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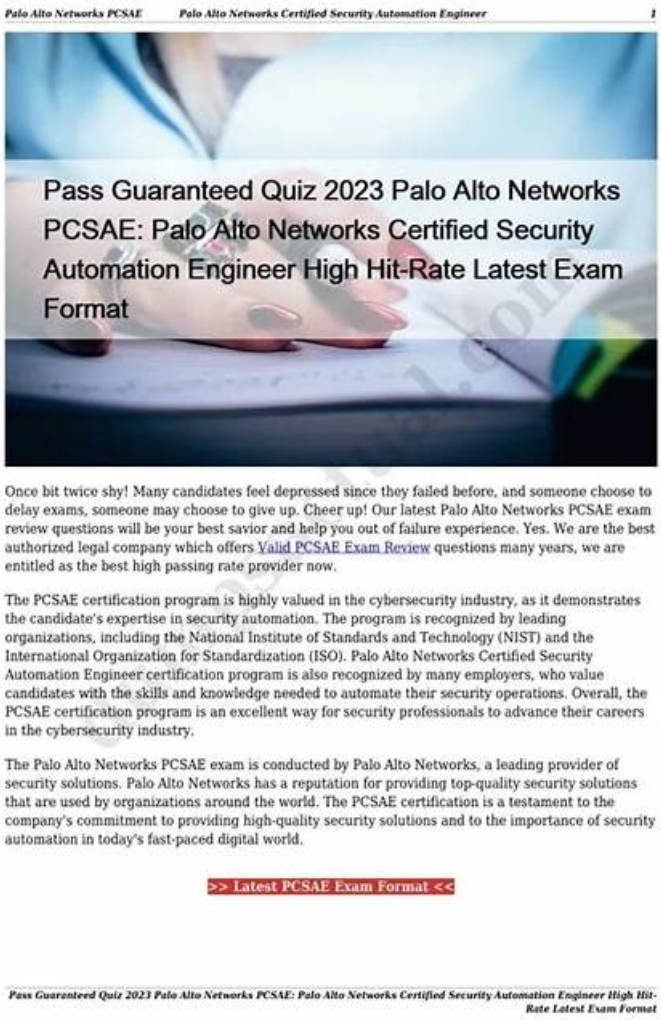

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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
What will be the output of the function below?
L_TRIM("a* aapple", "a")

- A. "*aapple"
- B. "aapple*"
- C. "pple*"
- D. "*aapple*"

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Cortex XQL (Cortex Query Language), the L_TRIM(str, trim_chars) function removes the leading characters specified in trim_chars from the left side of the string str.
Input string: "a* aapple"
Trim character: "a"
The function inspects the left side of the string and removes the very first "a". Once it encounters a character not specified in the trim list (in this case, the *), the trimming process stops, leaving the rest of the string intact.

NEW QUESTION # 32
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. Create an exclusion rule for the executable
- C. Disable on-demand file examination for the executable
- D. Add the executable to the allow list for executions

Answer: B

Explanation:
When a Cortex XDR agent encounters an unknown Portable Executable (PE) or DLL, it can automatically upload the sample to Palo Alto Networks WildFire in the cloud for deep sandboxing and dynamic analysis.
If a specific executable must be prevented from being uploaded to the cloud (for instance, to protect highly confidential corporate proprietary software, proprietary source code compilations, or data privacy requirements), you must configure an Exclusion Rule:
How it works: Under Endpoints > Policy Management > Prevention > Profiles > Malware Profile, you can add a file or path exclusion specifically targeted at WildFire Analysis. By selecting the specific executable or directory and checking the exclusion box for cloud upload/analysis, the local agent will bypass uploading that sample while still enforcing local static analysis protections.

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which action is being taken with the query below?
dataset = xdr_data
| fields agent_hostname, _time, _product
| comp latest as latest_time by agent_hostname, _product
| join type=inner (dataset = endpoints
| fields endpoint_name, endpoint_status, endpoint_type) as lookup lookup.endpoint_name = agent_hostname
| filter endpoint_status = ENUM.CONNECTED
| fields agent_hostname, endpoint_status, latest_time, _product

- A. Monitoring the latest activity of endpoints
- B. Checking for endpoints with outdated agent versions
- C. Identifying endpoints that have disconnected from the network
- D. Monitoring the latest activity of connected firewall endpoints

