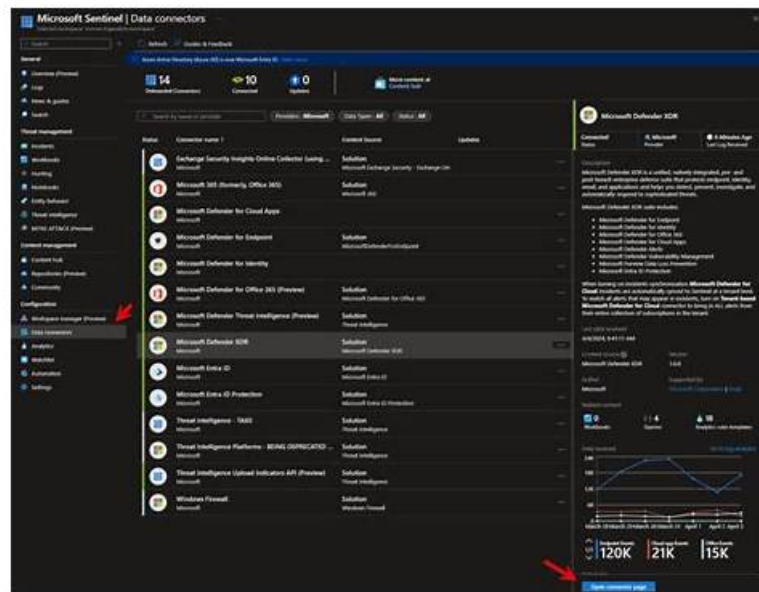


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Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

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 ITDR add-on is not compatible with the Cloud Identity Engine

- C. The Cloud Identity Engine needs to be activated in all global regions
- D. The Cloud Identity Engine plug-in has not been installed and configured

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Identity Threat Detection and Response (ITDR) add-on in Cortex XDR enhances identity-based threat detection by integrating with the Cloud 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 that the 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:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains 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). The EDU-260:

Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course 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). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "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/certification#xdr-engineer>

NEW QUESTION # 30

In addition to using valid authentication credentials, what is required to enable the setup of the Database Collector applet on the Broker VM to ingest database activity?

- A. Access to the database transaction log
- **B. Valid SQL query targeting the desired data**
- C. Database schema exported in the correct format
- D. Access to the database audit log

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Database Collector applet on the Broker VM in Cortex XDR is used to ingest database activity logs by querying the database directly. To set up the applet, valid authentication credentials (e.g., username and password) are required to connect to the database. Additionally, a valid SQL query must be provided to specify the data to be collected, such as specific tables, columns, or events (e.g., login activity or data modifications).

* Correct Answer Analysis (A): A valid SQL query targeting the desired data is required to configure the Database Collector applet. The query defines which database records or events are retrieved and sent to Cortex XDR for analysis. This ensures the applet collects only the relevant data, optimizing ingestion and analysis.

* Why not the other options?

* B. Access to the database audit log: While audit logs may contain relevant activity, the Database Collector applet queries the database directly using SQL, not by accessing audit logs.

Audit logs are typically ingested via other methods, such as Filebeat or syslog.

* C. Database schema exported in the correct format: The Database Collector does not require an exported schema. The SQL query defines the data structure implicitly, and Cortex XDR maps the queried data to its schema during ingestion.

* D. Access to the database transaction log: Transaction logs are used for database recovery or replication, not for direct data collection by the Database Collector applet, which relies on SQL queries.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes the Database Collector applet: "To configure the Database Collector, provide valid authentication credentials and a valid SQL query to retrieve the desired database activity" (paraphrased from the Broker VM Applets section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers data ingestion, stating that "the Database Collector applet requires a SQL query to specify the data to ingest from the database" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing Database 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/certification#xdr-engineer>

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, endpoint isolation is 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 configure isolation exceptions to permit specific traffic while the endpoint remains isolated.

* Correct Answer Analysis (C): The Exceptions Configuration section of Isolation Exceptions in 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:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains 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). The EDU-262:

Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers isolation management, stating that "Isolation Exceptions allow administrators to permit network access from specific IPs to isolated endpoints" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes

"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 # 32

Based on the image of a validated false positive alert below, which action is recommended for resolution?



ALERT SOURCE	CATEGORY	MODULE	ACTION	ALERT NAME	INITIATED BY	LOG NAME
XDR Agent	Exploit	ROP Mitigation	Prevented	Memory Corruption (E...	OUTLOOK FOR	DWWIN.EXE

- A. Disable an action to the CGO Process DWWIN.EXE
- B. Create an exception for the CGO DWWIN.EXE for ROP Mitigation Module
- C. Create an exception for OUTLOOK.EXE for ROP Mitigation Module
- D. Create an alert exclusion for OUTLOOK.EXE

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, a false positive alert involving OUTLOOK.EXE triggering a CGO (Codegen Operation) alert related to DWWIN.EXE suggests that the ROP (Return-Oriented Programming) Mitigation Module (part of Cortex XDR's exploit prevention) has flagged legitimate behavior as suspicious. ROP mitigation detects attempts to manipulate program control flow, often used in exploits, but can generate false positives for trusted applications like OUTLOOK.EXE. To resolve this, the recommended action is to create an exception for the specific process and module causing the false positive, allowing the legitimate behavior to proceed without triggering alerts.

