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## Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Content Optimization:</b> 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, BIOC's, 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.</li> </ul>
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### Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q350-Q355):

#### NEW QUESTION # 350

A company is migrating from a traditional SIEM to XSIAM. They have a legacy application that generates logs in a highly customized, non-standard XML format, and the application's development team is no longer available to modify its logging mechanism. The logs are critical for compliance and incident forensics. What is the most effective strategy to ensure these logs are ingested into XSIAM with proper normalization and enrichment for analysis?

- A. Decommission the legacy application, as its logs cannot be efficiently integrated into XSIAM.
- **B. Utilize a commercial log parser or ETL tool (e.g., Splunk's Heavy Forwarder, Logstash with XML filter) as an intermediary to convert the XML into a standard format before forwarding to XSIAM.**
- C. Upload the raw XML files periodically to an S3 bucket and configure XSIAM to ingest them, relying on XSIAM's out-of-the-box machine learning for parsing.
- **D. Develop a custom Python script using the**
- E. Manually create AQL parsing rules within XSIAM for the XML logs, iterating on them as new log patterns emerge.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Both A and B are viable and effective strategies. A custom Python script (A) offers maximum flexibility and control for complex transformations of XML into a XSIAM-compatible format like JSON or CEF, which can then be ingested. A commercial ETL tool (B) can provide a more managed and potentially faster solution for complex parsing and transformation if available and within budget, often with built-in features for handling various data formats. Option C is unreliable for complex, custom XML. Option D is highly inefficient and not scalable for dynamic logs. Option E is not a practical solution for critical compliance/forensic data.

#### NEW QUESTION # 351

An XSOAR integration for a custom internal security tool is generating malformed incident fields in XSIAM. Specifically, a field which should be a JSON object is appearing as a string representation of a Python dictionary (e.g., '{"browser": "Chrome", "os": "Windows"}'). The XSOAR script uses before sending the data. What is the most likely cause for this behavior and how should it be corrected?

- **A. The XSIAM incident field is configured as a 'String' type instead of a 'JSON' or 'Object' type.**
- B. The 'json.dumps()' function is not being called correctly; ensure the Python dictionary is passed as an argument.
- C. The data being passed to 'json.dumps()' is already a string, causing it to be double-encoded.
- D. There's an implicit type conversion happening during the data transfer from XSOAR to XSIAM, requiring explicit casting in the script.
- E. The XSOAR integration is not properly handling the '\*Content-Type' header when sending data to XSIAM, causing XSIAM to interpret it as a plain string.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

If is correctly called (meaning the Python dictionary is converted to a JSON string ), but XSIAM interprets it as a literal string (showing quotes around the entire JSON string or displaying it like a Python dictionary string representation), it strongly indicates that the target field in XSIAM is configured to accept a string, not a JSON object. XSIAM expects JSON objects for certain field types and will automatically parse them if the field type is correctly set. If it's a 'String' type, it will store the JSON string as a string

#### NEW QUESTION # 352

Which two requirements must be met for a Cortex XDR agent to successfully use the Broker VM as a download source for content updates? (Choose two.)

- A. Agent Settings profile applied to the XDR agent must specify the Broker VM as a Download Source.
- B. Broker VM must be configured with an FQDN.
- C. Device Configuration profile applied to the XDR agent must specify the Broker VM as a Download Source.
- D. XDR agent must authenticate to the Broker VM using a machine certificate.\

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

For Cortex XDR agents to use the Broker VM as a download source, the Agent Settings profile must specify the Broker VM as the update source, and the Broker VM must be configured with an FQDN so agents can reliably resolve and connect to it.

#### NEW QUESTION # 353

An application which ingests custom application logs is hosted in an on-premises virtual environment on an Ubuntu server, and it logs locally to a .csv file.

Which set of actions will allow the ingestion of the .csv logs into Cortex XSIAM directly from the server?

An application which ingests custom application logs is hosted in an on-premises virtual environment on an Ubuntu server, and it logs locally to a .csv file.

Which set of actions will allow the ingestion of the .csv logs into Cortex XSIAM directly from the server?

- A. Install a Cortex XDR agent on the Ubuntu server, and configure the agent to collect the files of interest.
- B. Install a Broker VM in the environment, and configure the CSV Collector to collect the files of interest.
- C. Install a Broker VM in the environment, and migrate the application to the Broker VM.
- D. Install XDR Collector on the Ubuntu server, and configure the agent to collect the files of interest.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct approach is to install a Broker VM in the environment and configure its CSV Collector applet to ingest the .csv log files directly from the Ubuntu server. This enables secure ingestion of custom application logs into Cortex XSIAM without modifying the application or requiring an XDR agent on the server.

#### NEW QUESTION # 354

An XSIAM Playbook is configured to automatically close incidents after certain conditions are met (e.g., no new alerts for 24 hours, all associated indicators are benign). An analyst observes that some critical incidents related to persistent threats are being prematurely closed. Upon investigation, it's found that the playbook's 'Conditional' task uses an expression that does not account for a specific custom incident field 'threat\_level' being set to 'Critical'. Which of the following JSON structures represents the most appropriate modification to the 'Conditional' task's expression to prevent premature closure for 'Critical' incidents?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☒

**Answer: E**

The goal is to prevent premature closure if 'threat\_level' is 'Critical'. Option C directly addresses this by adding 'NOT (\${{incident.customFields.threat\_level}} 'Critical')' to the overall condition, ensuring the playbook only proceeds to close an incident if the threat level is not Critical, in addition to other closure conditions. Option B would close if it's NOT Critical, but also if it's already resolved/closed, which is not the primary issue. Option A is just a standard closure condition. Option D would only close low/medium, which is too restrictive. Option E is about alerts/indicators but doesn't incorporate the 'threat\_level' custom field.

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