XSIAM-Engineer受験対策書 & XSIAM-Engineer関連資格知識

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>> XSIAM-Engineer受験対策書 <<

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer 認定 XSIAM-Engineer 試験問題 (Q52-Q57):

質問 # 52
An XSIAM engineer is performing a pre-deployment assessment for a large-scale agent rollout. A concern is identified regarding potential conflicts with existing endpoint security solutions (e.g., antivirus, EDR) and performance overhead on critical production servers. Which of the following actions, combining technical analysis and strategic planning, should the engineer undertake to mitigate

these risks?

- A. Immediately apply all recommended exclusions for Cortex XSIAM agent processes and directories in existing security solutions across the entire production environment without prior testing to prevent conflicts.
- B. Deploy XSIAM agents with a 'monitor-only' policy initially, then progressively enable protection modules while monitoring system stability and performance using standard OS tools like 'perfmon' or 'top'.
- C. Assume no conflicts will arise as XSIAM is designed to coexist with other security products. Focus solely on network bandwidth assessment for agent communication.
- D. Disable all other endpoint security solutions on production servers before XSIAM agent deployment to ensure no conflicts occur, then re-enable them gradually.
- E. Conduct a small-scale pilot deployment on non-production systems, focusing on performance metrics and observed conflicts. Simultaneously, consult XSIAM documentation for known compatibility issues and recommended exclusions for common security products.

正解：B、E

解説：
Both A and E are crucial. Option A highlights the importance of a phased approach (pilot deployment) to observe real-world behavior and gather data on performance and conflicts. It also emphasizes the necessity of consulting official documentation for known compatibility and recommended exclusions, which are often overlooked but critical for coexistence. Option E describes a sound strategy for progressive rollout and risk reduction. Starting with 'monitor-only' allows the agent to gather data without active enforcement, minimizing immediate impact, while gradually enabling modules helps isolate potential performance or stability issues. B is too aggressive and risky without testing. C is highly disruptive and compromises security. D is a dangerous assumption for any new security product deployment. The question asks for actions to mitigate risks, and a combination of pilot testing, documentation review, and phased policy rollout is the best practice.

質問 # 53
A multinational corporation uses Palo Alto Networks XSIAM to manage its attack surface across various cloud providers (AWS, Azure, GCP) and on-premises environments. Due to regulatory compliance, all internet-facing web servers must enforce TLS 1.2 or higher. The security team needs to create an XSIAM ASM rule to detect any web server exposing TLS 1.0 or 1.1 . Which of the following XQL query components would be essential for this detection rule?

- A.
```
dataset = xdr_process_events | filter process_name = 'apache' and command_line contains 'ssl_protocol=TLSv1'
```
- B.
```
dataset = xdr_endpoint_events | filter event_type = 'network_connection' and dest_port = 443 and ssl_protocol_version in ('TLSv1', 'TLSv1.1')
```
- C.
```
[redacted]
```
- D. [redacted]
- E.
```
| filter _raw_log contains 'TLS 1.0' or _raw_log contains 'TLS 1.1'
```

正解：C

解説：
Option B directly queries network session data (xdr_network_sessions), specifically looking at destination ports 80 and 443 (common for web servers) and filtering on the 'ssl_version' field for 'TLSv1 ' or 'TLSv1.1'. This is the most accurate and direct way to detect insecure TLS versions at the network session level, which is critical for internet-facing services. Option A is too generic and relies on raw log content which might not be consistently structured. Option C focuses on process command lines, which may not always expose SSL version. Option D is closer but 'ssl_protocol_version' might not be a direct field in xdr_endpoint_events for network connections in the same way as xdr_network_sessions. Option E relies on specific cloud events which might not cover all web servers or environments.

質問 # 54
A global manufacturing company is planning an XSIAM deployment. A critical data source is log data from their Operational Technology (OT) environment, which includes SCADA systems, PLCs, and historians. These systems produce unique, proprietary binary log formats and often use non-standard communication protocols (e.g., Modbus/TCP, OPC UA). What strategic considerations are paramount for successfully integrating this OT data into XSIAM, beyond standard IT data sources?

- A. It is essential to deploy specialized OT security solutions (e.g., dedicated IDS/IPS for industrial protocols, OT-aware log collectors) within the Purdue Model's Level 1-2 to normalize and securely forward data to XSIAM, respecting network segmentation.
- B. The primary focus should be on converting all OT data to CEF or LEEF format using generic industrial protocol converters and sending it directly to XSIAM's cloud tenant.
- C. Collaboration with OT engineers is critical to understand proprietary protocols, log structures, and the impact of any data collection activities on production, ensuring minimal disruption and proper data interpretation.
- D. Due to the sensitive nature of OT, only aggregate statistics or 'summary of summaries' should be sent to XSIAM, with raw OT logs stored locally in the OT network.
- E. Prioritize the ingestion of event logs from Windows-based HMIs (Human-Machine Interfaces) as they are the most familiar and easiest to integrate using standard XSIAM collectors.

正解：A、C

解説：
Integrating OT data is fundamentally different from IT. Option B is critical because direct integration with proprietary OT protocols is complex and risky. Specialized OT security solutions are designed to safely collect, normalize, and often parse these unique logs, acting as secure conduits to IT security platforms like XSIAM, while respecting the strict segmentation of the Purdue Model. Option E emphasizes the crucial need for collaboration with OT engineers. Their domain expertise is indispensable for understanding the operational impact of data collection, interpreting proprietary log formats, and ensuring data integrity and system stability. Option A is oversimplified; generic converters may not handle proprietary formats effectively. Option C only covers a small subset of OT logs. Option D severely limits visibility for effective threat detection and incident response.

