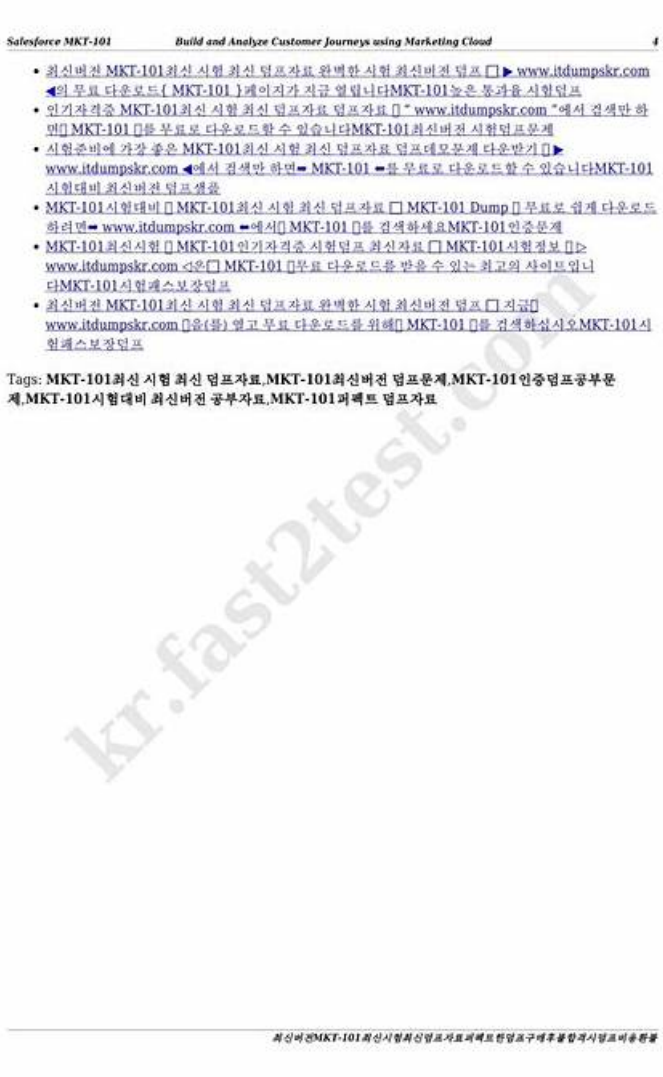
최신버전XSIAM-Engineer덤프최신자료덤프문제



BONUS!!! Fast2test XSIAM-Engineer 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1w5qWoQqK6-ze3kImUeIz9tQTf2HnyuUs

Palo Alto Networks업계에 종사하시는 분들은 XSIAM-Engineer인증시험을 통한 자격증취득의 중요성을 알고 계실것입니다. Fast2test에서 제공해드리는 인증시험대비 고품질 덤프자료는 제일 착한 가격으로 여러분께 다가갑니다. Fast2test덤프는 XSIAM-Engineer인증시험에 대비하여 제작된것으로서 높은 적중율을 자랑하고 있습니다.덤프를 구입하시면 일년무료 업데이트서비스, 시험불합격시 덤프비용환불 등 퍼펙트한 서비스도 받을수 있습니다.

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	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.

완벽한 XSIAM-Engineer덤프최신자료 시험공부자료

IT업계에 종사하는 분이라면 국제적으로 인정받는 IT인증시험에 도전하여 자격증을 취득하셔야 합니다. Fast2test의 Palo Alto Networks인증 XSIAM-Engineer덤프는 이 시험에 참가한 IT인사들의 검증을 받은 최신 시험대비 공부자료입니다. Fast2test의 Palo Alto Networks인증 XSIAM-Engineer덤프로 시험을 쉽게 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면 승진이나 연봉인상에 많은 편리를 가져다드립니다. 저희는 항상 여러분들의 곁을 지켜줄것입니다.

최신 Security Operations XSIAM-Engineer 무료샘플문제 (Q113-Q118):

질문 # 113
A critical national infrastructure (CNI) provider is deploying Palo Alto Networks XSIAM within a highly regulated environment. This environment demands extreme resilience, fault tolerance, and a zero-downtime objective, even during major hardware failures or planned maintenance. From a hardware planning perspective, what specific design principles must be rigorously adhered to, beyond typical redundancy?

