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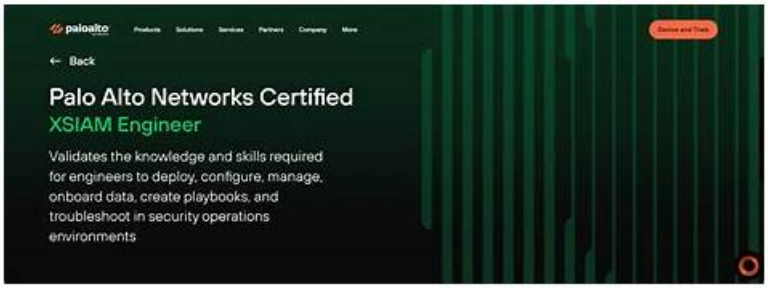

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q391-Q396):

NEW QUESTION # 391
A security engineer is developing a custom detection rule in XSIAM that needs to leverage a combination of endpoint process activity (from Cortex XDR), cloud API calls (from AWS CloudTrail), and identity authentication attempts (from Okta). The rule aims to identify a specific insider threat scenario where a compromised cloud administrative account is used to deploy malicious code via an EC2 instance, followed by unauthorized data exfiltration. Write an XQL query snippet that demonstrates the core logic for correlating these disparate data sources to detect this multi-stage attack. Assume relevant fields are available and normalized.

- A.
```
dataset = aws_cloudtrail | filter event_name = 'RunInstances' and event_source = 'ec2.amazonaws.com' | join (dataset = okta_authentication |
filter outcome = 'SUCCESS' and authentication_method = 'password') on user_identity.principal_id = user_id | join (dataset = xdr_data |
filter event_type = 'Process' and process_name = 'malicious_payload.exe') on source_ip = aws_cloudtrail.source_ip_address and user_id =principal_user_id | limit 100
```
- B.
```
dataset = aws cloudtrail | filter event name = 'RunInstances' and event source = 'ec2.amazonaws.com' and user identity.type = 'IAMUser' |
join (dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'Process' and process_name = 'malicious_payload.exe') on src_ip_address = peer_ip_address |
join (dataset = okta_authentication | filter outcome = 'SUCCESS' and factor_type != 'MFA') on user_identity.principal_id = user_id | limit 100
```
- C.
```
dataset = xdr data | filter event type = 'Process' and process name = 'malicious exe' | join (dataset = aws cloudtrail | filter event name =
'RunInstances' and user_identity.session_context.attributes.mfaAuthenticated = 'false') on principal_user_id = user_identity.principal_id |
join (dataset = okta_authentication | filter outcome = 'FAILURE' and factor_type = 'SMS') on principal_user_id = user_id | limit 100
```
- D.

```
dataset = okta_authentication | filter outcome = 'SUCCESS' and authentication_method = 'password_only' | join (dataset = aws_cloudtrail |
filter event_name = 'RunInstances' and event_source = 'ec2.amazonaws.com') on user_id = user_identity.principal_id | join (dataset = xdr_data |
filter event_type = 'Process' and process_name = 'malicious_payload.exe' and action_type = 'Process Started') on user_id = event_user and host_ip =
aws_cloudtrail.source_ip_address | limit 100
```

- E.

```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'Process' and process_name = 'malicious_exe' | join (dataset = okta_authentication |
filter outcome = 'SUCCESS' and user_id = principal_user_id) on principal_user_id | join (dataset = aws_cloudtrail |
filter event_name = 'RunInstances' and event_source = 'ec2.amazonaws.com') on principal_user_id = user_identity.principal_id | limit 100
```

