

XDR-Engineer Test Questions Vce | Latest XDR-Engineer Exam Forum



VCE English Text Response Mini-Guide

Step 1: Approaching a Text Response Essay

A key strategy in starting off Text Response on the right foot is being able to expect a certain type of essay prompt to be presented to you. Generally, there are 5 types of essay prompts you should watch out for:

Example for Frankenstein (Mary Shelley):

1. **Theme-based essay prompt**
The novel Frankenstein demonstrates that human nature should not be tampered with. Discuss.
2. **Character-based essay prompt**
Victor's downfall comes mostly from his inability to love. Discuss.
3. **How-based essay prompt**
How does Shelley explore the idea of isolation in the novel Frankenstein?
4. **Literary device-based essay prompt**
How does Shelley's framed narrative aid the understanding of the story of Frankenstein?
5. **Quote-based essay prompt**
"...Its gigantic structure, and the deformity of its aspect, more hideous than belongs to humanity...". Frankenstein is about what it means to be human. Discuss.

The same 5 types of essay prompts can be applied to any text, see another example for Medea (Euripides):

1. **Theme-based essay prompt**
"Despite the age of the play, Medea still speaks to us today because it deals with universal truths about human nature". Discuss.
2. **Character-based essay prompt**
"She is no ordinary woman; no one making an enemy of her will win an easy victory, take it from me." Medea is the ultimate representation of feminism. Discuss.
3. **How-based essay prompt**

Lisa's Study Guides © | vcestudyguides.com

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of ExamTorrent XDR-Engineer dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gA0PBQIMKZh8zBIYn1ivrga9TkGmrnYb>

If you are a college student, you can learn and use online resources through the student learning platform over the XDR-Engineer study materials. And for an office worker, the XDR-Engineer study engine is designed to their different learning arrangement as well, such extensive audience greatly improved the core competitiveness of our XDR-Engineer practice quiz, which is according to their aptitude, on-demand, maximum to provide users with better suited to their specific circumstances.

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

>> XDR-Engineer Test Questions Vce <<

Exam Questions for Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer - Money-Back Guarantee

How can you pass your exam and get your certificate in a short time? Our XDR-Engineer exam torrent will be your best choice to help you achieve your aim. According to customers' needs, our product was revised by a lot of experts; the most functions of our XDR-Engineer exam dumps are to help customers save more time, and make customers relaxed. If you choose to use our XDR-Engineer Test Quiz, you will find it is very easy for you to pass your XDR-Engineer exam in a short time. You just need to spend 20-30 hours on studying with our XDR-Engineer exam questions; you will have more free time to do other things.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

An analyst considers an alert with the category of lateral movement to be allowed and not needing to be checked in the future. Based on the image below, which action can an engineer take to address the requirement?

Alert Name:  WmiPrvSe.exe Rjne Child Command Line

Description

- WmiPrvSe.exe spawned cmd.exe.
- Command Line: cmd /c C:\Program Files\notepad.
- This behavior was observed on 0 endpoints in the last 30 days.

Source: 

XDR Analytics BIOC

Severity: 

Medium

Action:  Detected

MITRE ATT&CK



TA0008

T1021

3

- A. Create an exception rule for the parent process and the exact command indicated in the alert
- B. Create a behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) suppression rule for the parent process and the specific BIOC: Lateral movement
- C. Create a disable injection and prevention rule for the parent process indicated in the alert
- D. Create an alert exclusion rule by using the alert source and alert name**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, a lateral movement alert (mapped to MITRE ATT&CK T1021, e.g., Remote Services) indicates potential unauthorized network activity, often involving processes like cmd.exe. If the analyst determines this behavior is allowed (e.g., a legitimate use of cmd /c dir for administrative purposes) and should not be flagged in the future, the engineer needs to suppress future alerts for this specific behavior. The most effective way to achieve this is by creating an alert exclusion rule, which suppresses alerts based on specific criteria such as the alert source (e.g., Cortex XDR analytics) and alert name (e.g., "Lateral Movement Detected").

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): Create an alert exclusion rule by using the alert source and alert name is the recommended action. This approach directly addresses the requirement by suppressing future alerts of the same type (lateral movement) from the specified source, ensuring that this legitimate activity (e.g., cmd /c dir by cmd.exe) does not generate alerts. Alert exclusions can be fine-tuned to apply to specific endpoints, users, or other attributes, making this a targeted solution.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Create a behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) suppression rule for the parent process and the specific BIOC: Lateral movement: While BIOC suppression rules can suppress specific BIOCs, the alert in question appears to be generated by Cortex XDR analytics (not a custom BIOC), as indicated by the MITRE ATT&CK mapping and alert category. BIOC suppression is more relevant for custom BIOC rules, not analytics-driven alerts.

* C. Create a disable injection and prevention rule for the parent process indicated in the alert: There is no "disable injection and prevention rule" in Cortex XDR, and this option does not align with the goal of suppressing alerts. Injection prevention is related to exploit protection, not lateral movement alerts.

