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Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

A multinational company with over 300,000 employees has recently deployed Cortex XDR in North America.

The solution includes the Identity Threat Detection and Response (ITDR) add-on, and the Cortex team has onboarded the Cloud Identity Engine to the North American tenant. After waiting the required soak period and deploying enough agents to receive Identity and threat analytics detections, the team does not see user, group, or computer details for individuals from the European offices. What may be the reason for the issue?

- A. The XDR tenant is not in the same region as the Cloud Identity Engine
- B. The Cloud Identity Engine plug-in has not been installed and configured
- C. The ITDR add-on is not compatible with the Cloud Identity Engine
- D. The Cloud Identity Engine needs to be activated in all global regions

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Identity Threat Detection and Response (ITDR) add-on in Cortex XDR enhances identity-based threat detection by integrating with the Cloud Identity Engine, which synchronizes user, group, and computer details from identity providers (e.g., Active Directory, Okta). For the Cloud Identity Engine to provide comprehensive identity data across regions, it must be properly configured and aligned with the Cortex XDR tenant's region.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A): The issue is likely that the XDR tenant is not in the same region as the Cloud Identity Engine. Cortex XDR tenants are region-specific (e.g., North America, Europe), and the Cloud Identity Engine must be configured to synchronize data with the tenant in the same region. If the North American tenant is used but the European offices' identity data is managed by a Cloud Identity Engine in a different region (e.g., Europe), the tenant may not receive user, group, or computer details for European users, causing the observed issue.

* Why not the other options?

* B. The Cloud Identity Engine plug-in has not been installed and configured: The question states that the Cloud Identity Engine has been onboarded, implying it is installed and configured.

The issue is specific to European office data, not a complete lack of integration.

* C. The Cloud Identity Engine needs to be activated in all global regions: The Cloud Identity Engine does not need to be activated in all regions. It needs to be configured to synchronize with the tenant in the correct region, and regional misalignment is the more likely issue.

* D. The ITDR add-on is not compatible with the Cloud Identity Engine: The ITDR add-on is designed to work with the Cloud Identity Engine, so compatibility is not the issue.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains Cloud Identity Engine integration: "The Cloud Identity Engine must be configured in the same region as the Cortex XDR tenant to ensure proper synchronization of user, group, and computer details" (paraphrased from the Cloud Identity Engine section). The EDU-260:

Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers ITDR and identity integration, stating that "regional alignment between the tenant and Cloud Identity Engine is critical for accurate identity data" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing Cloud Identity Engine configuration.

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 # 17

An engineer wants to automate the handling of alerts in Cortex XDR and defines several automation rules with different actions to be triggered based on specific alert conditions. Some alerts do not trigger the automation rules as expected. Which statement explains why the automation rules might not apply to certain alerts?

- A. They can only be triggered by alerts with high severity; alerts with low or informational severity will not trigger the

automation rules

- **B. They are executed in sequential order, so alerts may not trigger the correct actions if the rules are not configured properly**
- C. They only apply to new alerts grouped into incidents by the system and only alerts that generate incidents trigger automation actions
- D. They can be applied to any alert, but they only work if the alert is manually grouped into an incident by the analyst

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, automation rules (also known as response actions or playbooks) are used to automate alert handling based on specific conditions, such as alert type, severity, or source. These rules are executed in a defined order, and the first rule that matches an alert's conditions triggers its associated actions. If automation rules are not triggering as expected, the issue often lies in their configuration or execution order.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A): Automation rules are executed in sequential order, and each alert is evaluated against the rules in the order they are defined. If the rules are not configured properly (e.g., overly broad conditions in an earlier rule or incorrect prioritization), an alert may match an earlier rule and trigger its actions instead of the intended rule, or it may not match any rule due to misconfigured conditions. This explains why some alerts do not trigger the expected automation rules.

* Why not the other options?

* B. They only apply to new alerts grouped into incidents by the system and only alerts that generate incidents trigger automation actions: Automation rules can apply to both standalone alerts and those grouped into incidents. They are not limited to incident-related alerts.

* C. They can only be triggered by alerts with high severity; alerts with low or informational severity will not trigger the automation rules: Automation rules can be configured to trigger based on any severity level (high, medium, low, or informational), so this is not a restriction.

