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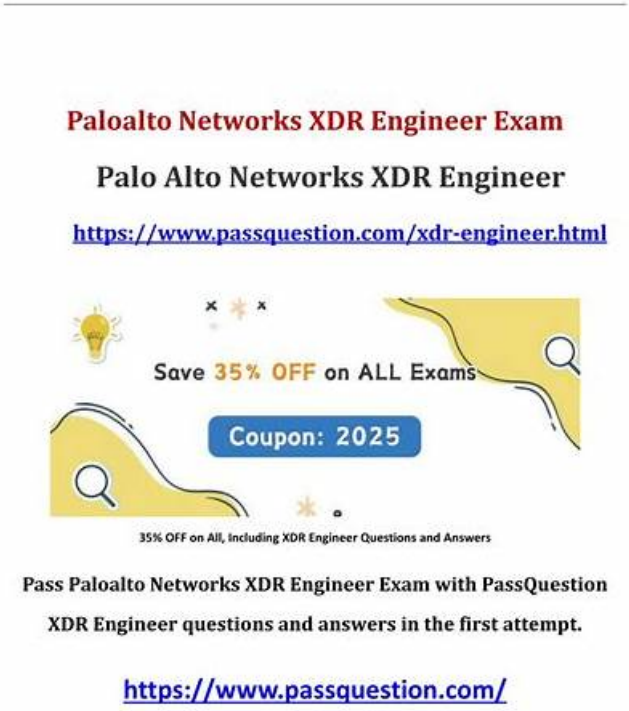

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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
Using the Cortex XDR console, how can additional network access be allowed from a set of IP addresses to an isolated endpoint?

- A. Add entries in Configuration section of Security Settings
- B. Add entries in Response Actions section of Agent Settings profile
- C. Add entries in the Allowed Domains section of Security Settings for the tenant
- D. Add entries in Exceptions Configuration section of Isolation Exceptions

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,endpoint isolationis a response action that restricts network communication to and from an endpoint, allowing only communication with the Cortex XDR management server to maintain agent functionality. To allow additional network access (e.g., from a set of IP addresses) to an isolated endpoint, administrators can configureisolation exceptionsto permit specific traffic while the endpoint remains isolated.
* Correct Answer Analysis (C):TheExceptions Configuration section of Isolation Exceptionsin the Cortex XDR console allows administrators to define exceptions for isolated endpoints, such as permitting network access from specific IP addresses. This ensures that the isolated endpoint can communicate with designated IPs (e.g., for IT support or backup servers) while maintaining isolation from other network traffic.
* Why not the other options?

* A. Add entries in Configuration section of Security Settings: The Security Settings section in the Cortex XDR console is used for general tenant-wide configurations (e.g., password policies), not for managing isolation exceptions.
* B. Add entries in the Allowed Domains section of Security Settings for the tenant: The Allowed Domains section is used to whitelist domains for specific purposes (e.g., agent communication), not for defining IP-based exceptions for isolated endpoints.
* D. Add entries in Response Actions section of Agent Settings profile: The Response Actions section in Agent Settings defines automated response actions (e.g., isolate on specific conditions), but it does not configure exceptions for already isolated endpoints.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains isolation exceptions: "To allow specific network access to an isolated endpoint, add IP addresses or domains in the Exceptions Configuration section of Isolation Exceptions in the Cortex XDR console" (paraphrased from the Endpoint Isolation section). TheEDU-262:
Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers isolation management, stating that "Isolation Exceptions allow administrators to permit network access from specific IPs to isolated endpoints" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes
"post-deployment management and configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing isolation exception 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
/certification#xdr-engineer

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which components may be included in a Cortex XDR content update?

