XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungsfragen Prüfungsvorbereitungen, XSIAM-Engineer Fragen und Antworten, Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer

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IT-Industrie entwickelt sich sehr schnell und die Angestellten in dieser Branche werden mehr gefordert. Wenn Sie nicht ausscheiden möchten, ist das Bestehen der Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Prüfung notwendig. Vielleicht haben Sie Angst davor, dass Sie die in der Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer durchfallen, auch wenn Sie viel Zeit und Geld aufwenden. Dann lassen wir DeutschPrüfung Ihnen helfen! Zahllose Benutzer der Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungssoftware geben wir die Konfidenz, Ihnen zu garantieren, dass mit Hilfe unserer Produkte werden Ihr Bestehen der Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer gesichert sein!

Sind Sie neugierig, warum so viele Menschen die schwierige Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Prüfung bestehen können? Ich können Sie beantworten. Der Kunstgriff ist, dass Sie haben die Prüfungsunterlagen der Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer von unsere DeutschPrüfung benutzt. Wir bieten Ihnen: reichliche Prüfungsaufgaben, professionelle Untersuchung und einjährige kostenlose Aktualisierung nach dem Kauf. Mit Hilfe der Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungsunterlagen können Sie wirklich die Erhöhung Ihrer Fähigkeit empfinden. Sie können auch das echte Zertifikat der Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer erwerben!

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Während die meisten Menschen denken würden, dass die Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung schwer zu bestehen ist. Aber wenn Sie DeutschPrüfung wählen, ist es doch leichter, ein Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Zertifikat zu bekommen. Die Prüfungsunterlagen von DeutschPrüfung sind ganz umfangreich. Sie enthalten sowohl Online Tests als auch Kundendienst. Bei Online Tests geht es um die Prüfungssmaterialien, die Simulationsprüfungen und Fragen und Antworten zur Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung enthalten. Der Kundendienst von uns bietet nicht nur die neuesten Fragen und Antworten, sondern auch dynamische Nachrichten zur Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Zertifizierung.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten

Thema 1	• Content Optimization: This section of the exam measures skills of Detection Engineers and focuses on refining XSIAM content and detection logic. It includes deploying parsing and data modeling rules for normalization, managing detection rules based on correlation, IOCs, BIOCs, and attack surface management, and optimizing incident and alert layouts. Candidates must also demonstrate proficiency in creating custom dashboards and reporting templates to support operational visibility.
Thema 2	• Planning and Installation: This section of the exam measures skills of XSIAM Engineers and covers the planning, evaluation, and installation of Palo Alto Networks Cortex XSIAM components. It focuses on assessing existing IT infrastructure, defining deployment requirements for hardware, software, and integrations, and establishing communication needs for XSIAM architecture. Candidates must also configure agents, Broker VMs, and engines, along with managing user roles, permissions, and access controls.
Thema 3	• Maintenance and Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Operations Engineers and covers post-deployment maintenance and troubleshooting of XSIAM components. It includes managing exception configurations, updating software components such as XDR agents and Broker VMs, and diagnosing data ingestion, normalization, and parsing issues. Candidates must also troubleshoot integrations, automation playbooks, and system performance to ensure operational reliability.
Thema 4	• Integration and Automation: This section of the exam measures skills of SIEM Engineers and focuses on data onboarding and automation setup in XSIAM. It covers integrating diverse data sources such as endpoint, network, cloud, and identity, configuring automation feeds like messaging, authentication, and threat intelligence, and implementing Marketplace content packs. It also evaluates the ability to plan, create, customize, and debug playbooks for efficient workflow automation.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q204-Q209):

204. Frage
An XSIAM engineer needs to create an indicator rule that identifies attempts to disable security products. Specifically, the rule should look for command-line executions that attempt to stop or delete services related to Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) agents or antivirus software, using common Windows commands like 'sc' or 'taskkill' combined with service names or process names. The challenge is to make this rule resilient to obfuscation and common legitimate administrative tasks. Which of the following XQL patterns best addresses this requirement for a high-fidelity indicator rule?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Option D is the most robust and high-fidelity choice. It correctly identifies the common commands ('sc stop', 'sc delete' , 'taskkill If /im') used for disabling services/processes. Crucially, it uses 'contains_any' with common substrings of security product names, making it resilient to variations. The 'not (user_name = 'SYSTEM' and parent_process_name = 'svchost.exe')' clause is a critical refinement to reduce false positives by excluding legitimate system-level service management activities, which often involve svchost.exe running as SYSTEM. Option A is too broad. Option B is too specific to a single service name. Option C's user_name exclusion is good but 'contains' for multiple strings is less efficient than 'contains_any'. Option E is too broad and prone to false positives.

205. Frage
Consider a large enterprise with a complex Cortex XSIAM deployment involving multiple on-prem collectors and integrations, and numerous custom playbooks. The security operations center (SOC) reports that for the past week, the XSIAM dashboard's 'Attacker Focus' widget is consistently showing 'No Data Available' or outdated information, even though new incidents are being

generated and observed in the 'All Incidents' view. Basic checks confirm collectors are online and ingesting data'. Which of the following is the most advanced and holistic troubleshooting approach to resolve this issue?

- A. Create a new custom dashboard with the same widgets to see if the issue persists on a fresh configuration.
- B. Check the XSIAM incident schema for any recent custom field additions or modifications that might conflict with the 'Attacker Focus' data model.
- C. Verify that the XSIAM roles assigned to SOC analysts include permissions to view 'Attacker Focus' data.
- D. Examine the 'Data Source' logs in XSIAM to identify any errors specific to the parsing or normalization of threat-related indicators.
- E. Review the health and performance metrics of the XSIAM backend services responsible for data aggregation and analytics, typically visible in the XSIAM 'System Health' dashboard (if available to administrators).

