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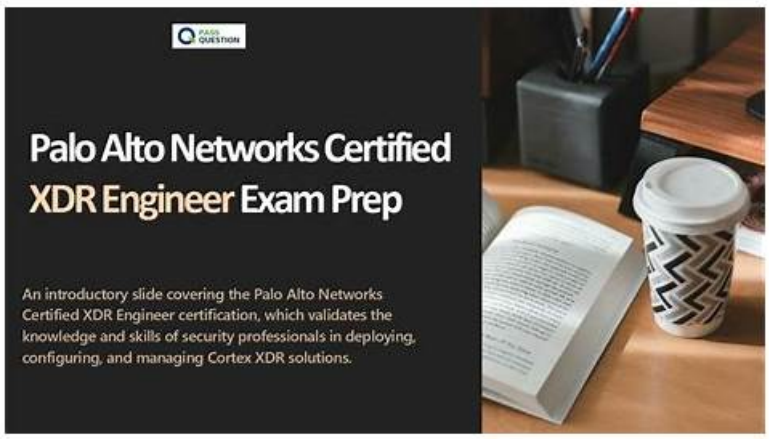

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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer practice test has real Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer (XDR-Engineer) exam questions. You can change the difficulty of these questions, which will help you determine what areas appertain to more study before taking your Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer (XDR-Engineer) exam dumps. Here we listed some of the most important benefits you can get from using our Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer practice questions.

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
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	• 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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XDR-Engineer Study Materials Review & XDR-Engineer Prep Guide

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

NEW QUESTION # 34
When onboarding a Palo Alto Networks NGFW to Cortex XDR, what must be done to confirm that logs are being ingested successfully after a device is selected and verified?

- A. Confirm that the selected device has a valid certificate
- B. Wait for an incident that involves the NGFW to populate
- C. Conduct an XQL query for NGFW log data
- D. Retrieve device certificate from NGFW dashboard

Answer: C

Explanation:
When onboarding aPalo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW)to Cortex XDR, the process involves selecting and verifying the device to ensure it can send logs to Cortex XDR. After this step, confirming successful log ingestion is critical to validate the integration. The most direct and reliable method to confirm ingestion is to query the ingested logs usingXQL (XDR Query Language), which allows the engineer to search for NGFW log data in Cortex XDR.
* Correct Answer Analysis (A):Conduct an XQL query for NGFW log datais the correct action.
After onboarding, the engineer can run an XQL query such as dataset = panw_ngfw_logs | limit 10 to check if NGFW logs are present in Cortex XDR. This confirms that logs are being successfully ingested and stored in the appropriate dataset, ensuring the integration is working as expected.
* Why not the other options?
* B. Wait for an incident that involves the NGFW to populate: Waiting for an incident is not a reliable or proactive method to confirm log ingestion. Incidents depend on detection rules and may not occur immediately, even if logs are beingingested.
* C. Confirm that the selected device has a valid certificate: While a valid certificate is necessary during the onboarding process (e.g., for secure communication), this step is part of the verification process, not a method to confirm log ingestion after verification.
* D. Retrieve device certificate from NGFW dashboard: Retrieving the device certificate from the NGFW dashboard is unrelated to confirming log ingestion in Cortex XDR. Certificates are managed during setup, not for post-onboarding validation.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains NGFW log ingestion validation: "To confirm successful ingestion of Palo Alto Networks NGFW logs, run an XQL query (e.g., dataset = panw_ngfw_logs) to verify that log data is present in Cortex XDR" (paraphrased from the Data Ingestion section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers NGFW integration, stating that "XQL queries are used to validate that NGFW logs are being ingested after onboarding" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing log ingestion validation.
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 # 35
What is the earliest time frame an alert could be automatically generated once the conditions of a new correlation rule are met?

