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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten

Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer XSIAM-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q327-Q332):

327. Frage
A highly critical zero-day exploit has been identified, and your XSIAM tenant has just received a new detection rule update for it. However, during initial testing in a controlled environment, you observe that this new rule is generating false positives when specific legitimate internal diagnostic tools are run, triggering an alert with 'Alert Name: Critical_Exploit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ'. You need to immediately prevent these specific false positives from escalating within XSIAM's alert lifecycle while ensuring the rule remains active for actual malicious activities. What is the most effective and recommended XSIAM configuration to achieve this, considering the high criticality of the actual exploit?

- A. Lower the severity of the 'Critical_ExpIoit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ' alert to 'Informational' globally until the false positive issue is resolved.
- B. Temporarily disable the 'Critical_Exploit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ' detection rule until a more refined version is released by Palo Alto Networks.
- C. Develop a new 'Suppression Rule' in 'Alert Management' that matches 'alert_name = AND 'destination_port= '8080" (where the diagnostic tool communicates) and set its action to 'Drop Alert'.
- D. Implement an XSOAR playbook that automatically closes any incident with 'Critical_Exploit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ' if the associated host belongs to a specific 'diagnostic_servers' asset group.
- E. Create an 'Exclusion' within the relevant 'Detection Rule' settings, specifying conditions unique to the legitimate diagnostic tools (e.g., 'process_name = 'diag_tool.exe" AND 'user_name = 'admin_user") for the 'Critical_Exploit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ' rule.

Antwort: E

Begründung:
Option B is the most effective. 'Exclusions' directly within the 'Detection Rule' configuration allow you to define conditions under which the rule should NOT generate an alert. This is precisely designed for false positive suppression. By specifying conditions unique to the legitimate activity (like process name and user), you prevent specific false positives while allowing the rule to detect actual threats. Option A lowers severity globally, which is dangerous for a critical exploit. Option C (Suppression Rule) acts on alerts after they are generated, whereas Exclusion prevents them from being generated in the first place, which is more efficient for known false positives. Option D creates a major security gap. Option E (XSOAR playbook) can be used for post-alert automation, but an Exclusion is more direct and efficient for preventing the alert generation itself.

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

Antwort: A,E

Begründung:
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.

329. Frage
A critical vulnerability (CVE-2023-XXXX) is announced, and a custom content pack is immediately released by a community contributor to automate checks and remediation. The pack contains a playbook that uses a specific command from a third-party integration that your XSIAM instance does not currently have configured. What are the necessary steps to successfully implement this new content pack and ensure the playbook functions correctly?

- A. Install the content pack. Edit the playbook YAML to remove the command that uses the missing integration, then re-upload the modified playbook.
- B. Install the content pack. Manually download and install the missing third-party integration from its official source. The playbook will then recognize it.
- C. Install the content pack from the marketplace. The pack's dependencies will be automatically installed and configured.
- D. Contact Palo Alto Networks support to have them pre-install the required integration into your XSIAM instance before you install the content pack.
- E. Install the content pack. Identify the missing integration dependency within the pack's documentation or YAML files. Install that specific integration from the XSOAR marketplace and configure an instance of it with the necessary API keys/credentials.

Antwort: E

Begründung:
Content packs in XSIAM (powered by XSOAR) often have dependencies on other integrations. When you install a pack, it doesn't automatically install and configure external integrations that it depends on. You need to identify these dependencies (which are usually listed in the pack's documentation or can be inferred from the playbook commands), then install those specific integrations from the marketplace and configure an instance of them with valid credentials. Option A is incorrect as dependencies are not auto-configured. Option B is incorrect as integrations must be installed via the XSOAR marketplace. Option D defeats the purpose of the pack. Option E is unnecessary and not how marketplace integrations work.

