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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Administration and Operations	10-15%	- Performance optimization - Backup and recovery - User management and RBAC - System monitoring and troubleshooting
Topic 2: Automation and Orchestration	15-20%	- Webhook and API-based automation - Integration with external tools - Playbooks and automation workflows - SOAR capabilities
Topic 3: Threat Detection and Response	15-20%	- Incident response workflow - Detection rules and signatures - Behavioral analysis - Case management
Topic 4: XQL (XSIAM Query Language)	20-25%	- Correlation and join operations - XQL syntax and structure - Advanced XQL queries - Data querying and filtering
Topic 5: Data Sources and Integration	15-20%	- Log sources and data types - Palo Alto Networks product integration (Firewall, Cortex) - API integrations - Syslog and other log forwarding methods

Topic 6: XSIAM Architecture and Components	15-20%	- XSIAM platform overview and deployment models - Multi-tenant architecture - Data ingestion architecture - Core components (Collector, Broker, Elasticsearch)

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You will need to pass the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer (XSIAM-Engineer) exam to achieve the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer certification. Due to extremely high competition, passing the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer exam is not easy; however, possible. You can use Braindumpsqa products to pass the XSIAM-Engineer Exam on the first attempt. The Palo Alto Networks practice exam gives you confidence and helps you understand the criteria of the testing authority and pass the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer (XSIAM-Engineer) exam on the first attempt.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
An XSIAM playbook integrated with an internal CMDB via a custom integration is consistently failing on an action that updates a CMDB entry. The playbook logs show a 403 Forbidden error from the CMDB API. The XSIAM integration configuration uses client certificate authentication for the CMDB. You have verified that the client certificate is valid and not expired, and the CMDB endpoint is reachable. Which two factors are most likely contributing to this '403 Forbidden' error?

- A. The XSIAM 'Automation' service account lacks the necessary RBAC permissions within the XSIAM tenant to execute the CMDB update action.
- B. The client certificate is being used correctly, but the specific CMDB API key or user associated with it lacks permissions for the update operation within the CMDB itself.
- C. The CMDB server's certificate is not trusted by the XSIAM integration's underlying environment.
- D. The Common Name (CN) or Subject Alternative Name (SAN) of the client certificate used by XSIAM is not whitelisted or recognized by the CMD
- E. The custom integration's Python code contains an error in the request header, such as a missing 'Content-Type' or incorrect 'Accept' header.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
A '403 Forbidden' error typically indicates that the request was understood by the server but the client is not authorized to perform the action. When client certificate authentication is in play, the server (CMDB) validates the certificate itself. If the CNISAN of that certificate isn't recognized or whitelisted on the CMDB side for access (B), it will return a 403. Even if the certificate is technically valid and trusted, the identity associated with it (often mapped to an internal user or role in the CMDB) might not have the necessary permissions for that specific 'update' operation (E). Option A is incorrect because RBAC within XSIAM would typically prevent the playbook from starting or reaching the external call, not result in a 403 from the external system. Option C is less likely to cause a 403; incorrect headers might cause a 400 Bad Request or a parsing error, but not necessarily forbidden. Option D (CMDB server cert untrusted) would typically result in an SSL handshake error, not a 403.

NEW QUESTION # 24
A financial institution uses XSIAM and has a critical requirement to detect potential ransomware activities with high fidelity. They've observed that existing rules often trigger on legitimate large file operations or backup processes. The CISO demands a robust correlation rule that identifies suspicious file encryption attempts, specifically looking for rapid encryption of multiple unique file types by a process not on a whitelist, followed by an attempt to contact a known C2 server. Which of the following XSIAM rule configurations (or combination of configurations) best meets this requirement?

```
// Assume `file_encryption_log` and `network_connection_log` are available event types.A.  rule 'Ransomware_Detection_1'
{    detection {        event_type = 'file_encryption_log'        file_operation = 'encrypt'        file_type_count
(file_extension) > 10 within 30s        process_path in ('/usr/bin/backup_tool', '/opt/legit_sync')        group_by =
['host_id', 'process_name']    }    correlation {        antecedent_events = [            {                event_type =
'network_connection_log'                destination_ip in ('known_c2_ips_threat_intel_list')                protocol =
'TCP'                count(event) >= 1 within 60s            }        ]    }}B.  rule 'Ransomware_Detection_2'
{    detection {        event_type = 'network_connection_log'        destination_ip in ('known_c2_ips_threat_intel_list')
protocol = 'TCP'    }    correlation {        antecedent_events = [            {                event_type =
'file_encryption_log'                file_operation = 'encrypt'                count(distinct file_path) >= 50 within 120s
NOT process hash in ('known good hashes')            }        ]    }}C.  Combine A and B with a multi-stage correlation,
where Rule A's alert triggers Rule B's correlation, or vice versa, utilizing the 'alert' event type.D.
Create a single rule with two `detection` blocks, one for file encryption and one for C2 communication, using an `OR`
operator between them, and a complex `correlation` block on top.E.  Implement a machine learning model for anomaly
detection on file system activities and network traffic, rather than traditional correlation rules.
```