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario describes a multi-stage attack: compromised cloud admin account (likely weak auth), deploying malicious code via EC2, and data exfiltration (implied by 'malicious code' and 'insider threat'). The XQL query needs to chain these events chronologically or contextually. Option E best captures this logic: 1. 'dataset = okta_authentication I filter outcome = 'SUCCESS' and authentication_method = : This is a strong indicator of a potentially compromised cloud administrative account, as it looks for successful logins using only a password, which is a common vulnerability for insider threats or compromised credentials. 2. 'join (dataset = aws_cloudtrail I filter event_name = 'RunInstances' and event_source = 'ec2.amazonaws.com') on user_id = : This joins the Okta authentication event with AWS CloudTrail logs specifically for 'RunInstances' (EC2 instance launch/deployment) using the common user identifier ('user_id' from Okta, from CloudTrail). This links the suspicious login to the cloud resource deployment. 3. 'join (dataset = xdr_data I filter event_type = 'Process' and process_name = 'malicious_payload.exe' and action_type = 'Process Started') on user_id = event_user and host_ip = aws_cloudtrail.source_ip_addresS : This final join correlates the cloud activity with endpoint process execution. It looks for a 'malicious_payload.exe' process start (endpoint data from XDR) where the user context matches the user from the previous joins Cuser_id = event_user') and, crucially, the endpoint's IP address matches the source IP from the CloudTrail 'RunInstanceS event, indicating the malicious payload was run on the newly deployed EC2 instance or an instance associated with that activity. This provides the full chain of events. Other options have flaws: - A: Joins with failed Okta attempts (doesn't fit successful compromise) and 'mfaAuthenticated= false' might be too broad or miss the specific password-only weak authentication. - B: Joining XDR first is less logical for a multi-stage attack starting with identity/cloud, and the = join condition is generic without dataset qualification. - C: Joining src_ip_address = peer_ip_addresS is ambiguous and may not correctly link the cloud activity to the endpoint. It also looks for 'factor_type 'MFA'S which is broader than 'password_only'. - D: The 'source_ip = aws_cloudtrail.source_ip_addresS join without proper dataset aliasing can be problematic, and the 'user_id = principal_user_id' is generic. It doesn't start with the identity event, which is the initial trigger in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 392
A large enterprise's XSIAM deployment is generating a high volume of alerts. The SOC manager needs a dashboard to help prioritize incident investigations. This dashboard should display: 1) Alerts grouped by 'Threat Category' (e.g., Malware, Phishing), 2) A breakdown of 'Alert Severity' within each category, and 3) A 'Normalized Score' for each alert, calculated as (Severity_Weight Asset_Criticality_Score). The 'Asset_Criticality_Score' is derived from an external CMDB imported as a custom lookup. Which XQL operations and dashboard widget types are required to construct this prioritization dashboard? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ `dataset = alerts | group by threat_category | count() by severity` and a 'Grouped Bar Chart' or 'Stacked Bar Chart'.
- ☐ `dataset = alerts | lookup cmdb_asset_criticality_lookup on asset_id as asset_criticality_score | eval normalized_score = severity_weight asset_criticality_score` and a 'Table' widget.
- ☐ `dataset = alerts | timechart count() by threat_category` and a 'Trend' widget.
- ☐ The `lookup` command for importing external CMDB data into XSIAM.
- ☐ The `eval` command for calculating the `normalized_score`.

- A. Option D
- B. Option A
- C. Option E
- D. Option B
- E. Option C

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

This question requires multiple XSIAM features for data manipulation and visualization. - Option A: Correctly uses `group by threat_category | count() by severity` and identifies appropriate chart types ('Grouped Bar' or 'Stacked Bar') to visualize alerts by category and severity breakdown. This addresses requirement 1 and 2. - Option B: Shows the correct approach for calculating the `normalized_score` by performing a `lookup` on `asset_id` to get `asset_criticality_score` and then using `eval` for the calculation. A 'Table' widget is suitable for displaying individual alerts with their normalized scores, aiding prioritization. This addresses requirement 3. - Option D: The `lookup` command is fundamental for enriching alert data with external CMDB information, which is explicitly stated as a requirement for calculating the normalized score. This is a necessary operation. - Option E: The `eval` command is essential for performing calculations, such as multiplying `severity_weight` by `asset_criticality_score` to derive the `normalized_score`. This is a necessary operation. Option C is incorrect because while `timechart` and Trend' widgets are useful, they don't directly address the specific grouping, breakdown by severity, or normalized scoring requirements outlined for prioritization.