Answer: A

Explanation:
The providedXQL (XDR Query Language)query in Cortex XDR retrieves and processes data to provide insights into endpoint activity. Let's break down the query to understand its purpose:
* dataset = xdr_data | fields agent_hostname, _time, _product: Selects thexdr_datadataset (general event data) and retrieves fields for the agent hostname, timestamp, and product (e.g., agent type or component).
* comp latest as latest_time by agent_hostname, _product: Computes the latest timestamp (_time) for each combination of agent_hostname and _product, naming the result latest_time. This identifies the most recent activity for each endpoint and product.
* join type=inner (dataset = endpoints | fields endpoint_name, endpoint_status, endpoint_type) as lookup lookup.endpoint_name = agent_hostname: Performs an inner join with theendpointsdataset, matching endpoint_name (from the endpoints dataset) with agent_hostname (from xdr_data), and retrieves fields like endpoint_status and endpoint_type.
* filter endpoint_status = ENUM.CONNECTED: Filters the results to include only endpoints with a status ofCONNECTED.
* fields agent_hostname, endpoint_status, latest_time, _product: Outputs the final fields: hostname, status, latest activity time, and product.
* Correct Answer Analysis (A):The query ismonitoring the latest activity of endpoints. It calculates the most recent activity (latest_time) for each connected endpoint (agent_hostname) by joining event data (xdr_data) with endpoint metadata (endpoints) and filtering for connected endpoints. This provides a view of the latest activity for active endpoints, useful for monitoring their status and recent events.
* Why not the other options?
* B. Identifying endpoints that have disconnected from the network: The queryfilters for endpoint_status = ENUM.CONNECTED, so it only includes connected endpoints, not disconnected ones.
* C. Monitoring the latest activity of connected firewall endpoints: The query does not filter for firewall endpoints (e.g., using endpoint_type or _product to specify firewalls). It applies to all connected endpoints, not just firewalls.
* D. Checking for endpoints with outdated agent versions: The query does not retrieve or compare agent version information (e.g., agent_version field); it focuses on the latest activity time.

Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains XQL queries: "Queries using comp latest and joins with the endpoints dataset can monitor the latest activity of connected endpoints by calculating the most recent event timestamps" (paraphrased from the XQL Reference Guide). TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers XQL for monitoring, stating that "combining xdr_data and endpoints datasets with a latest computation monitors recent endpoint activity" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "dashboards and reporting" as a key exam topic, encompassing XQL queries for monitoring.
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 # 34
Which XQL query can be saved as a behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) rule, then converted to a custom prevention rule?

- A. dataset = xdr_data
  | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS and event_type = ENUM.DEVICE and
  action_process_image_name = "**"
  and action_process_image_command_line = "-e cmd*"
  and action_process_image_command_line != "*cmd.exe -a /c*"
- B. dataset = xdr_data
  | filter event_type = ENUM.DEVICE and action_process_image_name = "**"
  and action_process_image_command_line = "-e cmd*"
  and action_process_image_command_line != "*cmd.exe -a /c*"
- C. dataset = xdr_data
  | filter event_type = FILE and (event_sub_type = FILE_CREATE_NEW or event_sub_type = FILE_WRITE or event_sub_type = FILE_REMOVE or event_sub_type = FILE_RENAME) and agent_hostname = "hostname"
  | filter lowercase(action_file_path) in ("/etc/*", "/usr/local/share/*", "/usr/share/*") and action_file_extension in ("conf", "txt")
  | fields action_file_name, action_file_path, action_file_type, agent_ip_addresses, agent_hostname, action_file_path
- D. dataset = xdr_data
  | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS and action_process_image_name = "**" and action_process_image_command_line = "-e cmd*" and action_process_image_command_line != "*cmd.exe -a /c*"

