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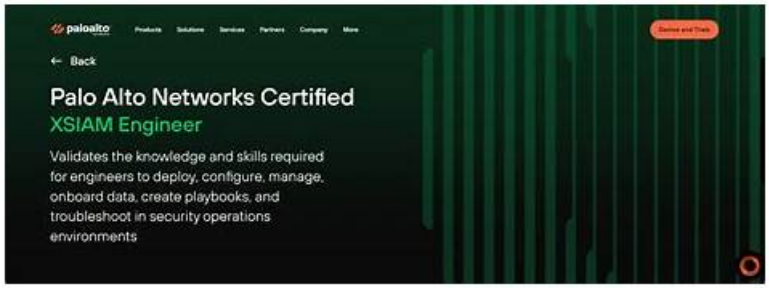

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63
An XSIAM engineer is troubleshooting why a specific 'Lateral Movement - Admin Share Access' alert is not being triggered, despite a known malicious activity occurring. The security team confirmed the event data is being ingested correctly and matches the rule's criteria'. Upon investigation, they discover an exclusion is active. The exclusion is configured as follows for 'Lateral Movement - Admin Share Access' rule:

```
exclusion_filter:
  - 'source_host.asset_tags CONTAINS "IT_Management_Server"'
  - 'dest_host.asset_tags CONTAINS "Legacy_Windows_Server"'
logical_operator: 'OR'
```

The malicious activity involved an 'IT Management_Server" accessing an 'HR Database Server' (which is not tagged as Legacy_Windows Server') via an admin share. What is the reason the alert is not being triggered?

- A. The "logical_operator: 'OR" means that if either the source host is tagged OR the destination host is tagged , the exclusion is applied. Since the source host is , the first condition is met, and the alert is excluded.
- B. The exclusion configuration is syntactically incorrect, preventing any exclusions from being applied, so the alert should have triggered.
- C. XSIAM's asset tagging is case-sensitive, and one of the tags might have a casing mismatch (e.g., 'it_management_server').
- D. The Database_Server' implicitly inherited the tag, causing the second condition to be met.
- E. The exclusion requires both conditions to be true (an implicit 'AND' operator), and since is not , the exclusion should not have applied.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The crucial part of the exclusion configuration is 'logical_operator: 'OR". This means that if any of the defined conditions within the exclusion_filter' are met, the entire exclusion is applied. In this scenario: Condition 1: 'source_host.asset_tags CONTAINS - This is TRUE because the malicious activity originated from an ' . Condition 2: CONTAINS - This is FALSE because the destination was an , not a Since the 'logical_operator' is 'OR' and Condition 1 is true, the overall exclusion condition evaluates to TRUE, and therefore, the alert is suppressed. This highlights the importance of carefully choosing the logical operator when defining exclusions to avoid overly broad suppressions.

NEW QUESTION # 64
An organization is deploying Broker VMS in geographically dispersed datacenters. They employ a strict network access control policy that restricts outbound internet access. All outbound traffic must traverse a corporate proxy server that performs SSL inspection. How can the Broker VM be configured to reliably communicate with the Cortex XSIAM cloud under these conditions, including managing certificate trust for SSL inspection?

- Configure the proxy server details (IP/port) in the Broker VM's network settings during OVA deployment. For SSL inspection, upload the proxy's root CA certificate to the Broker VM's trust store using the `certificate_bundle_installer.sh` script.
- Set environment variables like `http_proxy` and `https_proxy` on the Broker VM and disable SSL certificate validation globally.
- Bypass the proxy for XSIAM traffic by whitelisting XSIAM's public IP ranges on the firewall and disabling SSL inspection for those destinations.
- The Broker VM automatically detects proxy settings via WPAD/PAC files and trusts all proxy-issued certificates by default.
- Install a local NGINX reverse proxy on the Broker VM to forward traffic through the corporate proxy, then configure NGINX to trust the corporate proxy's CA.

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

- D. Option D
- E. Option C

Answer: B

Explanation:
To communicate through a corporate proxy with SSL inspection, the Broker VM needs two primary configurations: 1. Proxy settings: The Broker VM installation process or post-deployment configuration allows specifying proxy server details (IP/port). 2. Certificate Trust: Since the proxy performs SSL inspection, it re-signs the XSIAM certificates with its own CA. The Broker VM must trust this corporate proxy's root CA. This is achieved by uploading the proxy's root CA certificate to the Broker VM's trust store, typically using the provided Palo Alto Networks utility like Option B is insecure and not recommended. Option C bypasses the proxy, which violates the strict policy. Option certificate bundle installer. sh. D is incorrect; automatic detection and trusting all certificates is not how it works. Option E adds unnecessary complexity by introducing another proxy layer.

