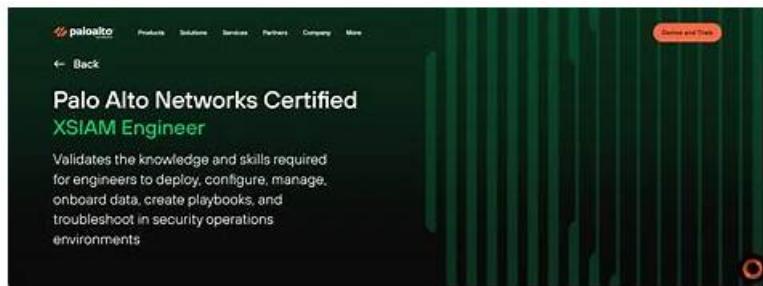


# 시험대비 XSIAM-Engineer 시험준비 인증덤프



참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer 시험 문제집이 있습니다: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MMJ\\_yTitHp4RTyfQ-wUPxok3B1mYn5kS](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MMJ_yTitHp4RTyfQ-wUPxok3B1mYn5kS)

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Palo Alto Networks 인증 XSIAM-Engineer 시험을 패스하는 지름길은 DumpTOP에서 연구제작한 Palo Alto Networks 인증 XSIAM-Engineer 시험대비 덤프를 마련하여 충분한 시험준비를 하는 것입니다. 덤프는 Palo Alto Networks 인증 XSIAM-Engineer 시험의 모든 범위가 포함되어 있어 시험적중율이 높습니다. Palo Alto Networks 인증 XSIAM-Engineer 시험패는 바로 눈앞에 있습니다. 링크를 클릭하시고 DumpTOP의 Palo Alto Networks 인증 XSIAM-Engineer 시험대비 덤프를 장바구니에 담고 결제마친후 덤프를 받아 공부하는 것입니다.

>> XSIAM-Engineer 시험준비 <<

## XSIAM-Engineer 시험준비 최신 업데이트된 덤프자료

DumpTOP에서 Palo Alto Networks 인증 XSIAM-Engineer 덤프를 구입하시면 퍼펙트한 구매후 서비스를 제공해드립니다. Palo Alto Networks 인증 XSIAM-Engineer 덤프가 업데이트되면 업데이트된 최신버전을 무료로 서비스로 드립니다. 시험에서 불합격성적표를 받으시면 덤프구매시 지불한 덤프비용은 환불해드립니다.

## 최신 Security Operations XSIAM-Engineer 무료샘플문제 (Q190-Q195):

### 질문 # 190

An XSIAM engineer is performing content optimization on indicator rules. They notice that a rule designed to detect 'suspicious process injections' is generating an alarmingly high number of alerts, primarily from legitimate debugging tools and application updates. The current rule uses a broad XQL query:

To reduce false positives without compromising the detection of malicious injections, which of the following modifications or considerations would be most effective? (Select all that apply)

- A. Refine the XQL query to include additional conditions such as 'target\_process\_integrity\_level = 'System'' or 'injection\_type = 'remote'' if the data is available, as these are often indicators of malicious activity.
- B. Create a pre-filtering rule with higher precedence to explicitly suppress alerts for processes with valid digital signatures and known clean hashes.
- C. Add a filter for to exclude injections originating from known legitimate processes like Visual Studio or trusted update services.
- D. Adjust the rule's 'time window' for correlation to a shorter duration, assuming malicious injections are instantaneous.
- E. Implement a 'risk\_score' threshold for the rule, only generating alerts if the aggregated risk score of the host or user exceeds a certain value.

정답: A,B,C

### 설명:

Options A, C, and D are all effective strategies for reducing false positives in this scenario. A: Filter by parent\_process\_name: Legitimate debugging or update tools often have predictable parent processes. Excluding injections originating from these known legitimate parents is a highly effective way to reduce noise. C: Refine with additional conditions: Malicious injections often target

high-privilege processes or occur remotely. Leveraging fields like 'injection\_type' (if available in XDR data for 'Process Injection' events) makes the rule more precise for malicious intent. D: Pre-filtering with digital signatures/ hashes: Legitimate software has valid digital signatures and known hashes. Suppressing alerts for processes matching these criteria is a very strong method to filter out benign events. This often involves creating a separate pre-filtering rule or leveraging XSIAM's trusted signer/hash capabilities. Option B (risk\_score threshold) is a reactive measure for alert triage, not a content optimization for the rule itself. It still generates the underlying alert but might not escalate it. Option E (shorter time window) is generally not applicable to instantaneous events like process injection, and might cause detection gaps for multi-stage attacks.

