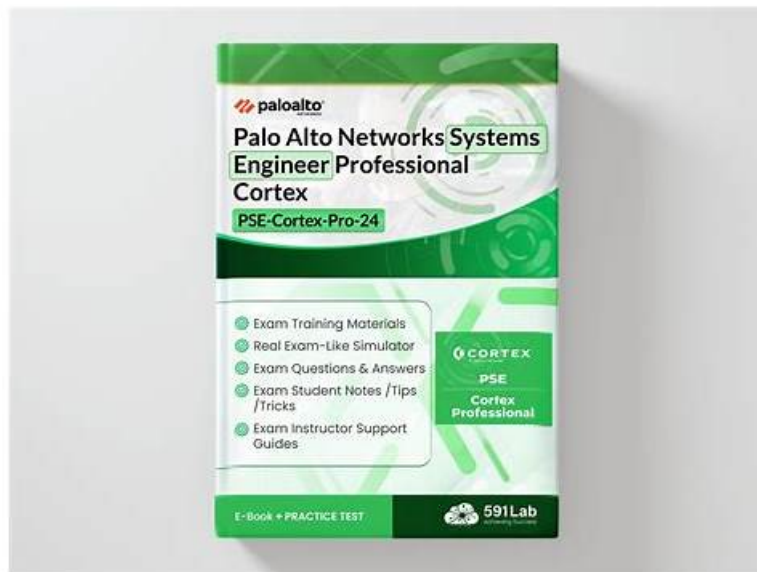# Pass Guaranteed 2026 Palo Alto Networks PSE-Cortex–The Best New Test Pattern

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The PSE-Cortex Certification Exam is ideal for system engineers who are looking to enhance their technical skills and knowledge in cybersecurity. Palo Alto Networks System Engineer - Cortex Professional certification exam provides a comprehensive understanding of the advanced features and functionality of the Cortex XDR platform, including advanced threat detection and response, incident response automation, and threat hunting. Palo Alto Networks System Engineer - Cortex Professional certification also covers topics such as cloud security, network security, and endpoint security.

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Palo Alto Networks PSE-Cortex (Palo Alto Networks System Engineer - Cortex Professional) Certification Exam is a distinguished certification exam that is designed to test the knowledge and skills of system engineers in the field of Cortex XDR. Palo Alto Networks is a leading cybersecurity company that provides comprehensive security solutions to organizations worldwide. The PSE-Cortex Certification Exam is one of the most sought-after certifications in the cybersecurity industry, as it validates the expertise of individuals in implementing and managing Cortex XDR solutions.

Palo Alto Networks System Engineer - Cortex Professional Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

A customer has purchased Cortex Data Lake storage with the following configuration, which requires 2 TB of Cortex Data Lake to order:

support for 300 total Cortex XDR clients all forwarding Cortex XDR data with 30-day retention storage for higher fidelity logs to support Cortex XDR advanced analytics The customer now needs 1000 total Cortex XDR clients, but continues with 300 clients forwarding Cortex XDR data with 30-day retention.

What is the new total storage requirement for Cortex Data Lake storage to order?

- A. 8 TB
- B. 4 TB
- C. 16 TB
- D. 2 TB

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cortex Data Lake (now known as Strata Logging Service in some contexts, but still referred to as Cortex Data Lake for XDR purposes) is the cloud-based storage solution that supports Cortex XDR by storing endpoint telemetry, logs, and analytics data. The customer's storage needs depend on the number of Cortex XDR clients, the subset forwarding data, the retention period, and the type of data stored (e.g., higher fidelity logs for advanced analytics). Let's break down the problem step-by-step to determine the new storage requirement.

Initial Configuration:

* Total Cortex XDR Clients: 300
* Clients Forwarding Cortex XDR Data: 300 (all clients are forwarding data)
* Retention Period: 30 days
* Additional Requirement: Storage for higher fidelity logs to support Cortex XDR advanced analytics
* Initial Storage Ordered: 2 TB

This configuration implies that 2 TB was sufficient to support 300 clients, all forwarding data, with a 30-day retention period, including the additional storage needed for advanced analytics logs.

New Configuration:

* Total Cortex XDR Clients: 1,000
* Clients Forwarding Cortex XDR Data: 300 (unchanged from the initial setup)
* Retention Period: 30 days (unchanged)
* Additional Requirement: Storage for higher fidelity logs to support Cortex XDR advanced analytics (unchanged) The key change is the increase in total Cortex XDR clients from 300 to 1,000, but the number of clients forwarding data remains 300, and the retention period and analytics requirements are unchanged. We need to determine how this affects the storage requirement.

