ハイパスレートのXSIAM-Engineerテスト参考書 &合格スムーズXSIAM-Engineerキャリアパス |高品質なXSIAM-Engineer問題例

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.

トピック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.

>> XSIAM-Engineerテスト参考書 <<

XSIAM-Engineerキャリアパス & XSIAM-Engineer問題例

なぜみんなが順調にPalo Alto NetworksのXSIAM-Engineer試験に合格できることに対する好奇心がありますか。Palo Alto NetworksのXSIAM-Engineer試験に合格したいんですか。実は、彼らが試験に合格したコツは我々CertShikenの提供するPalo Alto NetworksのXSIAM-Engineer試験ソフトを利用したんです。豊富の問題集、専門的な研究と購入の後の一年間の無料更新、ソフトで復習して、自分の能力の高めを感じられます。Palo Alto NetworksのXSIAM-Engineer試験に合格することができます。

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer 認定 XSIAM-Engineer 試験問題 (Q69-Q74):

質問 # 69
A global security team is deploying XSIAM and has defined a highly structured permission matrix. They've discovered that while XSIAM's built-in roles and custom role capabilities are powerful, there are specific scenarios where an administrator needs to temporarily elevate privileges for a specific task (e.g., a critical incident response requiring immediate changes to a data source), without permanently granting elevated permissions. What XSIAM feature or integration concept would best address this 'just-in-time' (JIT) privilege elevation requirement securely and auditable?

- A. Manually reassign the user to an 'Administrator' role for the duration of the task, then manually revert them to their original role. Rely on audit logs for traceability.
- B. Leverage XSIAM's direct integration with a Privileged Access Management (PAM) solution, where XSIAM can request temporary credentials or session elevation from the PAM system.
- C. Create a 'Break Glass' XSIAM user account with super-administrator privileges, whose credentials are kept under strict lock and key, and only used in emergencies.
- D. Implement a custom XSIAM automation playbook that, upon approval, temporarily modifies a user's role assignment through the XSIAM API for a set duration.
- E. Configure a specific IdP assertion that grants elevated privileges to XSIAM users for a limited time based on a pre-approved workflow.

正解：B、D

解説：
Both A and D provide viable solutions. Option A is the ideal enterprise-grade solution. Integrating XSIAM with a PAM solution (like CyberArk, HashiCorp Vault, etc.) allows for robust JIT privilege management, where the PAM system manages and grants temporary elevated access based on policy and approval workflows, and XSIAM can consume these temporary credentials or sessions. This is highly secure and auditable. Option D is a more custom, programmatic approach within XSIAM. By leveraging XSIAM's automation capabilities and API, you can build a workflow that temporarily grants permissions. This requires careful design and implementation but is feasible. Option B is manual and prone to human error, lacking true JIT and automated revocation. Option C is for emergency 'break glass' access, not routine JIT elevation. Option E relies on IdP capabilities which might not natively support such dynamic, time-bound, and application-specific privilege elevation requests.

質問 # 70
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.

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 71
During a pre-installation assessment for XSIAM, a security architect identifies that 'SecureBank Inc.' utilizes a highly segmented network architecture with numerous air-gapped environments for critical financial systems. XSIAM, being a cloud-delivered platform, requires continuous data ingestion. What is the MOST appropriate strategy for 'SecureBank Inc.' to evaluate and potentially integrate these air- gapped environments with XSIAM while maintaining strict security controls?

- A. Temporarily connect the air-gapped environments to the corporate network during off-peak hours for data synchronization with XSIAM.
- B. Deploy a dedicated, on-premise instance of XSIAM within each air-gapped environment to process data locally, with no external connectivity.
- C. Establish a one-way data diode solution from the air-gapped environments to a dedicated XSIAM Data Collector in a DMZ, then forward data to the XSIAM cloud.
- D. Re-evaluate the need for air-gapped environments, as XSIAM's cloud-native architecture inherently provides sufficient security and isolation.
- E. Utilize secure USB drives for manual, periodic data transfer from air-gapped systems to a Staging Data Collector, then upload to XSIAM.

