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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">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. |

| | |
|---------|--|
| 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. |
|---------|--|

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Analyst Sample Questions (Q120-Q125):

NEW QUESTION # 120

Which two actions will allow a security analyst to review updated commands from the core pack and interpret the results without altering the incident audit? (Choose two)

- A. Run the core commands directly from the Command and Scripts menu inside playground
- B. Create a playbook with the commands and run it from within the War Room
- C. Run the core commands directly from the playground and invite other collaborators.
- D. Run the core commands directly by typing them into the playground CLI.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Correct answers are BandD.

In Cortex XSIAM/XSOAR, the playground provides a safe environment for testing commands without modifying the incident audit log or impacting live incidents.

* Option B: Running commands from the "Command and Scripts" menu within the playground allows review and interpretation of command outputs safely and isolated from actual incidents.

* Option D: Typing commands directly into the playground CLI similarly enables secure review and interpretation of results without affecting the incident audit or live data.

Options A and C are incorrect because:

* Option A invites collaboration, potentially impacting visibility or causing accidental changes.

* Option C creates playbooks that execute directly within the War Room, thus interacting with real incidents.

NEW QUESTION # 121

An alert triggered by the XDR Agent includes registry changes, suspicious child processes, and script execution. What source types and logic apply here?

(Choose two)

Response:

- A. IOC match logic
- B. Endpoint telemetry collection
- C. BIOC behavioral logic
- D. Correlation rule chaining

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 122

What is a schema in the context of XQL?

Response:

- A. A threat scoring mechanism
- B. A prebuilt playbook
- C. A list of SOC policies
- D. A structured description of dataset fields and types

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 123

A threat hunter discovers a true negative event from a zero-day exploit that is using privilege escalation to launch "Malware pdf.exe". Which XQL query will always show the correct user context used to launch "Malware pdf.exe"?

- A. config case_sensitive = false | dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS | filter action_process_image_name = "Malware.pdf.exe" | fields action_process_username
- B. config case_sensitive = false | datamodel dataset = xdrdata | filter xdm.source.process.name = "Malware.pdf.exe" | fields xdm.target.user.username
- C. config case_sensitive = false | dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS | filter action_process_image_name = "Malware.pdf.exe" | fields causality_actor_effective_username
- D. config case_sensitive = false | dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = ENUM.PROCESS | filter action_process_image_name = "Malware.pdf.exe" | fields actor_process_username

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A- the query using the field causality_actor_effective_username.

When analyzing events where privilege escalation is used, it is essential to identify the original effective user that initiated the causality chain, not merely the process's own running user (as provided by other fields). The

field causality_actor_effective_username specifically provides the effective username context of the actor behind the entire chain of actions that resulted in launching the suspicious executable.

Explanation of fields from Official Document:

* causality_actor_effective_username: This field indicates the original effective user who started the entire causality chain.
* actor_process_username and action_process_username: These fields indicate the immediate process username, not necessarily reflecting the correct original context when privilege escalation occurs.

Therefore, to always identify the correct user context in privilege escalation scenarios, option A is the verified correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 124

A SOC team member implements an incident starring configuration, but incidents created before this configuration were not starred. What is the cause of this behavior?

- A. The analyst must manually star incidents after determining which alerts within the incident were automatically starred
- B. It takes 48 hours for the configuration to take effect
- C. Starring configuration is applied to the newly created alerts, and the incident is subsequently starred
- D. Starring is applied to alerts after they have been merged into incidents, but incidents are not starred

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D - Starring configuration is applied to the newly created alerts, and the incident is subsequently starred. Incident starring configuration in Cortex XSIAM is not retroactive. It only applies to new alerts and incidents created after the configuration is implemented. Pre-existing incidents are not starred automatically and must be managed manually if needed.

"Starring configurations take effect for new alerts and incidents created after the configuration is applied.

Existing incidents are not updated retroactively."

Document Reference: XSIAM Analyst ILT Lab Guide.pdf

Page: Page 33 (Incident Handling and Response section)

NEW QUESTION # 125

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