Exam Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Sample | Testing XSIAM-Engineer Center

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Now, the test syllabus of the XSIAM-Engineer exam is changing every year. More and more people choose to prepare the exam to improve their ability. So the XSIAM-Engineer exam becomes more difficult than before. For our experts, they are capable of seizing the tendency of the real exam. The questions and answers of our XSIAM-Engineer Guide materials will change every year according to the examination outlines. And we always keep them to be the latest and accurate.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 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.

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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69
What is the most probable cause of this issue?

- A. The XSIAM management console's certificate has expired or is untrusted by the agent's operating system.
- B. There is a network proxy or firewall performing SSL inspection, and its certificate is not trusted by the agent.
- C. The agent software version is incompatible with the current XSIAM tenant version.
- D. The agent's own client certificate is corrupted or not trusted by the XSIAM collector.
- E. The XSIAM collector service on the cloud side is experiencing an outage or misconfiguration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The error 'SSLV3_ALERT_BAD_CERTIFICATE' in the context of connecting to the XSIAM collector, especially when the agent is 'Partially Connected' (implying some initial handshake or metadata exchange might have occurred), is a classic indication of an intermediary device performing SSL/TLS inspection. This device (often a firewall or proxy) presents its own certificate to the agent, which the agent does not trust, leading to the 'BAD CERTIFICATE' alert. Options A and B are less likely to cause this specific alert without additional context; if the XSIAM console's cert was bad (A), agents wouldn't connect at all, and a bad client cert (B) would likely be a different specific SSL error. An XSIAM collector outage (D) would result in connection refusal or timeout, not a certificate error. Incompatible versions (E) usually manifest as functional issues after connection, not a direct SSL certificate failure during the initial connection.

NEW QUESTION # 70
A large enterprise is migrating its legacy SIEM to Palo Alto Networks XSIAM. The security operations center (SOC) currently uses a proprietary threat intelligence platform (TIP) and an incident response (IR) ticketing system. The goal is to automate the ingestion of threat intelligence into XSIAM and the creation of IR tickets for high-fidelity alerts. Which of the following XSIAM automation planning considerations is paramount to ensure seamless data flow and avoid alert fatigue?

- A. Developing custom Python scripts for each individual threat indicator instead of using XSIAM's native playbooks.
- B. Implementing a daily manual review process for all ingested threat intelligence before XSIAM processes it.
- C. Limiting the number of automated playbooks to avoid overwhelming the XSIAM engine.
- D. Defining a comprehensive schema mapping between the TIP's data fields and XSIAM's Common Information Model

(CIM) for automatic correlation.

- E. Prioritizing the integration with the IR ticketing system over the TIP, as incident response is more critical.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For seamless data flow and to avoid alert fatigue, defining a comprehensive schema mapping between external data sources (like a TIP) and XSIAM's Common Information Model (CIM) is crucial. This ensures that threat intelligence is correctly parsed, correlated, and actionable within XSIAM, enabling accurate alert generation and reducing false positives. Options B, C, D, and E represent less efficient, reactive, or manual approaches that would hinder automation goals.

NEW QUESTION # 71
An XSIAM engineer is building a Playbook to automate the response to suspicious login attempts. If a login attempt originates from a blacklisted country AND is associated with a privileged user, the Playbook should automatically disable the user's account and create a high-severity incident. Otherwise, if it's just from a blacklisted country (non-privileged user), it should enrich the incident with geo-IP data and assign it to a Tier 1 analyst. If neither, it should simply close the alert. Which Playbook structure best represents this complex logic

- A. Parallel tasks for each condition, followed by a 'Join' task.
- B. Separate Playbooks for each scenario, triggered by different XQL rules.
- C. Sequential tasks: Enrich Geo-IP -> Disable Account -> Create Incident -> Close Alert.
- D. Single 'Conditional' task with a complex 'AND' expression, leading to one path.
- E. Nested 'Conditional' tasks: Outer for 'blacklisted country', Inner for 'privileged user' leading to different branches.

