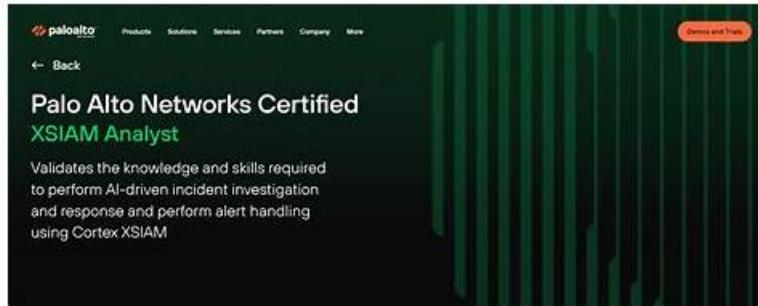


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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Incident Handling and Response: This section of the exam measures the skills of Incident Response Analysts and covers managing the complete lifecycle of incidents. It involves explaining the incident creation process, reviewing and investigating evidence through forensics and identity threat detection, analyzing and responding to security events, and applying automated responses. The section also focuses on interpreting incident context data, differentiating between alert grouping and data stitching, and hunting for potential IOCs.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data Analysis with XQL: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Data Analysts and covers using the XSIAM Query Language (XQL) to analyze and correlate security data. It involves understanding Cortex Data Models, analyzing events through datasets, and interpreting XQL syntax, schema, and query options such as libraries and scheduled queries.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Endpoint Security Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Endpoint Security Administrators and focuses on validating endpoint configurations and monitoring activities. It includes managing endpoint profiles and policies, verifying agent status, and responding to endpoint alerts through live terminals, isolation, malware scans, and file retrieval processes.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Automation and Playbooks: This section of the exam measures the skills of SOAR Engineers and focuses on leveraging automation within XSIAM. It includes using playbooks for automated incident response, identifying playbook components like tasks, sub-playbooks, and error handling, and understanding the purpose of the playground environment for testing and debugging automated workflows.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Analyst Sample Questions (Q122-Q127):

NEW QUESTION # 122

What is the primary difference between a BIOC and a correlation rule in Cortex XSIAM?

Response:

- A. Correlation rules generate raw data only
- B. BIOC s are signature-based; correlation rules are behavior-based
- C. BIOC s are customizable; correlation rules are fixed
- D. Correlation rules detect behavior patterns; BIOC s identify raw log anomalies

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 123

SCENARIO:

A security analyst has been assigned a ticket from the help desk stating that users are experiencing errors when attempting to open files on a specific network share. These errors state that the file format cannot be opened. IT has verified that the file server is online and functioning, but that all files have unusual extensions attached to them.

The security analyst reviews alerts within Cortex XSIAM and identifies malicious activity related to a possible ransomware attack on the file server. This incident is then escalated to the incident response team for further investigation.

Upon reviewing the incident, the responders confirm that ransomware was successfully executed on the file server. Other details of the attack are noted below:

- * An unpatched vulnerability on an externally facing web server was exploited for initial access
- * The attackers successfully used Mimikatz to dump sensitive credentials that were used for privilege escalation
- * PowerShell was used on a Windows server for additional discovery, as well as lateral movement to other systems
- * The attackers executed SystemBC RAT on multiple systems to maintain remote access
- * Ransomware payload was downloaded on the file server via an external site "file io"

QUESTION STATEMENT:
Which hunt collection category in Cortex XSIAM should the incident responders use to identify all systems where the attackers established persistence during the attack?

- A. Remote Access
- B. Command History
- C. Network Data
- D. Process Execution

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A - Remote Access.

The Remote Access hunt collection category in Cortex XSIAM is specifically designed to help incident responders identify endpoints where attackers have installed remote access tools (RATs) or backdoors, which are classic methods of attacker persistence. In this scenario, the attackers executed SystemBC RAT on multiple systems to maintain remote access, making the "Remote Access" category the most relevant for finding all endpoints where persistence was established.

"Remote Access hunt collections in Cortex XSIAM identify the presence of remote access tools such as RATs and backdoors used by attackers to maintain persistence on endpoints. Analysts should review this collection category after incidents involving tools like SystemBC RAT." Document Reference: XSIAM Analyst ILT Lab Guide.pdf, Page 28 (Alerting and Detection / Threat Intel Management sections)

NEW QUESTION # 124

Which two statements apply to IOC rules? (Choose two)

- A. They can be excluded using suppression rules but not alert exclusions.
- B. They can have an expiration date of up to 180 days.

- C. They can be used to detect a specific registry key.
- D. They can be uploaded using REST API.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Correct answers are A and D.

* Option A (Correct): IOC rules within Cortex XSIAM can detect specific indicators such as files, registry keys, IP addresses, hashes, and URLs.

* Option D (Correct): IOC rules can indeed be uploaded or updated programmatically using REST APIs, enabling automation and bulk management.

Options B and C are incorrect due to the following reasons:

* Expiration dates for IOC rules vary depending on system settings, and there is no strict 180-day limit explicitly defined in the provided documentation.

* IOC rules are managed through general alert exclusion mechanisms as well as through suppression rules.

"IOC rules can detect specific files, hashes, registry keys, IP addresses, and URLs and can be managed programmatically via REST API." Document Reference:EDU-270c-10-lab-guide_02.docx (1).pdf Exact Page:Page 33 (Alerting and Detection section)

NEW QUESTION # 125

Which of the following is not a valid indicator type in Cortex XSIAM?

Response:

- A. IP Address
- B. URL
- C. Endpoint Profile
- D. File Hash

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 126

An analyst is responding to a critical incident involving a potential ransomware attack. The analyst immediately initiates full isolation on the compromised endpoint using Cortex XSIAM to prevent the malware from spreading across the network. However, the analyst now needs to collect additional forensic evidence from the isolated machine, including memory dumps and disk images without reconnecting it to the network.

Which action will allow the analyst to collect the required forensic evidence while ensuring the endpoint remains fully isolated?

- A. Collecting the evidence manually through the agent by accessing the machine directly and running "Generate Support File"
- B. Disabling full isolation temporarily to allow forensic tools to communicate with the endpoint
- C. Using the management console to remotely run a predefined forensic playbook on the associated alert
- D. Using the endpoint isolation feature to create a secure tunnel for evidence collection

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B, Collecting the evidence manually through the agent by accessing the machine directly and running "Generate Support File".

In situations where full isolation is enabled on an endpoint, all network communication is completely restricted. To ensure that the endpoint remains isolated while still obtaining forensic evidence such as memory dumps or disk images, the analyst needs to use manual collection via the agent directly on the machine. The

"Generate Support File" feature within the agent allows analysts to locally gather detailed forensic data without breaking network isolation.

This manual method ensures the endpoint does not reconnect or communicate externally, maintaining strict isolation for security purposes.

"In endpoint isolation mode, network communication is completely blocked. Analysts should utilize the local 'Generate Support File' function on the agent to collect forensic data while maintaining full isolation." Document Reference:XSIAM Analyst ILT Lab Guide.pdf Exact Page:Page 14 (Endpoints section)

NEW QUESTION # 127

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