

Certification XSIAM-Engineer Test Questions | Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer 100% Free Latest Exam Experience



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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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, BOCs, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q143-Q148):

NEW QUESTION # 143

Consider the following Python snippet from an XSOAR integration script within a custom marketplace content pack:

```
def get_file_content_from_s3(bucket_name, file_key): client = boto3.client('s3') try: response = client.get_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=file_key).read().decode('utf-8') except ClientError as e: if e.response['Error']['Code'] == 'NoSuchKey': demisto.debug(f'File {file key} not found in bucket {bucket name}.') return None else: raise CommandResults(readable_output=f'Error fetching file from S3: {e}') @app.command('aws-s3-get-file') def aws_s3_get_file_command(): bucket = demisto.getArg('bucketName') key = demisto.getArg('fileKey') if not bucket or not key: raise ValueError("Both 'bucketName' and 'fileKey' arguments are required.") file content = get_file_content_from_s3(bucket, key) if file content: return CommandResults(readable_output=f'Content of {key}: {file content}') else: return CommandResults(readable_output=f'File {key} not found or empty.')
```

A security analyst uses this command in a playbook like this:

Assuming the underlying S3 credentials are valid and allow file access, which security vulnerability is primarily demonstrated by this usage, and what's the best immediate mitigation within the content pack's code?

- A. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS): The 'file_content' is returned directly, allowing malicious scripts to execute in the XSOAR UI. Mitigation: Sanitize 'file_content' before returning in 'readable_output'.
- B. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR): The 'fileKey' is directly exposed to the user, allowing access to objects without authorization checks. Mitigation: Implement server-side access control for each 'fileKey'.
- C. Path Traversal / Directory Traversal: The input 'fileKey' is not sanitized and allows access to arbitrary paths outside the intended S3 key space. Mitigation: Validate 'fileKey' to ensure it does not contain or other directory traversal sequences.
- D. Command Injection: The 'fileKey' is used in an OS command, allowing arbitrary system commands to be executed. Mitigation: Use 'subprocess.run' with shell=False'.
- E. SQL Injection: The input 'fileKey' is directly used without proper escaping, leading to unauthorized database access. Mitigation: Use parameterized queries.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary vulnerability demonstrated here is Path Traversal (also known as Directory Traversal). The 'fileKey' argument, which comes directly from user input (demisto.getArg), is used to construct an S3 object key without any sanitization. An attacker can provide ..etc/passwd' or similar sequences to attempt to access objects outside the intended 'directory' or 'prefix' within the S3 bucket, effectively traversing paths. While S3 itself is an object store and not a traditional file system, the concept applies, as an attacker is manipulating the key to access unintended objects. Mitigation: The best immediate mitigation is to validate the 'fileKey' argument. This should involve checking for . (dot-dot-slash) sequences, absolute paths (starting with /) and potentially restricting characters to a whitelist of safe characters for object keys. For example, ensuring the key does not start with / or contain

NEW QUESTION # 144

A Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR) playbook in XSOAR (now part of Cortex XSOAR) is failing consistently at a specific task. The playbook attempts to fetch threat intelligence data from a custom API endpoint, process it, and then update a security incident in XSIAM. The error message in the XSOAR logs is 'Error: Failed to parse API response. Expected JSON, received HTML.' Which of the following debugging strategies would be most effective in quickly identifying the root cause?

- A. Check the XSIAM incident for any partial updates or error messages related to the playbook's execution.
- B. Review the custom API server's access logs to check if the request from XSOAR reached it and what response it sent.
- C. Temporarily add a 'print' or command immediately after the API call in the playbook to output the raw response body,

then re-run the playbook.

- D. Inspect the XSOAR integration's configuration for the custom API endpoint to ensure the 'Content-Type' header is set to 'application/json'
- E. Utilize the XSOAR 'Debugger' feature to step through the playbook execution, specifically inspecting the output of the API call task for the exact raw response received.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

The error message 'Expected JSON, received HTML' strongly suggests the API call itself is returning an unexpected format. While checking the 'Content-Type' (A) and server logs (C) are valid debugging steps, the most effective and immediate way to see what was actually received by XSOAR is to inspect the raw response within the playbook's execution context. The XSOAR Debugger (B) allows for interactive inspection of task outputs, and adding a 'print' or 'log' command (D) achieves a similar goal by outputting the raw data. Both B and D directly address the core issue of understanding the malformed response. Option E is less direct for identifying the root cause of the API parsing error.

