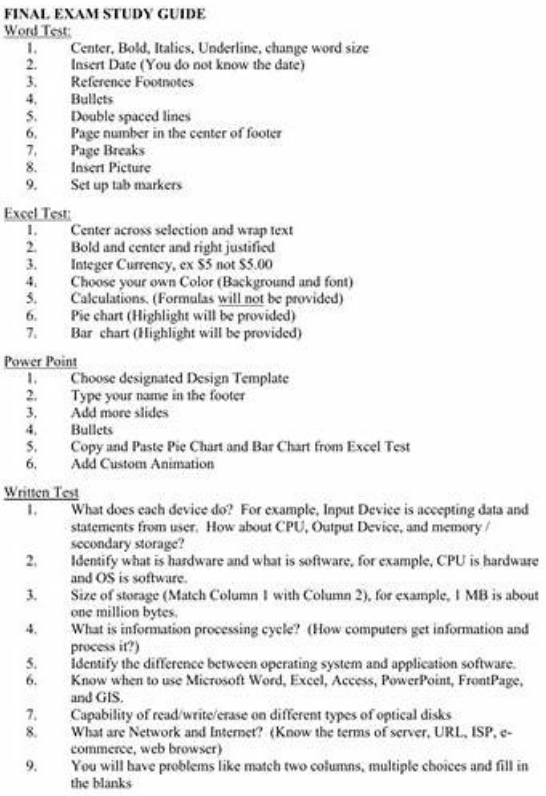
XDR-Engineer Exam Study Guide & XDR-Engineer PDF prep material & XDR-Engineer Exam Training Test



FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

Word Test:

1. Center, Bold, Italics, Underline, change word size
2. Insert Date (You do not know the date)
3. Reference Footnotes
4. Bullets
5. Double spaced lines
6. Page number in the center of footer
7. Page Breaks
8. Insert Picture
9. Set up tab markers

Excel Test:

1. Center across selection and wrap text
2. Bold and center and right justified
3. Integer Currency, ex $5 not $5.00
4. Choose your own Color (Background and font)
5. Calculations. (Formulas will not be provided)
6. Pie chart (Highlight will be provided)
7. Bar chart (Highlight will be provided)

Power Point

1. Choose designated Design Template
2. Type your name in the footer
3. Add more slides
4. Bullets
5. Copy and Paste Pie Chart and Bar Chart from Excel Test
6. Add Custom Animation

Written Test

1. What does each device do? For example, Input Device is accepting data and statements from user. How about CPU, Output Device, and memory / secondary storage?
2. Identify what is hardware and what is software, for example, CPU is hardware and OS is software.
3. Size of storage (Match Column 1 with Column 2), for example, 1 MB is about one million bytes.
4. What is information processing cycle? (How computers get information and process it?)
5. Identify the difference between operating system and application software.
6. Know when to use Microsoft Word, Excel, Access, PowerPoint, FrontPage, and GIS.
7. Capability of read/write/erase on different types of optical disks
8. What are Network and Internet? (Know the terms of server, URL, ISP, e-commerce, web browser)
9. You will have problems like match two columns, multiple choices and fill in the blanks

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Palo Alto Networks XDR-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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.

Palo Alto Networks XDR Engineer Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48
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. FILTER
- B. INGEST
- C. CONST
- D. RULE

Answer: C

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 theCONSTsection within the parsing rule configuration. TheCONSTsection 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. TheCONSTsection is specifically designed to hold constant values or reusable expressions that can be referenced in other parts of the parsing rule, such as theRULEorINGESTsections. 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 theCONST section and reused across multiple parsing rules.
* Why not the other options?
* RULE: TheRULEsection 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: TheINGESTsection specifies how raw log data is ingested and preprocessed, not where reusable rules are defined.

* FILTER: TheFILTERsection 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 theCONSTsection'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), theCortex XDR Documentation Portal(docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com) describes data ingestion and parsing workflows, emphasizing the use of constants for reusable configurations. TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse 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, thePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetlists "data source onboarding and integration configuration" as a key skill, which includes mastering parsing rules and their components likeCONST.
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 # 49
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. Filebeat
- D. XDR Collector settings

Answer: C

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 # 50
Which action is being taken with the query below?
dataset = xdr_data
| fields agent_hostname, _time, _product
| comp latest as latest_time by agent_hostname, _product
| join type=inner (dataset = endpoints
| fields endpoint_name, endpoint_status, endpoint_type) as lookup lookup.endpoint_name = agent_hostname
| filter endpoint_status = ENUM.CONNECTED
| fields agent_hostname, endpoint_status, latest_time, _product

