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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q309-Q314):

NEW QUESTION # 309

A global enterprise with significant regulatory compliance burdens (e.g., GDPR, CCPA) is planning an XSIAM deployment. They identify sensitive personal identifiable information (PII) within certain log sources. During the 'Evaluate deployment requirements' phase, how should XSIAM's capabilities be leveraged to address PII masking and data anonymization before ingestion into Cortex Data Lake, while still allowing security analysts to perform investigations when necessary?

- A. Implement an external data anonymization service that processes all logs before forwarding them to XSIAM, with a mechanism to de-anonymize on demand.
- B. Develop an XSOAR playbook that periodically scans CDL for PII and then encrypts the identified fields in place.
- C. Rely solely on XSIAM's role-based access control (RBAC) to restrict access to raw PII data in CDL.
- D. Utilize XSIAM's built-in data retention policies to automatically delete logs containing PII after a short period, regardless of investigation needs.
- E. Configure log collectors (e.g., XDR agents, syslog forwarders) with pre-ingestion regex-based masking rules to anonymize PII fields before they reach CDL.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Both B and D are valid and robust approaches for handling PII. Option B (pre-ingestion masking) is a direct, efficient method where PII is anonymized at the source or collector level before it ever enters CDL, which is often a primary requirement for compliance. This can be done using regex within log forwarders or agents. Option D (external anonymization service) is also a strong approach, especially for complex or highly dynamic PII masking needs, allowing for a centralized and policy-driven approach to de-anonymization when legitimate investigation requires it (e.g., with strict audit trails). Option A relies on post-ingestion access control which might not satisfy strict 'data not present' requirements. Option C attempts to modify data in CDL after ingestion, which is complex and might not meet compliance. Option E is too aggressive and would hinder investigations.

NEW QUESTION # 310

An XSIAM deployment utilizes a robust custom role definition for its 'Threat Hunter' team. This role grants access to specific XQL queries, Alert Management, and Incident Management. However, a new compliance mandate requires that 'Threat Hunters' must NOT be able to export any raw log data from XSIAM, even if they can view it within the console. How would you enforce this granular restriction within XSIAM's RBAC model?

- A. Create a new XSIAM tenant specifically for 'Threat Hunters' with no export capabilities, and restrict their access to the main tenant.
- B. Remove the 'Export Data' permission from the 'Threat Hunter' custom role definition. This permission is typically a distinct capability that can be toggled.
- C. Implement a Data Loss Prevention (DLP) policy on the network perimeter to block XSIAM data exports for 'Threat Hunter' users.
- D. Configure XSIAM's data retention policies to automatically purge raw logs for 'Threat Hunter' users after a short period.
- E. Modify the underlying XSIAM database schema to disable export functionalities for specific user groups.

Answer: B

Explanation:

XSIAM's role-based access control (RBAC) is designed with granular permissions. The ability to export data is typically a specific permission within the XSIAM platform that can be granted or denied as part of a custom role definition. To prevent 'Threat Hunters' from exporting raw log data, you would simply ensure that the 'Export Data' (or similar 'Download Data' / 'Export Raw Logs') permission is NOT included in their custom role. Option B is an external control, not an XSIAM RBAC solution. Option C addresses data retention, not export control. Option D is an over-engineered solution for this specific requirement, intended for full environment separation. Option E involves direct database modification, which is unsupported and highly risky.

NEW QUESTION # 311

Consider an XSIAM environment where a custom application, crucial for business operations, resides on an endpoint with stringent network egress policies (only allowing specific ports/protocols to whitelisted destinations). This application generates unique security events that need to be ingested by XSIAM. The Cortex XDR agent is already deployed on the endpoint, but the application's logs are not part of the standard XDR telemetry. How would an XSIAM engineer reliably and securely onboard these custom application logs, ensuring compliance with network egress policies, and making them available for correlation with other endpoint and network data?

- A. Configure the custom application to send its logs via syslog directly to an XSIAM Broker VM. Ensure the Broker VM's IP and syslog port are whitelisted in the endpoint's egress policy.
- B. Develop a custom script on the endpoint that reads the application logs and pushes them to a local HTTP endpoint. A separate service on the XSIAM Broker VM would then pull these logs via HTTR.
- C. Implement an XSIAM HTTP Event Collector (HEC) on a dedicated server in the DMZ. Configure the application to send logs to the HEC via HTTPS, and whitelist the HEC server's IP and port in the egress policy.

