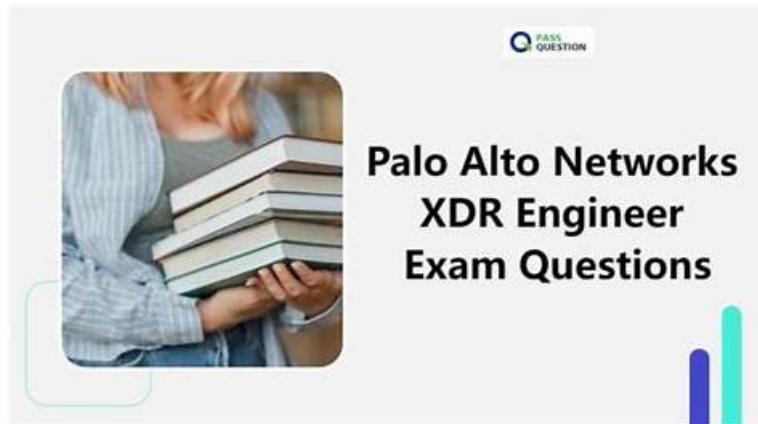


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## Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

### NEW QUESTION # 22

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\_dataset="vendor\_product\_raw", no\_hit=drop] \* filter\_raw\_log not contains "undesired logs";
- D. [INGEST:vendor="vendor", product="product", target\_brokers="vendor\_product\_raw", no\_hit=keep] \* 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 to drop undesired logs to 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. The drop action explicitly discards logs matching a condition, while filter with not contains can 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 drops logs 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:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains 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). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course 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). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "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 # 23

Which statement describes the functionality of fixed filters and dashboard drilldowns in enhancing a dashboard's interactivity and data insights?

- A. Fixed filters limit the data visible in widgets, while dashboard drilldowns allow users to download data from the dashboard in various formats
- B. Fixed filters allow users to select predefined data values, while dashboard drilldowns enable users to alter the scope of the data displayed by selecting filter values from the dashboard header
- C. Fixed filters let users select predefined or dynamic values to adjust the scope, while dashboard drilldowns provide interactive insights or trigger contextual changes, like linking to XQL searches
- D. Fixed filters allow users to adjust the layout, while dashboard drilldowns provide links to external reports and/or dashboards

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, fixed filters and dashboard drilldowns are key features that enhance the interactivity and usability of dashboards. Fixed filters allow users to refine the data displayed in dashboard widgets by selecting predefined or dynamic values (e.g., time ranges, severities, or alert sources), adjusting the scope of the data presented. Dashboard drilldowns, on the other hand, enable users to interact with widget elements (e.g.,

g, clicking on a chart bar) to gain deeper insights, such as navigating to detailed views, other dashboards, or executing XQL (XDR Query Language) searches for granular data analysis.

\* Correct Answer Analysis (C): The statement in option C accurately describes the functionality. Fixed filters let users select predefined or dynamic values to adjust the scope, ensuring users can focus on specific subsets of data (e.g., alerts from a particular source). Dashboard drilldowns provide interactive insights or trigger contextual changes, like linking to XQL searches, allowing users to explore related data or perform detailed investigations directly from the dashboard.

\* Why not the other options?

\* A. Fixed filters allow users to select predefined data values, while dashboard drilldowns enable users to alter the scope of the data displayed by selecting filter values from the dashboard header. This is incorrect because drilldowns do not alter the scope via dashboard header filters; they provide navigational or query-based insights (e.g., linking to XQL searches).

Additionally, fixed filters support both predefined and dynamic values, not just predefined ones.

\* B. Fixed filters limit the data visible in widgets, while dashboard drilldowns allow users to download data from the dashboard in various formats. While fixed filters limit data in widgets, drilldowns do not primarily facilitate data downloads. Downloads are handled via export functions, not drilldowns.

\* D. Fixed filters allow users to adjust the layout, while dashboard drilldowns provide links to external reports and/or dashboards. Fixed filters do not adjust the dashboard layout; they filter data. Drilldowns can link to other dashboards but not typically to external reports, and their primary role is interactive data exploration, not just linking.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes dashboard features: "Fixed filters allow users to select predefined or dynamic values to adjust the scope of data in widgets. Drilldowns enable interactive exploration by linking to XQL searches or other dashboards for contextual insights" (paraphrased from the Dashboards and Widgets section). The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers dashboard configuration, stating that "fixed filters refine data scope, and drilldowns provide interactive links to XQL queries or related dashboards" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "dashboards and reporting" as a key exam topic, encompassing fixed filters and drilldowns.

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 # 24

During deployment of Cortex XDR for Linux Agents, the security engineering team is asked to implement memory monitoring for agent health monitoring. Which agent service should be monitored to fulfill this request?

