_version field); it focuses on the latest activity time.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains XQL queries: "Queries using comp latest and joins with the endpoints dataset can monitor the latest activity of connected endpoints by calculating the most recent event timestamps" (paraphrased from the XQL Reference Guide). The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers XQL for monitoring, stating that "combining xdr\_data and endpoints datasets with a latest computation monitors recent endpoint activity" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "dashboards and reporting" as a key exam topic, encompassing XQL queries for monitoring.

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 # 35

The most recent Cortex XDR agents are being installed at a newly acquired company. A list with endpoint types (i.e., OS,

hardware, software) is provided to the engineer. What should be cross-referenced for the Linux systems listed regarding the OS types and OS versions supported?

- A. Agent Installer Certificate
- **B. Kernel Module Version Support**
- C. End-of-Life Summary
- D. Content Compatibility Matrix

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When installing Cortex XDR agents on Linux systems, ensuring compatibility with the operating system (OS) type and version is critical, especially for the most recent agent versions. Linux systems require specific kernel module support because the Cortex XDR agent relies on kernel modules for core functionality, such as process monitoring, file system protection, and network filtering. The Kernel Module Version Support documentation provides detailed information on which Linux distributions (e.g., Ubuntu, CentOS, RHEL) and kernel versions are supported by the Cortex XDR agent, ensuring the agent can operate effectively on the target systems.

\* Correct Answer Analysis (B): The Kernel Module Version Support should be cross-referenced for Linux systems to verify that the OS types (e.g., Ubuntu, CentOS) and specific kernel versions listed are supported by the Cortex XDR agent. This ensures that the agent's kernel modules, which are essential for protection features, are compatible with the Linux endpoints at the newly acquired company.

\* Why not the other options?

\* A. Content Compatibility Matrix: A Content Compatibility Matrix typically details compatibility between content updates (e.g., Behavioral Threat Protection rules) and agent versions, not OS or kernel compatibility for Linux systems.

\* C. End-of-Life Summary: The End-of-Life Summary provides information on agent versions or OS versions that are no longer supported by Palo Alto Networks, but it is not the primary resource for checking current OS and kernel compatibility.

\* D. Agent Installer Certificate: The Agent Installer Certificate relates to the cryptographic verification of the agent installer package, not to OS or kernel compatibility.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains Linux agent requirements: "For Linux systems, cross-reference the Kernel Module Version Support to ensure compatibility with supported OS types and kernel versions" (paraphrased from the Linux Agent Deployment section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers Linux agent installation, stating that "Kernel Module Version Support lists compatible Linux distributions and kernel versions for Cortex XDR agents" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "planning and installation" as a key exam topic, encompassing Linux agent compatibility checks.

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 # 36

What is a benefit of ingesting and forwarding Palo Alto Networks NGFW logs to Cortex XDR?

- A. Sending endpoint logs to the NGFW for analysis
- B. Blocking network traffic based on Cortex XDR detections
- **C. Enabling additional analysis through enhanced application logging**
- D. Automated downloading of malware signatures from the NGFW

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Integrating Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) with Cortex XDR by ingesting and forwarding NGFW logs allows for enhanced visibility and correlation across network and endpoint data.

NGFW logs contain detailed information about network traffic, applications, and threats, which Cortex XDR can use to improve its detection and analysis capabilities.

\* Correct Answer Analysis (C): Enabling additional analysis through enhanced application logging is a key benefit. NGFW logs include application-layer data (e.g., App-ID, user activity, URL filtering), which Cortex XDR can ingest to perform deeper analysis, such as correlating network events with endpoint activities. This enhanced logging enables better incident investigation, threat detection, and behavioral analytics by providing a more comprehensive view of the environment.

\* Why not the other options?

\* A. Sending endpoint logs to the NGFW for analysis: The integration is about forwarding NGFW logs to Cortex XDR, not the other way around. Endpoint logs are not sent to the NGFW for analysis in this context.

\* B. Blocking network traffic based on Cortex XDR detections: While Cortex XDR can share threat intelligence with NGFWs to block traffic (via mechanisms like External Dynamic Lists), this is not the primary benefit of ingesting NGFW logs into Cortex XDR. The focus here is on analysis, not blocking.

\* D. Automated downloading of malware signatures from the NGFW: NGFWs do not provide malware signatures to Cortex XDR. Malware signatures are typically sourced from WildFire (Palo Alto Networks' cloud-based threat analysis service), not directly from NGFW logs.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains NGFW integration: "Ingesting Palo Alto Networks NGFW logs into Cortex XDR enables additional analysis through enhanced application logging, improving visibility and correlation across network and endpoint data" (paraphrased from the Data Ingestion section). The EDU-

260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers NGFW log integration, stating that

"forwarding NGFW logs to Cortex XDR enhances application-layer analysis for better threat detection" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes

"data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing NGFW log integration.

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

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### NEW QUESTION # 37

An XDR engineer is creating a correlation rule to monitor login activity on specific systems. When the activity is identified, an alert is created. The alerts are being generated properly but are missing the username when viewed. How can the username information be included in the alerts?

- A. Update the query in the correlation rule to include the username field
- B. Add a drill-down query to the alert which pulls the username field
- **C. Add a mapping for the username field in the alert fields mapping**
- D. Select "Initial Access" in the MITRE ATT&CK mapping to include the username

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, correlation rules are used to detect specific patterns or behaviors (e.g., login activity) by analyzing ingested data and generating alerts when conditions are met. For an alert to include specific fields like username, the field must be explicitly mapped in the alert fields mapping configuration of the correlation rule. This mapping determines which fields from the underlying dataset are included in the generated alert's details.

In this scenario, the correlation rule is correctly generating alerts for login activity, but the username field is missing. This indicates that the correlation rule's query may be identifying the relevant events, but the username field is not included in the alert's output fields. To resolve this, the engineer must update the alert fields mapping in the correlation rule to explicitly include the username field, ensuring it appears in the alert details when viewed.

\* Correct Answer Analysis (C): Adding a mapping for the username field in the alert fields mapping ensures that the field is extracted from the dataset and included in the alert's metadata. This is done in the correlation rule configuration, where administrators can specify which fields to include in the alert output.

\* Why not the other options?

\* A. Select "Initial Access" in the MITRE ATT&CK mapping to include the username:

Mapping to a MITRE ATT&CK technique like "Initial Access" defines the type of attack or behavior, not specific fields like username. This does not address the missing field issue.

\* B. Update the query in the correlation rule to include the username field: While the correlation rule's query must reference the username field to detect relevant events, including it in the query alone does not ensure it appears in the alert's output. The alert fields mapping is still required.

\* D. Add a drill-down query to the alert which pulls the username field: Drill-down queries are used for additional investigation after an alert is generated, not for including fields in the alert itself. This does not solve the issue of missing username in the alert details.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes correlation rule configuration: "To include specific fields in generated alerts, configure the alert fields mapping in the correlation rule to map dataset fields, such as username, to the alert output" (paraphrased from the Correlation Rules section). The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers detection engineering,

stating that "alert fields mapping determines which data fields are included in alerts generated by correlation rules" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing correlation rule configuration.

References:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal <https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/> EDU-262: Cortex XDR

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## NEW QUESTION # 38

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