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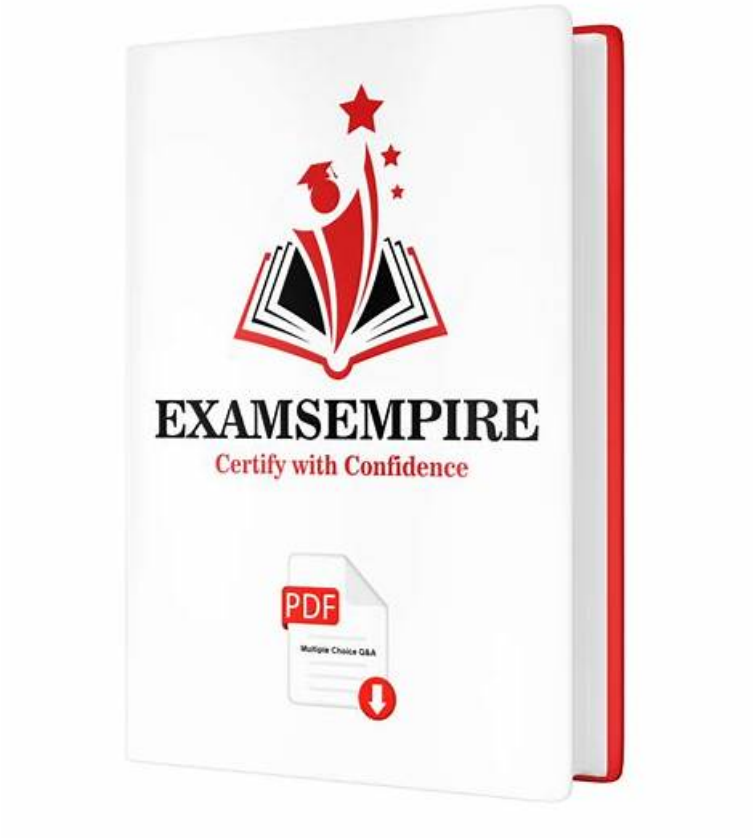

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It is acknowledged that there are numerous XSIAM-Engineer learning questions for candidates for the exam, however, it is impossible for you to summarize all of the key points in so many materials by yourself. But since you have clicked into this website for XSIAM-Engineer practice materials you need not to worry about that at all because our company is especially here for you to solve this problem. We have a lot of regular customers for a long-term cooperation now since they have understood how useful and effective our XSIAM-Engineer Actual Exam is. To let you have a general idea about the shining points of our training materials I would like to list three of the advantages of our training for you.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q377-Q382):

NEW QUESTION # 377
During a XSIAM incident response, a malicious executable's hash is identified. To ensure any future detection of this hash immediately triggers a critical alert and bypasses normal scoring workflows, how should this hash be integrated into XSIAM's content optimization strategy?

- A. Add the hash to a 'Threat Intelligence' feed integrated with XSIAM, which automatically assigns a high reputation to matching events.
- B. Add the hash to a custom XSIAM 'Block List' and configure a new detection rule to alert on any activity associated with entities on this list.
- C. Deploy a new automation playbook that immediately creates a critical incident and assigns it to the on-call team whenever this hash is observed in any log.
- D. Create a new scoring rule with the highest 'Order' that checks for 'alert.file.hash = and applies a 'Set Total Score' action to 100.
- E. Modify all existing detection rules to include an 'OR' condition for the malicious hash, and set their base severity to 'Critical'.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C is the most effective and direct way to achieve an immediate critical alert that bypasses normal scoring. By creating a scoring rule with the highest 'Order' and using 'Set Total Score' to 100, you guarantee that any alert containing this specific hash will immediately be prioritized at the highest level, regardless of its original detection rule's base score or other scoring rules. Option A: A block list might prevent execution but doesn't guarantee a high-priority alert for existing detections or if the block fails. A new detection rule would still be subject to standard scoring. Option B: Threat intelligence feeds can assign reputation, but 'Threat Intelligence' reputation scores might still be influenced by other scoring rules and might not guarantee an absolute 100 score. Option D: Modifying all existing rules is impractical and error-prone. It also doesn't ensure an absolute 100 score if other rules later reduce it. Option E: An automation playbook acts after the alert is generated and scored. While it can create an incident, it doesn't influence the initial criticality score of the alert itself, which is crucial for immediate prioritization in the alert queue.

NEW QUESTION # 378
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 C
- B. Option A
- C. Option D
- D. Option B
- E. Option E

Answer: B

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 Option B is insecure and not recommended. Option C bypasses the proxy, which violates the strict policy. Option certificate bundle installer. sh. 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 # 379
An XSIAM engineer needs to create a custom content pack that includes a new integration for a proprietary internal vulnerability scanner. This integration will define several commands, one of which is `get_scan_results`, which accepts a `scan_id` and returns a JSON object containing scan findings. Another command, `trigger_scan`, initiates a scan and returns a `scan_id`. Which of the following components are absolutely essential for defining and making these commands usable within XSIAM playbooks, and what consideration is crucial for `get_scan_results`?

An Integration YAML file, a Python script implementing the commands, and a Mapper for `trigger_scan` output.
Crucial consideration for `get_scan_results`: Ensure the output JSON schema is strictly adhered to for XSIAM's UI rendering.

An Integration YAML file, a Python script implementing the commands, and a Parser for `get_scan_results`.
Crucial consideration for `get_scan_results`: Implement polling logic within the command if the vulnerability scanner's API is asynchronous.

An Automation Rule, a Playbook that calls the commands, and a Dashboard Widget to display results.
Crucial consideration for `get_scan_results`: Optimize API calls to prevent rate limiting on the scanner.