- D. Export the application logs daily to a shared network drive, and then use a separate XSIAM Data Collector deployed in the network to periodically ingest these files.
- E. **Modify the XDR agent configuration to include the custom application log file path for collection. The XDR agent will then automatically forward these logs securely through its existing communication channels to XSIAM.**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

This question seeks methods for ingesting custom application logs from a highly restricted endpoint into XSIAM, leveraging existing Palo Alto Networks components or standard secure methods. Option A (Correct): The Cortex XDR agent has a feature to collect custom log files. By modifying the XDR agent configuration to include the path to the custom application's log files, the agent can ingest these logs. The XDR agent already has established and secure communication channels (typically HTTPS) to the Cortex XDR/XSIAM cloud, which would likely already be whitelisted by the endpoint's egress policy. This is the most integrated and often simplest solution as it reuses existing infrastructure and secure channels. Option B (Correct): Configuring the custom application (or a local log forwarder like rsyslog/syslog-ng on the endpoint) to send syslog data to an XSIAM Broker VM is a viable and common method for ingesting diverse logs from on-premise sources. The Broker VM acts as a secure intermediary. The crucial part here is ensuring the Broker VM's IP address and the specific syslog port (e.g., UDP 514 or TCP 601) are explicitly whitelisted in the endpoint's network egress policy. This respects the security constraints while enabling ingestion. Option C: This introduces unnecessary complexity with a custom HTTP endpoint and a pulling mechanism, when more direct methods exist. Option D: Daily export introduces significant latency, which is undesirable for security events requiring real-time correlation. Option E: While an HEC can work, setting up a dedicated server in the DMZ specifically for one application's logs might be overkill, especially when the XDR agent or Broker VM offers more integrated solutions. Also, the endpoint would still need to egress to the DMZ HEC.

NEW QUESTION # 312

During an internal audit, it was discovered that several development machines in the 'DevOps' organizational unit (OU) have a legacy RDP port (3389) exposed to the internal network without proper Network Security Group (NSG) restrictions. This violates the company's internal security policy. You need to configure an XSIAM ASM rule to detect such instances. The machines are tagged with 'Environment: Development' and 'OU: DevOps'. Which approach is most suitable for creating this targeted ASM rule?

- A. Set up a recurring vulnerability scan through XSIAM integrations targeting the 'DevOps' network segment.
- B. Utilize the XSIAM 'Network Mapper' to visually identify exposed RDP ports and manually mark them as non-compliant.
- C. Create an ASM rule based on a predefined 'Exposed RDP Port' template, then add a filter for the 'DevOps' OU.
- D. Configure an endpoint policy in XSIAM to block RDP connections on all 'DevOps' machines.
- E. **Develop a custom XQL query that correlates 'xdr_asset_inventory' data with 'xdr_network_sessions' data, filtering by asset tags and destination port.**

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option B is the most suitable for a targeted ASM detection rule. An XQL query can effectively combine asset metadata (tags from xdr_asset_inventory) with network telemetry (xdr_network_sessions) to precisely identify machines with the specified tags that are also observed communicating on port 3389. This allows for granular detection based on specific organizational context. Option A might exist, but the customization based on OU and environment tags via XQL offers more precision. Option C is for visual identification, not automated detection. Option D is a remediation action, not a detection rule. Option E is a scanning approach, which is periodic, whereas an ASM rule provides continuous monitoring based on live telemetry.

NEW QUESTION # 313

An organization requires the Broker VM to collect network flow data (NetFlow v9) from multiple Cisco routers. Due to network segmentation, the routers are in a different subnet than the Broker VM, and a firewall sits between them. The security policy mandates that only necessary ports are open. Additionally, the NetFlow data must be sent to the Broker VM for ingestion into Cortex XSIAM. Which specific firewall rules and Broker VM configurations are necessary to achieve this, assuming the Broker VM is deployed with its default network interface and the routers are configured to send NetFlow to the Broker VM's IP?

- A. Firewall: Permit TCP/UDP 2055 from routers to Broker VM. Broker VM: Enable NetFlow collector on TCP 2055.
- B. Firewall: Permit Any-to-Any from routers to Broker VM. Broker VM: No specific configuration needed as NetFlow is automatically detected.
- C. Firewall: Permit UDP 9995 from routers to Broker VM. Broker VM: Enable custom listener for NetFlow on UDP 9995.
- D. Firewall: Permit TCP 2055 from Broker VM to routers. Broker VM: Install a NetFlow exporter on the Broker VM.
- E. **Firewall: Permit UDP 2055 from routers to Broker VM. Broker VM: Configure Universal Data Collector to listen for**

NetFlow on UDP 2055.

Answer: E

Explanation:

NetFlow typically uses UDP, with 2055 being a common port for v9. Therefore, the firewall must permit UDP 2055 from the routers (source) to the Broker VM (destination). On the Broker VM, the Universal Data Collector is the component responsible for ingesting various data types, including NetFlow. It needs to be configured to specifically listen on UDP 2055 for NetFlow. Option A is incorrect as NetFlow typically uses UDP, not TCP. Option C is incorrect as the Broker VM is the collector, not an exporter. Option D is incorrect as 'Any-to-Any' is bad security practice, and specific configuration is needed. Option E uses a less common port and requires specific configuration beyond just enabling a custom listener, although the principle is similar to B if 9995 were the chosen port.

NEW QUESTION # 314

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