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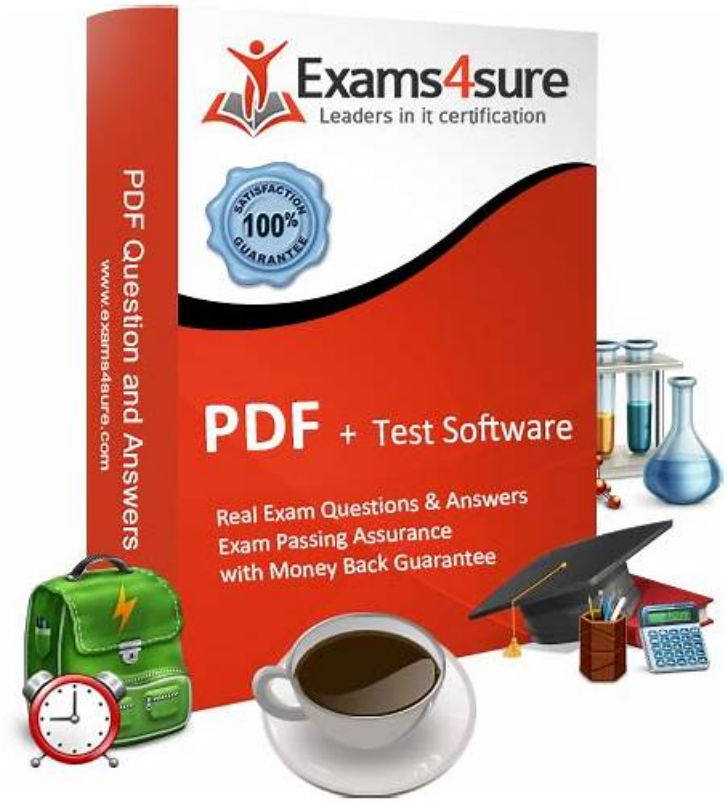

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TestSimulate is a reputable and highly regarded platform that provides comprehensive preparation resources for the Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer (XSIAM-Engineer). For years, TestSimulate has been offering real, valid, and updated XSIAM-Engineer Exam Questions, resulting in numerous successful candidates who now work for renowned global brands.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q208-Q213):

NEW QUESTION # 208
A Security Operations Center (SOC) team using Palo Alto Networks XSIAM needs a custom dashboard to monitor anomalous login attempts and compare them against a baseline of typical user behavior over the last 30 days. The dashboard must alert on deviations exceeding 3 standard deviations from the mean. Which XSIAM dashboard components and data sources are most appropriate for this requirement?

- A. XQL queries on authentication_logs with timechart and stdev functions, visualized using 'Trend' widgets.
- B. Cortex XDR incident response playbooks configured to send email alerts, bypassing the need for a dashboard.
- C. Pre-built 'User Behavior Analytics' widgets without custom modifications, as they automatically handle baselining.
- D. Manual review of raw event collector data exported to a CSV and analyzed in an external spreadsheet.
- E. Log forwarding to a SIEM for correlation, as XSIAM dashboards lack advanced statistical anomaly detection.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To monitor anomalous login attempts against a baseline and alert on deviations, XSIAM's custom dashboard capabilities are essential. Option A leverages XQL (Cortex Query Language) to query authentication logs. The command can aggregate data over time, timechart and statistical functions like (standard deviation) are crucial for defining baselines and identifying outliers. 'Trend' widgets are ideal for stdev visualizing time-series data and deviations. Options B, C, D, and E do not fully address the custom baselining and visualization requirements within XSIAM or are less efficient/appropriate for this specific scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 209
An XSIAM administrator is configuring a dashboard for endpoint security posture. A key metric is the 'Percentage of Endpoints with Outdated Antivirus Signatures'. The raw data in XSIAM's endpoint_status_logs includes a boolean field is_signature_current. Which XQL snippet would accurately represent this metric in a percentage format for a dashboard widget?

- A.

