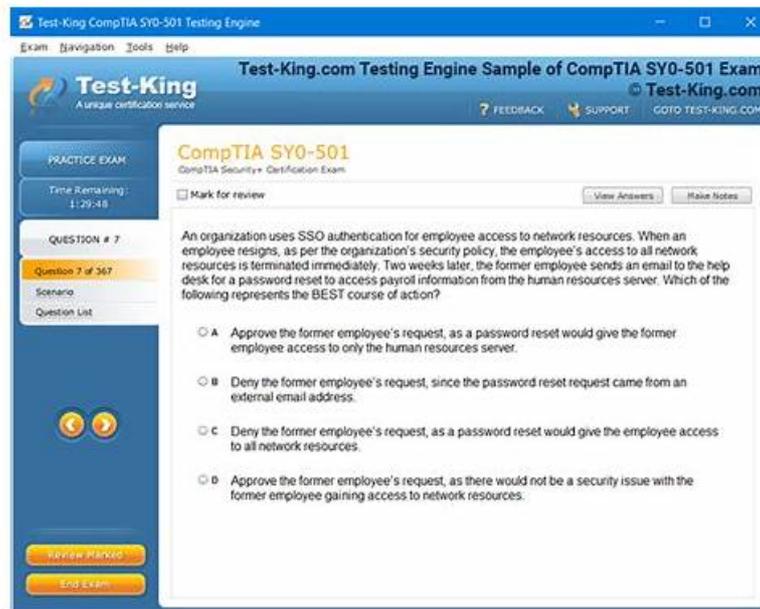


# XSIAM-Engineer Latest Dumps Questions - Test XSIAM-Engineer Testking



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## Test XSIAM-Engineer Testking, Clear XSIAM-Engineer Exam

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

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

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integration and Automation:</b> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Planning and Installation:</b> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maintenance and Troubleshooting:</b> 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>

## Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q392-Q397):

### NEW QUESTION # 392

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?

- Use `parse_xml()` to extract the fields, then apply `anonymize()` or `hash()` functions, followed by a `rename()` operation to re-index the obfuscated field.
- Employ `parse_regex()` for PII fields, then use `substring()` to replace parts of the string with asterisks, and finally `project()` to keep only the modified fields.
- Ingest the raw XML, then use XQL's `replace()` function in security content rules to obfuscate PII during query time.
- Configure an external data loss prevention (DLP) solution to intercept and obfuscate logs before they reach the XSIAM collector.
- Utilize `parse_json()` for extraction and then apply a custom Python script via an external XSIAM integration to perform the obfuscation.

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Option A is the most direct and efficient XSIAM native solution. `parse_xml()` is the correct function for extracting data from XML logs. XSIAM's Data Flow provides built-in functions like `anonymize()` or `hash()` specifically designed for data masking and obfuscation. After obfuscation, a `rename()` operation ensures the field is correctly re-indexed and stored. This approach directly manipulates the data within the XSIAM ingestion pipeline before it hits the Data Lake, fulfilling the regulatory requirement. Option B is a manual and less secure way of obfuscation. Option C performs obfuscation at query time, meaning the raw PII is still stored, which violates the requirement. Option D adds external complexity. Option E involves an unnecessary external integration and assumes JSON, not XML.

### NEW QUESTION # 393

An XSIAM administrator is reviewing the audit logs for user activity and notices suspicious API calls originating from a compromised service account. The API key associated with this service account has 'Security Operations Center - Admin' permissions. The immediate action is to revoke the compromised API key. Which of the following XSIAM commands or API operations would be used to revoke a specific API key, assuming you have the necessary administrative privileges?

- ❑ `XSIAM.API.revoke_key(key_id='')`
- ❑ Access the XSIAM UI -> Settings -> API Keys, locate the key, and click 'Revoke'.
- ❑ `DELETE /public_api/v1/api_keys/`
- ❑ Run `systemctl restart xsiam-api-service` to invalidate all current API keys and force re-issuance
- ❑ Modify the XSIAM configuration file to comment out the compromised key entry.
  - A. Option E
  - B. Option A
  - C. Option D
  - D. Option B
  - E. Option C

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

Both the XSIAM UI and the XSIAM API provide mechanisms to revoke API keys. Option B describes the direct CLI approach, which is straightforward for administrators. Option C describes the typical REST API approach for deleting a resource, where DELETE requests are used to revoke or remove API keys. Option A is a pseudocode function call that might be part of an SDK, but not a direct API endpoint. Option D is an extreme measure that would disrupt all API integrations and is not the targeted way to revoke a single key. Option E is an unsupported and dangerous method of configuration management.

#### NEW QUESTION # 394

An organization is deploying Broker VMs in geographically dispersed datacenters. They employ a strict network access control policy that restricts outbound internet access. All outbound traffic must traverse a corporate proxy server that performs SSL inspection. How can the Broker VM be configured to reliably communicate with the Cortex XSIAM cloud under these conditions, including managing certificate trust for SSL inspection?

- Configure the proxy server details (IP/port) in the Broker VM's network settings during OVA deployment. For SSL inspection, upload the proxy's root CA certificate to the Broker VM's trust store using the `certificate_bundle_installer.sh` script.
- Set environment variables like `http_proxy` and `https_proxy` on the Broker VM and disable SSL certificate validation globally.
- Bypass the proxy for XSIAM traffic by whitelisting XSIAM's public IP ranges on the firewall and disabling SSL inspection for those destinations.
- The Broker VM automatically detects proxy settings via WPAD/PAC files and trusts all proxy-issued certificates by default.
- Install a local NGINX reverse proxy on the Broker VM to forward traffic through the corporate proxy, then configure NGINX to trust the corporate proxy's CA.

