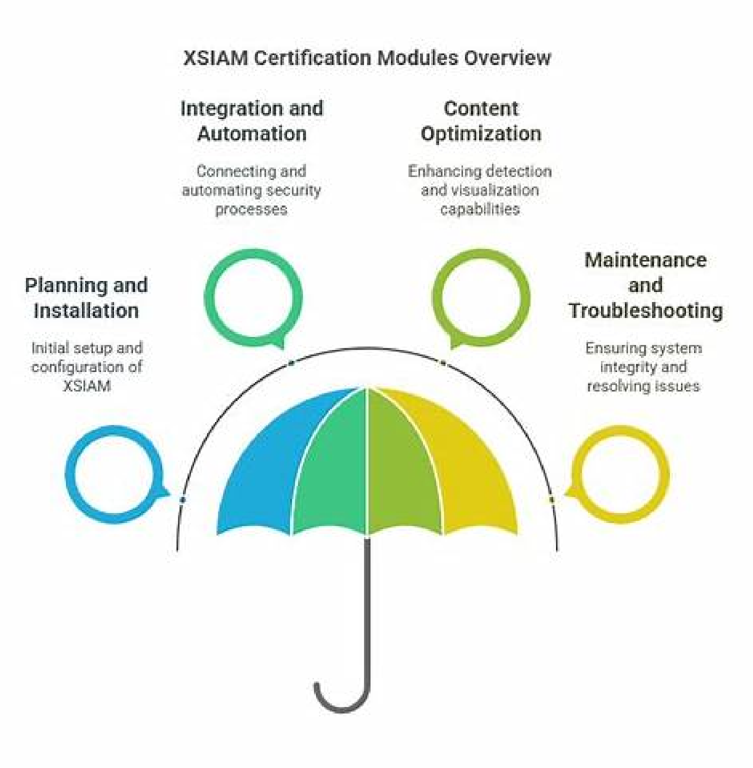
XSIAM-Engineer유효한덤프자료 & XSIAM-Engineer유효한덤프


XSIAM Certification Modules Overview
Integration and Automation
Connecting and automating security processes
Content Optimization
Enhancing detection and visualization capabilities
Planning and Installation
Initial setup and configuration of XSIAM
Maintenance and Troubleshooting
Ensuring system integrity and resolving issues

2026 ITDumpsKR 최신 XSIAM-Engineer PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 XSIAM-Engineer 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RUFEfjvJnLbMxhP25K4w2q6i2SVThzh3

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 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.
주제 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.

주제 3	• 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.
주제 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.

>> XSIAM-Engineer유효한 덤프자료 <<

XSIAM-Engineer유효한 덤프 - XSIAM-Engineer인기덤프

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최신 Security Operations XSIAM-Engineer 무료샘플문제 (Q229-Q234):

질문 # 229

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

정답: E

설명:

While options A, B, and C could be contributing factors in different scenarios, the phrase 'despite being populated in entity_id previous steps' and 'not for others' (implying it works elsewhere) points to a variable scoping issue. In complex playbooks, especially those with nested tasks, conditional branches, or parallel execution, variables defined within certain contexts (like a sub-playbook, a 'for-each' loop, or an isolated task group) might not be directly accessible or automatically passed to subsequent steps outside of their immediate scope. XSIAM's playbook engine enforces variable visibility. If 'entity_id' was, for example, an output of a command run within a 'parallel' task or a sub-playbook, it might need to be explicitly passed as an input to the failing command step, or promoted to a higher-level context variable, to be accessible. This is a common and often subtle debugging challenge in complex automation workflows.

질문 # 230

A Cortex XSIAM engineer is developing a playbook that uses reputation commands such as '!ip' to enrich and analyze indicators. Which statement applies to the use of reputation commands in this scenario?

- A. If no reputation integration instance is configured, the '!ip' command will execute but will return no results.
- B. The mapping flow for enrichment commands is disabled if extraction is set to "None."
- C. Enrichment data will not be saved to the indicator unless the extraction setting is manually configured in the playbook task.
- D. Reputation commands such as '!ip' will fail if the required reputation integration instance is not configured and enabled.

정답: D

설명:

Reputation commands such as !ip rely on a configured and enabled reputation integration instance (for example, VirusTotal, Palo

Alto WildFire, or other threat intel sources). If no such instance is available, the command execution will fail, since it cannot retrieve enrichment data.