- A. Monitoring the latest activity of connected firewall endpoints
- B. Identifying endpoints that have disconnected from the network
- C. Monitoring the latest activity of endpoints
- D. Checking for endpoints with outdated agent versions

Answer: C

Explanation:
The providedXQL (XDR Query Language)query in Cortex XDR retrieves and processes data to provide insights into endpoint activity. Let's break down the query to understand its purpose:
* dataset = xdr_data | fields agent_hostname, _time, _product: Selects thexdr_datadataset (general event data) and retrieves fields for the agent hostname, timestamp, and product (e.g., agent type or component).
* comp latest as latest_time by agent_hostname, _product: Computes the latest timestamp (_time) for each combination of agent_hostname and _product, naming the result latest_time. This identifies the most recent activity for each endpoint and product.
* join type=inner (dataset = endpoints | fields endpoint_name, endpoint_status, endpoint_type) as lookup lookup.endpoint_name = agent_hostname: Performs an inner join with theendpointsdataset, matching endpoint_name (from the endpoints dataset) with agent_hostname (from xdr_data), and retrieves fields like endpoint_status and endpoint_type.
* filter endpoint_status = ENUM.CONNECTED: Filters the results to include only endpoints with a status ofCONNECTED.
* fields agent_hostname, endpoint_status, latest_time, _product: Outputs the final fields: hostname, status, latest activity time, and product.
* Correct Answer Analysis (A):The query ismonitoring the latest activity of endpoints. It calculates the most recent activity (latest_time) for each connected endpoint (agent_hostname) by joining event data (xdr_data) with endpoint metadata (endpoints) and filtering for connected endpoints. This provides a view of the latest activity for active endpoints, useful for monitoring their status and recent events.
* Why not the other options?
* B. Identifying endpoints that have disconnected from the network: The queryfilters for endpoint_status = ENUM.CONNECTED, so it only includes connected endpoints, not disconnected ones.
* C. Monitoring the latest activity of connected firewall endpoints: The query does not filter for firewall endpoints (e.g., using endpoint_type or _product to specify firewalls). It applies to all connected endpoints, not just firewalls.
* D. Checking for endpoints with outdated agent versions: The query does not retrieve or compare agent version information (e.g., agent_version field); it focuses on the latest activity time.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains XQL queries: "Queries using comp latest and joins with the endpoints dataset can monitor the latest activity of connected endpoints by calculating the most recent event timestamps" (paraphrased from the XQL Reference Guide). TheEDU-262: Cortex XDR Investigation and Responsecourse covers XQL for monitoring, stating that "combining xdr_data and endpoints datasets with a latest computation monitors recent endpoint activity" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "dashboards and reporting" as a key exam topic, encompassing XQL queries for monitoring.
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 # 51
A security audit determines that the Windows Cortex XDR host-based firewall is not blocking outbound RDP connections for certain remote workers. The audit report confirms the following:
* All devices are running healthy Cortex XDR agents.
* A single host-based firewall rule to block all outbound RDP is implemented.
* The policy hosting the profile containing the rule applies to all Windows endpoints.

* The logic within the firewall rule is adequate.
* Further testing concludes RDP is successfully being blocked on all devices tested at company HQ.
* Network location configuration in Agent Settings is enabled on all Windows endpoints.What is the likely reason the RDP connections are not being blocked?

