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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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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.

XSIAM-Engineer Sample Questions Answers & XSIAM-Engineer Cost Effective Dumps

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113
A sophisticated attack involves lateral movement through compromised service accounts. An XSIAM Playbook is triggered by an alert indicating a service account login from an unusual country The Playbook needs to: 1. Validate the country against a trusted list. 2. If untrusted, initiate a password reset for the service account via an external identity management system API. 3. Suspend the service account temporarily. 4. Collect process and network connection data from the affected host using XQL. 5. Create a high-severity incident. Which of the following XSIAM Playbook task sequences and configurations, considering best practices for security and efficiency, would most accurately implement this scenario?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B provides the most accurate and secure implementation: 1. 'Load Data' (country list from KV store): Best practice for loading trusted lists securely and efficiently within a playbook. 2. 'Conditional' (country check): For branching based on the validation. 3. 'Generic API Call' (password reset): To interact with an external identity management system for resetting passwords. This is more robust and scalable than 'Run Command Line' for external systems. 4. 'Generic API Call' (suspend account via identity system API): Similar to password reset, interacting with an identity system API is the proper way to suspend an account, ensuring centralized management and logging. 'Run Command Line' for suspension could be less secure or less integrated. 5. 'Execute XQL Query': For collecting specific data from XSIAM's rich dataset. 6. 'Create Incident: To log the high-severity event. Option A's 'Run Command Line' for suspension is less ideal than API. Options C, D, E are irrelevant or incomplete for the scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 114
Which common issue can result in sudden data ingestion loss for a data source that was previously successful?

- A. Data source has reached its maximum storage capacity.
- B. Data source has reached its end of life for support.
- C. Data source is using an unsupported data format.
- D. API key used for the integration has expired.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A sudden data ingestion loss for a previously successful data source commonly occurs when the API key used for the integration has expired, breaking authentication and preventing further log collection.

NEW QUESTION # 115
A large-scale XSIAM deployment aggregates network flow data from various vendors (e.g., Palo Alto Networks firewalls, Cisco switches, cloud flow logs). Each vendor reports similar flow attributes ('source_ip', 'destination_ip', 'bytes_in', 'bytes_out', 'protocol_id', 'port_number') but with different field names and sometimes different data types (e.g., 'protocol_id' as integer vs. string protocol name). To enable unified querying and analysis across all flow sources, the XSIAM team needs to deploy data modeling rules that standardize these attributes. Provide an example of an XSIAM content optimization rule (conceptual YAML/JSON structure) that achieves this normalization for 'protocol_id' and 'bytes_in' from a hypothetical 'CiscoNetFlow' dataset into XSIAM's Common Information Model (CIM) equivalent fields.

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

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
The goal is to normalize inconsistent field names and data types from different vendors into a CIM-like structure using XSIAM content optimization rules, specifically for 'protocol_id' and 'bytes_in'. Option A: Is a strong candidate. - 'map_field' : Directly addresses the conversion of 'protocol_id' (e.g., integer '6') to a string 'TCP', which is a common normalization task when source systems use numeric codes while the target (CIM) expects readable names. - 'transform_field' with 'to_integer': Directly addresses the data type conversion for 'bytes_in' (assuming 'in_byteS might be a string or other non-integer type) and renames it to the CIM equivalent. Option E: Is also a strong candidate and very similar to A, demonstrating alternative syntax or rule types. - 'standardize_values': This rule type explicitly handles mapping multiple source values to a single standard output value for 'protocol_id', which is exactly what's needed for 'protocol_id' normalization. - This rule type combines both data type casting (e.g., ensuring 'bytes_in' is a ' long' integer) and field renaming in a single, clear step. This is a very common and efficient way to normalize data types and names simultaneously. Why others are less optimal: - B : Uses generic 'normalize_protocor and rule types which are conceptually correct but the provided YAML snippet is less specific to XSIAM's typical syntax than A or E, and 'normalize_protocol' is vague without an explicit mapping. 'output_field' is redundant if renaming is implied by 'target_type' . - C : 'extract_regex' is for pulling data from unstructured strings, not mapping existing structured fields. 'calculate_field' for implies a calculation, not just a type conversion and rename, and 'cisco_input_octets / 8' is an unnecessary conversion (bytes are bytes, not bits, unless explicitly stated). - D : 'rename_field' is good for names, but 'enrich_field' with a 'lookup_table' for 'bytes_in' is nonsensical for a simple type conversion. Enrichment is for adding new context, not changing the type of an existing numerical field.

NEW QUESTION # 116
An XSIAM deployment utilizes a robust custom role definition for its 'Threat Hunter' team. This role grants access to specific XQL queries, Alert Management, and Incident Management. However, a new compliance mandate requires that 'Threat Hunters' must NOT be able to export any raw log data from XSIAM, even if they can view it within the console. How would you enforce this granular restriction within XSIAM's RBAC model?

