Hohe Qualität von XDR-Engineer Prüfung und Antworten

P.S. Kostenlose 2026 Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von DeutschPrüfung verfügbar: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QblyfPLGhODkpEcgHmKQ8_UKzBljqjx1

Sorgen Sie noch um die Vorbereitung der Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Prüfung? Aber solange Sie diesen Blog sehen, können Sie sich doch beruhigen, weil Sie der professionellste und der autoritativste Lieferant gefunden haben. Unsere Produkte haben viele Angestellten geholfen, die in IT-Firmen arbeiten, die Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Die Gründe sind einfach. Da unsere Prüfungsunterlagen sind am neusten und am umfassendsten! Außerdem bieten wir einjährige kostenlose Aktualisierung nach Ihrem Kauf der Prüfungsunterlagen der Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer . Keine Sorge bei der Vorbereitung!

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.

Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

XDR-Engineer Online Praxisprüfung - XDR-Engineer Prüfungsfragen

Wenn Sie die neuesten und genauesten Prüfungsfragen zur Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung von DeutschPrüfung wählen, ist der Erfolg nicht weit entfernt.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer XDR-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q44-Q49):

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

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:
TheXDR Collectorin 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):Filebeatis 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 ingestingdata 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:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portaldescribes 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). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse 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). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "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

45. Frage
What is a benefit of ingesting and forwarding Palo Alto Networks NGFW logs to Cortex XDR?

- A. Enabling additional analysis through enhanced application logging
- B. Sending endpoint logs to the NGFW for analysis
- C. Blocking network traffic based on Cortex XDR detections
- D. Automated downloading of malware signatures from the NGFW

Antwort: A

Begründung:
IntegratingPalo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs)with Cortex XDR by ingesting and forwarding NGFW logs allows for enhanced visibility and correlation across network and endpoint data.
NGFW logs contain detailed information about network traffic, applications, and threats, which Cortex XDR can use to improve its detection and analysis capabilities.
* Correct Answer Analysis (C):Enabling additional analysis through enhanced application logging is a key benefit. NGFW logs include application-layer data (e.g., App-ID, user activity, URL filtering), which Cortex XDR can ingest to perform deeper analysis, such as correlating network events with endpoint activities. This enhanced logging enables better incident investigation, threat detection, and behavioral analytics by providing a more comprehensive view of the environment.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Sending endpoint logs to the NGFW for analysis: The integration is about forwarding NGFW logs to Cortex XDR, not the other way around. Endpoint logs are not sent to the NGFW for analysis in this context.
* B. Blocking network traffic based on Cortex XDR detections: While Cortex XDR can share threat intelligence with NGFWs to block traffic (via mechanisms like External Dynamic Lists), this is not the primary benefit of ingesting NGFW logs into Cortex XDR. The focus here is on analysis, not blocking.
* D. Automated downloading of malware signatures from the NGFW: NGFWs do not provide malware signatures to Cortex XDR. Malware signatures are typically sourced from WildFire (Palo Alto Networks' cloud-based threat analysis service), not directly from NGFW logs.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains NGFW integration: "Ingesting Palo Alto Networks NGFW logs into Cortex XDR enables additional analysis through enhanced application logging, improving visibility and correlation across network and endpoint data" (paraphrased from the Data Ingestion section). TheEDU-
260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers NGFW log integration, stating that
"forwarding NGFW logs to Cortex XDR enhancesapplication-layer analysis for better threat detection" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes
"data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing NGFW log integration.
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

46. Frage
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. Outer
- C. Right
- D. Inner

Antwort: A

Begründung:
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

47. Frage
An engineer wants to automate the handling of alerts in Cortex XDR and defines several automation rules with different actions to be triggered based on specific alert conditions. Some alerts do not trigger the automation rules as expected. Which statement explains

why the automation rules might not apply to certain alerts?

