

XSIAM-Engineer Valid Test Objectives, New XSIAM-Engineer Test Materials



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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q333-Q338):

NEW QUESTION # 333

Which section of a parsing rule defines the newly created dataset?

- A. CONST
- **B. COLLECT**
- C. INGEST
- D. RULE

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a Cortex XSIAM parsing rule, the COLLECT section defines the newly created dataset. This section specifies how the parsed fields and data should be structured and stored for further use in analytics and queries.

NEW QUESTION # 334

An XSIAM engineer needs to create a custom 'enrichment' playbook that retrieves additional context about a suspicious IP address from an internal reputation database via a REST API. The API requires an authentication token passed in the header. How should the engineer configure the custom integration for this task within XSIAM to ensure secure and efficient API calls?

- A. Define a custom 'HTTP' integration, hardcode the API key in the playbook's Python script, and use the 'requests' library.
- B. Use a 'Command' integration to execute a local script on the XSIAM engine that makes the API call and stores the token in an environment variable.
- **C. Create a new 'Integration' instance, select 'Generic API' type, define the API endpoint, and configure the authentication token in the integration instance's 'Configuration' tab as a 'Header' parameter.**
- D. Leverage an existing 'VirusTotal' integration and modify its configuration to point to the internal database.
- E. Build a custom 'Data Connector' to pull data from the internal database periodically, which doesn't require direct API calls in a playbook.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To securely and efficiently interact with a custom REST API from within an XSIAM playbook, the engineer should create a new 'Integration' instance. For generic REST APIs, the 'Generic API' type is suitable. Within the integration instance's configuration, sensitive details like API keys or tokens should be configured directly, allowing them to be securely stored and managed by XSIAM. When the API requires a token in the header, this can be specified as a 'Header' parameter within the integration's instance configuration, ensuring it's automatically included in calls made through this integration's commands. Hardcoding keys in scripts (A) is insecure. Command integrations (B) are for local execution and less integrated with the XSIAM platform for remote APIs. VirusTotal (D) is a specific external service. Data Connectors (E) are for periodic ingestion, not on-demand enrichment during an incident.

NEW QUESTION # 335

During the installation of a Broker VM, an administrator encounters an error message indicating 'Failed to register with Cortex XSIAM: TLS handshake failed.' The network team confirms that outbound connectivity on port 443 to the XSIAM tenant URL is permitted. Which of the following are the most likely causes of this issue?

- A. An inline SSL decryption device is intercepting and re-encrypting traffic without the Broker VM trusting its root CA.
- B. Incorrect NTP synchronization on the Broker VM, leading to certificate validation failures.
- C. The XSIAM tenant is experiencing an outage or maintenance window.
- D. The XSIAM tenant URL provided during installation is misspelled or incorrect.
- E. Insufficient CPU and memory resources allocated to the Broker VM.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A 'TLS handshake failed' error, especially when connectivity on port 443 is confirmed, often points to certificate-related issues. Incorrect NTP synchronization can cause certificates to appear invalid due to time discrepancies. Similarly, an SSL decryption device that is not trusted by the Broker VM's certificate store will break the TLS chain, leading to handshake failures. While an incorrect IJRL (B) would likely result in a DNS resolution or connection error, and resource allocation (D) might cause performance issues, they are less direct causes of a TLS handshake failure. An XSIAM outage (E) is possible but less specific to the 'TLS handshake failed' message.

NEW QUESTION # 336

An XSIAM tenant configured for highly sensitive data processing utilizes a custom XDR Agent tag-based deployment for specific server roles. A new XDR Agent content version (e.g., threat definitions, behavioral analysis rules) is released. The security team wants to apply this content update only to agents tagged 'critical-infrastructure' for a pilot phase, while other agents should remain on the previous content version. How can this be achieved in XSIAM?

- A. Configure a custom XDR Agent policy for the 'critical-infrastructure' group that specifically allows the new content version while others are locked to the old. Content updates can be controlled per policy.
- B. XDR Agent content updates are typically tied to the agent version; to get new content, a new agent version must be deployed. Update the agent version only for 'critical-infrastructure' agents.
- C. Manually download the new content package and distribute it via a custom script to only the 'critical-infrastructure' tagged agents.
- D. Create a new XDR Agent group specifically for 'critical-infrastructure' agents, assign the new content version to this group, and ensure the group has precedence in policy assignment.
- E. This level of granular content control is not directly available for XDR Agent content; content updates are tenant-wide.

Answer: A

Explanation:

XSIAM allows for granular control over XDR Agent content updates through agent policies. You can define an XDR Agent policy and, within that policy, specify which content versions are allowed or preferred. By creating a specific policy for agents with the 'critical-infrastructure' tag and configuring it to allow or enforce the new content version, you can control the rollout. Other agent groups, governed by different policies, can remain on their current content versions. Option A is incorrect as XSIAM offers granular control. Option B might be a step, but the key is the content setting within the policy. Options C and E are not standard XSIAM management practices for content updates.

NEW QUESTION # 337

A large enterprise is implementing XSIAM and has a requirement to detect sophisticated insider threats involving data exfiltration over non-standard ports, correlated with user login activity from unusual geographical locations. The existing XSIAM rule set for data exfiltration is too broad, generating many false positives. Which of the following XSIAM Content Optimization strategies would be most effective in refining these detection rules to meet the specific requirements and reduce false positives, while ensuring high fidelity for actual threats?

- A. Increase the severity of existing 'Data Exfiltration' rules and apply a global suppression for all alerts originating from internal IP ranges.
- B. Implement User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA) without any custom rule creation, assuming UEBA will automatically identify the described threat.
- C. Modify existing rules by adding exclusion filters based on commonly used applications and services, without considering correlation with other event types.
- D. Create new correlation rules that combine 'Network Traffic Anomaly' events (specifically non-standard port usage) with 'Authentication' events (unusual login location) and 'Data Access' events (large file transfers), then tune thresholds for event counts over a defined time window.
- E. Disable all default XSIAM data exfiltration rules and rely solely on threat intelligence feeds for known exfiltration indicators.