質問 # 55
A new XSIAM content pack deployment for cloud security posture management (CSPM) introduces a 'resource id' field. However, after deployment, events from a specific cloud provider show fragmented or incomplete 'resource id' values, while other cloud providers are fine. The 'resource_id' for the problematic provider can be very long (over 256 characters) and contains special characters like 'P, ' and '2. Raw logs confirm the full 'resource_id' is present. Which of the following is the most probable technical cause and solution for this issue?

- A. A custom normalization rule is inadvertently truncating the 'resource_id' field for this cloud provider. Review custom normalization rules for conflicts.
- B. The XSIAM Collector is dropping events due to network saturation for this specific cloud provider's logs. Increase network bandwidth to the Collector.
- C. The XSIAM content pack itself has a bug specific to this cloud provider's parsing. Report the issue to Palo Alto Networks support and look for a content pack update.
- D. The default field size limit or string handling in XSIAM's internal data model for the 'resource_id' field is truncating long strings, or the parsing regex is not greedy enough. Review the XSIAM data source schema for 'resource_id' and ensure the parsing regex for this field is designed to capture the entire string, possibly by using a non-greedy quantifier or ensuring the field's data type supports longer strings.
- E. The problematic cloud provider's API is intermittently truncating 'resource_id' before sending it to XSIAM. Investigate the cloud provider's logging and API documentation.

正解：C、D

解説：
Fragmented or incomplete field values, especially for long strings with special characters, strongly suggest either a parsing regex issue or a field size limitation. Option B addresses both: an insufficiently greedy regex might stop too early, or an underlying schema limit might truncate the string. If a new content pack was just deployed, it's plausible there's a bug specific to this provider's 'resource_id' (Option E). Both are highly probable. Option A would cause full event drops or latency. Option C is possible but less likely if raw logs in XSIAM confirm the full ID. Option D would be relevant if custom rules were active and recently changed.

質問 # 56
A red team exercise revealed that traditional IOCs (e.g., hash, IP, domain) for a known malware family were easily bypassed by polymorphic variants. The malware, however, consistently performs a unique sequence of API calls to inject code into legitimate processes: 'NtOpenProcess' -> 'NtAllocateVirtualMemory' -> 'NtWriteVirtualMemory' -> 'NtCreateRemoteThread'. To counter this, an XSIAM engineer needs to create a high-fidelity BIOC. Which of the following XQL queries best represents this behavioral pattern while minimizing false positives from legitimate applications performing similar operations?

- A.

- B.
```
event_type = 'syscall' AND Syscall.Name = 'NtCreateRemoteThread' AND Process.ParentProcess.Name != 'svchost.exe'
```
- C.
```
dataset = xdr_data | pattern (event.api_call_name = 'NtOpenProcess' and process.pid != null) as stage_1, (event.api_call_name =
'NtAllocateVirtualMemory' and process.pid = stage_1.process.pid) as stage_2, (event.api_call_name = 'NtWriteVirtualMemory' and process.pid =
stage_1.process.pid) as stage_3, (event.api_call_name = 'NtCreateRemoteThread' and process.pid = stage_1.process.pid and target_process.name
not in ('csrss.exe', 'winlogon.exe', 'dwm.exe', 'explorer.exe')) as stage_4 within 5s by host_id, process.pid |
where stage_1.process.reputation != 'trusted' | limit 100
```
- D.

- E.
```
dataset = xdr_data | pattern (event.api_call_name = 'NtOpenProcess' and process.pid != null) as stage_1, (event.api_call_name =
'NtAllocateVirtualMemory' and process.pid = stage_1.process.pid) as stage_2, (event.api_call_name = 'NtWriteVirtualMemory' and process.pid =
stage_1.process.pid) as stage_3, (event.api_call_name = 'NtCreateRemoteThread' and process.pid = stage_1.process.pid) as stage_4 from stage_1,
stage_2, stage_3, stage_4 | filter process.image_name != 'explorer.exe' and process.image_name != 'lsass.exe' | comp events_by_host =
count() by host_name | where events_by_host > 1
```

正解：C

解説：
Option E is the most comprehensive and effective XQL query for this complex BIOC. Option A is too generic and will generate many false positives. Option B is closer but lacks crucial filters for common legitimate processes that might perform similar actions (e.g., debuggers, security tools) and doesn't specify a time window, which is critical for behavioral sequences. Option C is too specific to only the last step and might miss the full chain. Option D is too broad and only relies on reputation. Option E correctly uses the 'pattern' command to define the exact sequence of API calls, ensuring they occur within a specific 'time_window' and 'by' the same 'host_id' and 'process.pid'. Critically, it includes exclusions for 'target_process.name' (common legitimate injection targets like csrss.exe, winlogon.exe, explorer.exe, dwm.exe) and filters for 'stage_1.process.reputation != 'trusted'' to reduce false positives while accurately targeting malicious injection attempts.

質問 # 57
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XSIAM-Engineer関連資格知識: https://www.pass4test.jp/XSIAM-Engineer.html

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