질문 # 231

An XSIAM customer with a highly sensitive environment requires that certain 'Highly Confidential' alerts (e.g., those involving C-level executives or intellectual property breaches) have their sensitive fields (e.g., 'Internal IP Address', 'Affected Username') automatically masked or red-acted for all analysts, except for a select group of 'Incident Responders' with specific elevated privileges. How can this content optimization be achieved in XSIAM to enforce data confidentiality while maintaining operational efficiency?

- A. Implement separate XSIAM instances for sensitive and non-sensitive data.
- B. Encrypt the entire alert data and provide decryption keys only to authorized personnel.
- C. Manually red-act sensitive information from alert details before assigning to analysts.
- D. Use a custom playbook to delete sensitive fields from alerts after a specific time.
- E. Configure different 'Layout Contexts' for the 'Highly Confidential' alert type. One layout, applied by default, uses 'Field Transformers' or 'Renderers' to mask sensitive fields. A second layout, applied only when a user is part of the 'Incident Responders' group, displays the fields in plain text. This requires careful permission management and potentially custom renderers that check user roles.

정답： E

설명：

To achieve dynamic masking of sensitive fields based on user privileges within XSIAM alerts, the most sophisticated and efficient method is to leverage 'Layout Contexts'. This allows defining different visual layouts for the same alert type based on conditions, such as the user's group membership. For general analysts, a layout with 'Field Transformers' or 'Renderers' can be applied to mask sensitive data. For privileged 'Incident Responders', a different layout (or the default) displays the data unmasked. This ensures data confidentiality without impacting operational efficiency for authorized users. Options A, C, D, and E are either impractical, introduce manual overhead, or do not leverage XSIAM's native content optimization for this granular control.

질문 # 232

A global enterprise uses XSIAM and has different security policies for its various business units (BUS). A new XSIAM detection rule, Malware_Execution_Attempt', is critical for all BUS. However, BU 'FinTech' uses a highly specialized financial application that, due to its sandboxed environment, generates benign process anomalies that are falsely triggering this rule. The SOC team wants to implement an exclusion that is: 1) specific to BU 'FinTech', 2) applies only to alerts, and 3) dynamically excludes specific 'process.hash' values that are known to be benign but vary slightly with each application update. Which combination of XSIAM features would best achieve this, and how would it be architected?

- A. Architect the solution by: 1. Creating a custom 'Asset Tag' for all FinTech assets. 2. Maintaining an external script that computes and updates an XSIAM 'External Dynamic List (EDL)' with benign process hashes from the FinTech application. 3. Creating an 'Exclusion' for the rule that uses an 'AND condition to match 'asset.tags CONTAINS 'FinTech'' AND 'process.hash IN EDL('FinTech_Benign_Hashes')'.
- B. Architect the solution by: 1. Lowering the severity of all alerts to 'Informational' for FinTech-specific assets.
- C. Architect the solution by: 1. Developing a Cortex XSOAR playbook that, upon receiving a alert, checks if the alert originated from a FinTech asset. 2. If so, the playbook queries an external database of known benign FinTech hashes and, if a match is found, automatically closes the incident.
- D. Architect the solution by: 1. Creating a new XSIAM 'Suppression Rule' that matches 'alert_name = AND 'source_ip IN 2. This rule's action would be 'Drop Alert'. 3. The rule would require manual updates for new benign hashes.
- E. Architect the solution by: 1. Modifying the rule's KQL query to include a 'NOT' clause for 'source_bu = 'FinTech'' and 'process.hash IN ('hashl', 'hash2', ...y.

정답： A

설명：

Option A is the most comprehensive and resilient solution. It combines several key XSIAM features: 1. Asset Tagging : Allows for logical grouping of assets by BIJ, making the exclusion specific to FinTech without relying on volatile IP ranges. 2. External Dynamic List (EDL) : Solves the problem of dynamically changing benign process hashes. An external script automates the update of this list, ensuring the exclusion remains current without manual intervention. 3. Targeted Exclusion : Applying the exclusion directly to the rule with 'AND' conditions ensures that the exclusion is only triggered when both the asset belongs to FinTech and the process hash is on the dynamic benign list. This prevents broad exclusions and maintains detection fidelity for other malicious activities. Option B is less maintainable due to manual hash updates and rule modification. Option C is reactive and consumes XSOAR resources for every alert. Option D is too broad as it doesn't filter by process hash and requires manual updates. Option E only changes severity, not preventing alert generation, which is undesirable for false positives.

질문 # 233

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

정답：B

설명：

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.

질문 # 234

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