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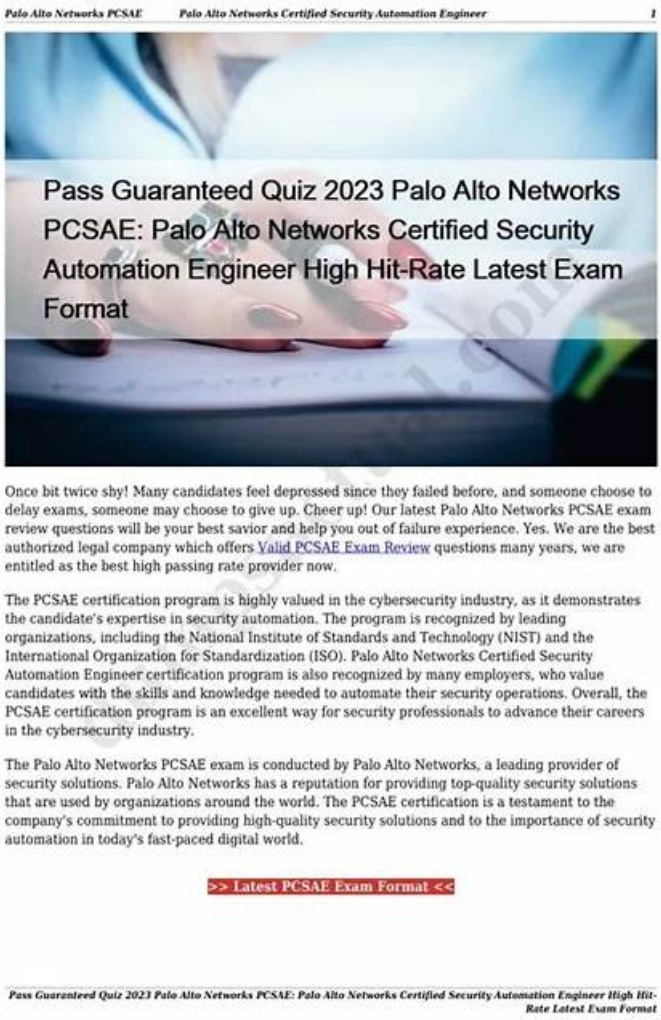

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It is similar to the XDR-Engineer desktop-based software, with all the elements of the desktop practice exam. This XDR-Engineer exam can be accessed from any browser and does not require installation. The XDR-Engineer questions in the mock test are the same as those in the real exam. And candidates will be able to take the web-based XDR-Engineer Practice Test immediately through any operating system and browsers.

Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 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 (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
A new parsing rule is created, and during testing and verification, all the logs for which field data is to be parsed out are missing. All the other logs from this data source appear as expected. What may be the cause of this behavior?

- A. The parsing rule corrupted the database
- B. The Broker VM is offline
- C. The XDR Collector is dropping the logs
- D. The filter stage is dropping the logs

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,parsing rulesare used to extract and normalize fields from raw log data during ingestion, ensuring that the data is structured for analysis and correlation. The parsing process includes stages such as filtering, parsing, and mapping. If logs for which field data is to be parsed out are missing, while other logs from the same data source are ingested as expected, the issue likely lies within the parsing rule itself, specifically in the filtering stage that determines which logs are processed.
* Correct Answer Analysis (C):The filter stage is dropping the logsis the most likely cause. Parsing rules often include afilter stagethat determines which logs are processed based on specific conditions (e.
g., log content, source, or type). If the filter stage of the new parsing rule is misconfigured (e.g., using an incorrect condition like

log_type != expected_type or a regex that doesn't match the logs), it may drop the logs intended for parsing, causing them to be excluded from the ingestion pipeline. Since other logs from the same data source are ingested correctly, the issue is specific to the parsing rule's filter, not a broader ingestion problem.
* Why not the other options?
* A. The Broker VM is offline: If the Broker VM were offline, it would affect all log ingestion from the data source, not just the specific logs targeted by the parsing rule. The question states that other logs from the same data source are ingested as expected, so the Broker VM is likely operational.
* B. The parsing rule corrupted the database: Parsing rules operate on incoming logs during ingestion and do not directly interact with or corrupt the Cortex XDR database. This is an unlikely cause, and database corruption would likely cause broader issues, not just missing specific logs.
* D. The XDR Collector is dropping the logs: The XDR Collector forwards logs to Cortex XDR, and if it were dropping logs, it would likely affect all logs from the data source, not just those targeted by the parsing rule. Since other logs are ingested correctly, the issue is downstream in the parsing rule, not at the collector level.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains parsing rule behavior: "The filter stage in a parsing rule determines which logs are processed; misconfigured filters can drop logs, causing them to be excluded from ingestion" (paraphrased from the Data Ingestion section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers parsing rule troubleshooting, stating that "if specific logs are missing during parsing, check the filter stage for conditions that may be dropping the logs" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing parsing rule configuration and troubleshooting.
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 # 47
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 behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) alert
- D. Apply an alert exclusion to the XDR agent alert

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR, aCustom Prevention ruleoften leveragesBehavioral 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: Analert exceptioncan 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:
Analert exclusionspecifically targets BIOC alerts, allowing administrators to exclude certain BIOCs 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 BIOCs 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:

TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains 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 Responsecourse covers alert tuning, stating that "exceptions and BIOC exclusions are used to handle false positives for authorized behaviors" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "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 # 48
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. Update the query in the correlation rule to include the username field
- D. Select "Initial Access" in the MITRE ATT&CK mapping to include the username

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 # 49
Based on the image of a validated false positive alert below, which action is recommended for resolution?

