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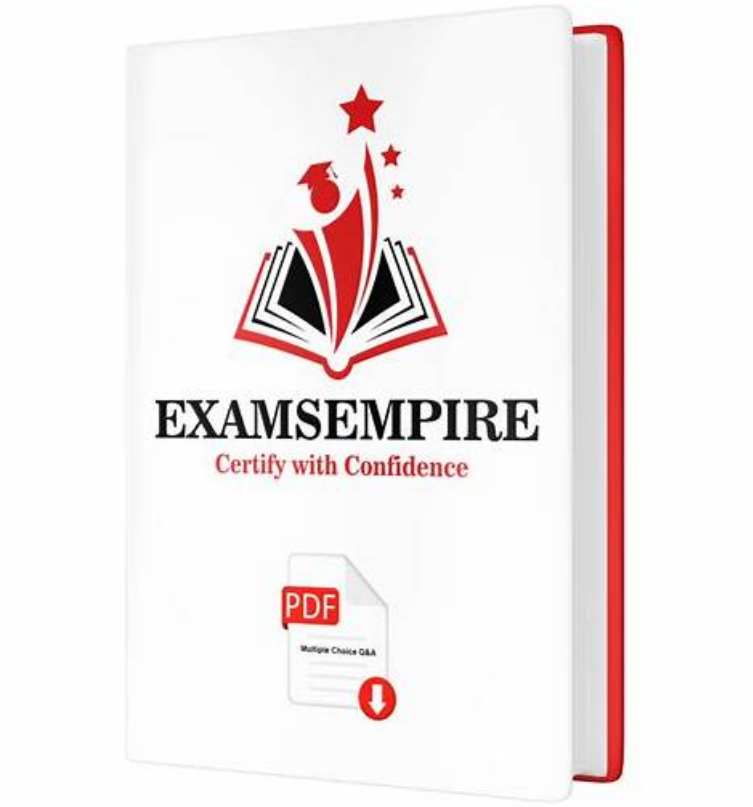

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Questions - Easily Pass Your Exam

There is no doubt they are clear-cut and easy to understand to fulfill your any confusion about the exam. Our Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer exam question is applicable to all kinds of exam candidates who eager to pass the exam. Last but not the least, they help our company develop brand image as well as help a great deal of exam candidates pass the exam with passing rate over 98 percent of our XSIAM-Engineer real exam materials. Considering many exam candidates are in a state of anguished mood to prepare for the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer exam, our company made three versions of XSIAM-Engineer Real Exam materials to offer help. All these variants due to our customer-oriented tenets. As a responsible company over ten years, we are trustworthy. In the competitive economy, this company cannot remain in the business for long.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.
Topic 3	• 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 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.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

NEW QUESTION # 98
An XSIAM Engineer observes that after a recent application update, security events from a critical business application are no longer triggering expected XSIAM correlation rules. Upon investigation, it's discovered that while the logs are being ingested, the '_time' field in XSIAM for these specific logs is consistently showing the ingestion time (e.g., now()), rather than the actual event timestamp present in the raw log, which is in ISO 8601 format (e.g., '2023-10-27 T 14:35:10.1237). The raw log field containing the timestamp is named 'eventTime'. What is the most likely cause and the precise XSIAM parsing rule configuration adjustment needed?

- A. The application update changed the timestamp format, and the XSIAM parsing rule's 'time_format' or 'time_field' setting is no longer correctly configured to extract and parse 'eventTime' as the primary timestamp for the event. The XSIAM parsing rule needs to explicitly set 'time_field: eventTime' and specify the correct 'time_format: IS08601 or a suitable 'strptime' pattern.
- B. The 'eventTime' field is being dropped during normalization because it's not mapped to a standard CIM field. This doesn't explain '_time' defaulting to ingestion time.
- C. The XSIAM Data Lake is experiencing high latency, causing delays in '_time' field indexing. This affects query performance, not the source of the '_time' value.
- D. The XSIAM license has expired, leading to partial data processing and timestamp issues. This would cause broader ingestion failures, not specific timestamp re-writes.
- E. The XSIAM Collector's internal clock is out of sync with the application server. Synchronize the NTP on the Collector. This would affect all logs, not just specific ones.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The '_time' field in XSIAM is crucial for correlation and accurate event timing. If it defaults to ingestion time, it means XSIAM's parser could not identify or correctly parse the actual event timestamp from the raw log. Option A correctly identifies that the 'time_field' and 'time_format settings in the parsing rule are responsible for this. An application update changing the log format is a common reason for such a failure. Options B, D, and E are general issues not specific to this problem. Option C would lead to the

