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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.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72
During a XSIAM incident response, a malicious executable's hash is identified. To ensure any future detection of this hash immediately triggers a critical alert and bypasses normal scoring workflows, how should this hash be integrated into XSIAM's content optimization strategy?

- A. Add the hash to a custom XSIAM 'Block List' and configure a new detection rule to alert on any activity associated with entities on this list.
- B. Deploy a new automation playbook that immediately creates a critical incident and assigns it to the on-call team whenever this hash is observed in any log.
- C. Create a new scoring rule with the highest 'Order' that checks for 'alert.file.hash = and applies a 'Set Total Score' action to 100.
- D. Add the hash to a 'Threat Intelligence' feed integrated with XSIAM, which automatically assigns a high reputation to matching events.
- E. Modify all existing detection rules to include an 'OR' condition for the malicious hash, and set their base severity to 'Critical'.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the most effective and direct way to achieve an immediate critical alert that bypasses normal scoring. By creating a scoring rule with the highest 'Order' and using 'Set Total Score' to 100, you guarantee that any alert containing this specific hash will immediately be prioritized at the highest level, regardless of its original detection rule's base score or other scoring rules. Option A: A block list might prevent execution but doesn't guarantee a high-priority alert for existing detections or if the block fails. A new detection rule would still be subject to standard scoring. Option B: Threat intelligence feeds can assign reputation, but 'Threat Intelligence' reputation scores might still be influenced by other scoring rules and might not guarantee an absolute 100 score. Option D: Modifying all existing rules is impractical and error-prone. It also doesn't ensure an absolute 100 score if other rules later reduce it. Option E: An automation playbook acts after the alert is generated and scored. While it can create an incident, it doesn't influence the initial criticality score of the alert itself, which is crucial for immediate prioritization in the alert queue.

NEW QUESTION # 73
A Cortex XSIAM engineer plans to add Kafka and Syslog Collectors to a Broker VM cluster.
What are two expected behaviors of the applets when they are added to the cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. Kafka Collector applet is active on all cluster nodes, including primary and standby.
- B. Syslog Collector applet is active on all cluster nodes, including primary and standby.
- C. Kafka Collector applet is automatically initiated, enters an active state on the primary node, and is on standby on the standby nodes.
- D. Syslog Collector applet is automatically initiated, enters an active state on the primary node, and is on standby on the standby nodes.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In a Broker VM cluster, the Syslog Collector applet runs in active/standby mode (active on the primary node, standby on others), while the Kafka Collector applet runs in active/active mode (active on all nodes). This design ensures both high availability and

scalability for ingestion.

NEW QUESTION # 74
An XSIAM engineer is troubleshooting why a specific 'Lateral Movement - Admin Share Access' alert is not being triggered, despite a known malicious activity occurring. The security team confirmed the event data is being ingested correctly and matches the rule's criteria'. Upon investigation, they discover an exclusion is active. The exclusion is configured as follows for 'Lateral Movement - Admin Share Access' rule:

The malicious activity involved an 'IT Management_Server" accessing an 'HR Database Server' (which is not tagged as Legacy_Windows Server') via an admin share. What is the reason the alert is not being triggered?

- A. XSIAM's asset tagging is case-sensitive, and one of the tags might have a casing mismatch (e.g., 'it_management_server').
- B. The Database_Server' implicitly inherited the tag, causing the second condition to be met.
- C. The exclusion configuration is syntactically incorrect, preventing any exclusions from being applied, so the alert should have triggered.
- D. The exclusion requires both conditions to be true (an implicit 'AND' operator), and since is not , the exclusion should not have applied.
- E. The "logical_operator: 'OR" means that if either the source host is tagged OR the destination host is tagged , the exclusion is applied. Since the source host is , the first condition is met, and the alert is excluded.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The crucial part of the exclusion configuration is 'logical_operator: 'OR". This means that if any of the defined conditions within the exclusion_filter' are met, the entire exclusion is applied. In this scenario: Condition 1: 'source_host.asset_tags CONTAINS - This is TRUE because the malicious activity originated from an ' . Condition 2: CONTAINS - This is FALSE because the destination was an , not a Since the 'logical_operator' is 'OR' and Condition 1 is true, the overall exclusion condition evaluates to TRUE, and therefore, the alert is suppressed. This highlights the importance of carefully choosing the logical operator when defining exclusions to avoid overly broad suppressions.

NEW QUESTION # 75
A new XSIAM automation workflow is being planned to periodically synchronize user identity information from an external HR system (via SCIM API) with XSIAM's identity store to ensure accurate user context for investigations. During the planning, it's identified that the HR system's SCIM implementation has a rate limit of 100 requests per minute and that XSIAM will be performing frequent updates. What is a critical design consideration to prevent service degradation and ensure successful synchronization?

- A. Implement an exponential backoff mechanism and retry logic within the XSIAM playbook's SCIM actions.
- B. Perform the synchronization manually during off-peak hours.
- C. Increase the XSIAM data retention period to store more historical identity data.
- D. Disable XSIAM's threat detection rules during the synchronization window.
- E. Configure the XSIAM automation to run once daily, regardless of data volume.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When integrating with external APIs that have rate limits, implementing an exponential backoff mechanism and retry logic is crucial. This allows the XSIAM automation to gracefully handle temporary API rate limit exceeded errors by waiting for increasing periods before retrying, thus preventing service degradation and ensuring successful synchronization without overwhelming the HR system. Running once daily might lead to stale data. Increasing data retention or disabling detection rules are irrelevant to rate limiting. Manual synchronization defeats the purpose of automation.

NEW QUESTION # 76
An organization is migrating legacy detection logic from a SIEM to XSIAM. One critical rule identifies a specific sequence of system calls indicative of kernel-level rootkit activity: 'Process_Creation -> File_Write_to_System32 -> Driver_Load'. In XSIAM, how can this multi- stage behavioral indicator be most effectively implemented as a BIOC rule to ensure high fidelity and minimal false

positives, considering the distributed nature of XDR data?

- A. Use an IOC rule to detect the presence of known rootkit file hashes in System32.
- B. Develop a single BIOC rule using XQL's 'pattern' command to specify the ordered sequence of events, ensuring specific attributes like 'Process.PID or Host.ID match across stages, and apply filtering for legitimate activity.
- C. Create three separate rules, one for each event type, and manually correlate the alerts in the XSIAM console.
- D. Focus only on detecting 'Driver_Load' events, as this is the final stage of rootkit installation.
- E. Write a Python script that pulls all Process, File, and Driver events from XSIAM's API and performs correlation outside the platform.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B is the most effective and native XSIAM approach. Option A would lead to significant manual effort and delayed detection. Option C is an IOC approach, which is reactive and won't catch unknown rootkits. Option D misses crucial preceding stages. Option E bypasses XSIAM's powerful correlation capabilities and adds unnecessary complexity. XSIAM's XQL (Cortex Query Language) with the 'pattern' command is specifically designed for multi-stage threat detection. It allows defining a sequence of events, linking them by common identifiers (like PID, Host ID, User ID), and applying detailed filters to exclude benign activities, resulting in high-fidelity BIOCs for complex attack patterns like rootkit installation.

NEW QUESTION # 77
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