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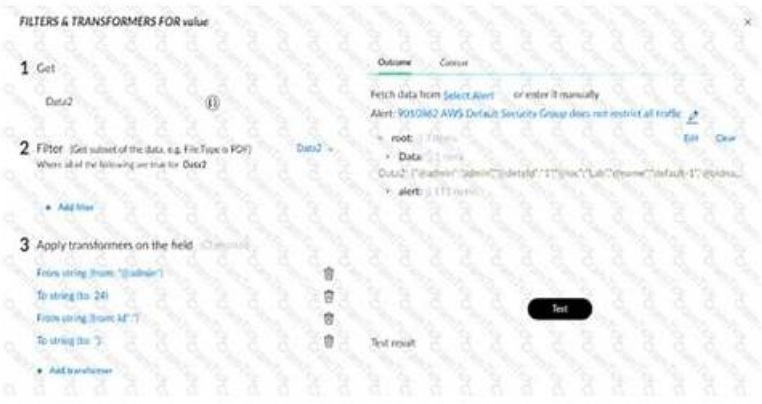

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

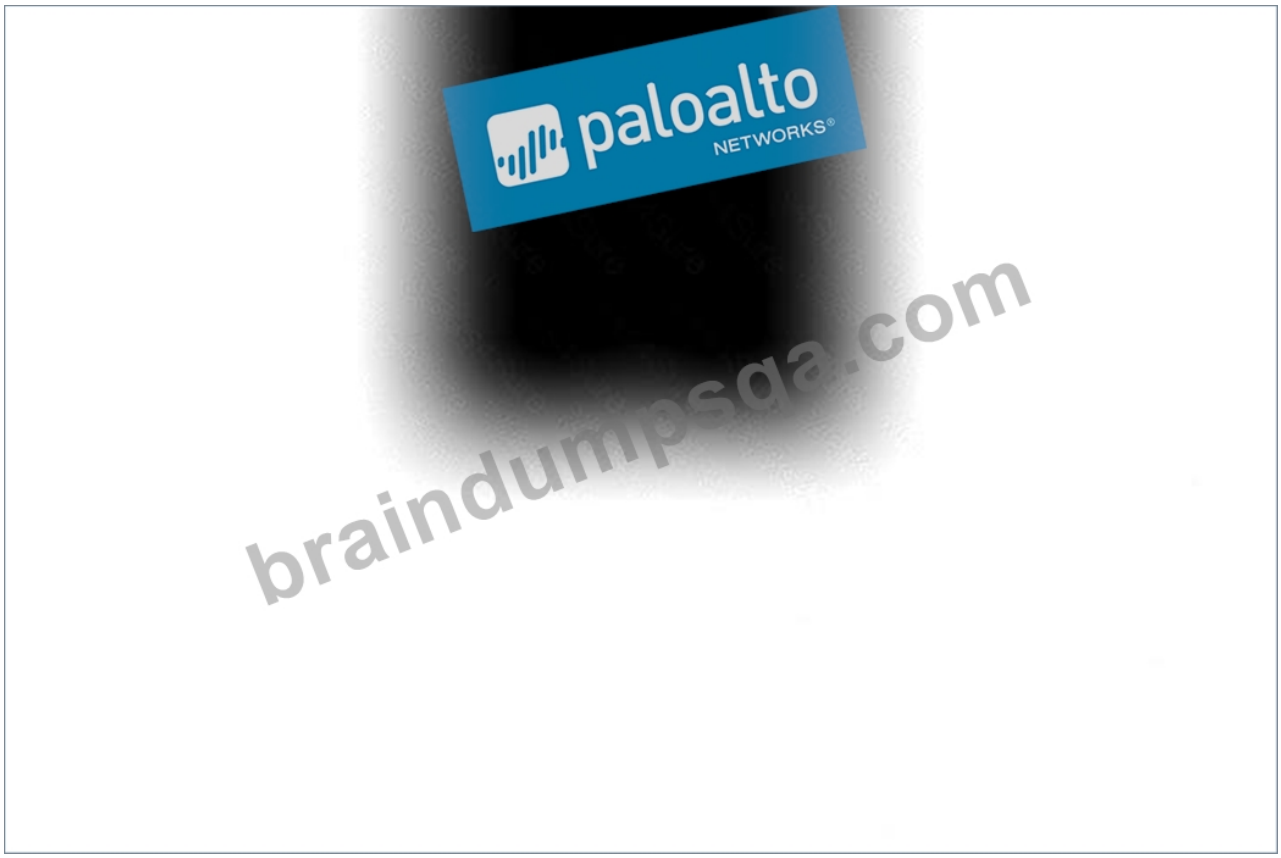
NEW QUESTION # 30
A critical vulnerability (CVE-2023-XXXX) is announced, and a custom content pack is immediately released by a community contributor to automate checks and remediation. The pack contains a playbook that uses a specific command from a third-party integration that your XSIAM instance does not currently have configured. What are the necessary steps to successfully implement this new content pack and ensure the playbook functions correctly?