field being missing, not '_time' being incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 99
A critical, homegrown financial application uses a proprietary database for its audit logs and does not natively support syslog, API, or file export. However, the operations team has developed a custom Python script that can query this database, extract relevant audit events, and format them as JSON. The security team wants to ingest these JSON events into XSIAM in near real-time, leveraging XSIAM's analytics for fraud detection. Furthermore, if a fraud indicator is detected, an XSIAM Playbook must trigger an action directly back to the database (e.g., block a user, flag a transaction) via a separate custom Python script that utilizes the database's API/SDK. What is the most robust and secure architecture for this bidirectional integration, and what are the security challenges of integrating a 'black box' system?

- A. Ingestion: The custom Python script streams JSON events to a third-party message queue (e.g., Kafka). XSIAM is configured to consume from this Kafka queue. Automation: XSIAM publishes action requests to another Kafka topic, which is consumed by another custom application to interact with the database. Security Challenges: Adds significant infrastructure complexity and maintenance burden of Kafka cluster.
- B. Ingestion: The custom Python script pushes JSON to an XSIAM Data Broker via a custom TCP port. Automation: An XSIAM Playbook triggers on incidents and sends a custom command over the same TCP port back to the Python script for database action. Security Challenges: Custom TCP listener is insecure and not scalable; high risk of unauthorized access.
- C. Ingestion: The custom Python script uploads JSON files to an XSIAM Data Broker via SFTP. Automation: XSIAM playbooks generate action requests as JSON files and upload them back to the SFTP server for manual processing by database administrators. Security Challenges: Not real-time, manual action required, SFTP is not ideal for event streaming.
- D. Ingestion: The custom Python script is scheduled to run frequently (e.g., via cron) on a dedicated server and pushes JSON events directly to the XSIAM Event Ingest API. Automation: An XSIAM Playbook, upon detecting fraud, executes a 'Run Command' action on the dedicated server, triggering the second custom Python script to interact with the database. Security Challenges: Requires secure API key management for XSIAM Ingest API, secure shell (SSH) access from XSIAM to the dedicated server for 'Run Command' (requires XSIAM's Remote Execution capability via a Broker), and ensuring the second script has minimal necessary database credentials and robust error handling.
- E. Ingestion: The custom Python script writes JSON events to a local file, and an XSIAM Data Collector polls this file every 5 minutes. Automation: XSIAM Playbooks send email alerts to the database administrator to manually perform actions. Security Challenges: High latency for ingestion, no automated response, relies on human intervention.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For a proprietary 'black box' database that only supports custom Python scripts, the most robust and secure bidirectional integration architecture involves direct API interaction with XSIAM for ingestion and secure remote execution for automated response. Ingestion: The custom Python script, scheduled to run frequently, pushing JSON events directly to the XSIAM Event Ingest API is the most efficient method for near real-time ingestion. This avoids intermediate file polling or custom listeners. Automation: For triggering actions back to the database, an XSIAM Playbook executing a 'Run Command' action on the dedicated server where the second Python script resides is ideal. This leverages XSIAM's secure Remote Execution capability (requiring an XSIAM Broker with the Remote Execution feature enabled). The 'Run Command' effectively calls the second script, which then interacts with the database's API/SDK. Security Challenges: This approach necessitates: 1. Secure management of XSIAM Ingest API keys. 2. Secure configuration of the XSIAM Broker for remote execution, including granular permissions and network access to the dedicated server (e.g., via SSH keys). 3. Ensuring the Python scripts themselves are secure, using minimal necessary database credentials (e.g., service accounts with least privilege), and having robust error handling, input validation, and logging. 4. The 'black box' nature means understanding database schema for event extraction and API/SDK capabilities for actions is critical; reverse-engineering or poor documentation increases integration risk.

