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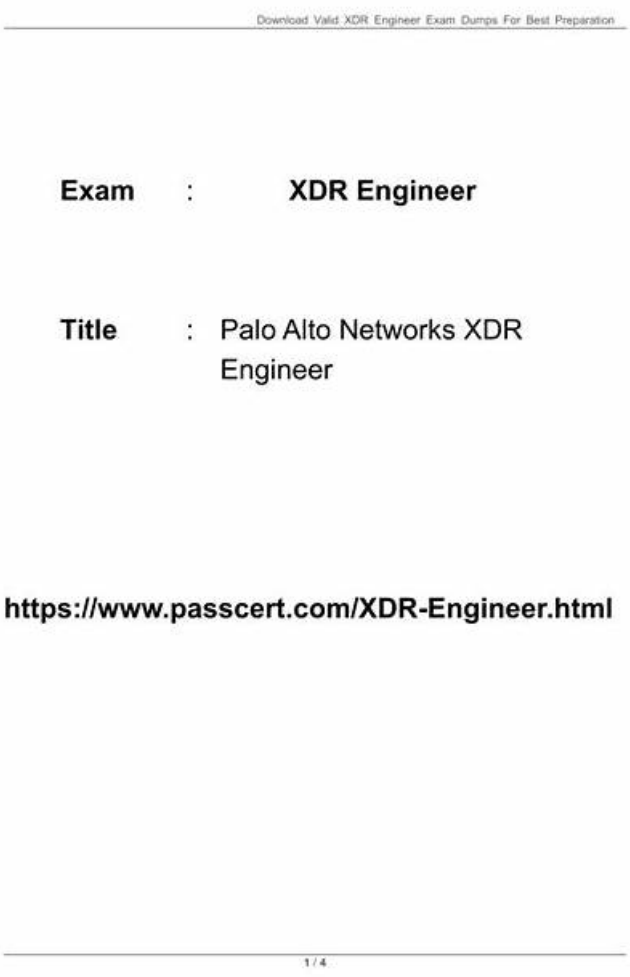

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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
How are dynamic endpoint groups created and managed in Cortex XDR?

- A. Each endpoint can belong to multiple groups simultaneously, allowing different security policies to be applied to the same device at the same time
- B. Endpoint groups require intervention to update the group with new endpoints when a new device is added to the network
- C. After an endpoint group is created, its assigned security policy cannot be changed without deleting and recreating the group
- D. Endpoint groups are defined based on fields such as OS type, OS version, and network segment

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,dynamic endpoint groupsare used to organize endpoints for applying security policies, managing configurations, and streamlining operations. These groups are defined based on dynamic criteria, such asOS type,OS version,network segment,hostname, or other endpoint attributes. When a new endpoint is added to the network, it is automatically assigned to the appropriate group(s) based on these criteria, without manual intervention. This dynamic assignment ensures that security policies are consistently applied to endpoints matching the group's conditions.

* Correct Answer Analysis (D):The optionDaccurately describes how dynamic endpoint groups are created and managed. Administrators define groups using filters based on endpoint attributes like operating system (e.g., Windows, macOS, Linux), OS version (e.g., Windows 10 21H2), or network segment (e.g., subnet or domain). These filters are evaluated dynamically, so endpoints are automatically added or removed from groups as their attributes change or new devices are onboarded.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Endpoint groups require intervention to update the group with new endpoints when a new device is added to the network: This is incorrect because dynamic endpoint groups are designed to automatically include new endpoints that match the group's criteria, without manual intervention.
* B. Each endpoint can belong to multiple groups simultaneously, allowing different security policies to be applied to the same device at the same time: This is incorrect because, in Cortex XDR, an endpoint is assigned to a single endpoint group for policy application to avoid conflicts.
While endpoints can match multiple group criteria, the system uses a priority or hierarchy to assign the endpoint to onegroup for policy enforcement.
* C. After an endpoint group is created, its assigned security policy cannot be changed without deleting and recreating the group: This is incorrect because Cortex XDR allows administrators to modify the security policy assigned to an endpoint group without deleting and recreating the group.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains endpoint group management: "Dynamic endpoint groups are created by defining filters based on endpoint attributes such as OS type, version, or network segment.
Endpoints are automatically assigned to groups based on these criteria" (paraphrased from the Endpoint Management section).
TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers endpoint group configuration, stating that "groups are dynamically updated as endpoints join or leave the network based on defined attributes" (paraphrased from course materials).
ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "endpoint management and policy configuration" as a key exam topic, which encompasses dynamic endpoint groups.
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 # 29
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 have different disk encryption profiles that are not allowing print jobs on encrypted files
- B. They may be on different device extensions profiles set to block different print jobs
- C. They may be attached to the default extensions policy and profile
- D. They may have a host firewall profile set to block activity to all network-attached printers

Answer: D

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
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NEW QUESTION # 30
Which configuration profile option with an available built-in template can be applied to both Windows and Linux systems by using XDR Collector?