- A. Install the content pack. Identify the missing integration dependency within the pack's documentation or YAML files. Install that specific integration from the XSOAR marketplace and configure an instance of it with the necessary API keys/credentials.
- B. Install the content pack. Manually download and install the missing third-party integration from its official source. The playbook will then recognize it.
- C. Install the content pack from the marketplace. The pack's dependencies will be automatically installed and configured.
- D. Contact Palo Alto Networks support to have them pre-install the required integration into your XSIAM instance before you install the content pack.
- E. Install the content pack. Edit the playbook YAML to remove the command that uses the missing integration, then re-upload the modified playbook.

Answer: A

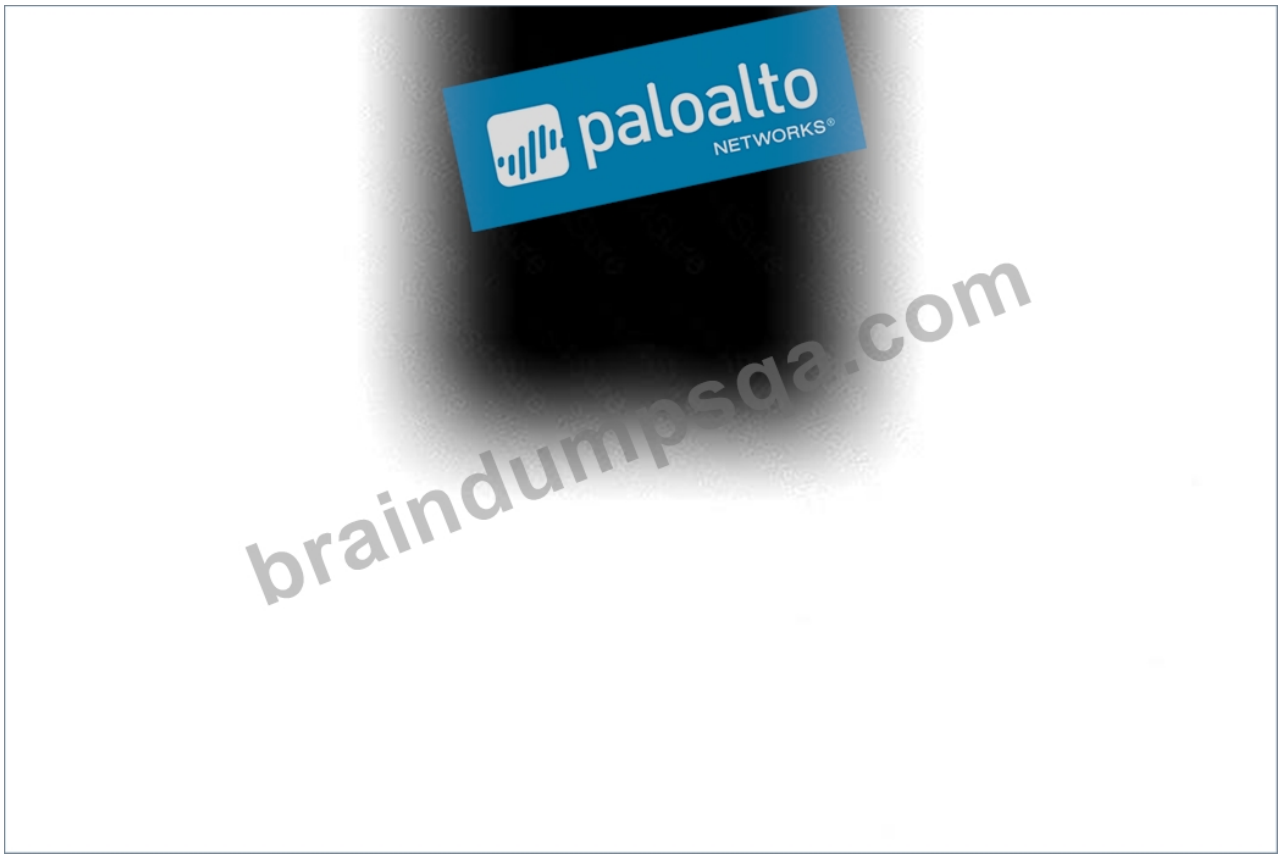
Explanation:
Content packs in XSIAM (powered by XSOAR) often have dependencies on other integrations. When you install a pack, it doesn't automatically install and configure external integrations that it depends on. You need to identify these dependencies (which are usually listed in the pack's documentation or can be inferred from the playbook commands), then install those specific integrations from the marketplace and configure an instance of them with valid credentials. Option A is incorrect as dependencies are not auto-configured. Option B is incorrect as integrations must be installed via the XSOAR marketplace. Option D defeats the purpose of the pack. Option E is unnecessary and not how marketplace integrations work.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Cortex XSIAM has not received any logs for 30 minutes from a Palo Alto Networks NGFW named "MainFW." An engineer wants to create an alert for this scenario.
Correlation rule settings include:
Time Schedule: Every 30 minutes



