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Having a Palo Alto Networks Certification XDR-Engineer Exam certificate can help people who are looking for a job get better employment opportunities in the IT field and will also pave the way for a successful IT career for them.

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.
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	- 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.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38
What happens when the XDR Collector is uninstalled from an endpoint by using the Cortex XDR console?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheXDR Collectoris 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, themachine status changes to Uninstalled, and theconfiguration 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 retained for 90 days, not removed immediately, and the Action Center is not the primary location for this data.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains XDR Collector uninstallation: "Whenuninstalled via the console, the XDR Collector is removed at the next heartbeat, the machine status changes to Uninstalled, and configuration data is retained for 90 days" (paraphrased from the XDR Collector Management section). The EDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers collector management, stating that
"uninstallation occurs at the next heartbeat, with a 90-day retention period for configuration data" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes
"post-deployment management and configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing XDR Collector uninstallation.
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 # 39

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. HTTP Collector template
- C. Winlogbeat
- D. XDR Collector settings

Answer: A

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 40

An XDR engineer is creating a correlation rule to monitor login activity on specific systems. When the activity is identified, an alert is created. The alerts are being generated properly but are missing the username when viewed. How can the username information be included in the alerts?

- A. Add a mapping for the username field in the alert fields mapping
- B. Add a drill-down query to the alert which pulls the username field
- C. Select "Initial Access" in the MITRE ATT&CK mapping to include the username
- D. Update the query in the correlation rule to include the username field

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,correlation rulesare used to detect specific patterns or behaviors (e.g., login activity) by analyzing ingested data and generating alerts when conditions are met. For an alert to include specific fields likeusername, the field must be explicitly mapped in thealert fields mappingconfiguration of the correlation rule. This mapping determines which fields from theunderlying dataset are included in the generated alert's details.
In this scenario, the correlation rule is correctly generating alerts for login activity, but theusernamefield is missing. This indicates that the correlation rule's query may be identifying the relevant events, but the usernamefield is not included in the alert's output fields. To resolve this, the engineer must update thealert fields mappingin the correlation rule to explicitly include theusernamefield, ensuring it appears in the alert details when viewed.
* Correct Answer Analysis (C):Adding a mapping for theusernamefield in thealert fields mapping ensures that the field is extracted from the dataset and included in the alert's metadata. This is done in the correlation rule configuration, where administrators can specify which fields to include in the alert output.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Select "Initial Access" in the MITRE ATT&CK mapping to include the username:
Mapping to a MITRE ATT&CK technique like "Initial Access" defines the type of attack or behavior, not specific fields likeusername. This does not address the missing field issue.
* B. Update the query in the correlation rule to include the username field: While the correlation rule's query must reference theusernamefield to detect relevant events, including it in the query alone does not ensure it appears in the alert's output. Thealert fields mappingis still required.
* D. Add a drill-down query to the alert which pulls the username field: Drill-down queries are used for additional investigation after an alert is generated, not for including fields in the alert itself. This does not solve the issue of missingusernamein the alert details.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portaldescribes correlation rule configuration: "To include specific fields in generated alerts, configure the alert fields mapping in the correlation rule to map dataset fields, such as username, to the alert output" (paraphrased from the Correlation Rules section). TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers detection engineering, stating that "alert fields mapping determines which data fields are included in alerts generated by correlation rules" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing correlation 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

NEW QUESTION # 41
What are two possible actions that can be triggered by a dashboard drilldown? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,dashboard drilldownsallow 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 anXQL querythat 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 BIOCs, and dashboards are used for visualization, not alert distribution.

Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portaldescribes 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). TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers dashboards, stating that "drilldowns enable navigation to other dashboards or XQL queries for deeper analysis" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "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

NEW QUESTION # 42
Log events from a previously deployed Windows XDR Collector agent are no longer being observed in the console after an OS upgrade. Which aspect of the log events is the probable cause of this behavior?

- A. They are in Winlogbeat format
- B. They are in Filebeat format
- C. They are greater than 5MB
- D. They are less than 1MB

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 43
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Achieving the Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer (XDR-Engineer) certification can significantly impact your career progression and earning potential. This certification showcases your expertise and knowledge to employers, making you a valuable asset in the Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer industry. With the rapidly evolving nature of the Palo Alto Networks world, staying up-to-date with the latest technologies and trends is crucial. The XDR-Engineer Certification Exam enables you to learn these changes and ensures you remain current in your field.

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