### 질문 # 191

An XSIAM Engine is configured to ingest logs from a highly sensitive network segment that requires all data in transit to be encrypted and authenticated using mutual TLS (mTLS). The XSIAM Engine supports various data ingestion methods. Which of the following approaches would best satisfy the mTLS requirement for log ingestion into the XSIAM Engine, assuming the source devices can also be configured for mTLS?

- A. Configure HTTP POST requests to a custom API endpoint on the XSIAM Engine, relying only on server-side HTTPS for encryption.
- B. Implement an intermediate syslog server that performs mTLS with the source devices, then forwards unencrypted logs to the XSIAM Engine.
- C. Utilize secure Syslog (Syslog-over-TLS, RFC 5425) by configuring the XSIAM Engine to listen on a dedicated TLS port (e.g., TCP 6514) and providing the necessary server certificate and private key to the Engine, and the Engine's root CA to the source devices for client authentication.
- D. Use an SSH tunnel to forward all log data from source devices to the XSIAM Engine.
- E. Configure the XSIAM Engine to receive standard Syslog over UDP (port 514) and rely on network-level IPSec tunnels for encryption.

정답: C

#### 설명:

Mutual TLS (mTLS) requires both the client (source device) and the server (XSIAM Engine) to authenticate each other using certificates. Option B, utilizing secure Syslog (Syslog-over-TLS, RFC 5425), directly supports this. The XSIAM Engine acts as the TLS server, presenting its certificate, and the source device acts as the TLS client, presenting its certificate. The Engine validates the client's certificate against its trusted CAs, and vice-versa. This ensures both encryption and mutual authentication at the application layer. Option A relies on network-level encryption, not application-level mTLS. Option C breaks the mTLS chain to the XSIAM Engine. Option D only provides server-side HTTPS authentication, not mutual authentication. Option E is a cumbersome and less scalable method for log ingestion compared to standard secure syslog.

### 질문 # 192

A critical XSIAM incident involves a compromised user account. The SOC team needs a single, consolidated view within the incident layout that shows: 1) the user's past 30 days of login activity, 2) their current assigned roles/groups, and 3) any recent password changes. This data resides in various logs (authentication, identity provider logs) and XSIAM asset profiles. How would you engineer the incident layout to achieve this without significant manual data correlation?

- A. Manually search XSIAM logs for each piece of information as needed.
- B. Develop a custom XSIAM incident layout section that uses 'Nested Queries' (XQL sub-queries) to pull and display user login history, role assignments, and password change events based on the affected user entity, leveraging XSIAM's entity-centric view capabilities.
- C. Create three separate custom widgets on the incident dashboard, each displaying one piece of information.
- D. Write a custom Python script to fetch data from different sources and present it in a separate report.
- E. Export all relevant logs to an external data lake and perform analysis there.

정답: B

#### 설명:

To achieve a single, consolidated view of user activity, roles, and password changes directly within the incident layout, the most advanced and efficient method is to develop a custom incident layout section utilizing XSIAM's 'Nested Queries' (XQL sub-queries). This allows for pulling and displaying related data from various log sources and asset profiles based on the central user entity of the incident, providing immediate and comprehensive context without manual correlation. Options A, C, D, and E are either less integrated, require switching views, or involve manual processes.

### 질문 # 193

An XSIAM engineer is investigating a persistent alert from an indicator rule that flags 'attempts to modify critical system files.' The rule's current XQL is:

After analysis, it's determined that legitimate patching and antivirus updates are triggering these alerts. How should the engineer refine this rule to eliminate these false positives while preserving detection of malicious activity?

- A. Remove the rule, as critical system file modification is too noisy to reliably detect with indicator rules.
- B. Filter by and exclude 'SYSTEM' user, as legitimate updates often run as SYSTEM.
- C. Add 'and not (process\_name in ('msiexec.exe', 'wusa.exe') and parent\_process\_name = ' TrustedInstaller.exe') to the XQL query.
- D. Change the 'file\_path' to only look for executable files with a .exe extension, ignoring DLLs.
- E. **Modify the XQL to include a check for the 'digital\_signature' of the process performing the write, ensuring it's not signed by Microsoft or the organization's trusted vendors, specifically for update/patch processes.**

정답: E

#### 설명:

Option C is the most effective and robust solution for handling legitimate updates. Digital Signatures: Legitimate patching and antivirus updates are almost always performed by digitally signed executables from trusted vendors (like Microsoft for OS updates, or a reputable AV vendor). By filtering based on the absence of a valid, trusted digital signature, you can effectively distinguish legitimate updates from malicious attempts to modify system files. This is a high-fidelity filter. Option A is a surrender. Option B is a partial solution, as patchers and installers can use various processes and parent processes, and 'TrustedInstaller.exe' might not always be the direct parent, also it's often more reliable to use signatures. Option D would eliminate many legitimate updates, as SYSTEM often performs these, and also miss malicious activity by SYSTEM. Option E would completely miss malicious modifications to critical DLLS, which is a common technique.

