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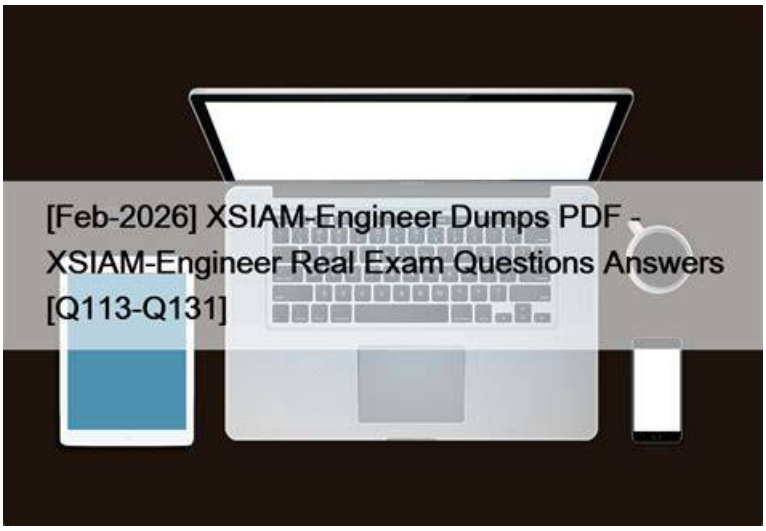

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Integration and Data Onboarding	25%	- Data Sources Integration • 1. Syslog and HTTP collectors • 2. Cloud log sources (AWS, Azure, etc.) - Authentication and Connectivity • 1. API integrations • 2. Third-party security tool integration
Planning and Installation	25%	- Architecture and Deployment Planning • 1. XSIAM architecture overview • 2. Deployment models and prerequisites - Installation and Initial Setup • 1. Broker VM setup and configuration • 2. Agent installation and onboarding

Automation, Response and Troubleshooting	25%	- Operations and Troubleshooting • 1. Incident investigation • 2. System health monitoring and debugging - Automation Workflows • 1. Incident response automation • 2. Playbook creation and execution
Detection Engineering and Content	25%	- Detection Rules • 1. Correlation rules • 2. BIOC and IOC rules - Data Modeling • 1. Cortex Data Model (XDM) • 2. Parsing and normalization

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
Consider the following XSIAM correlation rule pseudo-code designed to detect a suspicious 'Golden Ticket' attack attempt, where an attacker might try to use a forged Kerberos ticket:

```
rule 'Golden Ticket Attempt Detection' {  profile_id = 'Kerberos_Anomaly_Profile'  detection {    event_type =
'authentication_log'    and service_name = 'krbtgt'    and result = 'success'    and source_ip in ('internal_network_
segment')    and (NOT (process_name = 'lsass.exe' and username = 'SYSTEM'))    and (duration > '5s' OR user_agent =
'unknown')    and (severity >= 'high' OR custom_field_1 = 'suspicious_activity')  }  correlation {    antecedent_events =
[      {        event_type = 'authentication_log'        and username = triggered_event.username        and result =
'failed'        count(event) >= 5 within 300s        group_by = ['source_ip']      },      {        event_type =
'process_creation_log'        and process_name = 'mimikatz.exe'        and target_username = triggered_event.username
within 600s      }    ]  }  action {    alert_severity = 'Critical'    orchestration_playbook =
'Incident_Response_Golden_Ticket'  }}
```

Based on a new threat intelligence report, a 'Golden Ticket' attack can now be executed without 'mimikatz.exe' and often involves a 'service ticket' request from a newly created user account. How should this XSIAM rule be optimized to align with the updated threat intelligence, while maintaining a low false positive rate?

- ○ Remove the `process_creation_log` correlation, and add an additional correlation for 'new_user_creation_log' where `account_age < 24h`, then adjust the `service_name` to include 'service_ticket' alongside 'krbtgt'.
- ○ Increase the `duration` threshold to '60s' and remove the 'failed login' correlation entirely, relying only on the `krbtgt` success event.
- ○ Change the `service_name` to only 'service_ticket' and add a global exclusion for all successful Kerberos authentication events.
- ○ Keep the existing rule as is, as 'Golden Ticket' always involves Mimikatz, and the new information is irrelevant for rule optimization.
- ○ Modify `profile_id` to 'Credential_Theft_Profile' and add a condition `NOT (source_ip = 'trusted_AD_controllers')`.

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option A is the most effective and accurate optimization. The updated threat intelligence states that Mimikatz is not always present and new user accounts are involved, along with 'service_ticket' requests. Removing the Mimikatz correlation and adding a 'new_user_creation_log' correlation with an 'account_age' condition directly addresses these points. Adjusting the service_name to include 'service_ticket' broadens the initial detection phase to cover the new attack vector. Options B, C, D, and E either degrade the rule's effectiveness, introduce new false negatives, or are not directly relevant to the described threat intelligence update.

NEW QUESTION # 28
A large enterprise is implementing XSIAM and has a requirement to detect sophisticated insider threats involving data exfiltration over non-standard ports, correlated with user login activity from unusual geographical locations. The existing XSIAM rule set for data exfiltration is too broad, generating many false positives. Which of the following XSIAM Content Optimization strategies would be most effective in refining these detection rules to meet the specific requirements and reduce false positives, while ensuring high fidelity for actual threats?