- A. Antivirus definitions and agent versions
- B. Firewall rules and antivirus definitions
- C. Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) rules and local analysis logic
- D. Device control profiles, agent versions, and kernel support

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cortex XDR content updatesdeliver enhancements to the platform's detection and prevention capabilities, including updates to rules, logic, and other components that improve threat detection without requiring a full agent upgrade. These updates are distinct from agent software updates (which change the agent version) or firewall configurations.
* Correct Answer Analysis (B):Cortex XDR content updates typically includeBehavioral Threat Protection (BTP) rulesandlocal analysis logic. BTP rules define patterns for detecting advanced threats based on endpoint behavior, while local analysis logic enhances the agent's ability to analyze files and activities locally, improving detection accuracy and performance.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Device control profiles, agent versions, and kernel support: Device control profiles are part of policy configurations, not content updates. Agent versions are updated via software upgrades, not content updates. Kernel support may be included in agent upgrades, not content updates.
* C. Antivirus definitions and agent versions: Antivirus definitions are associated with traditional AV solutions, not Cortex XDR's behavior-based approach. Agent versions are updated separately, not as part of content updates.
* D. Firewall rules and antivirus definitions: Firewall rules are managed by Palo Alto Networks firewalls, not Cortex XDR content updates. Antivirus definitions are not relevant to Cortex XDR' s detection mechanisms.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portaldescribes content updates: "Content updates include Behavioral Threat Protection (BTP) rules and local analysis logic to enhance detection capabilities" (paraphrased from the Content Updates section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers content management, stating that "content updates deliver BTP rules and local analysis enhancements to improve threat detection" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "post-deployment management and configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing content updates.
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
During deployment of Cortex XDR for Linux Agents, the security engineering team is asked to implement memory monitoring for agent health monitoring. Which agent service should be monitored to fulfill this request?

- A. dypdng
- B. pyxd
- C. pmd
- D. clad

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cortex XDR agents on Linux consist of several services that handle different aspects of agent functionality, such as event collection, policy enforcement, and health monitoring.Memory monitoringfor agent health involves tracking the memory usage of the agent's core processes to ensure they are operating within acceptable limits, which is critical for maintaining agent stability and performance. Thepmd(Process Monitoring Daemon) service is responsible for monitoring the agent's health, including memory usage, on Linux systems.
* Correct Answer Analysis (D):Thepmdservice should be monitored to fulfill the request for memory monitoring. The Process Monitoring Daemon tracks the Cortex XDR agent's resource usage, including memory consumption, and reports health metrics to the console. Monitoring this service ensures the agent remains healthy and can detect issues like memory leaks or excessive resource usage.
* Why not the other options?
* A. dypdng: This is not a valid Cortex XDR service on Linux. It appears to be a typo or a misnamed service.
* B. clad: The clad service (Cortex Linux Agent Daemon) is responsible for core agent operations, such as communication with the Cortex XDR tenant, but it is not specifically focused on memory monitoring for health purposes.
* C. pyxd: The pyxd service handles Python-based components of the agent, such asscript execution for certain detections, but it is not responsible for memory monitoring or agent health.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains Linux agent services: "The pmd (Process Monitoring Daemon) service on Linux monitors agent health, including memory usage, to ensure stable operation" (paraphrased from the Linux Agent Deployment section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers Linux agent setup, stating that "pmd is the service to monitor for agent health, including memory usage, on Linux systems" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "planning and installation" as a key exam topic, encompassing Linux agent deployment and monitoring.
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 # 37
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 severity is High
- B. Alert category is Malware
- C. Alert source is Cortex XDR Analytics
- D. Alert status is New

Answer: A,B

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 # 38
How can a customer ingest additional events from a Windows DHCP server into Cortex XDR with minimal configuration?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ingest additional events from a Windows DHCP server into Cortex XDR with minimal configuration, the recommended approach is to use theCortex XDR Collector. TheXDR Collectoris 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 responsecapabilities. 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:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portaldescribes theXDR Collectoras a tool for "collecting logs and events from servers and endpoints with minimal setup" (paraphrased from the Data Ingestion section). TheEDU-260:
Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse emphasizes that "XDR Collectors are ideal for ingesting server logs, such as those from Windows DHCP servers, with streamlined configuration" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetlists "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 # 39
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The Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer (XDR-Engineer) is one of the popular exams of Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer. It is designed for Palo Alto Networks aspirants who want to earn the Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer (XDR-Engineer) certification and validate their skills. The XDR-Engineer test is not an easy exam to crack. It requires dedication and a lot of hard work. You need to prepare well to clear the Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer (XDR-Engineer) test on the first attempt. One of the best ways to prepare successfully for the XDR-Engineer examination in a short time is using real XDR-Engineer Exam Dumps.

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