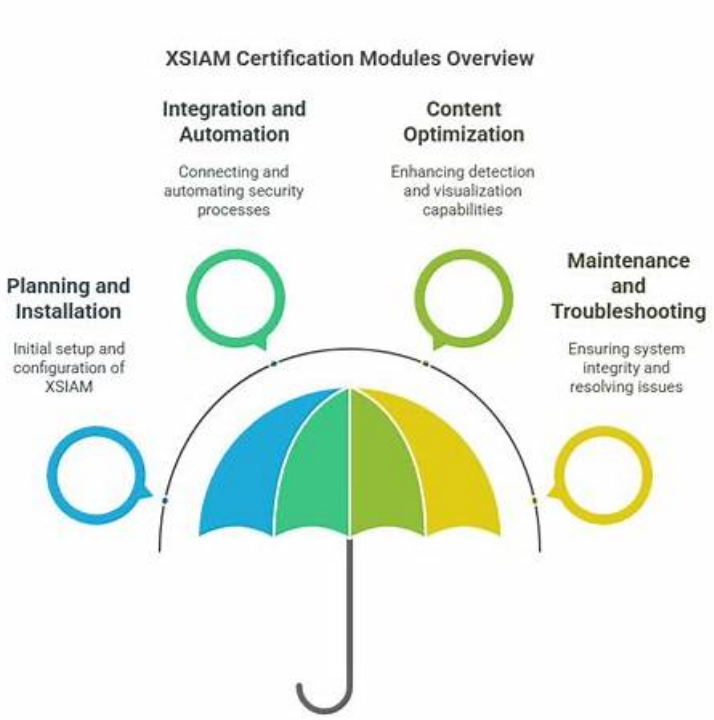
信頼できるXSIAM-Engineer前提条件 &資格試験のリーダー &正確的Palo Alto Networks Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer



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Topexamには、XSIAM-Engineer学習教材にお金を使った場合に快適な学習を保証する義務があります。ホットラインはありません。 XSIAM-Engineerの合格率は98%以上です。また、XSIAM-Engineer試験問題に関する相当なサービスをお楽しみいただけます。そのため、メールアドレスにメールを送信することをお勧めします。他のメールの受信トレイに送信する場合は、事前にアドレスを慎重に確認してください。ウェブサイトのアフターサービスは、実践のテストに耐えることができます。当社のXSIAM-Engineer試験トレントを信頼すると、このような優れたサービスもお楽しみいただけます。

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 計画とインストール：このセクションでは、XSIAMエンジニアのスキルを評価し、Palo Alto Networks Cortex XSIAMコンポーネントの計画、評価、インストールについて学習します。既存のITインフラストラクチャの評価、ハードウェア、ソフトウェア、および統合に関する導入要件の定義、そしてXSIAMアーキテクチャの通信ニーズの確立に重点を置いています。受験者は、エージェント、ブローカーVM、エンジンの設定に加え、ユーザーロール、権限、アクセス制御の管理も行う必要があります。
トピック 2	• コンテンツ最適化：この試験セクションでは、検知エンジニアのスキルを評価し、XSIAMコンテンツと検知ロジックの改良に焦点を当てます。正規化のための解析およびデータモデリングルールの導入、相関関係、IOC、BIOC、攻撃対象領域管理に基づく検知ルールの管理、インシデントおよびアラートレイアウトの最適化などが含まれます。受験者は、運用の可視性を高めるためのカスタムダッシュボードとレポートテンプレートの作成能力も証明する必要があります。

トピック 3	• 統合と自動化：この試験セクションでは、SIEMエンジニアのスキルを評価し、XSIAMにおけるデータのオンボーディングと自動化の設定に焦点を当てます。エンドポイント、ネットワーク、クラウド、IDなどの多様なデータソースの統合、メッセージング、認証、脅威インテリジェンスなどの自動化フィードの設定、マーケットプレイスコンテンツパックの実装などを網羅します。また、効率的なワークフロー自動化のためのプレイブックの計画、作成、カスタマイズ、デバッグ能力も評価されます。
トピック 4	• メンテナンスとトラブルシューティング：このセクションでは、セキュリティ運用エンジニアのスキルを評価し、XSIAMコンポーネントの導入後のメンテナンスとトラブルシューティングを網羅します。例外設定の管理、XDRエージェントやBroker VMなどのソフトウェアコンポーネントの更新、データの取り込み、正規化、解析に関する問題の診断などが含まれます。受験者は、運用の信頼性を確保するために、統合、自動化プレイブック、システムパフォーマンスのトラブルシューティングも実施する必要があります。

>> XSIAM-Engineer前提条件 <<

検証するXSIAM-Engineer前提条件 | 素晴らしい合格率のXSIAM-Engineer: Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer | 正確的なXSIAM-Engineer的中問題集

