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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	• 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 3	• 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 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 (Q146-Q151):

NEW QUESTION # 146
A highly critical zero-day exploit has been identified, and your XSIAM tenant has just received a new detection rule update for it. However, during initial testing in a controlled environment, you observe that this new rule is generating false positives when specific legitimate internal diagnostic tools are run, triggering an alert with 'Alert Name: Critical_Exploit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ'. You need to immediately prevent these specific false positives from escalating within XSIAM's alert lifecycle while ensuring the rule remains active for actual malicious activities. What is the most effective and recommended XSIAM configuration to achieve this, considering the high criticality of the actual exploit?

- A. Lower the severity of the 'Critical_ExpIoit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ' alert to 'Informational' globally until the false positive issue is resolved.
- B. Create an 'Exclusion' within the relevant 'Detection Rule' settings, specifying conditions unique to the legitimate diagnostic tools (e.g., 'process_name = 'diag_tool.exe'' AND 'user_name = 'admin_user'') for the 'Critical_Exploit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ' rule.
- C. Implement an XSOAR playbook that automatically closes any incident with 'Critical_Exploit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ' if the associated host belongs to a specific 'diagnostic_servers' asset group.
- D. Temporarily disable the 'Critical_Exploit_Attempt_CVE-2023-XYZ' detection rule until a more refined version is released by Palo Alto Networks.
- E. Develop a new 'Suppression Rule' in 'Alert Management' that matches 'alert_name = AND 'destination_port= '8080'' (where the diagnostic tool communicates) and set its action to 'Drop Alert'.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B is the most effective. 'Exclusions' directly within the 'Detection Rule' configuration allow you to define conditions under which the rule should NOT generate an alert. This is precisely designed for false positive suppression. By specifying conditions unique to the legitimate activity (like process name and user), you prevent specific false positives while allowing the rule to detect actual threats. Option A lowers severity globally, which is dangerous for a critical exploit. Option C (Suppression Rule) acts on alerts after they are generated, whereas Exclusion prevents them from being generated in the first place, which is more efficient for known false positives. Option D creates a major security gap. Option E (XSOAR playbook) can be used for post-alert automation, but an Exclusion is more direct and efficient for preventing the alert generation itself.

NEW QUESTION # 147
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. Develop a custom playbook action within XSIAM's orchestration capabilities that can make authenticated API calls to the

internal threat intelligence platform.

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

Answer: A

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 # 148

An XSIAM tenant has integrated a custom application that logs critical security events in a semi-structured format, where some fields are consistent key-value pairs (e.g., `event_type=LOGIN`), others are unstructured text (e.g., `description: User 'jdoe' attempted unauthorized access from external IP 1.2.3.4.`), and some key fields (like `user_id` or `source_ip`) might appear in different locations or formats within the log entry. To support advanced threat hunting and anomaly detection, these logs must be parsed into a common schema, enriched, and stored efficiently. Which XSIAM Data Flow construction strategy provides the most robust and flexible approach for handling such diverse log structures and ensuring high-quality data for analytics?

- Use a single, monolithic `parse_regex()` function with numerous optional capture groups to extract all possible fields, regardless of their location, then use `project()` to map them to the desired schema.
- Chain multiple targeted parsing operations: first, `parse_kv()` for known key-value pairs; then, one or more `parse_regex()` steps for unstructured text or variably located fields, using `alter` and `coalesce()` to normalize and consolidate extracted values into a unified schema.
- Ingest the raw logs as-is into the Data Lake, and rely exclusively on complex XQL queries containing multiple `parse_string()`, `extract()`, and `coalesce()` functions to perform on-the-fly parsing during analysis.
- Develop a custom machine learning model in an external platform to automatically learn and extract fields from the semi-structured logs, then push the parsed data to XSIAM via API.
- Create separate Data Flows for each anticipated log variation, each with its own specific parsing logic, and then use XSIAM's 'Data Fusion' feature to merge the resulting datasets.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 149
Based on the image below, which statement applies to the ability to remove tabs when creating a new alert layout?

- A. Only "Alert Info" and "War Room" tabs can be removed.
- B. Only "Alert Info" tab can be removed.
- C. Only "War Room" and "Work Plan" tabs can be removed.
- D. Only "Work Plan" tab can be removed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Cortex XSIAM's Alert Layout Builder, the "War Room" and "Work Plan" tabs are optional and can be removed, while the "Alert Info" tab is mandatory and cannot be deleted. This ensures that essential alert details are always retained, while collaboration and workflow tabs can be customized.

NEW QUESTION # 150
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 UDP 9995 from routers to Broker VM. Broker VM: Enable custom listener for NetFlow on UDP 9995.
- B. Firewall: Permit TCP 2055 from Broker VM to routers. Broker VM: Install a NetFlow exporter on the Broker VM.
- C. Firewall: Permit Any-to-Any from routers to Broker VM. Broker VM: No specific configuration needed as NetFlow is automatically detected.
- D. Firewall: Permit UDP 2055 from routers to Broker VM. Broker VM: Configure Universal Data Collector to listen for NetFlow on UDP 2055.
- E. Firewall: Permit TCP/UDP 2055 from routers to Broker VM. Broker VM: Enable NetFlow collector on TCP 2055.

Answer: D

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 # 151
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