NEW QUESTION # 145

Using the integrationContext object, how is data stored and retrieved between integration command runs in Cortex XSIAM?

- A. The get_integration_context() method overrides the existing object that is stored.
- B. The integrationContext object can only store strings, not key-value dictionaries.
- C. The integrationContext object is retrieved and set using the test-module command.
- D. The integrationContext object supports get_integration_context() and set_integration_context().

Answer: D

Explanation:

The integrationContext object in Cortex XSIAM is persistent across integration command runs and is managed using get_integration_context() and set_integration_context(). This allows data (such as key-value dictionaries) to be stored and retrieved reliably between executions.

NEW QUESTION # 146

An XSIAM agent deployed on a critical server is showing 'Partially Connected' status. Upon further investigation, the agent logs (`/opt/traps/log/agent_trapsd.log` on Linux or `C:\ProgramData\PaloAltoNetworks\Traps\logs\agent_trapsd.log` on Windows) show recurring entries similar to:

`ERROR: Failed to connect to XSIAM collector: SSL_read_early_data: SSLV3_ALERT_BAD_CERTIFICATE`

What is the most probable cause of this issue?

- A. The XSIAM management console's certificate has expired or is untrusted by the agent's operating system.
- B. The agent's own client certificate is corrupted or not trusted by the XSIAM collector.
- C. There is a network proxy or firewall performing SSL inspection, and its certificate is not trusted by the agent.
- D. The agent software version is incompatible with the current XSIAM tenant version.
- E. The XSIAM collector service on the cloud side is experiencing an outage or misconfiguration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error 'SSLV3_ALERT_BAD_CERTIFICATE' in the context of connecting to the XSIAM collector, especially when the agent is 'Partially Connected' (implying some initial handshake or metadata exchange might have occurred), is a classic indication of an intermediary device performing SSL/TLS inspection. This device (often a firewall or proxy) presents its own certificate to the agent, which the agent does not trust, leading to the 'BAD CERTIFICATE' alert. Options A and B are less likely to cause this specific alert without additional context; if the XSIAM console's cert was bad (A), agents wouldn't connect at all, and a bad client cert (B) would likely be a different specific SSL error. An XSIAM collector outage (D) would result in connection refusal or timeout, not a certificate error. Incompatible versions (E) usually manifest as functional issues after connection, not a direct SSL certificate failure during the initial connection.

NEW QUESTION # 147

Based on the _raw_log and XQL query information below, what will be the result(s) of the temp_value?

_raw_log:

```
2022-03-17 01:17:59.917200 source:149.235.219.208 port:51964 target:10.120.80.2 port:123 up:3700 down:503 duration:0 seconds
2022-03-17 01:19:29.397424 source:123.34.149.235 port:59977 target:10.120.80.4 port:20 up:2277 down:3215 duration:0 seconds
```

XQL query:

```
| alter temp_value = ${arrayIndex(regeextract({_raw_log, "(\\d{1,3}\\.\\d{1,3}\\.\\d{1,3}\\.\\d{1,3})"}, 0) ~="149\\.235", arrayIndex(regeextract({_raw_log, "\\\d{1,3}\\.\\d{1,3}\\.\\d{1,3}\\.\\d{1,3}\\sport:(\\d+)", 1), "192.168.10.1")}
```

- A. 149.235.219.208
- 59977
- B. 0
- C. 10.120.80.2
- D. 123

192.168.10.1

Answer: D

Explanation:

The XQL query uses regeextract with conditions to check if the source IP begins with 149.235. When true, it assigns the replacement value 192.168.10.1, otherwise it extracts the source port. From the given logs, this produces 123 (from the port extraction in the second log) and 192.168.10.1 (replacement for the first log's matching source IP).

NEW QUESTION # 148

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