- A. Create an exception for the CGO DWWIN.EXE for ROP Mitigation Module
- B. Create an exception for OUTLOOK.EXE for ROP Mitigation Module
- C. Disable an action to the CGO Process DWWIN.EXE
- D. Create an alert exclusion for OUTLOOK.EXE

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR, a false positive alert involvingOUTLOOK.EXEtriggering aCGO (Codegen Operation)alert related toDWWIN.EXEsuggests that theROP (Return-Oriented Programming) Mitigation Module(part of Cortex XDR's exploit prevention) has flagged legitimate behavior as suspicious. ROP mitigation detects attempts to manipulate program control flow, often used in exploits, but can generate false positives for trusted applications like OUTLOOK.EXE. To resolve this, the recommended action is to create an exception for the specific process and module causing the false positive, allowing the legitimate behavior to proceed without triggering alerts.
* Correct Answer Analysis (D):Create an exception for OUTLOOK.EXE for ROP Mitigation Moduleis the recommended action. Since OUTLOOK.EXE is the process triggering the alert, creating an exception for OUTLOOK.EXE in the ROP Mitigation Module allows this legitimate behavior to occur without being flagged. This is done by adding OUTLOOK.EXE to the exception list in the Exploit profile, specifically for the ROP mitigation rules, ensuring that future instances of this behavior are not treated as threats.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Create an alert exclusion for OUTLOOK.EXE: While an alert exclusion can suppress alerts for OUTLOOK.EXE, it is a broader action that applies to all alert types, not just those from the ROP Mitigation Module. This could suppress other legitimate alerts for OUTLOOK.EXE, reducing visibility into potential threats. An exception in the ROP Mitigation Module is more targeted.
* B. Disable an action to the CGO Process DWWIN.EXE: Disabling actions for DWWIN.EXE in the context of CGO is not a valid or recommended approach in Cortex XDR. DWWIN.EXE (Dr. Watson, a Windows error reporting tool) may be involved, but the primary process triggering the alert is OUTLOOK.EXE, and there is no "disable action" specifically for CGO processes in this context.
* C. Create an exception for the CGO DWWIN.EXE for ROP Mitigation Module: While DWWIN.EXE is mentioned in the alert, the primary process causing the false positive is OUTLOOK.EXE, as it's the application initiating the behavior. Creating an exception for DWWIN.EXE would not address the root cause, as OUTLOOK.EXE needs the exception to prevent the ROP Mitigation Module from flagging its legitimate operations.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains false positive resolution: "To resolve false positives in the ROP Mitigation Module, create an exception for the specific process (e.g., OUTLOOK.EXE) in the Exploit profile to allow legitimate behavior without triggering alerts" (paraphrased from the Exploit Protection section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers exploit prevention tuning, stating that "exceptions for processes like OUTLOOK.EXE in the ROP Mitigation Module prevent false positives while maintaining protection" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "detection engineering" as a key exam topic, encompassing false positive resolution.
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
Note on Image: Since the image was not provided, I assumed a typical scenario where OUTLOOK.EXE triggers a false positive CGO alert related to DWWIN.EXE due to ROP mitigation. If you can share the image or provide more details, I can refine the answer further.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which step is required to configure a proxy for an XDR Collector?

- A. Configure the proxy settings on the Cortex XDR tenant
- B. Restart the XDR Collector after configuring the proxy settings
- C. Connect the XDR Collector to the Pathfinder

- D. Edit the YAML configuration file with the new proxy information

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheXDR Collectorin Cortex XDR is a lightweight tool for collecting logs and events from servers and endpoints. When a proxy is required for the XDR Collector to communicate with the Cortex XDR cloud, the proxy settings must be configured in the collector's configuration file. Specifically, theYAML configuration file(e.g., config.yaml) must be edited to include the proxy details, such as the proxy server's address, port, and authentication credentials (if required).
* Correct Answer Analysis (A):To configure a proxy for the XDR Collector, the engineer mustedit the YAML configuration filewith the new proxy information. This involves adding or updating the proxy settings in the file, which the collector uses to route its traffic through the specified proxy server.
* Why not the other options?
* B. Restart the XDR Collector after configuring the proxy settings: While restarting the collector may be necessary to apply changes, it is not the primary step required to configure the proxy. The YAML file must be edited first.
* C. Connect the XDR Collector to the Pathfinder: The Pathfinder is a Cortex XDR feature for discovering endpoints, not for configuring proxy settings for the XDR Collector.
* D. Configure the proxy settings on the Cortex XDR tenant: Proxy settings for the XDR Collector are configured locally on the collector, not in the Cortex XDR tenant's web interface.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains XDR Collector configuration: "To configure a proxy for the XDR Collector, edit the YAML configuration file to include the proxy server details, such as address and port" (paraphrased from the XDR Collector Configuration section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers XDR Collector setup, stating that"proxy settings are configured by editing the collector's YAML file" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "data ingestion and integration" as a key exam topic, encompassing XDR Collector configuration.
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 # 51
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