Cortex Data Lake Storage Sizing for Cortex XDR:

Palo Alto Networks provides sizing guidelines for Cortex Data Lake based on the number of endpoints forwarding data, the retention period, and the type of data stored. The storage requirement is primarily driven by:

* Clients Forwarding Data: Only the endpoints actively sending telemetry to Cortex Data Lake (e.g., Cortex XDR Pro endpoints with enhanced data collection) contribute significantly to storage needs.
* Retention Period: The number of days data is retained directly scales the storage requirement.
* Data Type: Higher fidelity logs for advanced analytics (e.g., XDR Pro features like behavioral analytics) increase storage per endpoint compared to basic logs.
* Cortex XDR Prevent: Provides basic endpoint protection with minimal data forwarding (e.g., alerts only), typically included in a 30-day retention baseline with minimal storage impact.
* Cortex XDR Pro: Includes enhanced endpoint data collection (e.g., process execution, network activity) for advanced analytics, significantly increasing storage needs when enabled.

The problem states that all 300 initial clients were forwarding data, and the same 300 continue to do so in the new setup, with support for advanced analytics. This suggests these are likely Cortex XDR Pro clients, as Pro is required for full telemetry and analytics capabilities.

Storage Calculation:

Palo Alto Networks doesn't publish exact per-endpoint storage figures publicly, but we can infer the requirement from the initial configuration and industry benchmarks:

* Initial Setup (300 Clients, 30 Days, 2 TB):
* 2 TB supports 300 clients forwarding data for 30 days with advanced analytics.
* Per client, this approximates to:2 TB÷300 clients=0.00667 TB/client2 \, \text{TB} \div 300 \, \text{clients} = 0.00667 \, \text{TB/client} 2TB÷300clients=0.00667TB/client or 6.67 GB per client for 30 days with higher fidelity logs.
* This aligns with typical XDR Pro storage estimates, where enhanced data collection (e.g., 5-10 GB per endpoint per 30 days) is common depending on activity levels and analytics features.

* New Setup (1,000 Total Clients, 300 Forwarding, 30 Days):
* Clients Forwarding Data: Still 300, unchanged.
* Retention: Still 30 days, unchanged.
* Analytics Logs: Still required, unchanged.
* Storage is driven by the 300 clients forwarding data, not the total number of clients. The additional 700 clients (1,000 - 300 = 700) are not forwarding data, suggesting they might be on Cortex XDR Prevent licenses or not fully activated for data collection, contributing negligible storage (e.g., only alerts, which are minimal).
Thus, the storage requirement remains:
300clients×6.67GB/client=2,001GB#2TB
References:
Cortex XDR Documentation: Indicates that storage is calculated based on endpoints with data collection enabled, not total agents (e.g., docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com).
Cortex Data Lake Sizing: Palo Alto's sizing tools (e.g., Strata Logging Service Estimator) emphasize active data sources and retention, not total licenses.
Industry Norms: XDR solutions typically require 5-15 GB per endpoint per 30 days for advanced analytics, consistent with the 2 TB for 300 clients.

NEW QUESTION # 15
What does DBot use to score an indicator that has multiple reputation scores?

- A. least severe score
- B. most severe score
- C. undefined score
- D. average score

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://xsoar.pan.dev/docs/integrations/dbot

NEW QUESTION # 16
What is the function of reputation scoring in the Threat Intelligence Module of Cortex XSIAM?

- A. It helps identify threat feed vendors with invalid content.
- B. It resolves conflicting scores from different vendors with the same indicator.
- C. It provides a statistical model for combining scores from multiple vendors
- D. It allows for comparison between open-source intelligence and paid services.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The function of reputation scoring in the Threat Intelligence Module of Cortex XSIAM is to resolve conflicting scores from different vendors for the same indicator. This helps standardize threat intelligence, allowing the platform to provide a more accurate and reliable assessment of the risk associated with a given indicator, even when different sources may provide conflicting information.

NEW QUESTION # 17
How can you view all the relevant incidents for an indicator?

- A. Related Incidents column in Indicator Screen
- B. Linked Incidents column in Indicator Screen
- C. Linked Indicators column in Incident Screen
- D. Related Indicators column in Incident Screen

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which playbook functionality allows grouping of tasks to create functional building blocks?

- A. conditional tasks
- B. sub-playbooks
- C. playbook features
- D. manual tasks

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 19

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