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C is the most comprehensive and effective approach. While A and B are good individual rules, a multi-stage correlation is superior for complex, sequential threat chains like ransomware. A ransomware attack typically involves initial activity (like encryption) followed by C2 communication, or vice versa (C2 communication to download payload, then encryption). Using XSIAM's capability to correlate 'alert' events (from an initial detection rule) with subsequent events or alerts from another rule allows for a highly granular and high-fidelity detection of the entire attack kill chain. Option D is not how XSIAM correlation rules are structured for sequential events across different log types. Option E is a valid long-term strategy but doesn't directly answer how to implement a specific, high-fidelity correlation rule with traditional methods, which is what the question asks for.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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. Create an ASM rule based on a predefined 'Exposed RDP Port' template, then add a filter for the 'DevOps' OU.
- B. Set up a recurring vulnerability scan through XSIAM integrations targeting the 'DevOps' network segment.
- C. Utilize the XSIAM 'Network Mapper' to visually identify exposed RDP ports and manually mark them as non-compliant.
- D. Configure an endpoint policy in XSIAM to block RDP connections on all 'DevOps' machines.
- E. Develop a custom XQL query that correlates 'xdr_asset_inventory' data with 'xdr_network_sessions' data, filtering by asset tags and destination port.

Answer: E

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 26
A security architect is designing the high-availability (HA) strategy for a critical Cortex XSIAM Engine deployment in a multi-site data center environment. The goal is to minimize data loss and ensure continuous operation even if an entire data center goes offline. Which of the following deployment models best addresses these requirements for the XSIAM Engine, and what are the key considerations for its implementation?

- A. Deploying a single XSIAM Engine in one data center and relying on a standard VM snapshot backup strategy for recovery.

- B. Utilizing a third-party replication solution to synchronize the entire XSIAM Engine VM state between two data centers.
- C. Implementing a primary/secondary XSIAM Engine pair within the same data center, with manual failover activated in case of a primary failure.
- D. Deploying an XSIAM Engine in each data center but configuring them as independent, standalone instances with no cross-site replication.
- E. Deploying multiple XSIAM Engine instances in an active-active configuration across geographically separate data centers, ensuring data sources are configured to send logs to all active Engines, leveraging round-robin DNS or load balancing.

Answer: E

Explanation:
For true high availability and disaster recovery across multiple sites, deploying multiple XSIAM Engine instances in an active-active configuration across geographically separate data centers is the most robust solution. This approach allows data sources to send logs to all active Engines (via mechanisms like round-robin DNS or a load balancer), ensuring that if one data center or Engine fails, others can continue to ingest data without interruption. Key considerations include network connectivity between sites, proper load balancing of log sources, and consistent configuration across all Engine instances. Option A offers minimal HA. Option B provides HA within a single site but fails for site-wide outages. Option D doesn't provide redundancy for data ingestion across sites. Option E is not the recommended or supported method for XSIAM Engine HA; XSIAM is designed for distributed ingestion.

NEW QUESTION # 27
A multinational corporation uses Palo Alto Networks XSIAM to manage its attack surface across various cloud providers (AWS, Azure, GCP) and on-premises environments. Due to regulatory compliance, all internet-facing web servers must enforce TLS 1.2 or higher. The security team needs to create an XSIAM ASM rule to detect any web server exposing TLS 1.0 or 1.1 . Which of the following XQL query components would be essential for this detection rule?

- A.
```
dataset = xdr_endpoint_events | filter event_type = 'network_connection' and dest_port = 443 and ssl_protocol_version in ('TLSv1', 'TLSv1.1')
```
- B.
```
| filter _raw_log contains 'TLS 1.0' or _raw_log contains 'TLS 1.1'
```
- C.
```
dataset = xdr_network_sessions | filter dest_port in (80, 443) and (ssl_version = 'TLSv1' or ssl_version = 'TLSv1.1')
```
- D.
```
dataset = xdr_cloud_events | filter event_name = 'LoadBalancerInsecureSSL'
```
- E.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B directly queries network session data (xdr_network_sessions), specifically looking at destination ports 80 and 443 (common for web servers) and filtering on the 'ssl_version' field for 'TLSv1 ' or 'TLSv1.1'. This is the most accurate and direct way to detect insecure TLS versions at the network session level, which is critical for internet-facing services. Option A is too generic and relies on raw log content which might not be consistently structured. Option C focuses on process command lines, which may not always expose SSL version. Option D is closer but 'ssl_protocol_version' might not be a direct field in xdr_endpoint_events for network connections in the same way as xdr_network_sessions. Option E relies on specific cloud events which might not cover all web servers or environments.

NEW QUESTION # 28
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