

XDR-Engineer試験の準備方法 | 効率的なXDR-Engineer学習指導試験 | 信頼的なPalo Alto Networks XDR Engineer認定資格

Paloalto Networks XDR Engineer Exam

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer

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さらに、JPNTTest 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=19L8QwZQiFBpEjLPe6_06i4tl8P04IMpP

我々のソフトを利用してPalo Alto NetworksのXDR-Engineer試験失敗したら全額で返金するという承諾は不自信ではなく、我々のお客様への誠な態度を表わしたいです。我々はあなたに試験に安心させます。それだけでなく、あなたに我々のアフターサービスに安心させます。

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">検出とレポート: このセクションでは、検出エンジニアのスキルを評価します。セキュリティ要件を満たす検出ルールの作成（相関分析、カスタム防御ルール、行動指標（BIOC）と侵害指標（IOC）の活用など）を網羅します。また、例外と除外の設定、効果的な脅威検出とレポートのためのカスタムダッシュボードとレポートテンプレートの構築も評価します。

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 計画とインストール: このセクションでは、セキュリティエンジニアのスキルを評価し、Cortex XDRの導入プロセス、目標、ハードウェア、ソフトウェア、データソース、統合などの必要なリソースについて学習します。また、XDRエージェント、Broker VM、XDR Collector、Cloud Identity Engineなどのコンポーネントの導入と機能に関する理解と説明も含まれます。さらに、ユーザーロール、権限、アクセス制御を構成する能力、データ保持とコンピューティングユニットに関する考慮事項に関する知識も評価されます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 取り込みと自動化: このセクションでは、セキュリティエンジニアのスキルを評価し、NGFW、ネットワーク、クラウド、IDシステムなど、様々なデータソースのオンボーディングを網羅します。また、シンプルな自動化ルールの管理、Broker VMアプレットとクラスターの設定、XDRコレクターの設定、Cortex XDR環境内でのデータ正規化と自動化のための解析ルールの作成も含まれます。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cortex XDRエージェント構成: このセクションでは、XDRエンジニアのスキルを評価します。エンドポイント防御プロファイルとポリシーの構成、エンドポイント拡張プロファイルの設定、エンドポイントグループの管理について扱います。エンドポイントが適切に保護され、ポリシーが組織全体に一貫して適用されることに重点が置かれます。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> メンテナンスとトラブルシューティング: この試験セクションでは、XDRエンジニアのスキルを評価し、コンテンツ、エージェント、コレクター、ブローカーVMなどのCortex XDRソフトウェアコンポーネントのアップデート管理を網羅します。また、データの取り込みや解析といったデータ管理の問題のトラブルシューティング、そしてシステムの信頼性とパフォーマンスを継続的に確保するためのCortex XDRコンポーネントの問題解決も含まれます。

>> XDR-Engineer学習指導 <<

合格するXDR-Engineer学習指導-有効的なXDR-Engineer認定資格

JPNTTestが提供したPalo Alto NetworksのXDR-Engineerトレーニング資料はシミュレーションの度合いがとても高いですから、実際の試験で資料での同じ問題に会うことができます。これは当社のITエリートの団体はすごい能力を持っていることが説明されました。現在、野心家としてのIT職員がたくさんいて、自分の構成ファイルは市場の需要と互換性があることを確保するために、人気があるIT認証試験を通じて自分の夢を実現します。そのようなものとして、Palo Alto NetworksのXDR-Engineer試験はとても人気がある認定試験です。JPNTTestが提供したPalo Alto NetworksのXDR-Engineerトレーニング資料を手にすると、夢への扉はあなたのためを開きます。

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer 認定 XDR-Engineer 試験問題 (Q17-Q22):

質問 #17

During the deployment of a Broker VM in a high availability (HA) environment, after configuring the Broker VM FQDN, an XDR engineer must ensure agent installer availability and efficient content caching to maintain performance consistency across failovers. Which additional configuration steps should the engineer take?

- A. Enable synchronized session persistence across Broker VMs and use a self-signed certificate and key
- B. Upload the-signed SSL server certificate and key and deploy a load balancer**
- C. Deploy a load balancer and configure SSL termination at the load balancer
- D. Use shared SSL certificates and keys for all Broker VMs and configure a single IP address for failover

正解: **B**

解説:

In a high availability (HA) environment, the Broker VM in Cortex XDR acts as a local proxy to facilitate agent communications, content caching, and installer distribution, reducing dependency on direct cloud connections. To ensure agent installer availability and efficient content caching across failovers, the Broker VM must be configured to handle agent requests consistently, even if one VM fails. This requires proper SSL certificate management and load balancing to distribute traffic across multiple Broker VMs.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): The engineer should upload the signed SSL server certificate and key to each Broker VM to secure communications and ensure trust between agents and the Broker VMs.

