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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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.
Topic 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 (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 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"> • 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 5	<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.

>> Real XDR-Engineer Question <<

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Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

A Custom Prevention rule that was determined to be a false positive alert needs to be tuned. The behavior was determined to be authorized and expected on the affected endpoint. Based on the image below, which two steps could be taken? (Choose two.)
[Image description: A Custom Prevention rule configuration, assumed to trigger a Behavioral Indicator of Compromise (BIOC) alert for authorized behavior]

- A. Modify the behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) logic
- **B. Apply an alert exception**
- C. Apply an alert exclusion to the XDR agent alert
- **D. Apply an alert exclusion to the XDR behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) alert**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

In Cortex XDR, a Custom Prevention rule often leverages Behavioral Indicators of Compromise (BIOCs) to detect specific patterns or behaviors on endpoints. When a rule generates a false positive alert for authorized and expected behavior, tuning is required to

prevent future false alerts. The question assumes the alert is related to a BIOC triggered by the Custom Prevention rule, and the goal is to suppress or refine the alert without disrupting security.

* Correct Answer Analysis (A, B):

* A. Apply an alert exception: An alert exception can be created in Cortex XDR to suppress alerts for specific conditions, such as a particular endpoint, user, or behavior. This is a quick way to prevent false positive alerts for authorized behavior without modifying the underlying rule, ensuring the behavior is ignored in future detections.

* B. Apply an alert exclusion to the XDR behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) alert:

Alert exclusions specifically target BIOC alerts, allowing administrators to exclude certain BIOC alerts from triggering alerts on specific endpoints or under specific conditions. This is an effective way to tune the Custom Prevention rule by suppressing the BIOC alert for the authorized behavior.

* Why not the other options?

* C. Apply an alert exclusion to the XDR agent alert: This option is incorrect because alert exclusions are applied to BIOC alerts or specific alert types, not to generic "XDR agent alerts." The term "XDR agent alert" is not a standard concept in Cortex XDR for exclusions, making this option invalid.

* D. Modify the behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) logic: While modifying the BIOC logic could prevent false positives, it risks altering the rule's effectiveness for other endpoints or scenarios. Since the behavior is authorized only on the affected endpoint, modifying the BIOC logic is less targeted than applying an exception or exclusion and is not one of the best steps in this context.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains alert tuning: "Alert exceptions suppress alerts for specific conditions, such as authorized behaviors, without modifying rules. Alert exclusions can be applied to BIOC alerts to prevent false positives on specific endpoints" (paraphrased from the Alert Management section). The EDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Response course covers alert tuning, stating that "exceptions and BIOC exclusions are used to handle false positives for authorized behaviors" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing alert tuning and BIOC management.

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 # 28

When isolating Cortex XDR agent components to troubleshoot for compatibility, which command is used to turn off a component on a Windows machine?

- A. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\cytool.exe" occp
- B. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\xdr.exe" -s stop
- C. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\xdr.exe" stop
- D. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\cytool.exe" runtime stop

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cortex XDR agents on Windows include multiple components (e.g., for exploit protection, malware scanning, or behavioral analysis) that can be individually enabled or disabled for troubleshooting purposes, such as isolating compatibility issues. The cytool.exe utility, located in the Cortex XDR installation directory (typically C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\), is used to manage agent components and settings. The runtime stop command specifically disables a component without uninstalling the agent.

* Correct Answer Analysis (B): The command "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\cytool.exe" runtime stop is used to turn off a specific Cortex XDR agent component on a Windows machine.

For example, cytool.exe runtime stop protection would disable the protection component, allowing troubleshooting for compatibility issues while keeping other components active.

* Why not the other options?

* A. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\xdr.exe" stop: The xdr.exe binary is not used for managing components; it is part of the agent's core functionality. The correct utility is cytool.exe.

* C. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\xdr.exe" -s stop: Similarly, xdr.exe is not the correct tool, and -s stop is not a valid command syntax for component management.

* D. "C:\Program Files\Palo Alto Networks\Traps\cytool.exe" occp: The occp command is not a valid cytool.exe option. The correct command for stopping a component is runtime stop.

Exact Extract or Reference:

The Cortex XDR Documentation Portal explains component management: "To disable a Cortex XDR agent component on Windows, use the command cytool.exe runtime stop <component> from the installation directory" (paraphrased from the Troubleshooting

section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deployment course covers agent troubleshooting, stating that "cytool.exe runtime stop is used to turn off specific components for compatibility testing" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "maintenance and troubleshooting" as a key exam topic, encompassing agent component 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 # 29

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 30

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. RULE
- D. FILTER

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 Prevention and Deployment Course Objectives Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer

Datasheet: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education/certification/#xdr-engineer>

NEW QUESTION # 31

What happens when the XDR Collector is uninstalled from an endpoint by using the Cortex XDR console?

- A. The machine status remains active until manually removed, and the configuration data is retained for up to seven days
- B. The associated configuration data is removed from the Action Center immediately after uninstallation
- C. The files are removed immediately, and the machine is deleted from the system without any retention period
- **D. It is uninstalled during the next heartbeat communication, machine status changes to Uninstalled, and the configuration data is retained for 90 days**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The XDR Collector is a lightweight agent in Cortex XDR used to collect logs and events from endpoints or servers. When uninstalled via the Cortex XDR console, the uninstallation process is initiated remotely, but the actual removal occurs during the endpoint's next communication with the Cortex XDR tenant, known as the heartbeat. The heartbeat interval is typically every few minutes, ensuring timely uninstallation. After uninstallation, the machine's status in the console updates, and associated configuration data is retained for a specific period to support potential reinstallation or auditing.

* **Correct Answer Analysis (C):** When the XDR Collector is uninstalled using the Cortex XDR console, it is uninstalled during the next heartbeat communication, the machine status changes to Uninstalled, and the configuration data is retained for 90 days. This retention period allows administrators to review historical data or reinstall the collector if needed, after which the data is permanently deleted.

* Why not the other options?

* **A.** The files are removed immediately, and the machine is deleted from the system without any retention period: Uninstallation is not immediate; it occurs at the next heartbeat.

Additionally, Cortex XDR retains configuration data for a period, not deleting it immediately.

* **B.** The machine status remains active until manually removed, and the configuration data is retained for up to seven days: The machine status updates to Uninstalled automatically, not requiring manual removal, and the retention period is 90 days, not seven days.

* **D.** The associated configuration data is removed from the Action Center immediately after uninstallation: Configuration data is

Exact Extract or Reference:

"uninstallation occurs at the next heartbeat, with a 90-day retention period for configuration data" (paraphrased from course materials). The Palo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes

References:

Datasheet: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education/certification#xdr-engineer>

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