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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.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
A threat actor has successfully executed a supply chain attack against a third-party software vendor, leading to malicious updates being pushed to several of your organization's endpoints. Your XSIAM deployment detected the malicious executable by its hash and created incidents. An XSIAM engineer needs to implement an automated workflow to rapidly contain the threat and gather forensics. This involves:
1. Isolating affected endpoints via Cortex XDR.
2. Creating a snapshot of the compromised endpoint's memory and disk for forensic analysis.
3. Uploading the memory dump and suspicious files to a secure, external S3 bucket.
4. Notifying the incident response team via Microsoft Teams with a summary and S3 link.
Given that the memory and disk snapshotting tools are custom internal scripts, and the S3 upload requires specific API calls, how would the engineer design the XSIAM content pack and playbooks to achieve this, considering secure execution, large data transfer, and asynchronous operations?

- A. Content Pack: Integrations for Cortex XDR, S3, and MS Teams.
- B. Content Pack: Integrations for Cortex XDR, MS Teams.
- C. Content Pack: Integrations for Cortex XDR, MS Teams, and a Custom API Gateway Integration.
- D. Content Pack: Integrations for Cortex XDR, S3, MS Teams.
- E. Content Pack: Integrations for Cortex XDR, MS Teams, and a custom 'Forensics Agent' integration.

Answer: E

Explanation:
This scenario involves custom tools (snapshotting) and large data transfer (memory dumps, suspicious files) securely to S3, along with asynchronous operations. The best approach leveraging XSIAM's strengths for such complex custom actions is to develop a dedicated custom integration that conceptually acts as a 'Forensics Agent'. Option C proposes: Content Pack with Custom 'Forensics Agent' integration: This is the ideal solution. Instead of executing local scripts on the XSIAM engine (which is risky and not designed for large data transfer as in option A) or building an entire API Gateway (option B), you define a custom integration within XSIAM (e.g., called 'ForensicsAgent'). Agent Deployment: This 'integration' implies that there's a lightweight agent or service deployed in the environment (perhaps on a dedicated forensics server, or even on the endpoints themselves, depending on the architecture). This agent exposes an API that XSIAM's custom integration can call. Handling Complexity: The agent itself handles the execution of the custom snapshotting scripts locally, manages the large data transfer (e.g., chunking, retransmission, secure transport) directly to S3 (or to an intermediate staging server), and then reports back the S3 link or status to XSIAM. Playbook

Flow: The XSIAM playbook simply calls a command like '!ForensicsAgent-snapshotAndUpload endpoint_id=${incident.endpoint_id}'. The playbook receives the S3 link as an output and uses it for the Teams notification. This centralizes the complex custom logic within the agent and its integration, making the XSIAM playbook clean, secure, and efficient for orchestration. The challenge is indeed developing and deploying this custom agent infrastructure, but it's the most robust solution for this specific set of requirements. Option A is problematic for security and scale. Option B is plausible but often overkill unless there are many such custom integrations. Option D is manual. Option E introduces unnecessary complexity by externalizing to another SOAR platform when XSIAM can manage custom integrations directly.

NEW QUESTION # 19
In which two locations can correlation rules be monitored for errors? (Choose two.)

- A. Management audit logs (type = Rules, subtype = Error)
- B. Alerts table as a health alert
- C. XDR Collector audit logs (type = Rules, subtype = Error)
- D. correlations_auditing dataset through XQL

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Correlation rule errors can be tracked in XDR Collector audit logs (type = Rules, subtype = Error) and by querying the correlations_auditing dataset through XQL. These provide visibility into execution issues and failures for correlation rules.

NEW QUESTION # 20
A critical application exports its security audit logs in a highly customized JSON format that includes dynamic keys. For example, instead of a fixed key like 'session_id', the key might be 'session_uuid 12345' where '12345' is a random suffix. Similarly, 'user_account_X' and 'user_account_Y' might represent different user types, each with its own nested attributes. An XSIAM Data Flow needs to extract these dynamic values and standardize them into fixed fields like 'session _ identifier' and 'user_type', 'username'. Which Data Flow techniques would be most effective?

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

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 21
During the planning phase for XSIAM integration with a cloud-native environment, a security architect identifies that critical security events are logged in an Amazon Kinesis Data Stream. To ensure these events are ingested by XSIAM in near real-time for immediate threat detection, what is the most efficient and recommended integration strategy?

- A. Manually export Kinesis stream data to CSV files daily and upload them to XSIAM via the web UI.
- B. Utilize an AWS Kinesis Firehose delivery stream to directly send data to a Palo Alto Networks XSIAM HTTP Event Collector endpoint.
- C. Set up a dedicated EC2 instance running a custom script that continuously reads from Kinesis and forwards data via syslog to a XSIAM Data Collector.
- D. Configure a Lambda function to periodically poll the Kinesis stream, process events, and then push them to an AWS S3 bucket for XSIAM to ingest.
- E. Implement an AWS CloudWatch Logs subscription filter to forward Kinesis events to a Lambda function, which then pushes to XSIAM.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B, utilizing AWS Kinesis Firehose with an HTTP Event Collector endpoint, is the most efficient and recommended method for near real-time ingestion from Kinesis into XSIAM. Firehose is designed for reliable and scalable delivery to various destinations, including HTTP endpoints. Option A introduces unnecessary complexity and latency with S3 as an intermediary. Option C is resource-intensive and less scalable. Option D is entirely manual and not near real-time. Option E is viable but Firehose is often simpler for direct stream-to-endpoint delivery.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
XSIAM's public API provides specific endpoints for managing roles and users. While the exact endpoint might vary slightly with XSIAM versions, the general pattern is to have separate endpoints for role creation/management and for user management, including assigning roles to users. Option A correctly identifies typical API interaction patterns for creating roles and then assigning them to users (which might be part of user creation or modification). Option B is related to IdP integration, not direct role/user management within XSIAM. Option C is about defining permissions, which are part of a role, not directly assigned to users. Option D suggests a single operation endpoint, which is less common for two distinct resource types (roles and users). Option E is incorrect; XSIAM has a robust API.

NEW QUESTION # 23
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