正解：C

解説：
Air-gapped environments are designed for extreme isolation, preventing direct network connectivity. XSIAM, being cloud-native, necessitates data ingestion. A one-way data diode allows data flow out of the air-gapped network but prevents any ingress, maintaining isolation while enabling telemetry collection. This is a common and highly secure pattern for integrating highly sensitive, isolated environments with cloud security platforms. Options B and E undermine the purpose of air-gapping, while C is not feasible as XSIAM is a SaaS offering, and D is highly impractical for continuous security monitoring.

質問 # 72
You are managing a custom content pack that includes a playbook responsible for isolating compromised endpoints. The playbook uses commands from both the 'Palo Alto Networks XDR' and 'Microsoft Defender for Endpoint' integrations. A recent update to the 'Microsoft Defender for Endpoint' content pack introduced a breaking change to the 'isolate_endpoint' command's parameters. What is the most effective strategy to manage this dependency change in your custom content pack while ensuring continuity of operations and minimal downtime?

- A. Manually recreate the 'isolate_endpoint' functionality within your custom content pack using direct API calls to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint, bypassing the vendor integration.
- B. Modify your custom content pack's playbook to conditionally call the 'isolate_endpoint' command based on the installed version of the 'Microsoft Defender for Endpoint' pack, using separate branches for each version's parameter set.
- C. Create a new version of your custom content pack that specifically adapts to the new 'Microsoft Defender for Endpoint' parameters. Test it thoroughly in a staging environment and then schedule a controlled deployment to production, ideally outside peak hours.
- D. Immediately revert the 'Microsoft Defender for Endpoint' content pack to its previous version until a fix is released or your

custom pack is updated.

- E. Disable the compromised endpoint isolation playbook until the 'Microsoft Defender for Endpoint' vendor provides a compatibility patch for older integrations.

正解：C

解説：
Option C is the most effective and professional strategy. When a breaking change occurs in a dependency, the best approach is to adapt your dependent content. Creating a new version of your custom content pack (or a new branch in your version control if you're using one) specifically for the updated dependency allows you to implement the necessary changes, test them without impacting production, and then deploy in a controlled manner. Option A (reverting) might provide immediate relief but delays the adoption of new features/fixes in the updated pack and isn't a sustainable solution. Option B (conditional logic) adds significant complexity and fragility to your playbook. Option D (disabling) is unacceptable for a critical security function. Option E (direct API calls) bypasses the benefits of using a vendor-maintained integration (updates, error handling, etc.) and adds unnecessary maintenance burden.

質問 # 73
A critical XSIAM deployment requires the Engine to process logs from highly distributed and ephemeral cloud workloads (e.g., Kubernetes pods, serverless functions) with dynamic IP addresses. Traditional static Syslog configurations are impractical. Which of the following strategies for data ingestion into the XSIAM Engine would be most resilient and scalable for such an environment, ensuring proper context and minimal configuration overhead?

- A. Implement a custom script on each ephemeral workload to periodically push log files via SCP to a dedicated SFTP server, which then forwards them to the XSIAM Engine.
- B. Manually update the XSIAM Engine's ingestion rules whenever a new ephemeral workload is launched or decommissioned to include its IP address.
- C. Rely solely on network flow data collected by the XSIAM Engine, assuming it provides sufficient visibility into ephemeral workloads without direct log ingestion.
- D. Configure each ephemeral workload to send logs directly to the XSIAM Engine via unsecured Syslog, relying on a centralized DNS entry for the Engine.
- E. Deploy a dedicated log forwarder (e.g., Fluentd, Logstash, Vector) within each Kubernetes cluster or cloud environment, configured to collect logs from ephemeral workloads and forward them securely to the XSIAM Engine's API endpoint or secure Syslog port.

正解：E

解説：
For dynamic and ephemeral cloud workloads, a distributed log forwarding strategy is paramount. Option B correctly identifies the best approach. Deploying dedicated, lightweight log fomarders (like Fluentd, Logstash, or Vector) within each cloud environment or Kubernetes cluster allows them to dynamically discover and collect logs from ephemeral components. These forwarders can then aggregate, normalize, and securely forward the data to the central XSIAM Engine via its API or secure Syslog port. This approach minimizes configuration overhead on individual workloads, handles dynamic IPs, and provides resilience. Option A is insecure and not scalable. Option C is entirely impractical due to the dynamic nature of cloud workloads. Option D provides only network visibility, not rich log data. Option E is inefficient, high-latency, and complex for real-time log ingestion.

質問 # 74
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