- B.

```
dataset = endpoint_status_logs | count_distinct(endpoint_id) as total_endpoints | filter is_signature_current == false |
count_distinct(endpoint_id) as outdated_endpoints | eval percentage_outdated = (outdated_endpoints / total_endpoints)  100
```

- C.
- D.

```
dataset = endpoint_status_logs | filter is_signature_current == false | count(endpoint_id) as outdated_endpoints
```

- E. `dataset = endpoint_status_logs | group by is_signature_current | count(endpoint_id)`

Answer: A

Explanation:

To calculate the percentage of outdated antivirus signatures, you need two values: the total number of endpoints and the number of endpoints with outdated signatures. Option B correctly uses `stats count(endpoint_id) as total_endpoints` to get the total and `sum(if(is_signature_current == false, 1, 0)) as outdated_count` to conditionally count outdated endpoints. Finally, it uses `eval` to calculate the percentage. Option A attempts a similar logic but uses an incorrect flow for aggregation across different filtered states. Options C and D only count outdated endpoints or group by status without calculating the percentage. Option E has a syntactically incorrect approach for the division and conditional counting within the `eval` statement.

NEW QUESTION # 210
A global enterprise has implemented Palo Alto Networks XSIAM for its security operations. They are concerned about lateral movement within their Kubernetes clusters and want to establish an ASM rule to detect 'Pod Escapes' or suspicious activities indicative of a container compromise leading to host-level access. Assume XSIAM ingests container runtime events and host-level process data'. Which combination of XQL data sources and logic would be most effective for this complex detection?

- A.

```
dataset = xdr_network_sessions | filter dest_port in (22, 3389) and src_address contains 'kube'
| fields src_address, dest_address, dest_port
```

- B.

```
dataset = xdr_file_events | filter file_name contains 'shadow' or file_name contains 'passwd' and action_type = 'read'
| fields host_id, file_path, action_type
```

- C.

```
dataset = xdr_kubernetes_audit_logs
| filter verb = 'exec' and resource = 'pods' and user_agent contains 'kubectl'
| fields user, verb, resource, object_name
```

- D.

```
dataset = xdr_process_events
| filter (process_name = 'nsenter' or process_name = 'docker') and (command_line contains 'chroot' or command_line contains 'mount /dev')
| join kind = inner (dataset = xdr_container_events | filter event_type = 'container_start' and container_privileged = true) on host_id
| fields hostname, process_name, command_line, container_name, container_privileged
```

- E.

```
dataset = xdr_process_events
| filter parent_process_name = 'kubelet' and process_name = 'bash' and command_line contains 'cat /etc/shadow'
| fields hostname, parent_process_name, process_name, command_line
```

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B is the most effective for detecting 'Pod Escapes' or container-to-host compromise. It directly looks for suspicious commands often used in container escapes ('nsenter', 'docker' commands like 'chroot' or 'mount /dev') in 'xdr_process_eventS at the host level. The 'inner join' with filtering for 'container_privileged = true' ensures that this suspicious activity is correlated with potentially vulnerable privileged containers, providing strong evidence of a potential escape. Option A is too generic network-wise. Option C is a general host compromise indicator, not specific to container escape. Option D is valid Kubernetes audit, but 'kubectl exec' into a pod isn't a pod escape itself. Option E is a specific example of an attacker action after escape, but Option B covers the escape mechanism more broadly and correlates with privileged containers.

NEW QUESTION # 211
A global enterprise uses Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR for endpoint security and XSIAM for comprehensive security operations. They need to automate the process of isolating compromised endpoints detected by XDR and enriching XSIAM incidents with detailed endpoint telemetry. The challenge is ensuring that isolation actions are applied quickly and reliably across diverse operating systems (Windows, macOS, Linux) and that the XSIAM incident always contains the most up-to-date endpoint status. Which

integration methodology offers the most effective, resilient, and performant solution, and what specific considerations are necessary for the XSIAM Playbook logic?

