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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 328
An e-commerce company is evaluating its existing incident response (IR) procedures and tooling against XSIAM's capabilities. Their current IR process is largely manual, relying on disparate logs from multiple point solutions (SIEM, EDR, Firewall logs) and manual correlation. They use a separate ticketing system (Jira) for incident tracking. How does XSIAM's XDR/SIEM/SOAR convergence benefit this company in improving its IR posture, and what specific steps should be taken during the XSIAM planning phase to maximize these benefits?

- A. Benefits: XSIAM provides an executive dashboard for security metrics. Planning: Configure executive reports to display security posture improvements.
- B. Benefits: XSIAM replaces Jira and all existing security tools. Planning: Immediately decommission all legacy systems and migrate incident data to XSIAM.
- C. Benefits: XSIAM is a pure SIEM, offering only enhanced log aggregation. Planning: Focus solely on ingesting more log sources into XSIAM for better historical analysis.
- D. Benefits: XSIAM centralizes telemetry, automates correlation, and provides integrated response actions. Planning: (1) Map existing IR playbooks to XSIAM's XSOAR capabilities, identifying automation opportunities. (2) Define data ingestion requirements for all relevant security tools (endpoints, network, cloud, identity) to feed (3) Plan for API integrations with existing systems like Jira for bi-directional updates, rather than full replacement.
- E. Benefits: XSIAM is only for network-based threats. Planning: Ensure all network devices are Palo Alto Networks NGFWs for full compatibility.

Answer: D

Explanation:
XSIAM's strength lies in its convergence of XDR, SIEM, and SOAR capabilities. For a company with manual IR, this translates to significant benefits: Centralized Telemetry & Automated Correlation: XSIAM ingests diverse data sources (endpoint, network, cloud, identity, applications) and uses AI/ML to automatically correlate events across these domains, reducing manual effort and improving detection accuracy. Integrated Response Actions (SOAR): XSIAM incorporates XSOAR's orchestration and automation engine, allowing security teams to define and execute automated playbooks for enrichment, containment, and remediation directly from an alert or incident. During planning, to maximize these benefits: 1. Playbook Mapping: Review existing manual IR procedures and map them to XSOAR's automation capabilities. Identify which steps can be fully automated, partially automated, or require human intervention, and design playbooks accordingly. 2. Data Ingestion Strategy: Ensure all critical security telemetry (endpoint logs from Cortex XDR, network logs, cloud logs, identity logs) are properly configured for ingestion into XSIAM. This provides the

comprehensive data needed for XSIAM's analytics. 3. API Integrations: Rather than attempting a full replacement of existing systems like Jira, plan for robust API integrations. This allows XSIAM to automatically create or update tickets in Jira, and potentially receive updates from Jira back into XSIAM, maintaining workflow continuity and avoiding disruption during the transition. This allows the organization to leverage XSIAM's capabilities while integrating with established operational tools.

NEW QUESTION # 329
When a Cortex XSIAM playbook execution reaches a breakpoint on a non-manual task, which two actions will allow the playbook to continue? (Choose two.)

- A. Click Run Script Now or Complete Manually.
- B. Wait for all parallel tasks to be completed before the breakpoint task resumes automatically.
- C. Skip the task with the breakpoint to let the playbook proceed automatically.
- D. Disable the breakpoint and rerun the playbook from the start.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
When a playbook execution reaches a breakpoint on a non-manual task, you can skip the task with the breakpoint to allow the playbook to continue, or manually trigger continuation using "Run Script Now" or
"Complete Manually". These actions resume execution without restarting the entire playbook.

NEW QUESTION # 330
An XSIAM customer is using a third-party, cloud-based email security gateway that often routes legitimate email traffic through various unknown or frequently changing IP addresses. This leads to numerous 'Suspicious Login Attempt from Unusual Location' alerts when users access their webmail. The SOC team wants to establish a dynamic exclusion for these alerts that allows for changes in the gateway's IP addresses, but only for events related to webmail access. Which XSIAM configuration, leveraging its advanced capabilities, would be most suitable?

- A. Manually update a static IP address list in a custom XSIAM list and use it in an 'Exclusion' rule for 'source_ip' .
- B. Modify the underlying 'Suspicious Login Attempt from Unusual Location' rule to only trigger if the source IP is not a known corporate VPN range.
- C. Configure an XSIAM 'External Dynamic List (EDL)' to ingest a list of the email gateway's current IP ranges from a URL provided by the vendor, then use this EDL in an 'Exclusion' for the 'Suspicious Login Attempt from Unusual Location' rule where 'app_protocol = 'https" and = 443'.
- D. Implement a 'Behavioral Whitelist' in XSIAM for all user logins from the internet, based on historical login patterns.
- E. Create a Cortex XSOAR playbook that enriches 'Suspicious Login Attempt from Unusual Location' alerts with IP geolocation data and automatically closes alerts originating from the cloud email provider's region.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the most suitable and leverages XSIAM's advanced capabilities for dynamic exclusions. External Dynamic Lists (EDLs) are designed to consume dynamic data (like changing IP addresses) from external sources. By ingesting the email gateway's current IPs via an EDL and applying this to an 'Exclusion' for the specific rule, combined with conditions for webmail access Capp_protocol = 'https" and 'dest_port = 443'), it ensures precise and dynamic false positive suppression without manual interventiom Option A is static and unsustainable. Option C is too broad. Option D is a reactive post-alert action. Option E, while good for general login behavior, doesn't directly address the specific issue of a known, legitimate but dynamic IP source for webmail access.

NEW QUESTION # 331
During a pre-installation network assessment for XSIAM, the network team identifies several firewalls and security appliances that could potentially interfere with XSIAM component communication. Which of the following port ranges and protocol types are generally required to be open bi-directionally between an XSIAM Data Collector and the XSIAM Data Lake for proper operation?

- A. Anycast IP addresses with ICMP for health checks and discovery.
- B. TCP ports 22 (SSH) and 80 (HTTP) for Data Collector management and data transfer.
- C. TCP ports 3389 (RDP) and 25 (SMTP) for remote access and notification services.
- D. TCP port 443 (HTTPS) for Data Lake ingest APIs, and potentially outbound TCP ports 80/443 for software updates and

license validation.

- E. IJDP ports 514 (Syslog) and 161 (SNMP) for log collection and monitoring.

Answer: D

Explanation:
XSIAM Data Collectors primarily communicate with the XSIAM Data Lake over HTTPS (TCP 443) for secure data ingestion. Additionally, outbound communication over HTTP/HTTPS (TCP 80/443) is often required for software updates, license validation, and potentially fetching configuration from Palo Alto Networks services. Options A, C, D, and E are either incorrect protocols/ports for core Data Collector to Data Lake communication, or are for unrelated services.

NEW QUESTION # 332
How does Cortex XSIAM manage licensing for Kubernetes environments?

- A. Issued for each node and returned when the agent is removed or the node is deleted
- B. Applied per service deployment and returned upon service deactivation
- C. Managed per namespace and returned when the namespace is decommissioned
- D. Issued per container and returned upon container termination

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Kubernetes environments, Cortex XSIAM licensing is issued per node. The license is consumed when the agent is installed on a node and is automatically returned when the agent is removed or the node is deleted, ensuring accurate license utilization.

NEW QUESTION # 333
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