XDR-Engineer Formal Test & Standard XDR-Engineer Answers

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XDR-Engineer exam certification is very useful in your daily work in IT industry. When you decide to attend the XDR-Engineer exam test, it is not an easy thing at begin. First, you should have a detail study plan and have a basic knowledge of the XDR-Engineer actual test. Here, Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer test pdf dumps are recommended to you for preparation. XDR-Engineer Pdf Torrent will tell you the basic question types in the actual test and give the explanations where is available. With the help of the XDR-Engineer vce dumps, you will be confident to attend the XDR-Engineer actual test and get your certification with ease.

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41
An XDR engineer is configuring an automation playbook to respond to high-severity malware alerts by automatically isolating the affected endpoint and notifying the security team via email. The playbook should only trigger for alerts generated by the Cortex XDR analytics engine, not custom BIOCs. Which two conditions should the engineer include in the playbook trigger to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Alert status is New
- B. Alert source is Cortex XDR Analytics
- C. Alert category is Malware
- D. Alert severity is High

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,automation playbooks(also referred to as response actions or automation rules) allow engineers to define automated responses to specific alerts based on trigger conditions. The playbook in this scenario needs to isolate endpoints and send email notifications for high-severity malware alerts generated by the Cortex XDR analytics engine, excluding custom BIOC alerts. To achieve this, the engineer must configure the playbook trigger with conditions that match the alert's severity, category, and source.
* Correct Answer Analysis (A, C):
* A. Alert severity is High: The playbook should only trigger for high-severity alerts, as specified in the requirement. Setting the conditionAlert severity is Highensures that only alerts with a severity level of "High" activate the playbook, aligning with the engineer's goal.
* C. Alert category is Malware: The playbook targets malware alerts specifically. The condition Alert category is Malwareensures that the playbook only responds to alerts categorized as malware, excluding other types of alerts (e.g., lateral movement, exploit).
* Why not the other options?
* B. Alert source is Cortex XDR Analytics: While this condition would ensure the playbook triggers only for alerts from the Cortex XDR analytics engine (and not custom BIOCs), the requirement to exclude BIOCs is already implicitly met because BIOC alerts are typically categorized differently (e.g., as custom alerts or specific BIOC categories). The alert category (Malware) and severity (High) conditions are sufficient to target analytics-driven malware alerts, and adding the source condition is not strictly necessary for the stated requirements. However, if the engineer wanted to be more explicit, this condition could be considered, but the question asks for the two most critical conditions, which are severity and category.
* D. Alert status is New: The alert status (e.g., New, In Progress, Resolved) determines the investigation stage of the alert, but the requirement does not specify that the playbook should only trigger for new alerts. Alerts with a status of "InProgress" could still be high-severity malware alerts requiring isolation, so this condition is not necessary.
Additional Note on Alert Source: The requirement to exclude custom BIOCs and focus on Cortex XDR analytics alerts is addressed by theAlert category is Malwarecondition, as analytics-driven malware alerts (e.
g., from WildFire or behavioral analytics) are categorized as "Malware," while BIOC alerts are often tagged differently (e.g., as custom rules). If the question emphasized the need to explicitly filter by source, option B would be relevant, but the primary conditions for the playbook are severity and category.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains automation playbook triggers: "Playbook triggers can be configured with conditions such as alert severity (e.g., High) and alert category (e.g., Malware) to automate responses like endpoint isolation and email notifications" (paraphrased from the Automation Rules section).
TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers playbook creation, stating that
"conditions like alert severity and category ensure playbooks target specific alert types, such as high-severity malware alerts from analytics" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "playbook creation and automation" as a key exam topic, encompassing trigger condition 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

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NEW QUESTION # 42
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?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR, alateral movementalert (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 analert 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 nameis 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 CortexXDR, 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:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains 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 # 43
A correlation rule is created to detect potential insider threats by correlating user login events from one dataset with file access events from another dataset. The rule must retain all user login events, even if there are no matching file access events, to ensure no login activity is missed.
text
Copy
dataset = x

| join (dataset = y)
Which type of join is required to maintain all records from dataset x, even if there are no matching events from dataset y?