330. Frage
A large enterprise is planning to deploy Cortex XSIAM and expects to ingest data from 50,000 endpoints, 100 network devices, and 20 cloud accounts daily, generating an estimated 5 TB of raw log data per day. The security team requires a 90-day hot storage

retention and a I-year cold storage retention for compliance. Given these requirements, which of the following considerations are paramount when planning the XSIAM Engine deployment architecture to ensure optimal performance, scalability, and cost-efficiency?

- A. Focusing solely on the CPU and RAM allocation for the Engine, as storage is managed independently by XSIAM's backend.
- B. Ignoring the daily data ingestion volume, as XSIAM's cloud infrastructure automatically scales to accommodate any data load without prior planning.
- C. Carefully sizing the Engine's local storage for temporary processing and event buffering, and verifying sufficient bandwidth to XSIAM's cloud storage for long- term retention.
- D. Implementing a distributed Engine architecture with multiple Engine instances across different geographical regions to minimize latency for data ingestion.
- E. Prioritizing the deployment of a single, monolithic XSIAM Engine instance with maximum available resources to simplify management.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
While options C might seem appealing for certain scenarios, the core issue with 5TB/day ingestion and specific retention policies lies in storage and network planning. Option D directly addresses the critical aspects of local storage sizing for temporary processing and the crucial bandwidth requirements for efficient data offload to XSIAM's cloud storage for long-term retention, which is essential for performance, scalability, and cost-efficiency in such a high-volume environment. Option A is incorrect as a single monolithic instance would be a single point of failure and likely unable to handle the load. Option B is incorrect because local storage on the Engine is vital for processing and buffering. Option E is fundamentally flawed as proper planning for data volume is always necessary for any cloud-based solution.

331. Frage
A large enterprise's XSIAM deployment is generating a high volume of alerts. The SOC manager needs a dashboard to help prioritize incident investigations. This dashboard should display: 1) Alerts grouped by 'Threat Category' (e.g., Malware, Phishing), 2) A breakdown of 'Alert Severity' within each category, and 3) A 'Normalized Score' for each alert, calculated as (Severity_Weight Asset_Criticality_Score). The 'Asset_Criticality_Score' is derived from an external CMDB imported as a custom lookup. Which XQL operations and dashboard widget types are required to construct this prioritization dashboard? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ `dataset = alerts | group by threat_category | count() by severity` and a 'Grouped Bar Chart' or 'Stacked Bar Chart'.
- ☐ `dataset = alerts | lookup cmdb_asset_criticality_lookup on asset_id as asset_criticality_score | eval normalized_score = severity_weight asset_criticality_score` and a 'Table' widget.
- ☐ `dataset = alerts | timechart count() by threat_category` and a 'Trend' widget.
- ☐ The `lookup` command for importing external CMDB data into XSIAM.
- ☐ The `eval` command for calculating the `normalized_score`.

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

Antwort: A,B,D,E

Begründung:
This question requires multiple XSIAM features for data manipulation and visualization. - Option A: Correctly uses `group by threat_category | count() by severity` and identifies appropriate chart types ('Grouped Bar' or 'Stacked Bar') to visualize alerts by category and severity breakdown. This addresses requirement 1 and 2. - Option B: Shows the correct approach for calculating the `normalized_score` by performing a `lookup` on `asset_id` to get `asset_criticality_score` and then using `eval` for the calculation. A 'Table' widget is suitable for displaying individual alerts with their normalized scores, aiding prioritization. This addresses requirement 3. - Option D: The `lookup` command is fundamental for enriching alert data with external CMDB information, which is explicitly stated as a requirement for calculating the normalized score. This is a necessary operation. - Option E: The `eval` command is essential for performing calculations, such as multiplying `severity_weight` by `asset_criticality_score` to derive the `normalized_score`. This is a necessary operation. Option C is incorrect because while `timechart` and 'Trend' widgets are useful, they don't directly address the specific grouping, breakdown by severity, or normalized scoring requirements outlined for prioritization.

332. Frage

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