現在の仕事と現在の生活に飽きていますか？ 便利な証明書を入手してください！ XSIAM-Engineer学習ガイドは、目標を達成するのに役立つ最高の製品です。 試験に合格し、XSIAM-Engineer学習教材で認定を取得すると、大企業で満足のいく仕事に応募し、高い給与と高い利益で上級職に就くことができます。 優れたPalo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineerスタディガイドにより、受験者は、余分な時間とエネルギーを無駄にせずに効率的にテストを準備するための明確な学習方向を得ることができます。

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer 認定 XSIAM-Engineer 試験問題 (Q324-Q329):

質問 # 324
A systems engineer overseeing the integration of data from various sources through data pipelines into Cortex XSIAM notices modifications occurring during the ingestion process, and these modifications reduce the accuracy of threat detection and response. The engineer needs to assess the risks associated with the pre- ingestion data modifications and develop effective solutions for data integrity and system efficacy.
Which set of steps must be followed to meet these goals?

- A. Design a hybrid approach for critical data fields to be safeguarded against modifications during ingestion, while less critical data fields undergo allowable modifications that are rectified post-ingestion by using XDM to balance performance with data integrity.
- B. Establish a process to minimize data modifications during ingestion, prioritizing raw data capture and using XDM post-ingestion for necessary transformations and integrity checks.
- C. Implement a pre-ingestion data validation process that aligns with the post-ingestion standards set by XDM, ensuring data consistency and integrity before it enters Cortex XSIAM.
- D. Develop an advanced monitoring system to track and log all changes made to data during ingestion, and use analytics to compare pre- and post-ingestion states based on XDM to identify and mitigate discrepancies.

正解：B

解説：
The best approach is to minimize data modifications during ingestion, prioritizing raw data capture to preserve accuracy. Then, apply XDM (XSIAM Data Model) transformations and integrity checks post- ingestion. This ensures that threat detection and response are based on unaltered, high-fidelity data while still enabling normalization and enrichment after ingestion.

質問 # 325
A large enterprise is migrating its legacy SIEM data into Palo Alto Networks XSIAM. The original SIEM data schema is highly

denormalized, leading to redundant information and inefficient querying for threat hunting. To optimize content and improve query performance, a data normalization strategy is critical. Which of the following data modeling rules, when applied within XSIAM's content optimization framework, would be most effective in achieving Third Normal Form (3NF) for event data, specifically for a 'Login Event' dataset?

- A. Store all 'login_attempts' for a user within a nested array directly inside the 'user_profile' field to maintain contextual integrity.
- B. Ensure that 'login_type' (e.g., 'SSO', 'Local', 'VPN') is directly dependent only on the 'event_id' and not on any other non-key attributes like 'source_ip'.
- C. Apply a rule to automatically normalize 'country_code' and 'city' from 'source_ip' using an external geo-IP database, storing them as separate attributes.
- D. Create a separate lookup table for 'device_info' containing 'device_id', 'device_name', 'os_version', and 'device_owner', and link it to the main 'Login Event' table via 'device id'.
- E. Consolidate 'user_id', 'username', 'email', and 'department' into a single 'user_profile' field using a JSON object to minimize join operations.

正解：D

解説：
To achieve 3NF, transitive dependencies must be eliminated. Option C directly addresses this by creating a separate table (or in XSIAM's context, a separate dataset or normalized entity) for device information. This ensures that 'device_name', 'os_version', and 'device_owner' are dependent on 'device_id' (a primary key in the 'device_info' entity) and not transitively dependent on the primary key of the 'Login Event' table via a non-key attribute. Option B describes 2NF, not strictly 3NF. Option A and D describe denormalization or semi-structured approaches that might be useful for performance in some NoSQL contexts but contradict the goal of 3NF for relational-like efficiency. Option E is about data enrichment, not normalization of existing schema attributes to higher forms.

質問 # 326
Consider an XSIAM environment where a custom application, crucial for business operations, resides on an endpoint with stringent network egress policies (only allowing specific ports/protocols to whitelisted destinations). This application generates unique security events that need to be ingested by XSIAM. The Cortex XDR agent is already deployed on the endpoint, but the application's logs are not part of the standard XDR telemetry. How would an XSIAM engineer reliably and securely onboard these custom application logs, ensuring compliance with network egress policies, and making them available for correlation with other endpoint and network data?

- A. Implement an XSIAM HTTP Event Collector (HEC) on a dedicated server in the DMZ. Configure the application to send logs to the HEC via HTTPS, and whitelist the HEC server's IP and port in the egress policy.
- B. Configure the custom application to send its logs via syslog directly to an XSIAM Broker VM. Ensure the Broker VM's IP and syslog port are whitelisted in the endpoint's egress policy.
- C. Develop a custom script on the endpoint that reads the application logs and pushes them to a local HTTP endpoint. A separate service on the XSIAM Broker VM would then pull these logs via HTTR
- D. Export the application logs daily to a shared network drive, and then use a separate XSIAM Data Collector deployed in the network to periodically ingest these files.
- E. Modify the XDR agent configuration to include the custom application log file path for collection. The XDR agent will then automatically forward these logs securely through its existing communication channels to XSIAM.

