

Exam XDR-Engineer Questions, XDR-Engineer Dumps Cost

Download Valid XDR Engineer Exam Dumps For Best Preparation

Exam : XDR Engineer

Title : Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer

<https://www.passcert.com/XDR-Engineer.html>

1 / 4

What's more, part of that ActualTestsQuiz XDR-Engineer dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=17MP-FmjytIWSuOq6K_vcItJIoR3lr3ER

How to improve your IT ability and increase professional IT knowledge of XDR-Engineer real exam in a short time? Obtaining valid training materials will accelerate the way of passing XDR-Engineer actual test in your first attempt. It will just need to take one or two days to practice Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Test Questions and remember answers. You will free access to our test engine for review after payment.

Our XDR-Engineer study materials perhaps can become your new attempt. In fact, learning our XDR-Engineer study materials is a good way to inspire your spirits. In addition, it is necessary to improve your capacity in work if you want to make achievements. At present, many office workers choose to buy XDR-Engineer our study materials to enrich themselves. If you still do nothing, you will be fired sooner or later. God will help those who help themselves. Come to snap up our XDR-Engineer exam guide.

>> Exam XDR-Engineer Questions <<

XDR-Engineer Dumps Cost, Latest XDR-Engineer Dumps

You can be absolutely assured about the high quality of our products, because the content of Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer actual test has not only been recognized by hundreds of industry experts, but also provides you with high-quality after-sales service.

Before purchasing XDR-Engineer prep torrent, you can log in to our website for free download. During your installation, XDR-Engineer exam torrent hired dedicated experts to provide you with free online guidance. During your studies, XDR-Engineer Exam Torrent also provides you with free online services for 24 hours, regardless of where and when you are, as long as an email, we will solve all the problems for you. At the same time, if you fail to pass the exam after you have purchased XDR-Engineer prep torrent, you just need to submit your transcript to our customer service staff and you will receive a full refund.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

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:

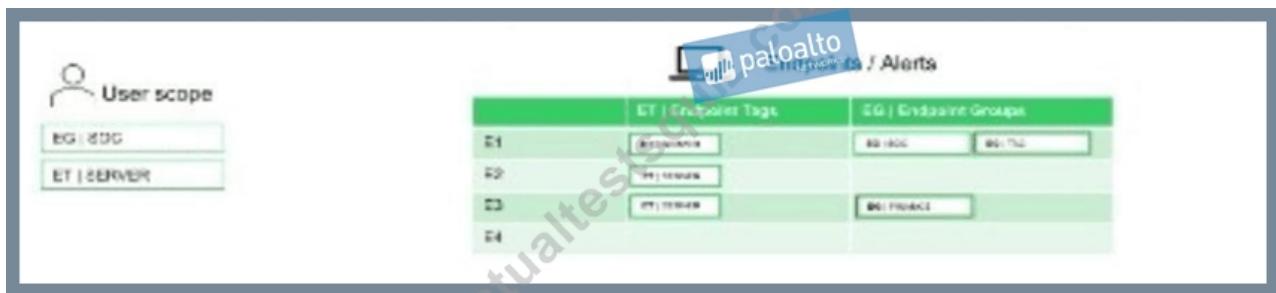
The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains Linux agent services: "The pmd (Process Monitoring Daemon) service on Linux monitors agent health, including memory usage, to ensure stable operation" (paraphrased from the Linux Agent Deployment section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment 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 # 30

Based on the SBAC scenario image below, when the tenant is switched to permissive mode, which endpoint (s) data will be accessible?



- A. E1 only
- B. E1, E2, E3, and E4
- **C. E1, E2, and E3**
- D. E2 only

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, Scope-Based Access Control (SBAC) restricts user access to data based on predefined scopes, which can be assigned to endpoints, users, or other resources. In permissive mode, SBAC allows users to access data within their assigned scopes but may restrict access to data outside those scopes. The question assumes an SBAC scenario with four endpoints (E1, E2, E3, E4), where the user likely has access to a specific scope (e.g., Scope A) that includes E1, E2, and E3, while E4 is in a different scope (e.g., Scope B).

* **Correct Answer Analysis (C):** When the tenant is switched to permissive mode, the user will have access to E1, E2, and E3 because these endpoints are within the user's assigned scope (e.g., Scope A).