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To communicate through a corporate proxy with SSL inspection, the Broker VM needs two primary configurations: 1. Proxy settings: The Broker VM installation process or post-deployment configuration allows specifying proxy server details (IP/port). 2. Certificate Trust: Since the proxy performs SSL inspection, it re-signs the XSIAM certificates with its own CA. The Broker VM must trust this corporate proxy's root CA. This is achieved by uploading the proxy's root CA certificate to the Broker VM's trust store, typically using the provided Palo Alto Networks utility like `certificate_bundle_installer.sh`. Option B is insecure and not recommended. Option C bypasses the proxy, which violates the strict policy. Option D is incorrect; automatic detection and trusting all certificates is not how it works. Option E adds unnecessary complexity by introducing another proxy layer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 395

An XSIAM administrator is configuring a dashboard for endpoint security posture. A key metric is the 'Percentage of Endpoints with Outdated Antivirus Signatures'. The raw data in XSIAM's `endpoint_status_logs` includes a boolean field `is_signature_current`. Which XQL snippet would accurately represent this metric in a percentage format for a dashboard widget?

- A. `dataset = endpoint_status_logs | group by is_signature_current | count(endpoint_id)`

- B.

```
dataset = endpoint_status_logs | count_distinct(endpoint_id) as total_endpoints | filter is_signature_current == false | count_distinct(endpoint_id) as outdated_endpoints | eval percentage_outdated = (outdated_endpoints / total_endpoints) 100
```

- C.

```
dataset = endpoint_status_logs | filter is_signature_current == false | count(endpoint_id) as outdated_endpoints
```

- D.

```
dataset = endpoint_status_logs | group by status | count(endpoint_id) as total_endpoints
```

- E.

```
dataset = endpoint_status_logs | stats count(endpoint id) as total_endpoints, sum(if(is_signature_current == false, 1, 0)) as outdated_count | eval percentage_outdated = (outdated count / total_endpoints) 100
```

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

To calculate the percentage of outdated antivirus signatures, you need two values: the total number of endpoints and the number of endpoints with outdated signatures. Option B correctly uses `stats count(endpoint_id) as total_endpoints` to get the total and `sum(if(is_signature_current == false, 1, 0)) as outdated_count` to conditionally count outdated endpoints. Finally, it uses `eval` to calculate the percentage. Option A attempts a similar logic but uses an incorrect flow for aggregation across different filtered states. Options C and D only count outdated endpoints or group by status without calculating the percentage. Option E has a syntactically incorrect approach for the division and conditional counting within the `eval` statement.

**NEW QUESTION # 396**

A sophisticated APT group is known to use custom exfiltration techniques involving DNS tunneling. They typically encode data within legitimate-looking DNS queries to external command and control (C2) domains that are rarely queried by legitimate enterprise applications. To detect this in XSIAM, a security engineer needs to craft a BIOC rule. The rule should focus on high-volume, repetitive DNS queries to unknown or suspicious domains, especially when originating from non-DNS server assets. Which combination of XSIAM XDR fields and query logic would be most effective for this BIOC, minimizing false positives?

- A.

```
event_type = DNS AND network_direction = OUTBOUND AND Dns.ResponseCode != 'NOERROR' AND Process.Reputation = 'unknown'
```

- B.

```
event_type = DNS AND network_direction = OUTBOUND AND Dns.QueryType = 'TXT' AND Dns.QueryName in (select Dns.QueryName from dns_events group by Dns.QueryName having count(*) > 100)
```

- C.

```
event_type = DNS AND network_direction = OUTBOUND AND Dns.QueryName not in (select Dns.QueryName from dns_events where Device.Type = 'DNS_SERVER') AND Dns.QueryName not in external_reputation_good_domains AND Dns.QueryName length > 50 AND Process.Name != 'dns.exe' group by Dns.QueryName, Source.Host.Name having count(*) > 50 AND time_window = 5m
```

- D.

```
event_type = DNS AND network_direction = OUTBOUND AND Dns.QueryType = 'TXT' AND Dns.QueryName in (select Dns.QueryName from dns_events group by Dns.QueryName having count(*) > 100)
```

- E.

```
event_type = DNS AND network_direction = OUTBOUND AND Dns.QueryName not in (select Dns.QueryName from dns_events where Device.Type = 'DNS_SERVER') AND Dns.QueryName not in external_reputation_good_domains AND Dns.QueryName length > 50 AND Process.Name != 'dns.exe' group by Dns.QueryName, Source.Host.Name having count(*) > 50 AND time_window = 5m
```

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

Option C is the most effective and sophisticated BIOC for detecting DNS tunneling. Option A relies on known malicious domains, which might change. Option B specifically looks for TXT records and high volume, which is better but doesn't account for legitimate TXT use or source of queries. Option D is too simplistic. Option E focuses on response codes and process reputation, which is useful but might miss successful exfiltration or legitimate unknowns. Option C combines multiple strong indicators: outbound DNS, queries not seen from legitimate DNS servers, queries not in known good domains (leveraging XSIAM's external reputation), unusually long query names (indicative of encoded data), queries not from the legitimate DNS service itself, and a high volume from a single host within a short time window. This multi-faceted approach significantly reduces false positives while effectively targeting the described exfiltration technique.

**NEW QUESTION # 397**

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