* D. They can be applied to any alert, but they only work if the alert is manually grouped into an incident by the analyst: Automation rules do not require manual incident grouping; they can apply to any alert based on defined conditions, regardless of incident status.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains automation rules: "Automation rules are executed in sequential order, and the first rule matching an alert's conditions triggers its actions. Misconfigured rules or incorrect ordering can prevent expected actions from being applied" (paraphrased from the Automation Rules section). The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers automation, stating that

"sequential execution of automation rules requires careful configuration to ensure the correct actions are triggered" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "playbook creation and automation" as a key exam topic, encompassing automation rule 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 # 18

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

Answer: C

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 # 19

The most recent Cortex XDR agents are being installed at a newly acquired company. A list with endpoint types (i.e., OS, hardware, software) is provided to the engineer. What should be cross-referenced for the Linux systems listed regarding the OS types and OS versions supported?

- A. Agent Installer Certificate
- B. Kernel Module Version Support
- C. Content Compatibility Matrix
- D. End-of-Life Summary

Answer: B

Explanation:

When installing Cortex XDR agents on Linux systems, ensuring compatibility with the operating system (OS) type and version is critical, especially for the most recent agent versions. Linux systems require specific kernel module support because the Cortex XDR agent relies on kernel modules for core functionality, such as process monitoring, file system protection, and network filtering. The Kernel Module Version Support documentation provides detailed information on which Linux distributions (e.g., Ubuntu, CentOS, RHEL) and kernel versions are supported by the Cortex XDR agent, ensuring the agent can operate effectively on the target systems.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): The Kernel Module Version Support should be cross-referenced for Linux systems to verify that the OS types (e.g., Ubuntu, CentOS) and specific kernel versions listed are supported by the Cortex XDR agent. This ensures that the agent's kernel modules, which are essential for protection features, are compatible with the Linux endpoints at the newly acquired company.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Content Compatibility Matrix: A Content Compatibility Matrix typically details compatibility between content updates (e.g., Behavioral Threat Protection rules) and agent versions, not OS or kernel compatibility for Linux systems.

* C. End-of-Life Summary: The End-of-Life Summary provides information on agent versions or OS versions that are no longer supported by Palo Alto Networks, but it is not the primary resource for checking current OS and kernel compatibility.

* D. Agent Installer Certificate: The Agent Installer Certificate relates to the cryptographic verification of the agent installer package, not to OS or kernel compatibility.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains Linux agent requirements: "For Linux systems, cross- reference the Kernel Module Version Support to ensure compatibility with supported OS types and kernel versions" (paraphrased from the Linux Agent Deployment section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers Linux agent installation, stating that "Kernel Module Version Support lists compatible Linux distributions and kernel versions for Cortex XDR agents" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "planning and installation" as a key exam topic, encompassing Linux agent compatibility checks.

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 # 20

When using Kerberos as the authentication method for Pathfinder, which two settings must be validated on the DNS server? (Choose two.)

- A. Reverse DNS zone
- B. Reverse DNS records
- C. AD DS-integrated zones
- D. DNS forwarders

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Pathfinderin Cortex XDR is a tool for discovering unmanaged endpoints in a network, often using authentication methods likeKerberosto access systems securely. Kerberos authentication relies heavily on DNS for resolving hostnames and ensuring proper communication between clients, servers, and the Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC). Specific DNS settings must be validated to ensure Kerberos authentication works correctly for Pathfinder.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B, C):

* B. Reverse DNS zone: A reverse DNS zone is required to map IP addresses to hostnames (PTR records), which Kerberos uses to verify the identity of servers and clients. Without a properly configured reverse DNS zone, Kerberos authentication may fail due to hostname resolution issues.

* C. Reverse DNS records: Reverse DNS records (PTR records) within the reverse DNS zone must be correctly configured for all relevant hosts. These records ensure that IP addresses resolve to the correct hostnames, which is critical for Kerberos to authenticate Pathfinder's access to endpoints.

* Why not the other options?

* A. DNS forwarders: DNS forwarders are used to route DNS queries to external servers when a local DNS server cannot resolve them. While useful for general DNS resolution, they are not specifically required for Kerberos authentication or Pathfinder.

* D. AD DS-integrated zones: Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)-integrated zones enhance DNS management in AD environments, but they are not strictly required for Kerberos authentication. Kerberos relies on proper forward and reverse DNS resolution, not AD-specific DNS configurations.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains Pathfinder configuration: "For Kerberos authentication, ensure that the DNS server has a properly configured reverse DNS zone and reverse DNS records to support hostname resolution" (paraphrased from the Pathfinder Configuration section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers Pathfinder setup, stating that "Kerberos requires valid reverse DNS zones and PTR records for authentication" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "planning and installation" as a key exam topic, encompassing Pathfinder authentication 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 # 21

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