- A. Leverage the native Cortex XDR integration within XSIAM. XSIAM receives XDR alerts and incidents directly. An XSIAM Playbook triggered by XDR incidents utilizes the 'Cortex XDR - Isolate Endpoint' action. For enrichment, the playbook automatically fetches real-time endpoint details using the 'Cortex XDR - Get Endpoint Details' action and updates the XSIAM incident fields. Consideration: The playbook logic must handle potential endpoint communication failures during isolation and ensure the XDR agent is active and reachable.
- B. Configure XDR to send syslog alerts to XSIAM. An XSIAM Playbook triggered by these alerts will then use an 'Outgoing Webhook' to call the XDR Management API for isolation. Endpoint telemetry is periodically pulled by another XSIAM Playbook via XDR's API and added as comments to the incident. Consideration: Ensuring the XDR API is accessible from XSIAM and handling API rate limits.
- C. Configure XDR to automatically isolate endpoints based on pre-defined XDR rules. XSIAM will only receive alerts after isolation has occurred. For enrichment, XSIAM will solely rely on the initial alert data from XDR. Consideration: Limited XSIAM control over the isolation decision and less granular enrichment.
- D. Manually create a 'Response Action' in XSIAM that launches a custom script on a separate server. This script then uses the XDR API to isolate the endpoint. For telemetry, XDR will send periodic full endpoint data dumps to XSIAM via SFTP. Consideration: Requires manual intervention for script execution and large data transfer.
- E. Forward XDR alerts to a message queue (e.g., Kafka). A custom application consumes from Kafka, isolates the endpoint via XDR API, and then pushes relevant telemetry back to XSIAM via the XSIAM Ingest API. Consideration: Adds complexity with an intermediate message queue and custom application development.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most effective, resilient, and performant solution leverages the native integration between Cortex XDR and XSIAM. XSIAM directly consumes XDR alerts and incidents, providing a rich data source for automation. The 'Cortex XDR - Isolate Endpoint' and 'Cortex XDR - Get Endpoint Details' actions within XSIAM Playbooks are purpose-built for these tasks, ensuring reliability and seamless communication. Key playbook considerations include robust error handling for API calls (e.g., what if the endpoint is offline or the XDR agent is unresponsive?), retry logic for transient failures, and validating the success of the isolation action. The playbook should also ensure that the fetched endpoint details are mapped correctly to XSIAM incident fields for consistent enrichment. This approach minimizes custom development and maximizes the value of the integrated Palo Alto Networks ecosystem.

NEW QUESTION # 212
An organization is migrating from a traditional SIEM to Palo Alto Networks XSIAM. They have a large collection of custom correlation rules written in Splunk's SPL. A key objective is to translate these rules to XSIAM's Alert Query Language (AQL) to maintain existing detection capabilities. During the planning and resource evaluation, what is the most significant technical challenge to anticipate, and which XSIAM feature/resource is most critical for addressing it efficiently?

- A. XSIAM's inability to ingest historical Splunk logs, necessitating a fresh start for all detection logic.
- B. The XSIAM Analytics Engine (XAE) being incompatible with custom AQL rules, limiting detection to Palo Alto Networks' pre-defined content.
- C. The lack of direct Splunk SPL to XSIAM AQL automated conversion tools; requiring manual translation efforts and a strong understanding of both languages' syntax and data models.
- D. The absence of a graphical rule builder in XSIAM, forcing all rule creation to be done via command-line AQL.
- E. Insufficient storage capacity in Cortex Data Lake (CDL) to accommodate the translated rules, which are typically much larger in AQL than SPL.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most significant technical challenge in migrating complex correlation rules from Splunk SPL to XSIAM AQL is the lack of direct, robust, and automated conversion tools. While some basic transformations might be possible, the nuanced differences in data models, function sets, and logical constructs between SPL and AQL often necessitate a significant manual translation effort. This requires security engineers with expertise in both languages and a deep understanding of how the original detection logic in Splunk maps to XSIAM's unified data model. Options B, C, D, and E are generally false or misrepresent XSIAM capabilities: XSIAM can ingest historical logs (B), rule size is not a primary concern (C), XSIAM does have a I-II-driven rule builder (D), and XAE is fully compatible with custom AQL rules (E).

NEW QUESTION # 213
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