- A. Disable all default XSIAM data exfiltration rules and rely solely on threat intelligence feeds for known exfiltration indicators.
- B. Create new correlation rules that combine 'Network Traffic Anomaly' events (specifically non-standard port usage) with 'Authentication' events (unusual login location) and 'Data Access' events (large file transfers), then tune thresholds for event counts over a defined time window.
- C. Modify existing rules by adding exclusion filters based on commonly used applications and services, without considering correlation with other event types.
- D. Increase the severity of existing 'Data Exfiltration' rules and apply a global suppression for all alerts originating from internal IP ranges.
- E. Implement User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA) without any custom rule creation, assuming UEBA will automatically identify the described threat.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B is the most effective strategy. It directly addresses the need for correlation by combining disparate event types (network, authentication, data access) to identify a sophisticated threat. Tuning thresholds ensures that the rule is specific enough to reduce false positives while catching true positives. Options A and E are too simplistic and likely to miss threats or generate more false positives. Option C is dangerous as it removes valuable baseline detections. Option D, while IJEBA is powerful, it often benefits from tuned correlation rules for specific, high-priority use cases.

NEW QUESTION # 29
A large multinational corporation is deploying XSIAM globally. They have a federated identity model with multiple Active Directory forests (one per region/subsidiary) and also utilize Azure AD for cloud identities. The goal is to provide unified user context in XSIAM for all security events, regardless of the user's origin. Which of the following integration strategies would most effectively achieve this global identity unification within XSIAM for comprehensive event enrichment and correlation?

- A. Deploy an XSIAM Broker VM in each regional datacenter, configuring each Broker VM to connect to its respective Active Directory forest. Additionally, configure the native XSIAM Azure AD connector for cloud identities.
- B. Instruct all users to utilize their Azure AD credentials for all services, effectively deprecating on-premise Active Directory for identity context in XSIAM.
- C. Only focus on ingesting authentication logs from regional domain controllers and Azure AD, and use XSIAM's correlation engine to infer identity associations from these events.
- D. Develop custom scripts to periodically export user data from all Active Directory forests and Azure AD into a centralized database, then use a custom XSIAM API integration to pull data from this database.
- E. Standardize on Azure AD Connect to synchronize all regional on-premise Active Directory forests into a single Azure AD tenant. Then, configure a single native XSIAM Azure AD connector to ingest all unified identity data.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The challenge here is 'unified user context' from 'multiple Active Directory forests' and 'Azure AD'. Option B is the most effective strategy for achieving unified global identity within XSIAM. Standardizing on Azure AD Connect (or a similar identity synchronization tool) to synchronize all regional on-premise Active Directory forests into a single Azure AD tenant creates a 'single pane of glass' for identity. Once this unification happens at the identity management layer, a single native XSIAM Azure AD

connector can then ingest this consolidated and normalized identity data. This approach centralizes identity management, reduces the number of connectors needed in XSIAM, and provides a consistent, unified identity attribute set for all users, regardless of their original source. Option A: While deploying multiple Broker VMS and an Azure AD connector works, it creates separate identity sources in XSIAM that then require XSIAM's internal correlation to merge, which can be complex and less robust than pre-unifying the identities. Option C: Custom scripts for identity synchronization are prone to errors, high maintenance, and often lack the real-time capabilities and robust features of dedicated synchronization tools. Option D: Deprecating on-prem AD for a large multinational is a massive, long-term organizational transformation, not an immediate XSIAM integration strategy for existing infrastructure. Option E: Inferring identity associations from only authentication logs is insufficient for comprehensive context and highly susceptible to inaccuracies; rich identity attributes (department, manager, groups, etc.) are needed for effective enrichment and correlation.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 31

A financial institution is planning to deploy Palo Alto Networks XSIAM to centralize security operations and threat intelligence. A key requirement is ingesting transaction logs from an on-premise Oracle database and cloud-based MongoDB instances. Additionally, network flow data from firewalls and endpoint security logs from various operating systems need to be integrated. What are the primary data source evaluation criteria that the XSIAM deployment team should prioritize to ensure effective threat detection and compliance reporting?

- A. Security team's familiarity with XSIAM data ingestion mechanisms, and the budget allocated for additional data connectors.
- B. The ability of XSIAM to directly query the Oracle and MongoDB databases without requiring intermediary agents, and the version compatibility of the firewalls.
- C. The current licensing model for the Oracle and MongoDB instances, and the existing SIEM solution's data retention policies.
- D. Data volume, velocity, and variety (3Vs) for all specified sources, focusing on raw log formats and potential normalization requirements.
- E. Geographical distribution of data sources, network latency to the XSIAM tenant, and compliance regulations specific to financial data.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
For effective threat detection and compliance, evaluating the 3Vs (volume, velocity, variety) of data is crucial for assessing XSIAM's capacity planning and ingestion strategy. Additionally, geographical distribution and compliance regulations directly impact data residency, access control, and reporting requirements, which are paramount in a financial institution. While other options are relevant,

they are secondary to the core data source evaluation for security and compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 32
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