- A. Left
- B. Right
- C. Outer
- D. Inner

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR, correlation rules useXQL (XDR Query Language)to combine data from multiple datasets to detect patterns, such as insider threats. Thejoinoperation in XQL is used to correlate events from two datasets based on a common field (e.g., user ID). The type of join determines how records are matched and retained when there are no corresponding events in one of the datasets. The question specifies that the correlation rule must retainall user login eventsfrom dataset x (the primary dataset containing login events), even if there are no matching file access events in dataset y (the secondary dataset). This requirement aligns with aLeft Join(also called Left Outer Join), which includes all records from the left dataset (dataset x) and any matching records from the right dataset (dataset y). If there is no match in dataset y, the result includes null values for dataset y's fields, ensuring no login events are excluded.
* Correct Answer Analysis (B):ALeft Joinensures that all records from dataset x (user login events) are retained, regardless of whether there are matching file access events in dataset y. This meets the requirement to ensure no login activity is missed.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Inner: An Inner Join only includes records where there is a match in both datasets (x and y).
This would exclude login events from dataset x that have no corresponding file access events in dataset y, which violates the requirement.
* C. Right: A Right Join includes all records from dataset y (file access events) and only matching records from dataset x. This would prioritize file access events, potentially excluding login events with no matches, which is not desired.
* D. Outer: A Full Outer Join includes all records from both datasets, with nulls in places where there is no match. While this retains all login events, it also includes unmatched file access events from dataset y, which is unnecessary for the stated requirement of focusing on login events.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalin theXQL Reference Guideexplains join operations: "A Left Join returns all records from the left dataset and matching records from the right dataset. If there is no match, null values are returned for the right dataset's fields" (paraphrased from the XQL Join section). TheEDU-262:
Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers correlation rules and XQL, noting that "Left Joins are used in correlation rules to ensure all events from the primary dataset are retained, even without matches in the secondary dataset" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetlists "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, including creating correlation rules with XQL.
References:
Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation Portal: XQL Reference Guide (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 # 44
How are dynamic endpoint groups created and managed in Cortex XDR?

- A. Each endpoint can belong to multiple groups simultaneously, allowing different security policies to be applied to the same device at the same time
- B. Endpoint groups require intervention to update the group with new endpoints when a new device is added to the network
- C. Endpoint groups are defined based on fields such as OS type, OS version, and network segment
- D. After an endpoint group is created, its assigned security policy cannot be changed without deleting and recreating the group

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,dynamic endpoint groupsare used to organize endpoints for applying security policies, managing configurations, and streamlining operations. These groups are defined based on dynamic criteria, such asOS 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 optionDaccurately 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 onegroup 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:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains 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).
TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse 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).
ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "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 # 45
A security audit determines that the Windows Cortex XDR host-based firewall is not blocking outbound RDP connections for certain remote workers. The audit report confirms the following:
* All devices are running healthy Cortex XDR agents.
* A single host-based firewall rule to block all outbound RDP is implemented.
* The policy hosting the profile containing the rule applies to all Windows endpoints.
* The logic within the firewall rule is adequate.
* Further testing concludes RDP is successfully being blocked on all devices tested at company HQ.
* Network location configuration in Agent Settings is enabled on all Windows endpoints.What is the likely reason the RDP connections are not being blocked?

- A. The pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to internal rule groups
- B. The pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to external rule groups
- C. The profile's default action for outbound traffic is set to Allow
- D. Report mode is set to Enabled in the report settings under the profile configuration

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cortex XDR'shost-based firewallfeature allows administrators to define rules to control network traffic on endpoints, such as blocking outbound Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections (typically on TCP port 3389). The firewall rules are organized intorule groups, which can be applied based on the endpoint's network location(e.g., internal or external). Thenetwork location configurationin Agent Settings determines whether an endpoint is considered internal (e.g., on the company network at HQ) or external (e.g., remote workers on a public network). The audit confirms that a rule to block outbound RDP exists, the rule logic is correct, and it works at HQ but not for remote workers.
* Correct Answer Analysis (D):The likely reason RDP connections are not being blocked for remote workers is thatthe pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to internal rule groups.

Since network location configuration is enabled, Cortex XDR distinguishes between internal (e.g., HQ) and external (e.g., remote workers) networks. If the firewall rule group containing the RDP block rule is applied only tointernal rule groups, it will only take effect for endpoints at HQ (internal network), as confirmed by the audit. Remote workers, on an external network, would not be subject to this rule group, allowing their outbound RDP connections to proceed.
* Why not the other options?
* A. The profile's default action for outbound traffic is set to Allow: While a default action of Allow could permit traffic not matched by a rule, the audit confirms the RDP block rule's logic is adequate and works at HQ. This suggests the rule is being applied correctly for internal endpoints, but not for external ones, pointing to a rule group scoping issue rather than the default action.
* B. The pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to external rule groups: If the rule group were applied only to external rule groups, remote workers (on external networks) would have RDP blocked, but the audit shows the opposite-RDP is blocked at HQ (internal) but not for remote workers.
* C. Report mode is set to Enabled in the report settings under the profile configuration: If report mode were enabled, the firewall rule would only log RDP traffic without blocking it, but this would affect all endpoints (both HQ and remote workers). The audit shows RDP is blocked at HQ, so report mode is not enabled.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains host-based firewall configuration: "Firewall rule groups can be applied to internal or external network locations, as determined by the network location configuration in Agent Settings. Rules applied to internal rule groups will not affect endpoints on external networks" (paraphrased from the Host-Based Firewall section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers firewall rules, stating that "network location settings determine whether a rule group applies to internal or external endpoints, impacting rule enforcement" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "Cortex XDR agent configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing host-based firewall 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 # 46
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