Additionally, deploying a load balancer in front of the Broker VMs allows traffic to be distributed across multiple VMs, ensuring availability and performance consistency during failovers. The load balancer uses the configured Broker VM FQDN to route agent requests, and the signed SSL certificate ensures secure, uninterrupted communication. This setup supports content caching and installer distribution by maintaining a stable connection point for agents.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Use shared SSL certificates and keys for all Broker VMs and configure a single IP address for failover: While shared SSL certificates can be used, configuring a single IP address for failover (e.g., via VRRP or a floating IP) is less flexible than a load balancer and may not efficiently handle content caching or installer distribution across multiple VMs. Load balancers are preferred for HA setups in Cortex XDR.

* C. Deploy a load balancer and configure SSL termination at the load balancer: SSL termination at the load balancer means the load balancer decrypts traffic before forwarding it to the Broker VMs, requiring unencrypted communication between the load balancer and VMs. This is not recommended for Cortex XDR, as Broker VMs require end-to-end SSL encryption for security, and SSL termination complicates certificate management.

* D. Enable synchronized session persistence across Broker VMs and use a self-signed certificate and key: Self-signed certificates are not recommended for production HA environments, as they can cause trust issues with agents and require manual configuration. Synchronized session persistence is not a standard feature for Broker VMs and is unnecessary for content caching or installer availability.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes Broker VM HA configuration: "For high availability, deploy multiple Broker VMs behind a load balancer and upload a signed SSL server certificate and key to each VM to secure agent communications" (paraphrased from the Broker VM Deployment section). The EDU-

260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers Broker VM setup, stating that "a load balancer with signed SSL certificates ensures agent installer availability and content caching in HA environments" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes

"planning and installation" as a key exam topic, encompassing Broker VM deployment for HA.

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 #18

Log events from a previously deployed Windows XDR Collector agent are no longer being observed in the console after an OS upgrade. Which aspect of the log events is the probable cause of this behavior?

- A. They are in Filebeat format
- B. They are less than 1MB
- C. They are greater than 5MB
- D. They are in Winlogbeat format

正解: C

質問 #19

What are two possible actions that can be triggered by a dashboard drilldown? (Choose two.)

- A. Send alerts to console users
- B. Navigate to a different dashboard
- C. Link to an XQL query
- D. Initiate automated response actions

正解: B、C

解説:

In Cortex XDR, dashboard drilldowns allow users to interact with widgets (e.g., charts or tables) by clicking on elements to access additional details or perform actions. Drilldowns enhance the investigative capabilities of dashboards by linking to related data or views.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A, C):

- * A. Navigate to a different dashboard: A drilldown can be configured to navigate to another dashboard, providing a more detailed view or related metrics. For example, clicking on an alert count in a widget might open a dashboard focused on alert details.
- * C. Link to an XQL query: Drilldowns often link to an XQL query that filters data based on the clicked element (e.g., an alert name or source). This allows users to view raw events or detailed records in the Query Builder or Investigation view.
- * Why not the other options?
- * B. Initiate automated response actions: Drilldowns are primarily for navigation and data exploration, not for triggering automated response actions. Response actions (e.g., isolating an endpoint) are typically initiated from the Incident or Alert views, not dashboards.
- * D. Send alerts to console users: Drilldowns do not send alerts to users. Alerts are generated by correlation rules or BIOCs, and dashboards are used for visualization, not alert distribution.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes drilldown functionality: "Dashboard drilldowns can navigate to another dashboard or link to an XQL query to display detailed data based on the selected widget element" (paraphrased from the Dashboards and Widgets section). The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers dashboards, stating that "drilldowns enable navigation to other dashboards or XQL queries for deeper analysis" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "dashboards and reporting" as a key exam topic, encompassing drilldown 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>

質問 # 20

A cloud administrator reports high network bandwidth costs attributed to Cortex XDR operations and asks for bandwidth usage to be optimized without compromising agent functionality. Which two techniques should the engineer implement? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure P2P download sources for agent upgrades and content updates
- B. Deploy a Broker VM and activate the local agent settings applet
- C. Enable minor content version updates
- D. Enable agent content management bandwidth control

正解: A, D

解説:

Cortex XDR agents communicate with the cloud for tasks like receiving content updates, agent upgrades, and sending telemetry data, which can consume significant network bandwidth. To optimize bandwidth usage without compromising agent functionality, the engineer should implement techniques that reduce network traffic while maintaining full detection, prevention, and response capabilities.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A, C):

* A. Configure P2P download sources for agent upgrades and content updates: Peer-to-Peer (P2P) download sources allow Cortex XDR agents to share content updates and agent upgrades with other agents on the same network, reducing the need for each agent to download data directly from the cloud. This significantly lowers bandwidth usage, especially in environments with many endpoints.

