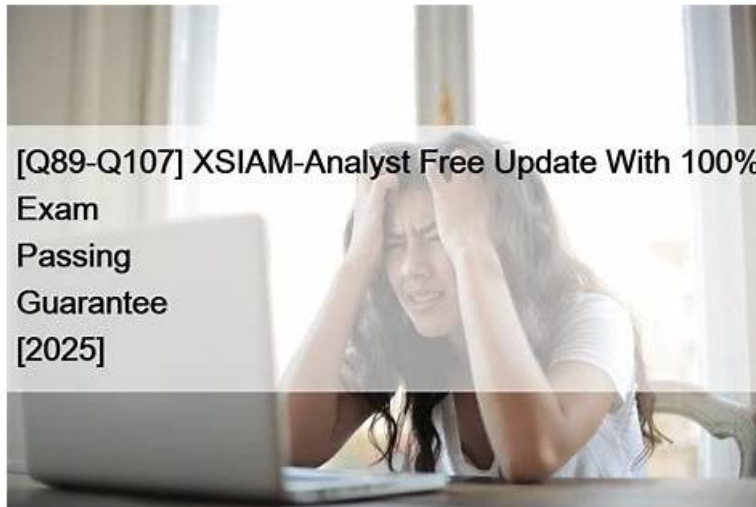


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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Analysis with XQL: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Data Analysts and covers using the XSIAM Query Language (XQL) to analyze and correlate security data. It involves understanding Cortex Data Models, analyzing events through datasets, and interpreting XQL syntax, schema, and query options such as libraries and scheduled queries.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Endpoint Security Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Endpoint Security Administrators and focuses on validating endpoint configurations and monitoring activities. It includes managing endpoint profiles and policies, verifying agent status, and responding to endpoint alerts through live terminals, isolation, malware scans, and file retrieval processes.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Handling and Response: This section of the exam measures the skills of Incident Response Analysts and covers managing the complete lifecycle of incidents. It involves explaining the incident creation process, reviewing and investigating evidence through forensics and identity threat detection, analyzing and responding to security events, and applying automated responses. The section also focuses on interpreting incident context data, differentiating between alert grouping and data stitching, and hunting for potential IOCs.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerting and Detection Processes: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and focuses on recognizing and managing different types of analytic alerts in the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM platform. It includes alert prioritization, scoring, and incident domain handling. Candidates must demonstrate understanding of configuring custom prioritizations, identifying alert sources like correlations and XDR indicators, and taking corresponding actions to ensure accurate threat detection.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Analyst Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

When a sub-playbook loops, which task tab will allow an analyst to determine what data the sub-playbook used in each iteration of the loop?

- A. Results
- B. Inputs
- C. Outputs
- **D. Input Results**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A - Input Results.

In Cortex XSIAM playbooks, when sub-playbooks are configured to loop, the Input Results tab within the task view allows analysts to see exactly what input data was provided to the sub-playbook during each iteration of the loop. This is essential for understanding playbook behavior and troubleshooting automation flows.

"The Input Results tab in the playbook task provides visibility into the data supplied to a sub-playbook for every loop iteration, allowing analysts to review how the input changes across executions." Document Reference: XSIAM Analyst ILT Lab Guide.pdf Page: Page 39 (Automation section)

NEW QUESTION # 44

In the Endpoint Data context menu of the Cortex XSIAM endpoints table, where will an analyst be able to determine which users accessed an endpoint via Live Terminal?

- A. View Endpoint Logs
- **B. View Actions**
- C. View Endpoint Policy
- D. View Incidents

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is D - View Actions.

Within the Cortex XSIAM Endpoints table, the View Actions context menu allows analysts to review historical actions performed on an endpoint, including Live Terminal access. This menu logs all actions such as isolations, scans, and terminal sessions, along with the user who initiated each action, making it the source for tracking who accessed the endpoint via Live Terminal.

"The View Actions option in the endpoints table displays a history of all performed actions, including Live Terminal sessions and the corresponding users." Document Reference: EDU-270c-10-lab-guide_02.docx (1).pdf Page: Page 13 (Agent Deployment and Configuration section)

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which statement applies to a low-severity alert when a playbook trigger has been configured?

- A. Only low-severity analytics alerts will automatically run playbooks.
- B. The alert playbook can be manually run by an analyst.
- C. The alert playbook will run if the severity increases to medium or higher.
- **D. The alert playbook will automatically run when grouped in an incident.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. When a playbook trigger is configured for an alert-regardless of severity-the playbook will automatically run when the alert is grouped into an incident, unless a severity condition is specifically configured in the playbook trigger. By default, the playbook will execute for any alert (including low severity) as soon as it is grouped within an incident.

"A playbook that is configured as a trigger for an alert will automatically execute when that alert is grouped as part of an incident, independent of the alert's severity unless a specific severity threshold is set." Document Reference:XSIAM Analyst ILT Lab Guide.pdf Page:Page 38 (Automation section)

NEW QUESTION # 46

What can be used to filter out empty values in the query results table?

- **A. <name of field> != null or <field name> != "NA"**
- B. <name of field> != empty or <field name> != "NA"
- C. <name of field> != null or <field name> !=
- D. <name of field> != empty or <field name> != ""

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C - <name of field> != null or <field name> != "NA".

Filtering with != null removes records with null values, and != "NA" further removes records that explicitly have "NA" as the value, ensuring the table only displays meaningful results.

"Use filters like <field> != null or <field> != 'NA' in XQL queries to exclude empty or placeholder values from results." Document Reference:XSIAM Analyst ILT Lab Guide.pdf Page:Page 22 (XQL section)

NEW QUESTION # 47

Two security analysts are collaborating on complex but similar incidents. The first analyst merges the two incidents into one for easier management. The other analyst immediately discovers that the custom incident field values relevant to the investigation are missing. How can the team retrieve the missing details?

- **A. Unmerge the incidents to capture the missing details.**
- B. Examine the incident context of the source incident
- C. Check the timeline view of the incident
- D. Check the War Room of the destination incident

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B - Unmerge the incidents to capture the missing details.

When incidents are merged in Cortex XSIAM, custom field values from the source (secondary) incident are not always automatically transferred to the destination (primary) incident. The recommended way to retrieve the missing custom incident field values is to unmerge the incidents. This action restores the original incidents, including all their individual fields and context, allowing analysts to access and capture the missing details.

"If incident field values are missing after a merge, unmerging incidents will restore the original context and custom field data from each incident." Document Reference:XSIAM Analyst ILT Lab Guide.pdf Page:Page 45 (Incident Handling section)

NEW QUESTION # 48

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