- A. Filebeat
- B. HTTP Collector template
- C. Winlogbeat
- D. XDR Collector settings

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheXDR Collectorin Cortex XDR is a lightweight tool for collecting logs and events from servers and endpoints, including Windows and Linux systems, and forwarding them to the Cortex XDR cloud for analysis. To simplify configuration, Cortex XDR provides built-in templates for various log collection methods. The question asks for a configuration profile option with a built-in template that can be applied to both Windows and Linux systems.
* Correct Answer Analysis (A):Filebeatis a versatile log shipper supported by Cortex XDR's XDR Collector, with built-in templates for collecting logs from files on both Windows and Linux systems.
Filebeat can be configured to collect logs from various sources (e.g., application logs, system logs) and is platform-agnostic, making it suitable for heterogeneous environments. Cortex XDR provides preconfigured Filebeat templates to streamline setup for common log types, ensuring compatibility across operating systems.
* Why not the other options?
* B. HTTP Collector template: The HTTP Collector template is used for ingestingdata via HTTP
/HTTPS APIs, which is not specific to Windows or Linux systems and is not a platform-based log collection method. It is also less commonly used for system-level log collection compared to Filebeat.
* C. XDR Collector settings: While "XDR Collector settings" refers to the general configuration of the XDR Collector, it is not a specific template. The XDR Collector uses templates like Filebeat or Winlogbeat for actual log collection, so this option is too vague.
* D. Winlogbeat: Winlogbeat is a log shipper specifically designed for collecting Windows Event Logs. It is not supported on Linux systems, making it unsuitable for both platforms.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portaldescribes XDR Collector templates: "Filebeat templates are provided for collecting logs from files on both Windows and Linux systems, enabling flexible log ingestion across platforms" (paraphrased from the Data Ingestion section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers XDR Collector configuration, stating that "Filebeat is a cross-platform solution for log collection, supported by built-in templates for Windows and Linux" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing XDR Collector templates.
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 # 31
When using Kerberos as the authentication method for Pathfinder, which two settings must be validated on the DNS server? (Choose two.)

- A. Reverse DNS zone
- B. Reverse DNS records
- C. DNS forwarders
- D. AD DS-integrated zones

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Pathfinderin Cortex XDR is a tool for discovering unmanaged endpoints in a network, often using authentication methods likeKerberosto access systems securely. Kerberos authentication relies heavily on DNS for resolving hostnames and ensuring proper communication between clients, servers, and the Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC). Specific DNS settings must be validated to ensure Kerberos authentication works correctly for Pathfinder.
* Correct Answer Analysis (B, C):
* B. Reverse DNS zone: Areverse DNS zoneis required to map IP addresses to hostnames (PTR records), which Kerberos uses to verify the identity of servers and clients. Without a properly configured reverse DNS zone, Kerberos authentication may fail due to hostname resolution issues.
* C. Reverse DNS records:Reverse DNS records(PTR records) within the reverse DNS zone must be correctly configured for all relevant hosts. These records ensure that IP addresses resolve to the correct hostnames, which is critical for Kerberos to authenticate Pathfinder's access to endpoints.
* Why not the other options?
* A. DNS forwarders: DNS forwarders are used to route DNS queries to external servers when a local DNS server cannot resolve them. While useful for general DNS resolution, they are not specifically required for Kerberos authentication or Pathfinder.
* D. AD DS-integrated zones: Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)-integrated zones enhance DNS management in AD environments, but they are not strictly required for Kerberos authentication. Kerberos relies on proper forward and reverse DNS resolution, not AD-specific DNS configurations.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains Pathfinder configuration: "For Kerberos authentication, ensure that the DNS server has a properly configured reverse DNS zone and reverse DNS records to support hostname resolution" (paraphrased from the Pathfinder Configuration section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers Pathfinder setup, stating that "Kerberos requires valid reverse DNS zones and PTR records for authentication" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "planning and installation" as a key exam topic, encompassing Pathfinder authentication 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 /certification#xdr-engineer

NEW QUESTION # 32
Based on the SBAC scenario image below, when the tenant is switched to permissive mode, which endpoint (s) data will be accessible?

- A. E2 only
- B. E1 only
- C. E1, E2, and E3
- D. E1, E2, E3, and E4

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,Scope-Based Access Control (SBAC)restricts user access to data based on predefined scopes, which can be assigned to endpoints, users, or other resources. Inpermissive mode, SBAC allows users to access data within their assigned scopes but may restrict access to data outside those scopes. The question assumes an SBAC scenario with four endpoints (E1, E2, E3, E4), where the user likely has access to a specific scope (e.g., Scope A) that includes E1, E2, and E3, while E4 is in a different scope (e.g., Scope B).
* Correct Answer Analysis (C):When the tenant is switched to permissive mode, the user will have access toE1, E2, and E3because

these endpoints are within the user's assigned scope (e.g., Scope A).
E4, being in a different scope (e.g., Scope B), will not be accessible unless the user has explicit accessto that scope. Permissive mode enforces scope restrictions, ensuring that only data within the user's scope is visible.
* Why not the other options?
* A. E1 only: This is too restrictive; the user's scope includes E1, E2, and E3, not just E1.
* B. E2 only: Similarly, this is too restrictive; the user's scope includes E1, E2, and E3, not just E2.
* D. E1, E2, E3, and E4: This would only be correct if the user had access to both Scope A and Scope B or if permissive mode ignored scope restrictions entirely, which it does not. Permissive mode still enforces SBAC rules, limiting access to the user's assigned scopes.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains SBAC: "In permissive mode, Scope-Based Access Control restricts user access to endpoints within their assigned scopes, ensuring data visibility aligns with scope permissions" (paraphrased from the Scope-Based Access Control section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers SBAC configuration, stating that "permissive mode allows access to endpoints within a user's scope, such as E1, E2, and E3, while restricting access to endpoints in other scopes" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "post-deployment management and configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing SBAC 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/certification#xdr-engineer

NEW QUESTION # 33
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