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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	• 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	• 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.

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Best XSIAM-Engineer Practice - Latest XSIAM-Engineer Test Question

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q328-Q333):

NEW QUESTION # 328
A global manufacturing company is planning an XSIAM deployment. A critical data source is log data from their Operational Technology (OT) environment, which includes SCADA systems, PLCs, and historians. These systems produce unique, proprietary binary log formats and often use non-standard communication protocols (e.g., Modbus/TCP, OPC UA). What strategic considerations are paramount for successfully integrating this OT data into XSIAM, beyond standard IT data sources?

- A. Due to the sensitive nature of OT, only aggregate statistics or 'summary of summaries' should be sent to XSIAM, with raw OT logs stored locally in the OT network.
- B. Collaboration with OT engineers is critical to understand proprietary protocols, log structures, and the impact of any data collection activities on production, ensuring minimal disruption and proper data interpretation.
- C. It is essential to deploy specialized OT security solutions (e.g., dedicated IDS/IPS for industrial protocols, OT-aware log collectors) within the Purdue Model's Level 1-2 to normalize and securely forward data to XSIAM, respecting network segmentation.
- D. The primary focus should be on converting all OT data to CEF or LEEF format using generic industrial protocol converters and sending it directly to XSIAM's cloud tenant.
- E. Prioritize the ingestion of event logs from Windows-based HMIs (Human-Machine Interfaces) as they are the most familiar and easiest to integrate using standard XSIAM collectors.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Integrating OT data is fundamentally different from IT. Option B is critical because direct integration with proprietary OT protocols is complex and risky. Specialized OT security solutions are designed to safely collect, normalize, and often parse these unique logs, acting as secure conduits to IT security platforms like XSIAM, while respecting the strict segmentation of the Purdue Model. Option E emphasizes the crucial need for collaboration with OT engineers. Their domain expertise is indispensable for understanding the operational impact of data collection, interpreting proprietary log formats, and ensuring data integrity and system stability. Option A is oversimplified; generic converters may not handle proprietary formats effectively. Option C only covers a small subset of OT logs. Option D severely limits visibility for effective threat detection and incident response.

NEW QUESTION # 329
A highly regulated enterprise is deploying XSIAM and must ensure all security events are traceable to their original source, including transformations and enrichments applied during ingestion. They also need to provide auditors with immutable proof of data integrity for a minimum of 7 years. Which XSIAM architectural component and corresponding planning activity is MOST crucial for meeting these requirements?

- A. XSIAM's Incident Management module and defining stringent incident closure procedures and audit trails.
- B. XSIAM Data Ingestion API and implementing custom pre-processing logic to tag original source metadata before ingestion.
- C. XSIAM Data Lake (CDL) and planning for long-term retention policies and data immutability features.
- D. XSIAM's Analytics Engine (XAE) and ensuring all detection rules are version-controlled and signed.
- E. XSIAM's SOAR playbooks and ensuring all automated actions are logged and auditable within the playbook execution history.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The core requirements are data traceability, immutability, and long-term retention. Cortex Data Lake (CDL) is the foundational

storage layer for XSIAM and inherently provides these capabilities. CDL is designed for immutable storage and offers configurable retention policies (A) that directly address the 7-year requirement. While other components (B, C, D, E) play a role in auditability and data handling, the fundamental requirement for immutable storage and long-term retention of all security events resides within CDL's design and configuration. XSIAM logs all transformations and enrichments internally within CDL, providing the necessary traceability. Planning for CDL retention and immutability ensures compliance with these stringent requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 330
A financial institution is evaluating XSIAM for its security operations. A key requirement is the ability to enrich XSIAM alerts with proprietary threat intelligence feeds hosted internally on a custom API endpoint that requires specific authentication headers. Which XSIAM capability or integration approach is best suited for incorporating this custom threat intelligence into alert enrichment?

- A. Configure a custom data source using the XSIAM Data Collector to periodically pull data from the API and ingest it as raw logs.
- B. Export the custom threat intelligence as a CSV file daily and manually upload it to XSIAM as a lookup list.
- C. Develop a custom playbook action within XSIAM's orchestration capabilities that can make authenticated API calls to the internal threat intelligence platform.
- D. Use a native XSIAM integration module designed for standard STIX/TAXII feeds.
- E. Leverage XSIAM's built-in third-party threat intelligence integrations for generic API endpoints.