Query Timeframe: 30 minutes

Action: Generate alert



Alert Name: No logs received from MainFW in the past 30 minutes

Which query should be used in the correlation rule?

- A.

```
dataset = collection_auditing
| filter collector_type = "NGFW" and instance = "MainFW"
| comp values(description) as total_events by instance
| filter total_events = 0
```

- B.
```
preset = metrics_view
| filter _vendor = "PANW" and _product = "NGFW" and _reporting_device_name = "MainFW"
| comp count_distinct(total_event_count) as total_events by _reporting_device_name
| filter total_events = 0
```
- C.
```
preset = metrics_view
| filter _vendor = "PANW" and _product = "NGFW" and _reporting_device_name = "MainFW"
| comp sum(total_event_count) as total_events by _reporting_device_name
| filter total_events = 0
```
- D.
```
dataset = collection_auditing
| filter collector_type = "NGFW" and instance = "MainFW"
| comp count_distinct(description) as total_events by instance
| filter total_events = 0
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct query is the one using preset = metrics_view with
comp sum(total_event_count) as total_events by _reporting_device_name and filtering total_events = 0.
This query directly checks event counts reported by the NGFW ("MainFW"). If no logs are received in the last 30 minutes, the total event count will be 0, which triggers the correlation rule alert.

NEW QUESTION # 32
You are developing a custom XSOAR playbook that ingests security alerts from a cloud platform (e.g., AWS Security Hub). The cloud platform's API returns alert data in a highly nested JSON structure. Your playbook needs to extract specific values like 'ResourceType*, 'Accountld' , and *Region' from varying depths within this JSON structure. You're facing challenges due to inconsistent nesting for different alert types. Which XSOAR feature is best suited for robust and flexible extraction, and how would you debug its application?

- A. Use and dot notation for direct access to known paths, debugging by logging the intermediate context values.
- B. Leverage the 'Data Mapper feature within XSOAR to visually map the incoming JSON structure to the incident fields, debugging by inspecting the mapping preview and the resulting incident data.
- C. Employ the ' jq' transform using the 'setContext' command with complex 'jq' expressions to flatten or extract specific fields, and debug by testing 'jq' expressions iteratively in an online 'jq' playground or directly in the XSOAR CLI with small samples.
- D. Write a Python script that iterates through the JSON structure using recursive functions or a path-finding algorithm to locate the desired keys, and debug by printing the current path and value during recursion.
- E. Utilize the 'Extract Indicators' automation, configuring it with precise regular expressions to pull out the required data from the raw alert JSON, and debug by reviewing the extracted indicators in the incident details.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
For highly nested and inconsistently structured JSON, simple dot notation (A) or regular expressions (D) are often insufficient or brittle. 'jq' (B) is a powerful JSON processor excellent for extracting data from complex structures, including handling conditional logic and dynamic paths. Its debugging involves testing expressions outside XSOAR and then integrating. Alternatively, a custom Python script (C) offers the most flexibility for complex parsing logic, including recursive traversal, and allows for extensive in-script debugging using 'print' or 'demisto.log' . While 'Data Mapper' (E) is excellent for well-defined structures, it might struggle with highly inconsistent nesting across different alert types. Therefore, 'jq' and custom Python scripts are the most robust solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 33