NEW QUESTION # 393
How must Cloud Identity Engine be deployed and activated on Cortex XSIAM?

- A. In the same region as Cortex XSIAM; logs can be verified using pan_dss_raw dataset
- B. In a different region than Cortex XSIAM; logs can be verified using pan_dss_raw dataset
- C. In a different region than Cortex XSIAM; logs can be verified using endpoints dataset
- D. In the same region as Cortex XSIAM; logs can be verified using endpoints dataset

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cloud Identity Engine must be deployed in the same region as Cortex XSIAM to ensure compliance and proper data handling. Once integrated, the ingestion can be verified by checking the pan_dss_raw dataset, which records the raw directory synchronization logs.

NEW QUESTION # 394
An XSIAM Engine is configured to ingest logs from a highly sensitive network segment that requires all data in transit to be encrypted and authenticated using mutual TLS (mTLS). The XSIAM Engine supports various data ingestion methods. Which of the following approaches would best satisfy the mTLS requirement for log ingestion into the XSIAM Engine, assuming the source devices can also be configured for mTLS?

- A. Configure HTTP POST requests to a custom API endpoint on the XSIAM Engine, relying only on server-side HTTPS for encryption.
- B. Configure the XSIAM Engine to receive standard Syslog over UDP (port 514) and rely on network-level IPSec tunnels for encryption.
- C. Use an SSH tunnel to forward all log data from source devices to the XSIAM Engine.
- D. Utilize secure Syslog (Syslog-over-TLS, RFC 5425) by configuring the XSIAM Engine to listen on a dedicated TLS port (e.g., TCP 6514) and providing the necessary server certificate and private key to the Engine, and the Engine's root CA to the source devices for client authentication.
- E. Implement an intermediate syslog server that performs mTLS with the source devices, then forwards unencrypted logs to the XSIAM Engine.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Mutual TLS (mTLS) requires both the client (source device) and the server (XSIAM Engine) to authenticate each other using certificates. Option B, utilizing secure Syslog (Syslog-over-TLS, RFC 5425), directly supports this. The XSIAM Engine acts as the TLS server, presenting its certificate, and the source device acts as the TLS client, presenting its certificate. The Engine validates the client's certificate against its trusted CAs, and vice-versa. This ensures both encryption and mutual authentication at the application layer. Option A relies on network-level encryption, not application-level mTLS. Option C breaks the mTLS chain to the XSIAM Engine. Option D only provides server-side HTTPS authentication, not mutual authentication. Option E is a cumbersome and less scalable method for log ingestion compared to standard secure syslog.

NEW QUESTION # 395
An XSOAR playbook that relies on an external XSIAM API call (using the 'xsiam-api-v2-post-incidents-enrichment' command) is intermittently failing with a '429 Too Many Requests' error. The playbook is designed to enrich incidents as they occur. What is the most robust long-term solution to mitigate this rate-limiting issue without significantly impacting the enrichment process?

- A. Increase the 'requests.timeout' parameter in the API call to allow more time for the server to respond.
- B. Switch to a different XSIAM API endpoint that has higher rate limits.
- C. Implement a retry mechanism with exponential backoff for the 'xsiam-api-v2-post-incidents-enrichment' command within the playbook.
- D. Configure a dedicated XSOAR engine specifically for the incident enrichment playbook to improve performance.
- E. Reduce the frequency of incident generation in XSIAM to lower the load on the enrichment playbook.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A '429 Too Many RequestS error explicitly indicates rate limiting. The most robust long-term solution for intermittent rate limiting is to implement a retry mechanism with exponential backoff (B). This allows the playbook to automatically re-attempt the API call after increasing delays, giving the API time to reset its rate limits. Option A is for connection timeouts, not rate limits. Option C is not a practical solution for operational security. Option D might improve overall playbook execution speed but won't inherently solve rate limiting by an external API. Option E is highly unlikely to be feasible or available.

NEW QUESTION # 396
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