- A. The profile's default action for outbound traffic is set to Allow
- B. The pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to external rule groups
- C. The pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to internal rule groups
- D. Report mode is set to Enabled in the report settings under the profile configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cortex XDR'shost-based firewallfeature allows administrators to define rules to control network traffic on endpoints, such as blocking outbound Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections (typically on TCP port
3389). The firewall rules are organized intorule groups, which can be applied based on the endpoint's network location(e.g., internal or external). Thenetwork location configurationin Agent Settings determines whether an endpoint is considered internal (e.g., on the company network at HQ) or external (e.g., remote workers on a public network). The audit confirms that a rule to block outbound RDP exists, the rule logic is correct, and it works at HQ but not for remote workers.
* Correct Answer Analysis (D):The likely reason RDP connections are not being blocked for remote workers is thatthe pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to internal rule groups.
Since network location configuration is enabled, Cortex XDR distinguishes between internal (e.g., HQ) and external (e.g., remote workers) networks. If the firewall rule group containing the RDP block rule is applied only tointernal rule groups, it will only take effect for endpoints at HQ (internal network), as confirmed by the audit. Remote workers, on an external network, would not be subject to this rule group, allowing their outbound RDP connections to proceed.
* Why not the other options?
* A. The profile's default action for outbound traffic is set to Allow: While a default action of Allow could permit traffic not matched by a rule, the audit confirms the RDP block rule's logic is adequate and works at HQ. This suggests the rule is being applied correctly for internal endpoints, but not for external ones, pointing to a rule group scoping issue rather than the default action.
* B. The pertinent host-based firewall rule group is only applied to external rule groups: If the rule group were applied only to external rule groups, remote workers (on external networks) would have RDP blocked, but the audit shows the opposite-RDP is blocked at HQ (internal) but not for remote workers.
* C. Report mode is set to Enabled in the report settings under the profile configuration: If report mode were enabled, the firewall rule would only log RDP traffic without blocking it, but this would affect all endpoints (both HQ and remote workers). The audit shows RDP is blocked at HQ, so report mode is not enabled.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains host-based firewall configuration: "Firewall rule groups can be applied to internal or external network locations, as determined by the network location configuration in Agent Settings. Rules applied to internal rule groups will not affect endpoints on external networks" (paraphrased from the Host-Based Firewall section). TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers firewall rules, stating that "network location settings determine whether a rule group applies to internal or external endpoints, impacting rule enforcement" (paraphrased from course materials). ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "Cortex XDR agent configuration" as a key exam topic, encompassing host-based 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
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NEW QUESTION # 52
How are dynamic endpoint groups created and managed in Cortex XDR?

- A. Endpoint groups require intervention to update the group with new endpoints when a new device is added to the network
- B. Each endpoint can belong to multiple groups simultaneously, allowing different security policies to be applied to the same device at the same time
- C. After an endpoint group is created, its assigned security policy cannot be changed without deleting and recreating the group
- D. Endpoint groups are defined based on fields such as OS type, OS version, and network segment

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Cortex XDR,dynamic endpoint groupsare used to organize endpoints for applying security policies, managing configurations, and streamlining operations. These groups are defined based on dynamic criteria, such asOS type,OS version,network segment,hostname, or other endpoint attributes. When a new endpoint is added to the network, it is automatically assigned to the appropriate group(s) based on these criteria, without manual intervention. This dynamic assignment ensures that security policies are consistently applied to endpoints matching the group's conditions.
* Correct Answer Analysis (D):The optionDaccurately describes how dynamic endpoint groups are created and managed. Administrators define groups using filters based on endpoint attributes like operating system (e.g., Windows, macOS, Linux), OS version (e.g., Windows 10 21H2), or network segment (e.g., subnet or domain). These filters are evaluated dynamically, so endpoints are automatically added or removed from groups as their attributes change or new devices are onboarded.
* Why not the other options?
* A. Endpoint groups require intervention to update the group with new endpoints when a new device is added to the network: This is incorrect because dynamic endpoint groups are designed to automatically include new endpoints that match the group's criteria, without manual intervention.
* B. Each endpoint can belong to multiple groups simultaneously, allowing different security policies to be applied to the same device at the same time: This is incorrect because, in Cortex XDR, an endpoint is assigned to a single endpoint group for policy application to avoid conflicts.
While endpoints can match multiple group criteria, the system uses a priority or hierarchy to assign the endpoint to onegroup for policy enforcement.
* C. After an endpoint group is created, its assigned security policy cannot be changed without deleting and recreating the group: This is incorrect because Cortex XDR allows administrators to modify the security policy assigned to an endpoint group without deleting and recreating the group.
Exact Extract or Reference:
TheCortex XDR Documentation Portalexplains endpoint group management: "Dynamic endpoint groups are created by defining filters based on endpoint attributes such as OS type, version, or network segment.
Endpoints are automatically assigned to groups based on these criteria" (paraphrased from the Endpoint Management section).
TheEDU-260: Cortex XDR Prevention and Deploymentcourse covers endpoint group configuration, stating that "groups are dynamically updated as endpoints join or leave the network based on defined attributes" (paraphrased from course materials).
ThePalo Alto Networks Certified XDR Engineer datasheetincludes "endpoint management and policy configuration" as a key exam topic, which encompasses dynamic endpoint groups.
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
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NEW QUESTION # 53
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