Antwort: E

Begründung:
The 'Attacker Focus' widget relies on processed, aggregated, and enriched data, not just raw incident ingestion. If raw incidents are flowing but this specific analytical widget is empty, it points to a problem in the downstream processing within XSIAM. The most holistic approach is to check the health and performance of XSIAM's backend services (B). These services are responsible for taking raw incident data, enriching it, correlating it, and populating such advanced dashboards. Issues here (e.g., overloaded processing queues, database issues, analytics engine failures) would directly impact 'Attacker Focus'. Option A is less likely; schema changes would usually cause parsing errors for specific fields, not a complete lack of data in an aggregated view unless fundamental data types were altered. Option C is incorrect as new incidents are seen elsewhere, so it's not a permission issue for viewing. Option D is more specific to ingestion issues, which are already confirmed to be working. Option E is a basic IJI troubleshooting step and won't address a backend data processing issue.

206. Frage

- A. Option B
- B. Option E
- C. Option D
- D. Option C
- E. Option A

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Option B describes a highly effective and sophisticated multi-stage correlation. It breaks down the kill chain into distinct, correlated steps, significantly increasing the fidelity of the detection: Stage 1: Focuses on the initial suspicious download or connection, leveraging XSIAM's threat intelligence and prevalence data to identify anomalies even from a whitelisted process. Stage 2: Confirms the malicious payload's execution and its attempt at privilege escalation, a critical part of the attack. Stage 3: Identifies the final C2 communication, linking it back to the escalated process and confirming the malicious intent. This staged approach, with time-based correlation and grouping, provides high confidence alerts by requiring multiple low-fidelity indicators to align into a high-fidelity attack sequence. Options A, C, D, and E are too simplistic, would generate excessive false positives, or would miss critical stages of the attack.

207. Frage
A newly acquired subsidiary's IT environment is being integrated into XSIAM. Their existing Active Directory infrastructure heavily relies on a legacy domain controller (DC LEGACY 01) that frequently attempts NTLM authentication to older, non-compliant applications. These legitimate NTLM attempts are triggering 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected' alerts from a new XSIAM detection rule. Due to a complex migration plan, DC LEGACY 01 cannot be decommissioned or fully remediated for another 6 months. To avoid alert fatigue, the SOC team needs a temporary, granular exclusion. Which set of XSIAM configurations, when combined, would provide the most effective and time-bound solution?

- A. 1. Create a 'Tag' named 2. Create an 'Exclusion' for the 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected' rule, applying a filter of 'source_host = and 'alert_severity = 'High''. 3. Set the exclusion validity to 6 months.
- B. 1. Create a custom 'Context Field' for 'Legacy_NTLM_Source'. 2. Populate this field with ''s IP address. 3. Update the 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected' rule's query to NOT context_field = 'Legacy_NTLM_Source'&.
- C. 1. Identify the 'Detection Rule ID' for 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected'. 2. Create a new 'Alert Suppression Rule' in 'Alert Management' with 'rule_id = 'Detection Rule ID'' AND 'source_host_name = AND 'alert_type = 'NTLM'' and an action of

'Drop Alert'. 3. Configure an expiration date for the suppression rule in 6 months.

- D. 1. Create a custom 'Asset Group' for 'DC LEGACY 01'.2. Modify the 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected' rule to exclude events where = 'DC LEGACY 01".
- E. 1. Create a new 'Allowed List' in XSIAM. 2. Add 'DC LEGACY 01 "s IP and hostname to this list. 3. Configure a 'Global Exclusion' based on this allowed list, active for 6 months.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Option C is the most effective and granular. An 'Alert Suppression Rule' allows you to target specific alerts from a specific rule Crule_id') and source with precise conditions and a 'Drop Alert' action. Crucially, it supports an expiration date, making it time-bound. Option B uses 'Exclusion' directly on the rule, which is also viable, but 'Alert Suppression Rules' offer slightly more flexibility in managing the alert lifecycle post-detection, including expiration. Option A requires modifying the core rule, which is less ideal for temporary exclusions. Option D is a rule modification approach. Option E creates a 'Global Exclusion' which is too broad and can create blind spots, especially for a critical attack type like NTLM Relay.

208. Frage
A financial institution is planning to deploy Palo Alto Networks XSIAM to centralize security operations and threat intelligence. A key requirement is ingesting transaction logs from an on-premise Oracle database and cloud-based MongoDB instances. Additionally, network flow data from firewalls and endpoint security logs from various operating systems need to be integrated. What are the primary data source evaluation criteria that the XSIAM deployment team should prioritize to ensure effective threat detection and compliance reporting?

- A. The ability of XSIAM to directly query the Oracle and MongoDB databases without requiring intermediary agents, and the version compatibility of the firewalls.
- B. Data volume, velocity, and variety (3Vs) for all specified sources, focusing on raw log formats and potential normalization requirements.
- C. Security team's familiarity with XSIAM data ingestion mechanisms, and the budget allocated for additional data connectors.
- D. Geographical distribution of data sources, network latency to the XSIAM tenant, and compliance regulations specific to financial data.
- E. The current licensing model for the Oracle and MongoDB instances, and the existing SIEM solution's data retention policies.

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:
For effective threat detection and compliance, evaluating the 3Vs (volume, velocity, variety) of data is crucial for assessing XSIAM's capacity planning and ingestion strategy. Additionally, geographical distribution and compliance regulations directly impact data residency, access control, and reporting requirements, which are paramount in a financial institution. While other options are relevant, they are secondary to the core data source evaluation for security and compliance.

209. Frage
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