# XSIAM-Engineer Zertifizierungsfragen, Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer PrüfungFragen


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Wenn Sie IT-Industrie auswählen, wählen Sie nämlich die gutbezahlte Arbeit und bessere Aussichten. Deshalb wollen immer mehr Leute das IT-Zertifikat besitzen. Und heute nehmen immer mehr Leute an Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung teil. Und wir Pass4Test bieten Kadidaten die echten Prüfungsfragen und -antworten mit günstigen Preisen und höher Qualität. Und Wir Pass4Test bieten Ihnen einjährigen kostlosen Aktualisierungsservice. Und unsere XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungsunterlagen sind schon bereit. Wir Pass4Test sind der führende Lieferant der Prüfungsunterlagen. Wir haben die neuesten und die richtigsten Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Zertifizierungsunterlagen, nämlich die Prüfungsfragen und die Testantworten.

## Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungsplan:

| Thema | Einzelheiten |
|---|---|
| Thema 1 | • 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 2 | • 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 3 | • 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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| Thema 4 | • 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. |



## Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Quiz - XSIAM-Engineer Studienanleitung & XSIAM-Engineer Trainingsmaterialien

Die Produkte von Pass4Test sind von guter Qualität. Sie sind am schnellsten aktualisiert. Wenn Sie die Schulungsunterlagen zur Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung kaufen, können Sie die Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung sicher bestehen.

## Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q267-Q272):

**267. Frage**
A financial institution utilizes Palo Alto Networks XSIAM to manage its attack surface. They have a zero-tolerance policy for shadow IT, particularly unapproved cloud-based development environments. They suspect some developers are provisioning GitHub repositories directly linked to their production cloud accounts without proper oversight. You need to create an XSIAM ASM rule that identifies newly created GitHub repositories that have explicit webhooks configured to sensitive production cloud environments (e.g., an AWS Lambda trigger or Azure Function). Assume XSIAM is ingesting GitHub audit logs and cloud configuration changes.

- A.
- B. Manually review all new GitHub repositories created each day and cross-reference with cloud resource inventories.
- C.
- D.
- E.

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:
Option B is the most precise and effective XQL query. It directly targets the creation of webhooks ('action = 'webhook.create") in GitHub audit logs. It then filters these webhooks to identify those pointing to known cloud function endpoints C.amazonaws.com/lambda' or .azurewebsites.net/api'). Finally, it uses an 'inner joins with to ensure these targeted cloud functions are indeed marked as 'production' environment assets, ensuring the link to sensitive environments. This accurately identifies the specific scenario of concern. Option A is too broad and focuses on repo creation and cloud function creation separately, without linking them via webhooks. Option C focuses on git clones and API key creation, not direct webhook linking. Option D focuses on network traffic and VM creation, not specific GitHub-to-cloud function integration. Option E is manual and not scalable.

**268. Frage**
Consider an XSIAM deployment where the customer wants to integrate an internal proxy server for all outbound XSIAM Data Collector communications to the XSIAM Data Lake and other cloud services. The proxy requires NTLM authentication and performs deep packet inspection (DPI). What are the critical communication challenges and configuration considerations for this scenario, and how might they impact data ingestion and XSIAM functionality?

- A. Data Collectors will automatically detect and configure themselves to use the NTLM proxy, and DPI will only inspect unencrypted metadata, not payload.
- B. XSIAM Data Collectors fully support NTLM proxy authentication natively, and DPI will not interfere with encrypted TLS traffic, simplifying deployment.
- C. The proxy server must be configured to bypass all XSIAM traffic entirely, negating the purpose of the proxy for XSIAM communications.
- D. Only HTTP proxies are supported, and NTLM is an HTTP-specific authentication, making it compatible. DPI is irrelevant

as XSIAM encrypts all traffic at the application layer.
- E. NTLM authentication is generally not supported directly by XSIAM Data Collectors for outbound proxy. DPI on encrypted TLS traffic will break the mutual trust established by certificates, leading to communication failures unless the proxy performs SSL/TLS interception and the XSIAM Data Collectors are configured to trust the proxy's root certificate.