- A. They can be applied to any alert, but they only work if the alert is manually grouped into an incident by the analyst
- B. They are executed in sequential order, so alerts may not trigger the correct actions if the rules are not configured properly
- C. They only apply to new alerts grouped into incidents by the system and only alerts that generateincidents trigger automation actions
- D. They can only be triggered by alerts with high severity; alerts with low or informational severity will not trigger the automation rules

Antwort: B

Begründung:
In Cortex XDR,automation rules(also known as response actions or playbooks) are used to automate alert handling based on specific conditions, such as alert type, severity, or source. These rules are executed in a defined order, and the first rule that matches an alert's conditions triggers its associated actions. If automation rules are not triggering as expected, the issue often lies in their configuration or execution order.
* Correct Answer Analysis (A):Automation rules areexecuted in sequential order, and each alert is evaluated against the rules in the order they are defined. If the rules are not configured properly (e.g., overly broad conditions in an earlier rule or incorrect prioritization), an alert may match an earlier rule and trigger its actions instead of the intended rule, or it may not match any rule due to misconfigured conditions. This explains why some alerts do not trigger the expected automation rules.
* Why not the other options?
* B. They only apply to new alerts grouped into incidents by the system and only alerts that generate incidents trigger automation actions: Automation rules can apply to both standalone alerts and those grouped into incidents. They are not limited to incident-related alerts.
* C. They can only be triggered by alerts with high severity; alerts with low or informational severity will not trigger the automation rules: Automation rules can be configured to trigger based on any severity level (high, medium, low, or informational), so this is not a restriction.
* D. They can be applied to any alert, but they only work if the alert is manually grouped into an incident by the analyst: Automation rules do not require manual incident grouping; they can apply to any alert based on defined conditions, regardless of incident status.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains automation rules: "Automation rules are executed in sequential order, and the first rule matching an alert's conditions triggers its actions. Misconfigured rules or incorrect ordering can prevent expected actions from being applied" (paraphrased from the Automation Rules section). TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers automation, stating that
"sequential execution of automation rules requires careful configuration to ensure the correct actions are triggered" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheet includes "playbook creation and automation" as a key exam topic, encompassing automation rule 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

48. Frage
How long is data kept in the temporary hot storage cache after being queried from cold storage?

- A. 1 hour, re-queried to a maximum of 12 hours
- B. 24 hours, re-queried to a maximum of 7 days
- C. 24 hours, re-queried to a maximum of 14 days
- D. 1 hour, re-queried to a maximum of 24 hours

Antwort: B

Begründung:
In Cortex XDR, data is stored in different tiers:hot storage(for recent, frequently accessed data),cold storage (for older, less frequently accessed data), and atemporary hot storage cachefor data retrieved from cold storage during queries. When data is queried from cold storage, it is moved to the temporary hot storage cache to enable faster access for subsequent queries. The question asks how long this data remains in the cache and the maximum duration for re-queries.
* Correct Answer Analysis (B):Data retrieved from cold storage is kept in the temporary hot storage cache for24 hours. If the data is re-queried within this period, it remains accessible in the cache. The maximum duration for re-queries is7 days, after which the

data may need to be retrieved from cold storage again, incurring additional processing time.
* Why not the other options?
* A. 1 hour, re-queried to a maximum of 12 hours: These durations are too short and do not align with Cortex XDR's data retention policies for the hot storage cache.
* C. 24 hours, re-queried to a maximum of 14 days: While the initial 24-hour cache duration is correct, the 14-day maximum for re-queries is too long and not supported by Cortex XDR's documentation.
* D. 1 hour, re-queried to a maximum of 24 hours: The 1-hour initial cache duration is incorrect, as Cortex XDR retains queried data for 24 hours.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains data storage: "Data queried from cold storage is cached in hot storage for 24 hours, with a maximum re-query period of 7 days" (paraphrased from the Data Management section). TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers data retention, stating that "queried cold storage data remains in the hot cache for 24 hours, accessible for up to 7 days with re-queries" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "maintenance and troubleshooting" as a key exam topic, encompassing data storage 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

49. Frage
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Das Leben ist mit den Wahlen gefüllt. Wahl kann nicht unbedingt Ihnen das absolute Glück bringen, aber sie kann Ihnen viele Chancen bringen. Wenn Sie die Chance verpasst haben, könnnen Sie nur bereuen. Die Fragenpool zur Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung von DeutschPrüfung sind die Grundbedarfsbedürfnisse für jeden Kandidaten. Mit ihr können Sie alle Probleme lösen. Die Fragenpool zur Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung von DeutschPrüfung sind umfassend und zielgerichtet, am schnellsten aktualisiert und die vollständigsten. Mit DeutschPrüfung brauchen Sie sich nicht mehr um dieXDR-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung befürchten. Sie werden alle XDR-Engineer Prüfungen ganz mühlos bestehen.

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