

Exam XSIAM-Engineer Bootcamp & XSIAM-Engineer Examinations Actual Questions



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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q254-Q259):

NEW QUESTION # 254

Which installer type should be used when upgrading a non-Linux Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Helm
- B. Upgrade from ESM
- C. Standalone
- D. Kubernetes

Answer: A

Explanation:

For upgrading a non-Linux Kubernetes cluster, the correct installer type is Helm, since Helm charts are the supported method for deploying and managing Cortex XDR agents in Kubernetes environments.

NEW QUESTION # 255

A global enterprise uses XSIAM and has different SOC teams responsible for different geographical regions. When an incident occurs, the default incident layout shows all available fields, leading to information overload for regional teams who only care about region-specific attributes (e.g., 'Region', 'Local Compliance Regulations'). How can XSIAM's content optimization capabilities be leveraged to provide a tailored incident layout based on the user's role or assigned region, without creating multiple duplicate incident types?

- A. Utilize XSIAM's 'Layout Context' feature, defining different incident layouts that dynamically apply based on criteria like incident 'tags' (e.g., 'region:APAC', 'region:EMEA') or user group membership, allowing different views for different teams.
- B. Manually train each SOC analyst to ignore irrelevant fields.
- C. Develop custom scripts to filter incident data before it's displayed in the XSIAM UI.
- D. Create separate XSIAM instances for each geographical region.
- E. Implement an external workflow automation tool to pre-process incidents.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To provide tailored incident layouts based on user roles or region without duplicating incident types, XSIAM's 'Layout Context' feature is the most suitable content optimization capability. This allows defining multiple layouts for a single incident type, which are then dynamically applied based on conditions like incident tags (e.g., 'region:APAC') or the user's group membership, ensuring that regional teams see only the most relevant information. Options A, C, D, and E are either impractical, inefficient, or do not directly address dynamic layout customization within XSIAM.

NEW QUESTION # 256

During the planning of XSIAM integration with an existing threat intelligence platform (TIP) that provides highly dynamic and frequently updated indicators of compromise (IOCs) via a REST API, the security team expresses concern about stale IOCs in XSIAM and the potential for missed detections. Which architectural choice for this integration would best address the real-time consumption of these dynamic IOCs?

- A. Manually copy and paste new IOCs from the TIP into XSIAM's alert enrichment fields.

- B. Develop a custom webhook listener in XSIAM that the TIP can call whenever new IOCs are published.
- C. Configure a XSIAM threat intelligence feed integration to poll the TIP's API endpoint at regular, short intervals (e.g., every 5 minutes) and ingest new/updated IOCs.
- D. Schedule daily batch jobs to pull all IOCs from the TIP via a script and upload them to XSIAM as a static lookup list.
- E. Integrate the TIP with a local SIEM, and then forward relevant IOCs from the SIEM to XSIAM.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

For highly dynamic IOCs, both options B and C are effective. Option B, frequent polling via XSIAM's threat intelligence feed integration, ensures regular updates. Option C, a webhook listener, provides near real-time updates as soon as the TIP publishes new IOCs. Option A leads to stale data. Option D adds unnecessary complexity and latency. Option E is entirely manual and not scalable.

NEW QUESTION # 257

During the planning phase for an XSIAM deployment, an organization decides to utilize a Service Account for programmatic access to the XSIAM API for custom integrations and automation. Which of the following API endpoints and authentication methods are typically used for a Service Account to interact with the XSIAM platform for data query and alert management?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM primarily uses API Keys for programmatic access via Service Accounts. The API Key is a long-lived credential passed in an HTTP header (commonly 'x-pan-api-key' or 'Authorization: Bearer '). This allows direct authentication for subsequent API calls to various endpoints for querying data, managing alerts, and other operations. Option A describes user-based authentication. Options C, D, and E are incorrect for XSIAM API interaction.

NEW QUESTION # 258

You are optimizing an XSOAR playbook that processes a large volume of alerts from XSIAM. The playbook includes a script that performs a computationally intensive regular expression matching operation on alert descriptions. You observe that this script is causing the playbook to time out frequently. How can you debug and potentially optimize this script for better performance within the XSOAR environment?

- A. Increase the XSOAR engine's allocated CPU and memory resources to provide more processing power for the script.
- B. Move the regular expression matching logic to an external microservice or serverless function for execution, then call it via an XSOAR integration.
- C. Utilize Python's 'time' module within the script to measure the execution time of the regular expression operation and identify performance bottlenecks.
- D. Distribute the workload by splitting the alerts into smaller batches and processing them with multiple instances of the same playbook in parallel.
- E. Refactor the regular expression to be more efficient, potentially using non-capturing groups or atomic groups where applicable, and test its performance with large datasets locally before deployment.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

When a script is timing out due to a computationally intensive operation, the primary focus should be on optimizing the operation itself. Refactoring the regular expression (A) is a direct way to improve its efficiency. Using Python's 'time' module (B) allows for precise measurement of the operation's execution time, which is crucial for identifying bottlenecks and verifying the impact of optimizations. While C, D, and E are potential scalability or architectural solutions, A and B are core debugging and optimization steps for the script's performance issue.

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