Answer: E

Explanation:
This scenario requires branching logic based on multiple interdependent conditions. Nested 'Conditional' tasks are ideal for this. The outer 'Conditional' checks for 'blacklisted country'. If true, an inner 'Conditional' checks for 'privileged user'. This allows for distinct actions (disable account vs. enrich/assign) depending on the combination of conditions. Single complex 'AND' doesn't allow for the 'othemise' scenarios. Separate playbooks are less efficient for related logic.

NEW QUESTION # 72
A security analyst is investigating an incident and notes that a specific XSIAM playbook, designed to enrich incident data from an external threat intelligence platform (TIP) via a custom integration, consistently fails on the 'Query TIP' task. The error message logged within the playbook run details is
`'Failed to parse JSON response: Expecting value: line 1 column 1 (char 0)'`
. The TIP's API documentation confirms it returns JSON data'. What is the most likely root cause of this error?

- A. The TIP API endpoint is currently unreachable due to a network outage or firewall rule.
- B. The TIP API is returning an empty response or a non-JSON response (e.g., HTML, plain text error message) instead of valid JSON.
- C. The 'Query TIP' task is attempting to query for a non-existent indicator in the threat intelligence platform.
- D. The XSIAM custom integration code has a bug in its JSON parsing logic.
- E. The TIP API key used by the integration has expired or is invalid, resulting in an authentication error.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The error 'Failed to parse JSON response: Expecting value: line 1 column 1 (char 0)' is a strong indicator that the XSIAM integration received something other than valid JSON at the very beginning of the response. This often happens when an API key is invalid (A) or the endpoint is unreachable (B) because the server might return an HTML error page (like a 401 Unauthorized or a 404 Not Found) or a plain text error instead of the expected JSON. The JSON parser then tries to parse this non-JSON content and fails immediately. While a bug in parsing logic (D) is possible, the 'line 1 column 1' error points to the very first character, suggesting the entire response is not JSON. Querying for a non-existent indicator (E) would typically result in a valid JSON response with an empty result set or a specific API error code within the JSON, not a parsing failure of the response itself.

NEW QUESTION # 73
An XSIAM engineer is tasked with optimizing a large volume of endpoint telemetry data, specifically 'Process Creation' events. The raw logs contain highly granular details, including 'process _ path', 'command_line', 'parent_process_id', 'user_sid', and 'hash_md5'. To improve query performance for common threat hunting queries (e.g., 'find all processes launched from a specific path' or 'identify processes with suspicious command-line arguments'), the engineer decides to normalize and enrich the dat a. Which XSIAM content optimization rule (represented conceptually) would best facilitate efficient querying for the 'process_path' and 'hash_md5' attributes?

- A.
```
dataset: endpoint_processes
  normalize_field:
    field_name: "process_path"
    strategy: "lowercase_and_strip_trailing_slashes"
  index_field:
    field_name: "hash_md5"
    type: "keyword"
```
- B.
```
dataset: endpoint_processes
  join_with_dataset:
    target_dataset: "malicious_hashes_db"
    join_key: "hash_md5"
    output_fields: ["is_malicious"]
  aggregate_by:
    field_name: "process_path"
    function: "count_distinct"
```
- C.
```
dataset: endpoint_processes
  filter_events:
    where: "process_path contains 'temp'"
  map_field:
    source_field: "command_line"
    target_field: "arguments_array"
    parser: "split_on_space"
```
- D.
```
dataset: endpoint_processes
  extract_field:
    field_name: "normalized_path"
    regex: "^C:\\Windows\\System32\\(. ?)\\. $'
  enrich_field:
    field_name: "process_threat_score"
    lookup_table: "malicious_hashes"
```
- E.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To improve query performance for common threat hunting queries on 'process_path' and 'hash_md5', normalization and proper indexing are key. Option B suggests normalizing 'process_path' (e.g., consistent casing, removing redundant characters) which aids in exact matching and range queries, and crucially, it explicitly states 'index_field' for 'hash_md5' as a 'keyword'. Indexing 'hash_md5' as a keyword type is highly efficient for exact lookups, which is typical for hash matching in security investigations. Option A is about extraction and enrichment but doesn't directly address query performance for existing fields. Option C is about joining and aggregation. Option D is about filtering and mapping. Option E is about aliasing and tagging, which are useful but don't directly tackle the underlying data structure for query optimization as effectively as normalization and indexing.

NEW QUESTION # 74
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