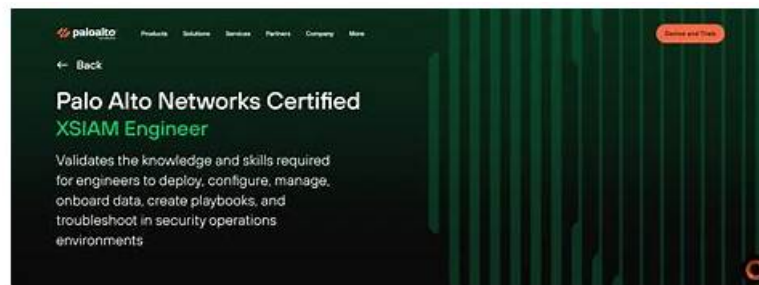


# Quiz 2026 Palo Alto Networks High Hit-Rate XSIAM-Engineer: Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Valid Dumps Pdf



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Content Optimization:</b> 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>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>
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>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>

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## Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

### NEW QUESTION # 132

A large-scale phishing campaign is targeting your organization. XSIAM is generating numerous alerts. To optimize the incident investigation, you need to enrich each phishing-related alert with external threat intelligence from VirusTotal for the observed URLs and file hashes. Specifically, you want to see VirusTotal scores and links to full reports directly within the alert details. How can this be efficiently implemented using XSIAM's content optimization features and automation?

- A. Manually query VirusTotal for each URL and hash and add the results as a comment.
- B. Integrate VirusTotal as a separate data source, allowing analysts to search it manually.
- C. Export all phishing alerts to a CSV and upload them to VirusTotal for bulk analysis.
- D. Create a dashboard widget that displays a summary of VirusTotal lookups across all alerts.
- E. Configure an XSIAM playbook triggered by phishing alerts. This playbook would query the VirusTotal API, then use an 'Alert Action' or 'Incident Action' to dynamically add custom fields to the alert/incident layout, displaying the VirusTotal scores and clickable report links. This involves defining custom fields with appropriate renderers.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

To efficiently enrich phishing alerts with VirusTotal data directly within the alert details, the most effective approach combines XSIAM's automation (playbooks) and content optimization (custom fields with renderers). A playbook can be triggered by phishing alerts, automatically query the VirusTotal API, and then populate custom fields within the alert/incident layout with the relevant scores and links. This automates the enrichment and presents it directly where analysts need it, streamlining the investigation. Options A, C, D, and E are either manual, less integrated, or do not directly inject the data into the alert's detailed view.

### NEW QUESTION # 133

A security analyst needs to install a Cortex XSIAM agent on a critical Linux server. The server is hardened and has no internet access, but can reach a local HTTP server hosting the agent installer. The analyst wants to ensure the agent is installed with a specific proxy configuration and is immediately assigned to the 'Critical \_ Servers' agent group. Which command combination is most appropriate?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option E is the most accurate and complete. Cortex XSIAM agent installers for Linux typically accept parameters like '-proxy-string' (or similar, depending on version) to define proxy settings and 'group-name' to assign the agent to a specific group. A crucial element missing in other options (or incorrectly represented) is the installation token, which is unique to your XSIAM tenant and required for agent registration. While HTTP\_PROXY environment variable might work for wget/curl, the agent installer itself needs explicit parameters for its own communication. The 'token' parameter is mandatory for the agent to register with your specific XSIAM instance. The exact parameter names might vary slightly with XSIAM versions, but '--proxy-string', '--group-name', and '-token' are standard concepts.

### NEW QUESTION # 134

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.** ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 135

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. ☐
- B. ☐
- **C.** ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

**Answer: C**

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 # 136

Which two alert notification options can be configured without creating a playbook? (Choose two.) Which two alert notification options can be configured without creating a playbook? (Choose two.)

- A. Pager Duty
- **B. Slack**
- **C. Email**
- D. SMS

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Cortex XSIAM allows configuring Email and Slack as direct alert notification options without requiring a playbook. PagerDuty and SMS integrations, however, require orchestration through playbooks.

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