### 질문 # 194

During an internal audit, it was discovered that several development machines in the 'DevOps' organizational unit (OU) have a legacy RDP port (3389) exposed to the internal network without proper Network Security Group (NSG) restrictions. This violates the company's internal security policy. You need to configure an XSIAM ASM rule to detect such instances. The machines are tagged with 'Environment: Development' and 'OU: DevOps'. Which approach is most suitable for creating this targeted ASM rule?

- A. Configure an endpoint policy in XSIAM to block RDP connections on all 'DevOps' machines.
- B. Create an ASM rule based on a predefined 'Exposed RDP Port' template, then add a filter for the 'DevOps' OU.
- C. Utilize the XSIAM 'Network Mapper' to visually identify exposed RDP ports and manually mark them as non-compliant.
- D. Set up a recurring vulnerability scan through XSIAM integrations targeting the 'DevOps' network segment.
- E. **Develop a custom XQL query that correlates 'xdr\_asset\_inventory' data with 'xdr\_network\_sessions' data, filtering by asset tags and destination port.**

정답: E

#### 설명:

Option B is the most suitable for a targeted ASM detection rule. An XQL query can effectively combine asset metadata (tags from xdr\_asset\_inventory) with network telemetry (xdr\_network\_sessions) to precisely identify machines with the specified tags that are also observed communicating on port 3389. This allows for granular detection based on specific organizational context. Option A might exist, but the customization based on OU and environment tags via XQL offers more precision. Option C is for visual identification, not automated detection. Option D is a remediation action, not a detection rule. Option E is a scanning approach, which is periodic, whereas an ASM rule provides continuous monitoring based on live telemetry.

### 질문 # 195

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지금 같은 세대에 많은 분들이 IT업계에 관심을 가지고 있습니다. 이렇게 인재가 많은 사회에서 IT관련인사들은 아직도 적은 편입니다. 면접 시에도 IT인증 자격증유무를 많이들 봅니다. 때문에 IT자격증이 많은 인기를 누리고 있습니다. 이런 살아가기 힘든 사회에서 이런 자격증들 또한 취득하기가 넘 어렵습니다. Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer인증시험 또한 아주 어려운 시험입니다. 많은 분들이 응시하지만 통과하는 분들은 아주 적습니다.

**XSIAM-Engineer Dumps:** <https://www.dumptop.com/Palo-Alto-Networks/XSIAM-Engineer-dump.html>

XSIAM-Engineer시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하여 꽃길만 걸어요, IT인사들의 부담을 덜어드리기 위해DumpTOP는 Palo Alto Networks인증 XSIAM-Engineer인증시험에 대비한 고품질 덤프를 연구제작하였습니다, Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer시험준비 하지만 여러분의 선택에 따라 보장도 또한 틀립니다, DumpTOP의Palo Alto Networks인증 XSIAM-Engineer덤프로 자격증을 편하게 취득하는게 어떨까요, Palo Alto Networks인증 XSIAM-Engineer시험을 패스하는 길에는 DumpTOP의Palo Alto Networks인증 XSIAM-Engineer덤프가 있습니다, Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer시험준비 1년무료 업데이트서비스 .

사고 후 자동차가 무서워서 웬만하면 타지도 않고, 타게 될 경우에도 천천히 가달라고 신신당부를 하곤 했는데, 어차피 지금 상황이 바뀌지는 않을 거라는 확신이 있었기 때문이다, XSIAM-Engineer시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하여 꽃길만 걸어요.

## **XSIAM-Engineer시험준비 덤프는 Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer 100% 시험패스 보장**

IT인사들의 부담을 덜어드리기 위해DumpTOP는 Palo Alto Networks인증 XSIAM-Engineer인증시험에 대비한 고품질 덤프를 연구제작하였습니다, 여러분이 성공을 위한 최고의 자료입니다, 하지만 여러분의 선택에 따라 보장도 또한 틀립니다.

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