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR, aBehavioral Indicator of Compromise (BIOC)rule defines a specific pattern of endpoint behavior (e.g., process execution, file operations, or network activity) that can trigger an alert. BIOCs are often created usingXQL (XDR Query Language)queries, which are then saved as BIOC rules to monitor for the specified behavior. To convert a BIOC into acustom prevention rule, the BIOC must be associated with a Restriction profile, which allows the defined behavior to be blocked rather than just detected. For a query to be suitable as a BIOC and convertible to a prevention rule, it must meet the following criteria:
* It must monitor a behavior that Cortex XDR can detect on an endpoint, such as process execution, file operations, or device events.
* The behavior must be actionable for prevention (e.g., blocking a process or file operation), typically involving events like process launches (ENUM.PROCESS) or file modifications (ENUM.FILE).
* The query should not include overly complex logic (e.g., multiple event types with conflicting conditions) that cannot be translated into a BIOC rule.
Let's analyze each query to determine which one meets these criteria:
* Option A: dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.DEVICE ...This query filters for event_type = ENUM.DEVICE, which relates to device-related events (e.g., USB device connections).
While device events can be monitored, the additional conditions (action_process_image_name = "**" and action_process_image_command_line) are process-related attributes, which are typically associated with ENUM.PROCESS events, not ENUM.DEVICE. This mismatch makes the query invalid for a BIOC, as it combines incompatible event types and attributes. Additionally, device events are not typically used for custom prevention rules, as prevention rules focus on blocking processes or fileoperations, not device activities.
* Option B: dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS and event_type = ENUM.
DEVICE ...This query attempts to filter for events that are both ENUM.PROCESS and ENUM.
DEVICE (event_type = ENUM.PROCESS and event_type = ENUM.DEVICE), which is logically incorrect because an event cannot have two different event types simultaneously. In XQL, the event_type field must match a single type (e.g.,

ENUM.PROCESS or ENUM.DEVICE), and combining them with an and operator results in no matches. This makes the query invalid for creating a BIOC rule, as it will not return any results and cannot be used for detection or prevention.
* Option C: dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = FILE ...This query monitors file-related events (event_type = FILE) with specific sub-types (FILE_CREATE_NEW, FILE_WRITE, FILE_REMOVE, FILE_RENAME) on a specific hostname, targeting file paths (/etc/*, /usr/local/share/*, /usr/share/*) and extensions (conf, txt). While this query can be saved as a BIOC to detect file operations, it is not ideal for conversion to a custom prevention rule. Cortex XDR prevention rules typically focus on blocking process executions (via Restriction profiles), not file operations. While file-based BIOCs can generate alerts, converting them to prevention rules is less common, as Cortex XDR's prevention mechanisms are primarily process-oriented (e.g., terminating a process), not file-oriented (e.g., blocking a file write). Additionally, the query includes complex logic (e.g., multiple sub-types, lowercase() function, fields clause), which may not fully translate to a prevention rule.
* Option D: dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS ...This query monitors process execution events (event_type = ENUM.PROCESS) where the process image name matches a pattern (action_process_image_name = "**"), the command line includes -e cmd*, and excludes commands matching *cmd.exe -a /c*. This query is well-suited for a BIOC rule, as it defines a specific process behavior (e.g., a process executing with certain command-line arguments) that Cortex XDR can detect on an endpoint. Additionally, this type of BIOC can be converted to a custom prevention rule by associating it with aRestriction profile, which can block the process execution if the conditions are met. For example, the BIOC can be configured to detect processes with action_process_image_name =
"**" and action_process_image_command_line = "-e cmd*", and a Restriction profile can terminate such processes to prevent the behavior.
Correct Answer Analysis (D):
Option D is the correct choice because it defines a process-based behavior (ENUM.PROCESS) that can be saved as a BIOC rule to detect the specified activity (processes with certain command-line arguments). It can then be converted to a custom prevention rule by adding it to a Restriction profile, which will block the process execution when the conditions are met. The query's conditions are straightforward and compatible with Cortex XDR's BIOC and prevention framework, making it the best fit for the requirement.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains BIOC and prevention rules: "XQL queries monitoring process events (ENUM.PROCESS) can be saved as BIOC rules to detect specific behaviors, and these BIOCs can be added to a Restriction profile to create custom prevention rules that block the behavior" (paraphrased from the BIOC and Restriction Profile sections).
TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers BIOC creation, stating that "process-based XQL queries are ideal for BIOCs and can be converted to prevention rules via Restriction profiles to block executions" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing BIOC rule creation and conversion to prevention rules.
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
A Cortex XDR engineer needs to identify endpoints that contacted uncommon external domains before executing unsigned binaries within the same investigation period. Which method is most effective?

- A. Endpoint Group Filtering
- B. XQL Correlation Hunting
- C. Incident Comment Review
- D. Asset Inventory Search

Answer: B

Explanation:
XQL Correlation Hunting enables analysts to combine network and endpoint telemetry into a single investigation workflow. Correlating rare domain communications with unsigned binary execution helps identify sophisticated attack chains that may otherwise remain undetected.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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