- A. Establishing a fully independent, identical 'cold standby' XSIAM cluster in a separate physical location, requiring manual failover in case of a catastrophic event.
- B. Deploying the XSIAM cluster across multiple distinct, geographically separated data centers (active-active configuration) with independent power, cooling, and network infrastructure, and a robust data replication mechanism.
- C. Utilizing only 'hardened' or 'military-grade' server hardware certified to withstand extreme environmental conditions and electromagnetic interference.
- D. Integrating with an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) and generator backup system that can sustain the entire XSIAM infrastructure for a minimum of 72 hours without external power.
- E. Implementing a 'N+2' redundancy model for all XSIAM cluster nodes, storage arrays, and network devices, far exceeding standard 'N+1' recommendations.

정답：B,D,E

설명：
For zero-downtime and extreme resilience in CNI, multiple layers of hardware redundancy and architectural planning are required. Active-active deployment across distinct, geographically separated data centers (A) provides the highest level of disaster recovery and continuous operation. N+2 redundancy (B) ensures that even if two components fail, the system continues to operate, exceeding typical N+1 for critical systems. Robust UPS and generator systems (E) are fundamental to maintaining power during outages, crucial for a zero-downtime objective. While hardened hardware (C) might be used in some CNI, it's not universally required for 'zero-downtime' in the same way as distributed architecture. A cold standby (D) implies downtime during failover, which contradicts a zero-downtime objective.

질문 # 114
During a routine audit of XSIAM's alert management, a new custom detection rule, 'Suspicious Process Creation by Admin', has been observed generating excessive alerts from a specific server used for automated patch deployment. This server's legitimate activities involve frequent process creations by an administrative account. The XSIAM team wants to reduce this noise without entirely disabling the valuable rule. Which two (2) configurations are valid and effective methods to address this within XSIAM's exception and exclusion capabilities?

- A. Integrate with a CMDB to dynamically tag as a 'Known_Baseline' host, and then configure the rule to ignore 'Known_Baseline' hosts.
- B. Modify the rule to lower its threshold for the specific server's process creation events.
- C. Create a new 'Exclusion' for the 'Suspicious_Process_Creation_by_Admirf rule, filtering events where 'host.hostname = AND process.parent.name = 'patch_deployer.exe' .
- D. Set up an 'Alert Suppression Rule' in 'Alert Management' that matches 'alert_name = AND 'host.hostname = , with an action to 'Do Not Create Alert'.
- E. Implement a 'Global Exception' for all events originating from 'host.hostname =

정답：C,D

설명：
Both B and C are valid and effective. Option B, creating an 'Exclusion' directly within the rule, prevents the alert from being generated at the source based on specific event criteria, which is a very clean approach for known false positives. Option C, an 'Alert Suppression Rule' with 'Do Not Create Alert' action, achieves a similar outcome by intercepting the alert before it's officially created in XSIAM. Both prevent alert generation. Option A is not a standard XSIAM feature for rule tuning based on host. Option D is too broad and creates a significant security blind spot. Option E is a good long-term strategy for managing baselines but isn't a direct exception/exclusion configuration for immediate noise reduction; it requires additional integration and rule modification.

질문 # 115
An XSIAM engineer is designing a complex, event-driven automation workflow. The workflow needs to perform different actions based on the severity of an incoming alert and the existence of specific indicators of compromise (IOCs) already present in the XSIAM database. For example, if a 'High' severity alert with an unknown malicious IP is detected, it should trigger a network quarantine. If it's a 'Medium' severity alert with a known malicious hash, it should trigger a different action (e.g., file deletion). Which XSIAM automation components are best suited to implement this decision-making logic efficiently and scalably?

- A. A Correlation Rule to identify the initial alert, followed by a series of 'If-Else' statements within a single Detection Rule.
- B. Multiple, distinct Automation Rules, each with specific conditions for severity and IOC type, linking to separate playbooks.
- C. External scripting framework that ingests XSIAM alerts via API, performs logic, and then calls XSIAM APIs to execute actions.
- D. A single Automation Rule triggering one central playbook that uses conditional 'Branching' (when statements) and 'Lookup Table' actions for IOC checks.
- E. Custom Incident Fields to store severity and IOC presence, then manual analyst review to trigger appropriate actions.

