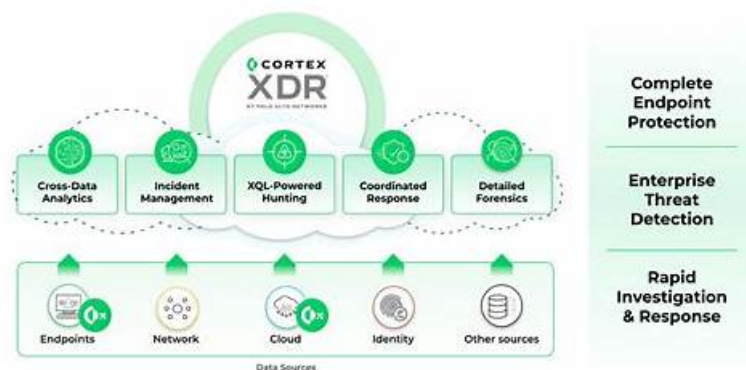


Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer熱門考古題 & XDR-Engineer證照資訊



此外，這些VCESoft XDR-Engineer考試題庫的部分內容現在是免費的：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SyxEC3JNhas2F1f04h8V_nQBxEMAsXL-

我們VCESoft是一個優秀的IT認證資訊來源，在VCESoft裏，你可以找到為你認證考試的學習技巧以及學習材料，我們VCESoft Palo Alto Networks的XDR-Engineer考試培訓資料是由經驗豐富和擁有長期學生經驗和他們的要求的IT專業人士研究出來的培訓資料，內容精確性和邏輯性特別強，遇到VCESoft，你將遇到最好的培訓資料，放心使用我們的VCESoft Palo Alto Networks的XDR-Engineer考試培訓資料，有了它你就已經做好了充分的準備來迎接這個認證考試。

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 2	<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 (BIOC)s and indicators of compromise (IOC)s. It also assesses configuring exceptions and exclusions, as well as building custom dashboards and reporting templates for effective threat detection and reporting.
主題 3	<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.
主題 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.
主題 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.

最新更新的XDR-Engineer熱門考古題和資格考試領導者和優秀考試的XDR-Engineer證照資訊

你正在為了怎樣通過Palo Alto Networks的XDR-Engineer考試絞盡腦汁嗎？Palo Alto Networks的XDR-Engineer考試的認證資格是當代眾多IT認證考試中最有價值的資格之一。在近幾十年裏，IT已獲得了世界各地人們的關注，它已經成為了現代生活中不可或缺的一部分。其中，Palo Alto Networks的認證資格已經獲得了國際社會的廣泛認可。所以很多IT人士通過Palo Alto Networks的考試認證來提高自己的知識和技能。XDR-Engineer認證考試就是最重要的考試之一。這個認證資格能為大家帶來很大的好處。

最新的 Security Operations XDR-Engineer 免費考試真題 (Q41-Q46):

問題 #41

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

答案: A

解題說明:

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>

問題 #42

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

答案: D

解題說明:

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>

問題 #43

A cloud administrator reports high network bandwidth costs attributed to Cortex XDR operations and asks for bandwidth usage to be optimized without compromising agent functionality. Which two techniques should the engineer implement? (Choose two.)

- **A. Configure P2P download sources for agent upgrades and content updates**
- **B. Enable agent content management bandwidth control**

- C. Deploy a Broker VM and activate the local agent settings applet
- D. Enable minor content version updates

答案: A,B

解題說明:

Cortex XDR agents communicate with the cloud for tasks like receiving content updates, agent upgrades, and sending telemetry data, which can consume significant network bandwidth. To optimize bandwidth usage without compromising agent functionality, the engineer should implement techniques that reduce network traffic while maintaining full detection, prevention, and response capabilities.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A, C):

* A. Configure P2P download sources for agent upgrades and content updates: Peer-to-Peer (P2P) download sources allow Cortex XDR agents to share content updates and agent upgrades with other agents on the same network, reducing the need for each agent to download data directly from the cloud. This significantly lowers bandwidth usage, especially in environments with many endpoints.