Answer: C

Explanation:
For custom API endpoints requiring specific authentication headers, developing a custom playbook action (Option C) within XSIAM is the most effective approach. This allows dynamic queries to the internal TI platform during alert enrichment, providing context on demand. Option A is for standard feeds. Option B would ingest the TI as logs, not necessarily for direct alert enrichment. Option D is manual and not real-time. Option E is too generic and may not support custom authentication.

NEW QUESTION # 331
During a planned XDR Agent update rollout for a critical server group, a pre-check script fails on a significant number of Windows servers with the error 'Pending reboot detected. Agent update blocked.' The XDR Agent update policy for this group is configured with 'Allow updates with pending reboot: No'. You need to proceed with the update as quickly as possible without immediate reboots. Which of the following approaches is the most efficient and least disruptive to achieve this, assuming the pending reboots are not critical OS updates?

- A. Utilize a PowerShell script to schedule a silent reboot for each server after a brief delay, and then immediately push the XDR Agent update, hoping it completes before the reboot.
- B. Force a reboot of all affected servers immediately. This will clear the pending reboot flag and allow the update.
- C. Temporarily uninstall the XDR Agent, perform the update offline, and then reinstall the agent.
- D. Manually clear the pending reboot registry keys on each affected server (e.g., Manager\PendingFileRenameOperationS) and then re-trigger the update.
- E. Modify the XDR Agent update policy for this specific server group to 'Allow updates with pending reboot: Yes' and then trigger the update.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The most efficient and least disruptive way to address this, given the policy setting, is to temporarily override that setting. Changing the policy to 'Allow updates with pending reboot: Yes' specifically addresses the blocking condition without requiring immediate reboots or manual intervention on each server. Options A and E involve reboots which the scenario aims to avoid. Option C is highly disruptive, risky, and not recommended as it directly manipulates the registry. Option D is overly complex and not practical for a large number of servers.

NEW QUESTION # 332
A newly acquired subsidiary's IT environment is being integrated into XSIAM. Their existing Active Directory infrastructure heavily relies on a legacy domain controller (DC LEGACY 01) that frequently attempts NTLM authentication to older, non-compliant applications. These legitimate NTLM attempts are triggering 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected' alerts from a new XSIAM detection rule. Due to a complex migration plan, DC LEGACY 01 cannot be decommissioned or fully remediated for another 6 months. To

avoid alert fatigue, the SOC team needs a temporary, granular exclusion. Which set of XSIAM configurations, when combined, would provide the most effective and time-bound solution?

- A. 1. Create a 'Tag' named 2. Create an 'Exclusion' for the 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected' rule, applying a filter of 'source_host = and 'alert_severity = 'High". 3. Set the exclusion validity to 6 months.
- B. 1. Create a custom 'Asset Group' for 'DC LEGACY 01'.2. Modify the 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected' rule to exclude events where = 'DC LEGACY 01".
- C. 1. Identify the 'Detection Rule ID' for 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected'. 2. Create a new 'Alert Suppression Rule' in 'Alert Management' with 'rule_id = 'Detection Rule ID" AND 'source_host_name = AND 'alert_type = 'NTLM" and an action of 'Drop Alert'. 3. Configure an expiration date for the suppression rule in 6 months.
- D. 1. Create a custom 'Context Field' for 'Legacy_NTLM_Source'. 2. Populate this field with "s IP address. 3. Update the 'NTLM Relay Attack Detected' rule's query to NOT context_field = 'Legacy_NTLM_Source'&.
- E. 1. Create a new 'Allowed List' in XSIAM. 2. Add 'DC LEGACY 01 "s IP and hostname to this list. 3. Configure a 'Global Exclusion' based on this allowed list, active for 6 months.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the most effective and granular. An 'Alert Suppression Rule' allows you to target specific alerts from a specific rule Crule_id') and source with precise conditions and a 'Drop Alert' action. Crucially, it supports an expiration date, making it time-bound. Option B uses 'Exclusion' directly on the rule, which is also viable, but 'Alert Suppression Rules' offer slightly more flexibility in managing the alert lifecycle post-detection, including expiration. Option A requires modifying the core rule, which is less ideal for temporary exclusions. Option D is a rule modification approach. Option E creates a 'Global Exclusion' which is too broad and can create blind spots, especially for a critical attack type like NTLM Relay.

NEW QUESTION # 333
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