* D. Create an exception rule for the parent process and the exact command indicated in the alert: While creating an exception for the parent process (cmd.exe) and command (cmd /c dir) might prevent some detections, it is not the most direct method for suppressing analytics-driven lateral movement alerts. Exceptions are typically used for exploit or malware profiles, not for analytics-based alerts.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains alert suppression: "To prevent future checks for allowed alerts, create an alert

exclusion rule using the alert source and alert name to suppress specific alert types" (paraphrased from the Alert Management section). TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers alert tuning, stating that "alert exclusion rules based on source and name are effective for suppressing analytics-driven alerts like lateral movement" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing alert suppression techniques.

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>

Note on Image: The image was not provided, but I assumed a typical lateral movement alert involving a parent process (cmd.exe) and a command (cmd /c dir). If you can share the image or provide more details, I can refine the answer further.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

Answer: B

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 # 32

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



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

Answer: A

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. In permissive 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 to E1, E2, and E3 because 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 access to 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:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains 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). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course 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). The Palo 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

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 Exceptions Configuration section of Isolation Exceptions
- C. Add entries in Configuration section of Security Settings
- D. Add entries in Response Actions section of Agent Settings profile

Answer: B

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 # 34

During the deployment of a Broker VM in a high availability (HA) environment, after configuring the Broker VM FQDN, an XDR engineer must ensure agent installer availability and efficient content caching to maintain performance consistency across failovers. Which additional configuration steps should the engineer take?

- A. Deploy a load balancer and configure SSL termination at the load balancer
- B. Use shared SSL certificates and keys for all Broker VMs and configure a single IP address for failover
- C. Enable synchronized session persistence across Broker VMs and use a self-signed certificate and key
- D. **Upload the signed SSL server certificate and key and deploy a load balancer**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a high availability (HA) environment, the Broker VM in Cortex XDR acts as a local proxy to facilitate agent communications, content caching, and installer distribution, reducing dependency on direct cloud connections. To ensure agent installer availability and efficient content caching across failovers, the Broker VM must be configured to handle agent requests consistently, even if one VM fails. This requires proper SSL certificate management and load balancing to distribute traffic across multiple Broker VMs.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): The engineer should upload the signed SSL server certificate and key to each Broker VM to secure communications and ensure trust between agents and the Broker VMs.

Additionally, deploying a load balancer in front of the Broker VMs allows traffic to be distributed across multiple VMs, ensuring availability and performance consistency during failovers. The load balancer uses the configured Broker VM FQDN to route agent requests, and the signed SSL certificate ensures secure, uninterrupted communication. This setup supports content caching and installer distribution by maintaining a stable connection point for agents.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Use shared SSL certificates and keys for all Broker VMs and configure a single IP address for failover: While shared SSL certificates can be used, configuring a single IP address for failover (e.g., via VRRP or a floating IP) is less flexible than a load balancer and may not efficiently handle content caching or installer distribution across multiple VMs. Load balancers are preferred for HA setups in Cortex XDR.

* C. Deploy a load balancer and configure SSL termination at the load balancer: SSL termination at the load balancer means the load balancer decrypts traffic before forwarding it to the Broker VMs, requiring unencrypted communication between the load balancer and VMs. This is not recommended for Cortex XDR, as Broker VMs require end-to-end SSL encryption for security, and SSL termination complicates certificate management.

* D. Enable synchronized session persistence across Broker VMs and use a self-signed certificate and key: Self-signed certificates

are not recommended for production HA environments, as they can cause trust issues with agents and require manual configuration. Synchronized session persistence is not a standard feature for Broker VMs and is unnecessary for content caching or installer availability.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes Broker VM HA configuration: "For high availability, deploy multiple Broker VMs behind a load balancer and upload a signed SSL server certificate and key to each VM to secure agent communications" (paraphrased from the Broker VM Deployment section). The EDU-

260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers Broker VM setup, stating that "a load balancer with signed SSL certificates ensures agent installer availability and content caching in HA environments" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes

"planning and installation" as a key exam topic, encompassing Broker VM deployment for HA.

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

• • • • •

We will refund your money if you fail to pass the exam after buying XDR-Engineer study materials. If you choose us, we will ensure you pass the exam. And we are pass guaranteed and money back guaranteed. Besides, XDR-Engineer study materials of us will help you pass the exam just one time. With professional experts to compile the XDR-Engineer Exam Dumps, they are high-quality. And we also have online and offline chat service stuff, who possess the professional knowledge about the XDR-Engineer study materials, and if you have any questions, just contact us, we will give you reply as quickly as possible.

Latest XDR-Engineer Exam Forum: <https://www.examtorrent.com/XDR-Engineer-valid-vce-dumps.html>

DOWNLOAD the newest ExamTorrent XDR-Engineer PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gA0PBQIMKZn8zBIYn1ivrga9TkGmrnYb>