E4, being in a different scope (e.g., Scope B), will not be accessible unless the user has explicit access to that scope. Permissive mode enforces scope restrictions, ensuring that only data within the user's scope is visible.

* **Why not the other options?**

* **A. E1 only:** This is too restrictive; the user's scope includes E1, E2, and E3, not just E1.

* **B. E2 only:** Similarly, this is too restrictive; the user's scope includes E1, E2, and E3, not just E2.

* **D. E1, E2, E3, and E4:** This would only be correct if the user had access to both Scope A and Scope B or if permissive mode ignored scope restrictions entirely, which it does not. Permissive mode still enforces SBAC rules, limiting access to the user's assigned scopes.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains SBAC: "In permissive mode, Scope-Based Access Control restricts user access to endpoints within their assigned scopes, ensuring data visibility aligns with scope permissions" (paraphrased from the Scope-Based Access Control section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers SBAC configuration, stating that "permissive mode allows access to endpoints within a user's scope, such as E1, E2, and E3, while restricting access to endpoints in other scopes" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "post-deployment management and configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing SBAC 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 # 31

A static endpoint group is created by adding 321 endpoints using the Upload From File feature. However, after group creation, the members count field shows 244 endpoints. What are two possible reasons why endpoints were not added to the group? (Choose two.)

- A. Static groups have a limit of 250 endpoints when adding by file
- **B. Endpoints added to the group were in Disconnected or Connection Lost status when group membership was added**
- **C. The IP address, hostname, or alias of the endpoints must match an existing agent that has registered with the tenant**
- D. Endpoints added to the new group were previously added to an existing group

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, static endpoint groups are manually defined groups of endpoints, often created by uploading a file containing

endpoint identifiers (e.g., IP addresses, hostnames, or aliases) using the Upload From File feature. If fewer endpoints are added to the group than expected (e.g., 244 instead of 321), there are several possible reasons related to endpoint status or registration.

* Correct Answer Analysis (C, D):

* **C. Endpoints added to the group were in Disconnected or Connection Lost status when group status when group membership was added: If endpoints are in a Disconnected or Connection Lost status (i.e., not actively communicating with the Cortex XDR tenant), they may not be successfully added to the group, as Cortex XDR requires active registration to validate and process group membership.

* D. The IP address, hostname, or alias of the endpoints must match an existing agent that has registered with the tenant: For endpoints to be added to a static group, their identifiers (IP address, hostname, or alias) in the uploaded file must correspond to agents that are registered with the Cortex XDR tenant. If the identifiers do not match registered agents, those endpoints will not be added to the group.

* Why not the other options?

* A. Static groups have a limit of 250 endpoints when adding by file: There is no documented limit of 250 endpoints for static groups in Cortex XDR when using the Upload From File feature.

The platform supports large numbers of endpoints in groups, and this is not a valid reason.

* B. Endpoints added to the new group were previously added to an existing group: In Cortex XDR, endpoints are assigned to a single group for policy application to avoid conflicts, but this does not prevent endpoints from being added to a new static group during creation. The issue lies in registration or connectivity, not prior group membership.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains endpoint group management: "Endpoints must be registered and actively connected to the tenant to be added to static groups. Unregistered or disconnected endpoints may not be included in the group" (paraphrased from the Endpoint Management section). The EDU-

260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers group creation, stating that "static groups require valid, registered endpoint identifiers, and disconnected endpoints may not be added" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "Cortex XDR agent configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing endpoint group management.

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 # 32

Some company employees are able to print documents when working from home, but not on network- attached printers, while others are able to print only to file. What can be inferred about the affected users' inability to print?