An XSIAM engineer is building a Playbook to automate the response to suspicious login attempts. If a login attempt originates from a blacklisted country AND is associated with a privileged user, the Playbook should automatically disable the user's account and create a high-severity incident. Otherwise, if it's just from a blacklisted country (non-privileged user), it should enrich the incident with geo-IP data and assign it to a Tier 1 analyst. If neither, it should simply close the alert. Which Playbook structure best represents this complex logic

- A. Single 'Conditional' task with a complex 'AND' expression, leading to one path.
- B. Nested 'Conditional' tasks: Outer for 'blacklisted country', Inner for 'privileged user' leading to different branches.
- C. Parallel tasks for each condition, followed by a 'Join' task.
- D. Separate Playbooks for each scenario, triggered by different XQL rules.

- E. Sequential tasks: Enrich Geo-IP -> Disable Account -> Create Incident -> Close Alert.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This scenario requires branching logic based on multiple interdependent conditions. Nested 'Conditional' tasks are ideal for this. The outer 'Conditional' checks for 'blacklisted country'. If true, an inner 'Conditional' checks for 'privileged user'. This allows for distinct actions (disable account vs. enrich/assign) depending on the combination of conditions. Single complex 'AND' doesn't allow for the 'otherwise' scenarios. Separate playbooks are less efficient for related logic.

NEW QUESTION # 34
A custom playbook in Cortex XSIAM, designed to automatically isolate endpoints based on a high-severity incident, is failing to execute its 'Isolate Endpoint' task. The playbook execution status shows 'Completed with Errors'. The traceback in the playbook run details indicates an error from the 'Cortex XDR - Detections and Incidents' integration with a message 'Error: Device not found'. However, the affected device is indeed visible and online in Cortex XDR. What are the two most probable root causes for this specific failure?

- A. There's a network firewall blocking communication between the XSIAM engine and the Cortex XDR API endpoint.
- B. The XSIAM agent on the target endpoint is offline or not reporting properly to Cortex XDR.
- C. The Cortex XDR integration in XSIAM has insufficient permissions to perform endpoint isolation actions.
- D. The playbook is using an incorrect device identifier (e.g., hostname instead of agent ID) for the 'Isolate Endpoint' action.
- E. The XSIAM tenant has reached its maximum concurrent playbook execution limit, causing the action to time out.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The error 'Device not found' while the device is online in XDR strongly suggests a mismatch in the identifier being passed (B). Playbooks often require specific IDs (like agent ID) rather than just hostnames for actions. Additionally, if the integration account used by XSIAM lacks the necessary permissions in Cortex XDR to perform isolation, the API call would fail with a similar message (C). An offline agent (A) would typically result in a 'device unreachable' or 'agent offline' error, not 'device not found' if the query itself is incorrect. Firewall issues (D) usually manifest as connection timeouts or refusal errors, not a 'device not found' from the API. Playbook execution limits (E) would generally cause the entire playbook to queue or fail differently, not specifically a 'device not found' error for a single action.

NEW QUESTION # 35
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