- A. dypdng
- B. pmd
- C. pyxd
- D. clad

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cortex XDR agents on Linux consist of several services that handle different aspects of agent functionality, such as event collection, policy enforcement, and health monitoring. Memory monitoring for agent health involves tracking the memory usage of the agent's core processes to ensure they are operating within acceptable limits, which is critical for maintaining agent stability and performance. The pmd (Process Monitoring Daemon) service is responsible for monitoring the agent's health, including memory usage, on Linux systems.

\* Correct Answer Analysis (D): The pmd service should be monitored to fulfill the request for memory monitoring. The Process Monitoring Daemon tracks the Cortex XDR agent's resource usage, including memory consumption, and reports health metrics to the console. Monitoring this service ensures the agent remains healthy and can detect issues like memory leaks or excessive resource usage.

\* Why not the other options?

\* A. dypdng: This is not a valid Cortex XDR service on Linux. It appears to be a typo or a misnamed service.

\* B. clad: The clad service (Cortex Linux Agent Daemon) is responsible for core agent operations, such as communication with the Cortex XDR tenant, but it is not specifically focused on memory monitoring for health purposes.

\* C. pyxd: The pyxd service handles Python-based components of the agent, such as script execution for certain detections, but it is not responsible for memory monitoring or agent health.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains Linux agent services: "The pmd (Process Monitoring Daemon) service on Linux

monitors agent health, including memory usage, to ensure stable operation" (paraphrased from the Linux Agent Deployment section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers Linux agent setup, stating that "pmd is the service to monitor for agent health, including memory usage, on Linux systems" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "planning and installation" as a key exam topic, encompassing Linux agent deployment and monitoring.

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 # 25

How are dynamic endpoint groups created and managed in Cortex XDR?

- A. After an endpoint group is created, its assigned security policy cannot be changed without deleting and recreating the group
- B. Endpoint groups require intervention to update the group with new endpoints when a new device is added to the network
- C. Each endpoint can belong to multiple groups simultaneously, allowing different security policies to be applied to the same device at the same time
- 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 groups are used to organize endpoints for applying security policies, managing configurations, and streamlining operations. These groups are defined based on dynamic criteria, such as OS 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 option D accurately 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 one group 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:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains 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).

The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course 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).

The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "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/certification#/xdr-engineer>

## NEW QUESTION # 26

What happens when the XDR Collector is uninstalled from an endpoint by using the Cortex XDR console?

- A. The files are removed immediately, and the machine is deleted from the system without any retention period
- B. The machine status remains active until manually removed, and the configuration data is retained for up to seven days
- **C. It is uninstalled during the next heartbeat communication, machine status changes to Uninstalled, and the configuration data is retained for 90 days**
- D. The associated configuration data is removed from the Action Center immediately after uninstallation

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The XDR Collector is a lightweight agent in Cortex XDR used to collect logs and events from endpoints or servers. When uninstalled via the Cortex XDR console, the uninstallation process is initiated remotely, but the actual removal occurs during the endpoint's next communication with the Cortex XDR tenant, known as the heartbeat. The heartbeat interval is typically every few minutes, ensuring timely uninstallation. After uninstallation, the machine's status in the console updates, and associated configuration data is retained for a specific period to support potential reinstallation or auditing.

\* Correct Answer Analysis (C): When the XDR Collector is uninstalled using the Cortex XDR console, it is uninstalled during the next heartbeat communication, the machine status changes to Uninstalled, and the configuration data is retained for 90 days. This retention period allows administrators to review historical data or reinstall the collector if needed, after which the data is permanently deleted.

\* Why not the other options?

\* A. The files are removed immediately, and the machine is deleted from the system without any retention period: Uninstallation is not immediate; it occurs at the next heartbeat.

Additionally, Cortex XDR retains configuration data for a period, not deleting it immediately.

\* B. The machine status remains active until manually removed, and the configuration data is retained for up to seven days: The machine status updates to Uninstalled automatically, not requiring manual removal, and the retention period is 90 days, not seven days.

\* D. The associated configuration data is removed from the Action Center immediately after uninstallation: Configuration data is retained for 90 days, not removed immediately, and the Action Center is not the primary location for this data.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains XDR Collector uninstallation: "When uninstalled via the console, the XDR Collector is removed at the next heartbeat, the machine status changes to Uninstalled, and configuration data is retained for 90 days" (paraphrased from the XDR Collector Management section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers collector management, stating that

"uninstallation occurs at the next heartbeat, with a 90-day retention period for configuration data" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes

"post-deployment management and configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing XDR Collector uninstallation.

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 # 27

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