NEW QUESTION # 100
As a XSIAM engineer, you are tasked with creating a 'Threat Landscape Overview' dashboard that combines insights from incident data, alert data, and external threat intelligence feeds (ingested via custom integrations). The dashboard needs to display: 1) Top 5 MITRE ATT&CK techniques observed, 2) Geolocation of external threat actors, and 3) Correlation of high-severity alerts with specific campaigns. Which of the following XSIAM dashboard features are crucial for achieving this comprehensive view?

- A. 'Map' widgets for geolocation, 'Table' widgets for MITRE ATT&CK, and 'Correlation' widgets for campaigns. Custom XQL queries with union and join operations across different datasets.
- B. Only 'Alerts' and 'Incidents' widgets, as custom integrations are not directly visualizable.
- C. Exporting all data to an external BI tool for visualization due to XSIAM's limited cross-data source visualization.

- D. Relying solely on pre-defined security posture reports, as custom dashboards are too complex for this level of correlation.
- E. Using 'Markdown' widgets exclusively for text-based summaries, ignoring visual data representation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Creating a comprehensive 'Threat Landscape Overview' requires combining diverse data sources and visualizing them appropriately. Option B correctly identifies the need for 'Map' widgets for geolocation, 'Table' widgets for structured data like MITRE ATT&CK techniques, and 'Correlation' widgets (or custom visualizations built on correlated XQL queries) for linking alerts to campaigns. Crucially, XSIAM's XQL allows for (to combine results from different datasets) and (to merge data based on common fields) operations, enabling complex queries using union join cross-data source insights. Options A, C, D, and E either underutilize XSIAM's capabilities, are inefficient, or are entirely incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 101
Consider the following XSIAM playbook action snippet intended to update an incident artifact. An engineer reports that while the playbook runs without errors, the incident artifact is not being updated as expected.

```
- setIncident: incidentId: ${incident.id} artifacts: - type: "IP Address" value: ${input.ip_address} labels: -
  "Enriched Data" fields: - key: "threat_score" value: "${enrichment_result.score}" - key: "last_seen" value:
  "${enrichment_result.timestamp}" operation: 'append'
```

Which of the following is the most likely reason for the incident artifact not being updated with the new 'threat_score' and 'last_seen' fields?

- The `operation: 'append'` is incorrect for updating existing artifacts; it should be `operation: 'update'` or omitted for default behavior.
- The `input.ip_address` variable is not correctly populated, causing the artifact to be skipped.
- The fields `threat_score` and `last_seen` are not defined as custom fields for the 'IP Address' artifact type in the XSIAM schema or content pack.
- The `enrichment_result` object is empty or does not contain the expected keys `score` and `timestamp`.
- The playbook lacks the necessary permissions to modify incident artifacts.

- A. Option A
- B. Option C
- C. Option D
- D. Option B
- E. Option E

Answer: B

Explanation:
While 'D' (empty enrichment_result) would prevent data from being added, and 'A' (incorrect operation) could cause issues, the most fundamental reason for custom fields not being updated or appearing is that they haven't been properly defined in the XSIAM data model. For custom fields like 'threat_score' or 'last_seen' to be associated with an artifact type (like 'IP Address'), they must be explicitly defined in a Content Pack as part of the artifact's schema. Without this definition, XSIAM doesn't know how to store or display these new fields, even if the playbook attempts to set them. The 'append' operation for artifacts typically adds a new artifact if not found or updates its labels if found; for existing artifact's fields_, the fields themselves need to exist in the schema.

NEW QUESTION # 102
Which types of content may be included in a Marketplace content pack?

- A. Predefined dashboards, indicators, and reports
- B. Integrations, playbooks, parsers, and server configuration keys
- C. Behavioral indicator of compromise (BIOC) rules, layouts, and custom dashboards
- D. Scripts, playbooks, integrations, and correlation rules

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Marketplace content pack in Cortex XSIAM can include scripts, playbooks, integrations, and correlation rules. These packaged content items extend platform functionality, automate workflows, and enhance detection and response capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 103
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