NEW QUESTION # 65
An XSIAM engineer is reviewing an agent installation script for Linux. The script uses an installation token and attempts to assign the agent to a group. The script fails consistently with an 'Authentication Failed' or 'Invalid Token' error, even though the token was copied directly from the XSIAM console. Upon investigation, it's found that the console URL for generating the token includes a region-specific endpoint, but the script uses a generic cloud URL. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the failure, and what should be the immediate corrective action?

- A. The installation token has expired. Regenerate a new token from the XSIAM console and re-run the script.
- B. The agent group 'Production_Linux' does not exist in the XSIAM console. Create the group and re-run the script.
- C. The agent is attempting to connect to the wrong XSIAM cloud region/instance. The installation command must explicitly include the correct FQDN for the XSIAM cloud instance, which is tied to the tenant's region.
- D. The Linux server's time is out of sync with the XSIAM cloud, causing SSL certificate validation failures. Synchronize the server's NTP.
- E. There is a network firewall blocking outbound TCP port 443 to the XSIAM cloud. Open the firewall for the generic cloud URL.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the most likely and critical cause for 'Authentication Failed' or 'Invalid Token' errors when the token itself seems correct but the agent can't connect. Cortex XSIAM tenants are hosted in specific cloud regions (e.g., US, EU, APAC). The installation token generated from the console is implicitly linked to that region's FQDN. If the agent installation command or script attempts to connect to a generic or incorrect XSIAM cloud URL (e.g., a default *cloud.xdr.paloaltonetworks.com' instead of 'us.xdr.paloaltonetworks.com'), it will fail to authenticate with your specific tenant, even if the token itself is valid. The immediate corrective action is to ensure the installation command or script explicitly uses the full and correct region-specific XSIAM cloud FQDN as provided by the console for your tenant. While A, B, D, and E can cause issues, the specific 'Authentication Failed' with a seemingly valid token points strongest to an endpoint connection to the wrong XSIAM instance.

NEW QUESTION # 66
What is the role of "in" in the query line below?
action_local_port in (1122, 2234)

- A. Range
- B. Operand
- C. Operator
- D. Function

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the query action_local_port in (1122, 2234), the word "in" functions as an operator. It checks whether the field action_local_port matches any value in the specified list (1122, 2234).

NEW QUESTION # 67

A large enterprise plans to deploy multiple Broker VMS globally, each handling specific regional log sources. They use an internal Certificate Authority (CA) for all internal TLS communications. The security team mandates that the Broker VMS must trust this internal CA for any future integrations requiring mutual TLS or internal service communication. Describe the necessary steps to incorporate this internal CA certificate into the Broker VM's trust store during or after installation. (Multiple Correct Answers)

- A. After Broker VM installation, SSH into the VM, upload the CA certificate to a designated directory, and run a specific Palo Alto Networks utility to import it into the Java trust store.
- B. Manually add the internal CA certificate to the operating system's system-wide trust store (e.g., /etc/pki/ca-trust/extracted/pem/tls-ca-bundle.pem on Linux).
- C. Utilize the Cortex XSIAM management console to push the internal CA certificate to all connected Broker VMS centrally.
- D. During the initial Broker VM OVA/ISO deployment, upload the internal CA certificate via a dedicated wizard step for custom trust stores.
- E. Mount a shared network drive to the Broker VM containing the internal CA certificate and configure the Broker VM to reference it dynamically.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Palo Alto Networks provides specific mechanisms for adding custom CA certificates to the Broker VM's trust store. This typically involves SSHing into the VM, copying the certificate to a specific location (e.g., /opt/demisto/certs or /opt/demisto/certificate-bundle), and then running a script or utility provided by Palo Alto Networks (e.g., 'certificate_bundle_installer.sh') to correctly integrate it into the Java keystore used by XSIAM components. Options A, C, D, and E are generally incorrect for how custom CAS are managed on a Broker VM for its internal services. There isn't a dedicated wizard for this during OVA/ISO deployment (A). While the OS might have a system-wide trust store (C), the XSIAM components often rely on their own Java trust store. The XSIAM console (D) does not currently have this capability for pushing custom CAS to Broker VMs. Mounting a shared drive (E) is not how trust stores are managed for critical system components.

NEW QUESTION # 68
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