- A. Create a new XSIAM tenant specifically for 'Threat Hunters' with no export capabilities, and restrict their access to the main tenant.
- B. Modify the underlying XSIAM database schema to disable export functionalities for specific user groups.
- C. Implement a Data Loss Prevention (DLP) policy on the network perimeter to block XSIAM data exports for 'Threat Hunter' users.
- D. Configure XSIAM's data retention policies to automatically purge raw logs for 'Threat Hunter' users after a short period.
- E. Remove the 'Export Data' permission from the 'Threat Hunter' custom role definition. This permission is typically a distinct capability that can be toggled.

Answer: E

Explanation:
XSIAM's role-based access control (RBAC) is designed with granular permissions. The ability to export data is typically a specific permission within the XSIAM platform that can be granted or denied as part of a custom role definition. To prevent 'Threat Hunters' from exporting raw log data, you would simply ensure that the 'Export Data' (or similar 'Download Data' / 'Export Raw Logs')

permission is NOT included in their custom role. Option B is an external control, not an XSIAM RBAC solution. Option C addresses data retention, not export control. Option D is an over-engineered solution for this specific requirement, intended for full environment separation. Option E involves direct database modification, which is unsupported and highly risky.

NEW QUESTION # 117
An organization is enhancing its XSIAM content for detecting sophisticated phishing attacks that bypass email gateways and lead to credential theft. These attacks often involve users clicking on malicious URLs, followed by suspicious browser activity and potential network connections to phishing sites. Which combination of XSIAM XDR data sources and detection logic (BIOCs and IOCs) would provide the most comprehensive and high-fidelity detection for this scenario? (Select all that apply)

- A. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser AND 'Network.DestinationlJRL' has a low reputation File.Creation' ofa password manager or browser credential file is observed after the connection.
- B. IOC Rule: 'Network.URL' matches known phishing domains from real-time threat intelligence feeds Curl_feed_match('phishing_domains')').
- C. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser AND 'Process.CommandLine' contains 'javascript:' OR 'data:text/html' schemes AND 'User.ActivityCount' to 'Network.DestinationAddresS is unusually high in a short period.
- D. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser (e.g., 'chrome.exe', 'firefox.exe') AND 'Network.DestinationPort' is '80' OR '443' AND 'Network.DestinationAddresS is a 'newly observed domain' (NOD) AND 'HTTP.ResponseCode' is '200' AND 'HTTP.Referer' is an internal domain.
- E. IOC Rule: 'Email.Subject' contains 'Urgent' or 'Action Required'.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
This question requires selecting multiple correct answers, covering both IOCs and BIOCs for comprehensive detection. A. IOC Rule: 'Network.URL' matches known phishing domains from real-time threat intelligence feeds This is a fundamental IOC rule. While reactive, it's highly effective for known threats and crucial for immediate blocking or alerting. XSIAM's integration with threat intelligence feeds makes this efficient. B. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser (e.g., 'chrome.exe', 'firefox.exe') AND Network.DestinationPort' is '80' OR '443' AND 'Network.DestinationAddress' is a 'newly observed domain' (NOD) AND 'HTTP.ResponseCode' is '200' AND 'HTTP.Referer' is an internal domain. This is an excellent BIOC. NODs are frequently used in phishing. Correlating browser activity to a NOD with a successful HTTP response and an internal referrer (implying the user clicked from an internal source) is a strong indicator of a phishing attempt, even for unknown phishing sites. C. BIOC Rule: 'process.Name' is a web browser AND 'Process.CommandLine' contains 'javascript:' OR 'data:text/html' schemes AND 'lJser.ActivityCount' to 'Network.DestinationAddresS is unusually high in a short period. While or 'data:text/htmr in 'process.CommandLine' can be suspicious, this is less common for typical phishing landing pages . It's more indicative of potentially malicious local script execution or certain redirect methods, but less directly tied to the primary phishing vector described. The high 'User.ActivityCount is a good behavioral indicator, but the command line aspect might not be as high fidelity for the specific scenario. D. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser AND 'Network.DestinationlJRL' has a low reputation AND 'File.Creation' of a password manager or browser credential file is observed after the connection. This is a very strong and sophisticated BIOC. It correlates the web activity with an external reputation service (XSIAM's surl_reputation') and then looks for a subsequent highly suspicious action: the creation or modification of sensitive credential files after visiting a low-reputation site. This directly targets the credential theft aspect of phishing. E. IOC Rule: 'Email.Subject' contains 'Urgent' or 'Action Required'. While these are common phishing lures, relying solely on email subject keywords is very prone to false positives and easily bypassed by attackers. This is a very weak indicator and not a robust detection strategy for the scenario described.

NEW QUESTION # 118
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