* Correct Answer Analysis (D): Create an exception for OUTLOOK.EXE for ROP Mitigation Module is the recommended action. Since OUTLOOK.EXE is the process triggering the alert, creating an exception for OUTLOOK.EXE in the ROP Mitigation Module allows this legitimate behavior to occur without being flagged. This is done by adding OUTLOOK.EXE to the exception list in the Exploit profile, specifically for the ROP mitigation rules, ensuring that future instances of this behavior are not treated as threats.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Create an alert exclusion for OUTLOOK.EXE: While an alert exclusion can suppress alerts for OUTLOOK.EXE, it is a broader action that applies to all alert types, not just those from the ROP Mitigation Module. This could suppress other legitimate alerts for OUTLOOK.EXE, reducing visibility into potential threats. An exception in the ROP Mitigation Module is more targeted.

* B. Disable an action to the CGO Process DWWIN.EXE: Disabling actions for DWWIN.EXE in the context of CGO is not a valid or recommended approach in Cortex XDR. DWWIN.EXE (Dr. Watson, a Windows error reporting tool) may be involved, but the primary process triggering the alert is OUTLOOK.EXE, and there is no "disable action" specifically for CGO processes in this context.

* C. Create an exception for the CGO DWWIN.EXE for ROP Mitigation Module: While DWWIN.EXE is mentioned in the alert, the primary process causing the false positive is OUTLOOK.EXE, as it's the application initiating the behavior. Creating an exception for DWWIN.EXE would not address the root cause, as OUTLOOK.EXE needs the exception to prevent the ROP Mitigation Module from flagging its legitimate operations.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains false positive resolution: "To resolve false positives in the ROP Mitigation Module, create an exception for the specific process (e.g., OUTLOOK.EXE) in the Exploit profile to allow legitimate behavior without triggering alerts" (paraphrased from the Exploit Protection section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers exploit prevention tuning, stating that "exceptions for processes like OUTLOOK.EXE in the ROP Mitigation Module prevent false positives while maintaining protection" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing false positive resolution.

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>

Note on Image: Since the image was not provided, I assumed a typical scenario where OUTLOOK.EXE triggers a false positive CGO alert related to DWWIN.EXE due to ROP mitigation. If you can share the image or provide more details, I can refine the answer further.

NEW QUESTION # 33

During a recent internal purple team exercise, the following recommendation is given to the detection engineering team: Detect and prevent command line invocation of Python on Windows endpoints by non-technical business units. Which rule type should be implemented?

- A. Correlation

- **B. Behavioral Indicator of Compromise (BIOC)**
- C. Analytics Behavioral Indicator of Compromise (ABIOC)
- D. Indicator of Compromise (IOC)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The recommendation requires detecting and preventing the command line invocation of Python (e.g., python.exe or py.exe) on Windows endpoints, specifically for non-technical business units. This involves identifying a specific behavior (command line execution of Python) and enforcing a preventive action (e.g., blocking the process). In Cortex XDR, Behavioral Indicators of Compromise (BIOCs) are used to define and detect specific patterns of behavior on endpoints, such as command line activities, and can be paired with a Restriction profile to block the behavior.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): A Behavioral Indicator of Compromise (BIOC) rule should be implemented. The BIOC can be configured to detect the command line invocation of Python by defining conditions such as the process name (python.exe or py.exe) and the command line arguments.

For example, a BIOC rule might look for process = python.exe with a command line pattern like cmd.exe /c python*. This BIOC can then be added to a Restriction profile to prevent the execution of Python by non-technical business units, which can be targeted by applying the profile to specific endpoint groups (e.g., those assigned to non-technical units).

* Why not the other options?

* A. Analytics Behavioral Indicator of Compromise (ABIOC): ABIOCs are analytics-driven rules generated by Cortex XDR's machine learning and behavioral analytics, not user-defined rules. They are not suitable for creating custom detection and prevention rules like the one needed here.

* C. Correlation: Correlation rules are used to generate alerts by correlating events across multiple datasets (e.g., network and endpoint data), but they do not directly prevent behaviors like command line execution.

* D. Indicator of Compromise (IOC): IOCs are used to detect specific artifacts (e.g., file hashes, IP addresses) associated with known threats, not to detect and prevent behavioral patterns like command line execution.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains BIOC rules: "Behavioral Indicators of Compromise (BIOCs) can detect specific endpoint behaviors, such as command line invocation of processes like Python, and prevent them when added to a Restriction profile" (paraphrased from the BIOC section). The EDU-260:

Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers detection engineering, stating that "BIOCs are used to detect and block specific behaviors, such as command line executions, on Windows endpoints" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes

"detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing BIOC rule creation.

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 # 34

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