A Data Connector for continuous ingestion of scan results, and Correlation Rules to identify vulnerabilities.
Crucial consideration for `get_scan_results`: Define specific data types for all returned fields in the XSIAM schema.

Only a Python script with the commands is sufficient; XSIAM automatically detects and registers them.
Crucial consideration for `get_scan_results`: Manage pagination if the scan results are large.

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

To define custom integrations and their commands in XSIAM, you absolutely need an Integration YAML file (which describes the integration, its parameters, and the commands it supports) and a Python script that implements the actual logic for each command. A Parser is essential for `get_scan_results` to transform the raw JSON output from the vulnerability scanner into structured XSIAM data (e.g., incidents, artifacts, or indicators) that can be easily consumed by playbooks, search, and the UI. Crucially, for `get_scan_results`, if `trigger_scan` is asynchronous (which is common for long-running scans), the `get_scan_results` command's implementation in the Python script must often include polling logic . This means it repeatedly queries the scanner's API for the status of the scan using the `scan_id` until the results are ready, or a timeout is reached. This is a common design pattern for integrating with asynchronous external systems. Options A, C, D, E miss these fundamental requirements or considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 380
A security operations center (SOC) team is experiencing intermittent delays in alert propagation from their on-premises Data Collectors to the XSIAM Data Lake. Network monitoring shows high latency and packet loss between the on-premises network and the cloud provider where XSIAM is hosted. Which of the following communication optimizations or strategies should be considered to mitigate these issues and improve data ingestion reliability, assuming the Data Collectors are properly configured?

- A. Migrate all log sources directly to cloud-based ingestion, bypassing the on-premises Data Collectors entirely.
- B. Increase the batch size for data uploads from Data Collectors to the Data Lake, and configure Data Collectors to use UDP for ingestion to reduce overhead.
- C. Deploy an additional layer of proxy servers between the Data Collectors and the Data Lake to cache data and retransmit failed packets.
- D. Implement a dedicated Direct Connect or ExpressRoute link to the cloud provider, and ensure QOS (Quality of Service) is configured to prioritize XSIAM traffic over this link. Also, verify Data Collector's egress bandwidth is sufficient.
- E. Disable TLS encryption for Data Collector communication to reduce overhead and improve throughput.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B directly addresses the root causes of high latency and packet loss. Dedicated network links like Direct Connect or ExpressRoute provide stable, high-bandwidth, low-latency connectivity to the cloud. QOS prioritizes critical traffic, and sufficient egress bandwidth ensures Data Collectors aren't bottlenecked. Option A's UDP suggestion is unreliable for security logs. Option C adds complexity and may not solve the underlying network issue. Option D is a significant architectural change, not an optimization. Option E severely compromises security and is unacceptable for sensitive security data.

NEW QUESTION # 381
A large-scale XSIAM deployment is experiencing ingestion bottlenecks and high latency for certain critical data sources, specifically network flow data from dozens of firewalls and identity logs from multiple Active Directory domains. The current architecture uses a single Broker VM for all on-premise integrations. What steps should the XSIAM engineer take to diagnose and alleviate these ingestion performance issues, considering the specific data types involved?

- A. Reduce the logging verbosity on the firewalls and Active Directory to decrease the overall volume of data being sent to XSIAM.
- B. Check the XSIAM cloud-side ingestion health metrics; the bottleneck is likely within the XSIAM cloud, not the on-premise components.
- C. Increase the CPU and memory allocated to the single Broker VM, as this is the most common cause of performance bottlenecks for all data types.
- D. Implement an intermediate Kafka cluster on-premise to buffer all logs before forwarding them to the Broker VM, thus smoothing out ingestion spikes.
- E. Review the Broker VM's resource utilization (CPU, memory, network I/O) from the XSIAM console. For network flow data, consider deploying additional Broker VMS in a load-balanced configuration to distribute the ingestion load. For identity logs, optimize the AD query frequency and data volume transmitted.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Ingestion bottlenecks, especially with high-volume data like network flows and frequent identity updates, often point to resource constraints or architectural limitations of the Broker VM. Option B is the most comprehensive and correct approach: 1. Diagnose: Reviewing the Broker VM's resource utilization (CPU, memory, network I/O) from the XSIAM console is the first critical step. This directly indicates if the Broker VM itself is becoming a bottleneck. 2. Network Flow Data: Network flow data (e.g., NetFlow, IPFIX, firewall session logs) can be extremely high volume. A single Broker VM might be overwhelmed. Deploying additional

Broker VMS and distributing the firewall log forwarding across them (load-balancing) is a standard and effective scaling strategy for high-volume data. Each Broker VM can handle a certain throughput. 3. Identity Logs: While generally lower volume than network flows, frequent AD queries for identity updates can still impact performance. Optimizing the AD query frequency (e.g., using change notifications instead of full syncs, or adjusting intervals) and ensuring only necessary data fields are transmitted can significantly reduce the load. Option A: While increasing resources can help, it's a temporary fix if the architecture itself is not scalable for the data volume. It's better to understand the specific bottleneck before just throwing more resources at it. Option C: An intermediate Kafka cluster can help, but it adds complexity and is generally considered if the Broker VM scaling isn't sufficient or if there are extreme burst patterns. It's not the primary or first-line solution for general ingestion bottlenecks with XSIAM Broker VMs. Option D: Reducing logging verbosity should be a last resort, as it directly impacts detection capabilities by removing valuable telemetry. Option E: While XSIAM cloud-side health should always be monitored, the description points to on-premise data sources and a single Broker VM, making the Broker VM a more likely initial point of failure for bottlenecks.

NEW QUESTION # 382

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