정답：D

설명：
To implement complex, event-driven decision-making efficiently and scalably within XSIAM, a single Automation Rule triggering one central playbook with conditional branching is the best approach. The playbook can use 'when' statements (or similar conditional blocks) to evaluate the severity of the alert and then perform lookups for IOCs (e.g., using a 'Get Indicator' command from a Threat Intelligence integration or custom XSIAM indicator search) before branching to the appropriate set of actions (e.g., network quarantine playbook, file deletion playbook). This centralizes the logic, makes it easier to manage, and avoids creating a proliferation of Automation Rules and fragmented playbooks. Option A leads to fragmentation. Option C mixes detection with response logic. Option D is manual. Option E is an externalization that loses XSIAM's native automation benefits.

질문 # 116
A large enterprise, 'GlobalCorp', is planning to integrate Palo Alto Networks XSIAM. During the initial infrastructure evaluation, their security team discovers a significant portion of their existing endpoint fleet consists of Windows Server 2008 R2 and CentOS 6.x systems. Additionally, they rely heavily on legacy SIEM solutions and on-premise Active Directory. What are the PRIMARY challenges GlobalCorp faces in aligning their current infrastructure with XSIAM's architectural requirements, and what is the MOST critical immediate action they should consider?

- A. The primary challenge is managing user identities across multiple systems. The most critical immediate action is to integrate XSIAM with their existing on-premise Active Directory using LDAP for user authentication.
- B. The primary challenge is the lack of native XDR agent support for their outdated OS versions. The most critical immediate action is to initiate an OS upgrade/replacement project for non-compliant systems to ensure comprehensive endpoint telemetry collection.
- C. The primary challenge is integrating XSIAM with their legacy SIEM. The most critical immediate action is to configure API gateways for data forwarding from the legacy SIEM to XSIAM.
- D. The primary challenge is the data ingestion volume from on-premise Active Directory. The most critical immediate action is to deploy XSIAM Data Collectors on-premise and configure them for Active Directory replication.
- E. The primary challenge is network latency between their data centers and the XSIAM cloud. The most critical immediate action is to implement dedicated MPLS connections to the nearest XSIAM cloud region.

정답：B

설명：
XSIAM heavily relies on comprehensive telemetry from endpoints, network devices, and cloud services. Outdated OS versions like Windows Server 2008 R2 and CentOS 6.x often lack native XDR agent support or have significant security vulnerabilities, making them unsuitable for robust telemetry collection and posing a security risk. The most critical immediate action is to address this OS incompatibility, as it directly impacts XSIAM's ability to provide full visibility and protection. While other options represent valid considerations, they are secondary to the fundamental requirement of compatible endpoints for XSIAM's core functionality.

질문 # 117
A company is planning to integrate XSIAM with its highly customized CMDB, which runs on a legacy database system without a modern API. The CMDB contains critical asset metadata (e.g., owner, criticality, patching status) that XSIAM needs for accurate alert context and prioritization. Given the constraints, what is the most effective and maintainable integration strategy?

- A. Develop a custom ETL process that periodically extracts data from the legacy CMDB, transforms it, and loads it into a format ingestible by a XSIAM Data Collector (e.g., JSON, CSV over SFTP).
- B. Implement direct database connectivity from a XSIAM Data Collector to the legacy CMDB, ensuring proper firewall rules and credentials.
- C. Manually update XSIAM lookup lists with CMDB data on a daily basis.
- D. Use a generic syslog forwarder to send raw database logs to XSIAM.
- E. Require the CMDB vendor to develop a modern API for XSIAM integration.

정답：A

설명：
Given a legacy CMDB without a modern API, a custom ETL process (Option A) is the most effective and maintainable solution. It allows for data transformation, error handling, and provides a controlled ingestion pipeline into XSIAM without direct database exposure from XSIAM. Option B, direct database connectivity, is generally not recommended due to security and performance implications. Option C is unrealistic for an immediate deployment. Option D is manual and not scalable. Option E would send raw database logs, which is not suitable for enriching XSIAM alerts with structured CMDB data.

질문 # 118
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