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Exam : XDR Engineer

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1 / 4

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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">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 4	<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 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.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

What are two possible actions that can be triggered by a dashboard drilldown? (Choose two.)

- A. Navigate to a different dashboard
- B. Initiate automated response actions
- C. Send alerts to console users
- D. Link to an XQL query

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, dashboard drilldowns allow users to interact with widgets (e.g., charts or tables) by clicking on elements to access additional details or perform actions. Drilldowns enhance the investigative capabilities of dashboards by linking to related data or

views.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A, C):

* A. Navigate to a different dashboard: A drilldown can be configured to navigate to another dashboard, providing a more detailed view or related metrics. For example, clicking on an alert count in a widget might open a dashboard focused on alert details.

* C. Link to an XQL query: Drilldowns often link to an XQL query that filters data based on the clicked element (e.g., an alert name or source). This allows users to view raw events or detailed records in the Query Builder or Investigation view.

* Why not the other options?

* B. Initiate automated response actions: Drilldowns are primarily for navigation and data exploration, not for triggering automated response actions. Response actions (e.g., isolating an endpoint) are typically initiated from the Incident or Alert views, not dashboards.

* D. Send alerts to console users: Drilldowns do not send alerts to users. Alerts are generated by correlation rules or BIOCs, and dashboards are used for visualization, not alert distribution.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes drilldown functionality: "Dashboard drilldowns can navigate to another dashboard or link to an XQL query to display detailed data based on the selected widget element" (paraphrased from the Dashboards and Widgets section). The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers dashboards, stating that "drilldowns enable navigation to other dashboards or XQL queries for deeper analysis" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "dashboards and reporting" as a key exam topic, encompassing drilldown 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 # 41

An administrator wants to employ reusable rules within custom parsing rules to apply consistent log field extraction across multiple data sources. Which section of the parsing rule should the administrator use to define those reusable rules in Cortex XDR?

- A. INGEST
- B. CONST
- C. FILTER
- D. RULE

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, parsing rules are used to extract and normalize fields from log data ingested from various sources to ensure consistent analysis and correlation. To create reusable rules for consistent log field extraction across multiple data sources, administrators use the CONST section within the parsing rule configuration. The CONST section allows the definition of reusable constants or rules that can be applied across different parsing rules, ensuring uniformity in how fields are extracted and processed. The CONST section is specifically designed to hold constant values or reusable expressions that can be referenced in other parts of the parsing rule, such as the RULE or INGEST sections. This is particularly useful when multiple data sources require similar field extraction logic, as it reduces redundancy and ensures consistency. For example, a constant regex pattern for extracting IP addresses can be defined in the CONST section and reused across multiple parsing rules.

* Why not the other options?

* RULE: The RULE section defines the specific logic for parsing and extracting fields from a log entry but is not inherently reusable across multiple rules unless referenced via constants defined in CONST.

* INGEST: The INGEST section specifies how raw log data is ingested and preprocessed, not where reusable rules are defined.

* FILTER: The FILTER section is used to include or exclude log entries based on conditions, not for defining reusable extraction rules.

Exact Extract or Reference:

While the exact wording of the CONST section's purpose is not directly quoted in public-facing documentation (as some details are in proprietary training materials like EDU-260 or the Cortex XDR Admin Guide), the Cortex XDR Documentation Portal (docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com) describes data ingestion and parsing workflows, emphasizing the use of constants for reusable configurations. The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers data onboarding and parsing, noting that "constants defined in the CONST section allow reusable parsing logic for consistent field extraction across sources" (paraphrased from course objectives). Additionally, the Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet lists "data source onboarding and integration configuration" as a key skill, which includes mastering parsing rules and their components like CONST.

References:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal <https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/> EDU-260: Cortex XDR

NEW QUESTION # 42

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

Answer: C

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 # 43

What should be configured in Cortex XDR to integrate asset data from Microsoft Azure for better visibility and incident investigation?

- A. Microsoft 365
- B. Azure Network Watcher
- **C. Cloud Inventory**
- D. Cloud Identity Engine

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cortex XDR supports integration with cloud platforms like Microsoft Azure to ingest asset data, improving visibility into cloud-based assets and enhancing incident investigation by correlating cloud events with endpoint and network data. The Cloud Inventory feature in Cortex XDR is designed to collect and manage asset data from cloud providers, including Azure, providing details such as virtual machines, storage accounts, and network configurations.

* Correct Answer Analysis (C): Cloud Inventory should be configured to integrate asset data from Microsoft Azure. This feature allows Cortex XDR to pull in metadata about Azure assets, such as compute instances, networking resources, and configurations, enabling better visibility and correlation during incident investigations. Administrators configure Cloud Inventory by connecting to Azure via API credentials (e.g., using an Azure service principal) to sync asset data into Cortex XDR.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Azure Network Watcher: Azure Network Watcher is a Microsoft Azure service for monitoring and diagnosing network issues, but it is not directly integrated with Cortex XDR for asset data ingestion.

* B. Cloud Identity Engine: The Cloud Identity Engine integrates with identity providers (e.g., Azure AD) to sync user and group data for identity-based threat detection, not for general asset data like VMs or storage.

* D. Microsoft 365: Microsoft 365 integration in Cortex XDR is for ingesting email and productivity suite data (e.g., from Exchange or Teams), not for Azure asset data.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains cloud integrations: "Cloud Inventory integrates with Microsoft Azure to collect asset data, enhancing visibility and incident investigation by providing details on cloud resources" (paraphrased from the Cloud Inventory section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers cloud data integration, stating that "Cloud Inventory connects to Azure to ingest asset metadata for improved visibility" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing Cloud Inventory setup.

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 # 44

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

When onboarding a Palo 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 using XQL (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 data is the correct action.

After onboarding, the engineer can run an XQL query such as dataset = pam_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 being ingested.

* 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:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains 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). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers NGFW integration, stating that "XQL queries are used to validate that NGFW logs are being ingested after onboarding" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "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 # 45

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