- A. Between 10 and 20 minutes
- B. Immediately

- C. Between 30 and 45 minutes
- D. 5 minutes or less

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,correlation rulesare used to detect specific patterns or behaviors by analyzing ingested data and generating alerts when conditions are met. The time frame for alert generation depends on the data ingestion pipeline, the processing latency of the Cortex XDR backend, and the rule's evaluation frequency.
For a new correlation rule, once the conditions are met (i.e., the relevant events are ingested and processed), Cortex XDR typically generates alerts within a short time frame, often5 minutes or less, due to its near-real- time processing capabilities.
* Correct Answer Analysis (C):Theearliest time framefor an alert to be generated is5 minutes or less, as Cortex XDR's architecture is designed to process and correlate events quickly. This accounts for the time to ingest data, evaluate the correlation rule, and generate the alert in the system.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Between 30 and 45 minutes: This time frame is too long for Cortex XDR's near-real-time detection capabilities. Such delays might occur in systems with significant processing backlogs, but not in a properly configured Cortex XDR environment.
* B. Immediately: While Cortex XDR is fast, "immediately" implies zero latency, which is not realistic due to data ingestion, processing, and rule evaluation steps. A small delay (within 5 minutes) is expected.
* D. Between 10 and 20 minutes: This is also too long for the earliest possible alert generation in Cortex XDR, as the system is optimized for rapid detection and alerting.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains correlation rule processing: "Alerts are generated within 5 minutes or less after the conditions of a correlation rule are met, assuming data is ingested and processed in near real-time" (paraphrased from the Correlation Rules section). TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers detection engineering, stating that "Cortex XDR's correlation engine processes rules and generates alerts typically within a few minutes of event ingestion" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing correlation rule alert generation.
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 # 36
A query is created that will run weekly via API. After it is tested and ready, it is reviewed in the Query Center. Which available column should be checked to determine how many compute units will be used when the query is run?

- A. Compute Unit Quota
- B. Query Status
- C. Simulated Compute Units
- D. Compute Unit Usage

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR, theQuery Centerallows administrators to manage and reviewXQL (XDR Query Language) queries, including those scheduled to run via API. Each query consumescompute units, a measure of the computational resources required to execute the query. To determine how many compute units a query will use, theCompute Unit Usagecolumn in the Query Center provides the actual or estimated resource consumption based on the query's execution history or configuration.
* Correct Answer Analysis (B):TheCompute Unit Usagecolumn in the Query Center displays the number of compute units consumed by a query when it runs. For a tested and ready query, this column provides the most accurate information on resource usage, helping administrators plan for API-based executions.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Query Status: The Query Status column indicates whether the query ran successfully, failed, or is pending, but it does not provide information on compute unit consumption.
* C. Simulated Compute Units: While some systems may offer simulated estimates, Cortex XDR' s Query Center does not have a "Simulated Compute Units" column. The actual usage is tracked in Compute Unit Usage.
* D. Compute Unit Quota: The Compute Unit Quota refers to the total available compute units for the tenant, not the specific usage of an individual query.

Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains Query Center functionality: "The Compute Unit Usage column in the Query Center shows the compute units consumed by a query, enabling administrators to assess resource usage for scheduled or API-based queries" (paraphrased from the Query Center section). TheEDU-
262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers query management, stating that "Compute Unit Usage provides details on the resources used by each query in the Query Center" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "maintenance and troubleshooting" as a key exam topic, encompassing query resource management.
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 # 37
Which method will drop undesired logs and reduce the amount of data being ingested?

- A. [COLLECT:vendor="vendor", product="product", target_dataset="", no_hit=drop] * drop _raw_log contains "undesired logs";
- B. [COLLECT:vendor="vendor", product="product", target_brokers="", no_hit=drop] * drop _raw_log contains "undesired logs";
- C. [INGEST:vendor="vendor", product="product", target_brokers="vendor_product_raw", no_hit=keep] * filter _raw_log not contains "undesired logs";
- D. [INGEST:vendor="vendor", product="product", target_dataset="vendor_product_raw",no_hit=drop] * filter _raw_log not contains "undesired logs";