正解：B、E

解説：
This question seeks methods for ingesting custom application logs from a highly restricted endpoint into XSIAM, leveraging existing Palo Alto Networks components or standard secure methods. Option A (Correct): The Cortex XDR agent has a feature to collect custom log files. By modifying the XDR agent configuration to include the path to the custom application's log files, the agent can ingest these logs. The XDR agent already has established and secure communication channels (typically HTTPS) to the Cortex XDR/XSIAM cloud, which would likely already be whitelisted by the endpoint's egress policy. This is the most integrated and often simplest solution as it reuses existing infrastructure and secure channels. Option B (Correct): Configuring the custom application (or a local log forwarder like rsyslog/syslog-ng on the endpoint) to send syslog data to an XSIAM Broker VM is a viable and common method for ingesting diverse logs from on-premise sources. The Broker VM acts as a secure intermediary. The crucial part here is ensuring the Broker VM's IP address and the specific syslog port (e.g., UDP 514 or TCP 601) are explicitly whitelisted in the endpoint's network egress policy. This respects the security constraints while enabling ingestion. Option C: This introduces unnecessary complexity with a custom HTTP endpoint and a pulling mechanism, when more direct methods exist. Option D: Daily

export introduces significant latency, which is undesirable for security events requiring real-time correlation. Option E: While an HEC can work, setting up a dedicated server in the DMZ specifically for one application's logs might be overkill, especially when the XDR agent or Broker VM offers more integrated solutions. Also, the endpoint would still need to egress to the DMZ HEC.

質問 # 327
An XSIAM playbook integrated with an internal CMDB via a custom integration is consistently failing on an action that updates a CMDB entry. The playbook logs show a 403 Forbidden error from the CMDB API. The XSIAM integration configuration uses client certificate authentication for the CMDB. You have verified that the client certificate is valid and not expired, and the CMDB endpoint is reachable. Which two factors are most likely contributing to this '403 Forbidden' error?

- A. The Common Name (CN) or Subject Alternative Name (SAN) of the client certificate used by XSIAM is not whitelisted or recognized by the CMD
- B. The custom integration's Python code contains an error in the request header, such as a missing 'Content-Type' or incorrect 'Accept' header.
- C. The XSIAM 'Automation' service account lacks the necessary RBAC permissions within the XSIAM tenant to execute the CMDB update action.
- D. The client certificate is being used correctly, but the specific CMDB API key or user associated with it lacks permissions for the update operation within the CMDB itself.
- E. The CMDB server's certificate is not trusted by the XSIAM integration's underlying environment.

正解：A、D

解説：
A '403 Forbidden' error typically indicates that the request was understood by the server but the client is not authorized to perform the action. When client certificate authentication is in play, the server (CMDB) validates the certificate itself. If the CNISAN of that certificate isn't recognized or whitelisted on the CMDB side for access (B), it will return a 403. Even if the certificate is technically valid and trusted, the identity associated with it (often mapped to an internal user or role in the CMDB) might not have the necessary permissions for that specific 'update' operation (E). Option A is incorrect because RBAC within XSIAM would typically prevent the playbook from starting or reaching the external call, not result in a 403 from the external system. Option C is less likely to cause a 403; incorrect headers might cause a 400 Bad Request or a parsing error, but not necessarily forbidden. Option D (CMDB server cert untrusted) would typically result in an SSL handshake error, not a 403.

質問 # 328
A new regulatory requirement mandates the obfuscation of specific Personally Identifiable Information (PII) fields (e.g., 'customer_ssn', 'patient_id') from logs originating from an application before they are stored in the XSIAM Data Lake. The raw logs are in a custom XML format. Which XSIAM Data Flow operation(s) would be most suitable to extract these fields, apply obfuscation, and ensure the obfuscated data is correctly indexed?

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

正解：A

解説：

質問 # 329
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これは、今後のXSIAM-Engineerテストのために有効な試験準備資料を購入する良い方法です。 適切な選択により、半分の労力で2倍の結果が得られます。 適切な試験準備により、明確な方向性が示され、効率的な準備ができます。 XSIAM-Engineer試験の準備は正しい方向を示すだけでなく、実際の試験問題のほとんどをカバーできるため、試験の内容を事前に知ることができます。 Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer試験準備の質問と回答をマスターし、試験気分を積極的に調整することもできます。

XSIAM-Engineer的中問題集: https://www.topexam.jp/XSIAM-Engineer_shiken.html

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