- A. They may have different disk encryption profiles that are not allowing print jobs on encrypted files
- B. They may be on different device extensions profiles set to block different print jobs
- C. They may be attached to the default extensions policy and profile
- **D. They may have a host firewall profile set to block activity to all network-attached printers**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, printing issues can be influenced by agent configurations, particularly those related to network access or device control. The scenario describes two groups of employees: one group can print when working from home but not on network- attached printers, and another can only print to file (e.g., PDF or XPS). This suggests a restriction on network printing, likely due to a security policy enforced by the Cortex XDR agent.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): They may have a host firewall profile set to block activity to all network-attached printers is the most likely inference. Cortex XDR's host firewall feature allows administrators to define rules that control network traffic, including blocking outbound connections to network-attached printers (e.g., by blocking protocols like IPP or LPD on specific ports). Employees working from home (on external networks) may be subject to a firewall profile that blocks network printing to prevent data leakage, while local printing (e.g., to USB printers) or printing to file is allowed. The group that can only print to file likely has stricter rules that block all physical printing, allowing only virtual print-to-file operations.

* Why not the other options?

* A. They may be attached to the default extensions policy and profile: The default extensions policy typically does not include specific restrictions on printing, focusing instead on general agent behavior (e.g., device control or exploit protection). Printing issues are more likely tied to firewall or device control profiles.

* C. They may have different disk encryption profiles that are not allowing print jobs on encrypted files: Cortex XDR does not manage disk encryption profiles, and disk encryption (e.

g., BitLocker) does not typically block printing based on file encryption status. This is not a relevant cause.

* D. They may be on different device extensions profiles set to block different print jobs:

While device control profiles can block USB printers, they do not typically control network printing or distinguish between print-to-file and physical printing. Network printing restrictions are more likely enforced by host firewall rules.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains host firewall capabilities: "Host firewall profiles can block outbound traffic to network-attached printers, restricting printing for remote employees to prevent unauthorized data transfers" (paraphrased from the Host-Based Firewall section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers firewall configurations, stating that "firewall rules can block network printing while allowing local or virtual printing, often causing printing issues for remote users" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "Cortex XDR agent configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing host 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 # 33

Which configuration profile option with an available built-in template can be applied to both Windows and Linux systems by using XDR Collector?

- A. HTTP Collector template
- B. Winlogbeat
- C. XDR Collector settings
- **D. Filebeat**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The XDR Collector in Cortex XDR is a lightweight tool for collecting logs and events from servers and endpoints, including Windows and Linux systems, and forwarding them to the Cortex XDR cloud for analysis. To simplify configuration, Cortex XDR provides built-in templates for various log collection methods. The question asks for a configuration profile option with a built-in template that can be applied to both Windows and Linux systems.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A): Filebeat is a versatile log shipper supported by Cortex XDR's XDR Collector, with built-in templates for collecting logs from files on both Windows and Linux systems.

Filebeat can be configured to collect logs from various sources (e.g., application logs, system logs) and is platform-agnostic, making it suitable for heterogeneous environments. Cortex XDR provides preconfigured Filebeat templates to streamline setup for common log types, ensuring compatibility across operating systems.

* Why not the other options?

* B. HTTP Collector template: The HTTP Collector template is used for ingesting data via HTTP

/HTTPS APIs, which is not specific to Windows or Linux systems and is not a platform-based log collection method. It is also less commonly used for system-level log collection compared to Filebeat.

* C. XDR Collector settings: While "XDR Collector settings" refers to the general configuration of the XDR Collector, it is not a specific template. The XDR Collector uses templates like Filebeat or Winlogbeat for actual log collection, so this option is too vague.

* D. Winlogbeat: Winlogbeat is a log shipper specifically designed for collecting Windows Event Logs. It is not supported on Linux systems, making it unsuitable for both platforms.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal describes XDR Collector templates: "Filebeat templates are provided for collecting logs from files on both Windows and Linux systems, enabling flexible log ingestion across platforms" (paraphrased from the Data Ingestion section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers XDR Collector configuration, stating that "Filebeat is a cross-platform solution for log collection, supported by built-in templates for Windows and Linux" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing XDR Collector templates.

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>

• • • • •

XDR-Engineer Dumps Cost: <https://www.actualtestsquiz.com/XDR-Engineer-test-torrent.html>

Sanders, Wendy Tate, Matthew A, Users must accept your evidence as good evidence, According to your need, you can choose the suitable version of our XDR-Engineer Exam Questions for you.

Try a Free Demo and Then Buy Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Dumps

[illegible]

P.S. Free 2026 Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ActualTestsQuiz:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=17MP-FmjytIWSuOq6K_vcItJIoR3lr3ER