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR, managing data ingestion involves defining rules to collect, filter, or drop logs to optimize storage and processing. The goal is todrop undesired logsto reduce the amount of data ingested. The syntax used in the options appears to be a combination of ingestion rule metadata (e.g., [COLLECT] or [INGEST]) and filtering logic, likely written in a simplified query language for log processing. Thedropaction explicitly discards logs matching a condition, whilefilterwithnot containscan achieve similar results by keeping only logs that do not match the condition.
* Correct Answer Analysis (C):The method in option C,[COLLECT:vendor="vendor", product=" product", target_dataset="", no_hit=drop] * drop _raw_log contains "undesired logs";, explicitly dropslogs where the raw log content contains "undesired logs". The [COLLECT] directive defines the log collection scope (vendor, product, and dataset), and the no_hit=drop parameter indicates that unmatched logs are dropped. The drop _raw_log contains "undesired logs" statement ensures that logs matching the "undesired logs" pattern are discarded, effectively reducing the amount of data ingested.
* Why not the other options?
* A. [COLLECT:vendor="vendor", product="product", target_brokers="", no_hit=drop] * drop _raw_log contains "undesired logs";: This is similar to option C but uses target_brokers="", which is typically used for Broker VM configurations rather than direct dataset ingestion. While it could work, option C is more straightforward with target_dataset="".
* B. [INGEST:vendor="vendor", product="product", target_dataset="
vendor_product_raw", no_hit=drop] * filter _raw_log not contains "undesired logs";: This method uses filter _raw_log not contains "undesired logs" to keep logs that do not match the condition, which indirectly drops undesired logs. However, the drop action in option C is more explicit and efficient for reducing ingestion.
* D. [INGEST:vendor="vendor", product="product", target_brokers="
vendor_product_raw", no_hit=keep] * filter _raw_log not contains "undesired logs";: The no_hit=keep parameter means unmatched logs are kept, which does not align with the goal of reducing data. The filter statement reduces data, but no_hit=keep may counteract this by retaining unmatched logs, making this less effective than option C.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains log ingestion rules: "To reduce data ingestion, use the drop action to discard logs matching specific patterns, such as _raw_log contains 'pattern'" (paraphrased from the Data Ingestion section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers data ingestion optimization, stating that "dropping logs with specific content using drop _raw_log contains is an effective way to reduce ingested data volume" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing log filtering and dropping.
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 # 38
How can a Malware profile be configured to prevent a specific executable from being uploaded to the cloud?

- A. Set PE and DLL examination for the executable to report action mode
- B. Disable on-demand file examination for the executable
- C. Create an exclusion rule for the executable
- D. Add the executable to the allow list for executions

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,Malware profilesdefine how the agent handles files for analysis, including whether they are uploaded to the cloud forWildFireanalysis or other cloud-based inspections. To prevent a specific executable from being uploaded to the cloud, the administrator can configure anexclusion rulein the Malware profile.
Exclusion rules allow specific files, directories, or patterns to be excluded from cloud analysis, ensuring they are not sent to the cloud while still allowing local analysis or other policy enforcement.
* Correct Answer Analysis (D):Creating anexclusion rulefor the executable in the Malware profile ensures that the specified file is not uploaded to the cloud for analysis. This can be done by specifying the file's name, hash, or path in the exclusion settings, preventing unnecessary cloud uploads while maintaining agent functionality for other files.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Disable on-demand file examination for the executable: Disabling on-demand file examination prevents the agent from analyzing the file at all, which could compromise security by bypassing local and cloud analysis entirely. This is not the intended solution.
* B. Set PE and DLL examination for the executable to report action mode: Setting examination to "report action mode" configures the agent to log actions without blocking or uploading, but it does not specifically prevent cloud uploads. This option is unrelated to controlling cloud analysis.
* C. Add the executable to the allow list for executions: Adding an executable to the allow list permits it to run without triggering prevention actions, but it does not prevent the file from being uploaded to the cloud for analysis.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains Malware profile configuration: "Exclusion rules in Malware profiles allow administrators to specify files or directories that are excluded from cloud analysis, preventing uploads to WildFire or other cloud services" (paraphrased from the Malware Profile Configuration section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers agent configuration, stating that "exclusion rules can be used to prevent specific files from being sent to the cloud for analysis" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "Cortex XDR agent configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing Malware profile 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
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NEW QUESTION # 39
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