**Antwort: E**

Begründung:
This is a challenging scenario. NTLM proxy authentication is typically not supported natively by XSIAM Data Collectors (or many cloud-native agents) for outbound communication; proxies usually require basic authentication or no authentication for direct proxying. More critically, DPI on encrypted TLS traffic requires SSL/TLS interception (man-in-the-middle). This breaks the trust chain if the Data Collector doesn't trust the proxy's dynamically generated certificates, leading to connection failures. To make this work, the proxy must perform interception, and the Data Collectors (or their underlying OS) must be configured to trust the proxy's root CA certificate. Option B accurately describes these challenges.

**269. Frage**
An XSIAM marketplace content pack for 'Endpoint Forensics' includes a script named collect _ process_memory. py. This script is intended to execute a command on an endpoint via an EDR integration and retrieve the process memory dump. During a recent incident, the script failed with a 'Permission Denied' error. Upon investigation, you find the script attempts to write to a directory not typically accessible by the EDR agent's user context. What is the most appropriate action to resolve this and ensure future reliability of the content pack without modifying the core script itself?

- A. Adjust the permissions of the target directory on the endpoint to grant write access to the EDR agent's user. This is an endpoint-level configuration.
- B. Identify if the script has configurable parameters for the output directory. If so, modify the playbook task that calls the script to pass an accessible output path. If not, consider creating a wrapper script.
- C. Modify the script to use a different, accessible directory. This requires editing the content pack's source.
- D. Disable the collect_proces s_memory.py script and manually collect memory dumps during incidents.
- E. Update the EDR integration instance configuration in XSIAM to use a different set of credentials that have broader write permissions on the endpoints.

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:
Option D is the most appropriate and non-intrusive action. Good content pack scripts are designed with configurability in mind. Checking for parameters that control the output directory allows you to adjust the script's behavior without modifying its core logic. If such a parameter exists, updating the playbook task to pass an accessible path is the cleanest solution. If no such parameter exists, creating a small wrapper script that sets up the environment or handles the path redirection before calling the original script is a better alternative than modifying the original content pack script (Option A) or broadly changing endpoint permissions/integration credentials (Options B and C) which could introduce security risks. Option E is not a solution.

**270. Frage**
As a Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer, you are tasked with creating a highly specialized ASM rule to identify 'Domain Fronting' attempts originating from internal client machines, targeting known legitimate content delivery networks (CDNs) but with suspicious 'Host' headers pointing to unapproved external domains. This requires deep inspection of HTTP headers. Assume XSIAM can process full HTTP session details. Which XQL construct and data source is most suitable?

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

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:
Option B is the most appropriate. 'Domain Fronting' specifically manipulates the HTTP Host header. Therefore, 'xdr_http_sessions' is the ideal dataset as it provides parsed HTTP header information. The XQL query accurately filters for traffic to legitimate CDNs and then uses the 'alter' command with a 'case' statement to check if the 'Host:' header content differs from the actual 'dest_address'

(the CDN domain). This logic directly identifies the core characteristic of domain fronting. Option A is too high-level (network sessions, not HTTP headers). Option C focuses on DNS, not the HTTP layer. Option D looks at a specific tool's command line, not all HTTP traffic. Option E relies on raw logs, which is inefficient and error-prone for structured data like HTTP headers.

**271. Frage**
A Cortex XDR agent is installed on an endpoint, but the agent is unable to download content updates and has not registered with the Cortex XSIAM server. An engineer troubleshoots the network connection and determines that, by design, this endpoint does not have direct internet access to the required network destinations for the Cortex XDR agent traffic.
A Broker VM that has the local agent settings applet enabled with Agent Proxy configured is reachable by the endpoint. The Broker VM details are as follows:
FQDN: crtxbroker01.company.net
Proxy listening port: 8888
How should the engineer configure the Cortex XDR agent to use the existing Broker VM as a proxy for the agent network traffic?

- A. cytool set proxy --host crtxbroker01.company.net --port 8888
- B. cytool proxy set "crtxbroker01. company.net: 8888"
- C. cytool proxy config "crtxbroker01.company.net:8888"
- D. cytool config proxy --host crtxbroker01.company.net --port 8888

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:
The correct command is cytool config proxy --host crtxbroker01.company.net --port 8888, which configures the Cortex XDR agent to route its traffic through the Broker VM acting as a proxy. This allows the agent to register and download updates without requiring direct internet access.

**272. Frage**
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Engineer Fragenpool

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