* C. Enable agent content management bandwidth control: Cortex XDR provides bandwidth control settings in the Content Management configuration, allowing administrators to limit the bandwidth used for content updates and agent communications. This feature throttles data transfers to minimize network impact while ensuring updates are still delivered.

* Why not the other options?

* B. Enable minor content version updates: Enabling minor content version updates ensures agents receive incremental updates, but this alone does not significantly optimize bandwidth, as it does not address the volume or frequency of data transfers. It is a standard practice but not a primary bandwidth optimization technique.

* D. Deploy a Broker VM and activate the local agent settings applet: A Broker VM can act as a local proxy for agent communications, potentially reducing cloud traffic, but the local agent settings applet is used for configuring agent settings locally, not for bandwidth optimization.

Additionally, deploying a Broker VM requires significant setup and may not directly address bandwidth for content updates or upgrades compared to P2P or bandwidth control.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes bandwidth optimization: "P2P download sources enable agents to share content updates and upgrades locally, reducing cloud bandwidth usage" and "Content Management bandwidth control allows administrators to limit the network impact of agent updates" (paraphrased from the Agent Management and Content Updates sections). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers post-deployment optimization, stating that "P2P downloads and bandwidth control settings are key techniques for minimizing network usage" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "post-deployment management and configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing bandwidth optimization.

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>

問題 #44

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

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

答案: B,D

解題說明:

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 BIOC's, 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>

問題 #45

An insider compromise investigation has been requested to provide evidence of an unauthorized removable drive being mounted on a company laptop. Cortex XDR agent is installed with default prevention agent settings profile and default extension "Device Configuration" profile. Where can an engineer find the evidence?

- A. dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.MOUNT and event_sub_type = ENUM.MOUNT_DRIVE_MOUNT
- B. preset = device_control
- C. The requested data requires additional configuration to be captured
- D. Check Host Inventory -> Mounts

答案: D

解題說明:

In Cortex XDR, the Device Configuration profile (an extension of the agent settings profile) controls how the Cortex XDR agent monitors and manages device-related activities, such as the mounting of removable drives.

By default, the Device Configuration profile includes monitoring for device mount events, such as when a USB drive or other removable media is connected to an endpoint. These events are logged and can be accessed for investigations, such as detecting unauthorized drive usage in an insider compromise scenario.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A): The Host Inventory -> Mounts section in the Cortex XDR console provides a detailed view of mount events for each endpoint, including information about removable drives mounted on the system. This is the most straightforward place to find evidence of an unauthorized removable drive being mounted on the company laptop, as it aggregates device mount events captured by the default Device Configuration profile.

* Why not the other options?

* B. dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.MOUNT and event_sub_type = ENUM.

MOUNT_DRIVE_MOUNT: This XQL query is technically correct for retrieving mount events from the xdr_data dataset, but it requires manual query execution and knowledge of specific event types. The Host Inventory -> Mounts section is a more user-friendly and direct method for accessing this data, making it the preferred choice for an engineer investigating this issue.

* C. The requested data requires additional configuration to be captured: This is incorrect because the default Device Configuration profile already captures mount events for removable drives, so no additional configuration is needed.

* D. preset = device_control: The device_control preset in XQL retrieves device control-related events (e.g., USB block or allow actions), but it may not specifically include mount events unless explicitly configured. The Host Inventory -> Mounts section is more targeted for this investigation.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes device monitoring: "The default Device Configuration profile logs mount events for removable drives, which can be viewed in the Host Inventory -> Mounts section of the console" (paraphrased from the Device Configuration section). The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers investigation techniques, stating that "mount events for removable drives are accessible in the Host Inventory for endpoints with default device monitoring" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "maintenance and troubleshooting" as a key exam topic, encompassing investigation of endpoint events.

References:

Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal: <https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/> EDU-262: Cortex XDR

問題 #46

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BONUS!!! 免費下載VCESoft XDR-Engineer考試題庫的完整版: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SyxEC3JNhas2F1f04h8V_nQBxEMAsXL-