* C. Enable agent content management bandwidth control: Cortex XDR provides bandwidth control settings in the Content Management configuration, allowing administrators to limit the bandwidth used for content updates and agent communications. This feature throttles data transfers to minimize network impact while ensuring updates are still delivered.

* Why not the other options?

* B. Enable minor content version updates: Enabling minor content version updates ensures agents receive incremental updates, but this alone does not significantly optimize bandwidth, as it does not address the volume or frequency of data transfers. It is a standard practice but not a primary bandwidth optimization technique.

* D. Deploy a Broker VM and activate the local agent settings applet: A Broker VM can act as a local proxy for agent communications, potentially reducing cloud traffic, but the local agent settings applet is used for configuring agent settings locally, not for bandwidth optimization.

Additionally, deploying a Broker VM requires significant setup and may not directly address bandwidth for content updates or upgrades compared to P2P or bandwidth control.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes bandwidth optimization: "P2P download sources enable agents to share content updates and upgrades locally, reducing cloud bandwidth usage" and "Content Management bandwidth control allows administrators to limit the network impact of agent updates" (paraphrased from the Agent Management and Content Updates sections). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers post-deployment optimization, stating that "P2P downloads and

bandwidth control settings are key techniques for minimizing network usage" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "post-deployment management and configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing bandwidth optimization.

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 # 21

After deploying Cortex XDR agents to a large group of endpoints, some of the endpoints have a partially protected status. In which two places can insights into what is contributing to this status be located? (Choose two.)

- A. XQL query of the endpoints dataset
- B. Asset Inventory
- C. Management Audit Logs
- D. All Endpoints page

正解: A、D

解説:

In Cortex XDR, a partially protected status for an endpoint indicates that some agent components or protection modules (e.g., malware protection, exploit prevention) are not fully operational, possibly due to compatibility issues, missing prerequisites, or configuration errors. To troubleshoot this status, engineers need to identify the specific components or issues affecting the endpoint, which can be done by examining detailed endpoint data and status information.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B, C):

* B. XQL query of the endpoints dataset: An XQL (XDR Query Language) query against the endpoints dataset (e.g., dataset = endpoints | filter endpoint_status = "PARTIALLY_PROTECTED" | fields endpoint_name, protection_status_details) provides detailed insights into the reasons for the partially protected status. The endpoints dataset includes fields like protection_status_details, which specify which modules are not functioning and why.

* C. All Endpoints page: The All Endpoints page in the Cortex XDR console displays a list of all endpoints with their statuses, including those that are partially protected. Clicking into an endpoint's details reveals specific information about the protection status, such as which modules are disabled or encountering issues, helping identify the cause of the status.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Management Audit Logs: Management Audit Logs track administrative actions (e.g., policy changes, agent installations), but they do not provide detailed insights into the endpoint's protection status or the reasons for partial protection.

* D. Asset Inventory: Asset Inventory provides an overview of assets (e.g., hardware, software) but does not specifically detail the protection status of Cortex XDR agents or the reasons for partial protection.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains troubleshooting partially protected endpoints: "Use the All Endpoints page to view detailed protection status, and run an XQL query against the endpoints dataset to identify specific issues contributing to a partially protected status" (paraphrased from the Endpoint Management section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers endpoint troubleshooting, stating that "the All Endpoints page and XQL queries of the endpoints dataset provide insights into partial protection issues" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "maintenance and troubleshooting" as a key exam topic, encompassing endpoint status investigation.

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 # 22

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数千人のPalo Alto Networks専門家で構成された権威ある制作チームが、XDR-Engineer学習の質問を理解し、質の高い学習体験を楽しんでいます。試験概要と現在のポリシーの最近の変更に応じて、XDR-Engineerテストガイドの内容を随時更新します。また、XDR-Engineer試験の質問は、わかりにくい概念を簡素化して学習方法を最適化

し、習熟度を高めるのに役立ちます。もう1つ、XDR-Engineerテストガイドを使用すると、試験を受ける前に20~30時間の練習でPalo Alto Networks XDR Engineer準備時間を見短縮できることは間違いないありません。

XDR-Engineer認定資格: <https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/XDR-Engineer-mondaishu>

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