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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

A large enterprise, 'GlobalCorp', is planning to integrate Palo Alto Networks XSIAM. During the initial infrastructure evaluation, their security team discovers a significant portion of their existing endpoint fleet consists of Windows Server 2008 R2 and CentOS 6.x systems. Additionally, they rely heavily on legacy SIEM solutions and on-premise Active Directory. What are the PRIMARY challenges GlobalCorp faces in aligning their current infrastructure with XSIAM's architectural requirements, and what is the MOST critical immediate action they should consider?

- A. The primary challenge is integrating XSIAM with their legacy SIEM. The most critical immediate action is to configure API gateways for data forwarding from the legacy SIEM to XSIAM.
- B. The primary challenge is the lack of native XDR agent support for their outdated OS versions. The most critical immediate action is to initiate an OS upgrade/replacement project for non-compliant systems to ensure comprehensive endpoint telemetry collection.

- C. The primary challenge is managing user identities across multiple systems. The most critical immediate action is to integrate XSIAM with their existing on-premise Active Directory using LDAP for user authentication.
- D. The primary challenge is the data ingestion volume from on-premise Active Directory. The most critical immediate action is to deploy XSIAM Data Collectors on-premise and configure them for Active Directory replication.
- E. The primary challenge is network latency between their data centers and the XSIAM cloud. The most critical immediate action is to implement dedicated MPLS connections to the nearest XSIAM cloud region.

Answer: B

Explanation:

XSIAM heavily relies on comprehensive telemetry from endpoints, network devices, and cloud services. Outdated OS versions like Windows Server 2008 R2 and CentOS 6.x often lack native XDR agent support or have significant security vulnerabilities, making them unsuitable for robust telemetry collection and posing a security risk. The most critical immediate action is to address this OS incompatibility, as it directly impacts XSIAM's ability to provide full visibility and protection. While other options represent valid considerations, they are secondary to the fundamental requirement of compatible endpoints for XSIAM's core functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 84

An XSIAM engineer needs to create an indicator rule that identifies attempts to disable security products. Specifically, the rule should look for command-line executions that attempt to stop or delete services related to Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) agents or antivirus software, using common Windows commands like 'sc' or 'taskkill' combined with service names or process names. The challenge is to make this rule resilient to obfuscation and common legitimate administrative tasks. Which of the following XQL patterns best addresses this requirement for a high-fidelity indicator rule?

- A.

- B.

```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'Process Creation' and (command_line contains 'sc stop' or command_line contains 'sc delete' or command_line contains 'taskkill /f /im') and (command_line contains 'PaloAlto' or command_line contains 'CrowdStrike' or command_line contains 'Defender' or command_line contains 'Avast') and not user_name in ('NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM', 'BUILTIN\Administrators')
```

- C.

```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'Process Creation' and (command_line contains 'sc stop' or command_line contains 'sc delete' or command_line contains 'taskkill /f /im') and (command_line contains_any ('PaloAlto', 'CrowdStrike', 'Defender', 'Avast')) and not (user_name = 'SYSTEM' and parent_process_name = 'svchost.exe')
```

- D.

```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'Process Creation' and command_line contains 'sc stop' or command_line contains 'sc delete' or command_line contains 'taskkill /f'
```

- E.

```
dataset = xdr_data | filter event_type = 'Process Creation' and (command_line contains 'stop' or command_line contains 'delete' or command_line contains 'kill') and process_name in ('sc.exe', 'taskkill.exe')
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option D is the most robust and high-fidelity choice. It correctly identifies the common commands ('sc stop', 'sc delete', 'taskkill /f /im') used for disabling services/processes. Crucially, it uses 'contains_any' with common substrings of security product names, making it resilient to variations. The 'not (user_name = 'SYSTEM' and parent_process_name = 'svchost.exe')' clause is a critical refinement to reduce false positives by excluding legitimate system-level service management activities, which often involve svchost.exe running as SYSTEM. Option A is too broad. Option B is too specific to a single service name. Option C's user_name exclusion is good but 'contains' for multiple strings is less efficient than 'contains_any'. Option E is too broad and prone to false positives.

NEW QUESTION # 85

A new XSIAM content pack deployment for cloud security posture management (CSPM) introduces a 'resource id' field. However, after deployment, events from a specific cloud provider show fragmented or incomplete 'resource id' values, while other cloud providers are fine. The 'resource_id' for the problematic provider can be very long (over 256 characters) and contains special characters like 'P,' and 'I'. Raw logs confirm the full 'resource_id' is present. Which of the following is the most probable technical cause and solution for this issue?

- A. The default field size limit or string handling in XSIAM's internal data model for the 'resource_id' field is truncating long strings, or the parsing regex is not greedy enough. Review the XSIAM data source schema for 'resource_id' and ensure the parsing regex for this field is designed to capture the entire string, possibly by using a non-greedy quantifier or ensuring the

field's data type supports longer strings.

- B. The problematic cloud provider's API is intermittently truncating 'resource_id' before sending it to XSIAM. Investigate the cloud provider's logging and API documentation.
- C. A custom normalization rule is inadvertently truncating the 'resource_id' field for this cloud provider. Review custom normalization rules for conflicts.
- D. The XSIAM content pack itself has a bug specific to this cloud provider's parsing. Report the issue to Palo Alto Networks support and look for a content pack update.
- E. The XSIAM Collector is dropping events due to network saturation for this specific cloud provider's logs. Increase network bandwidth to the Collector.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Fragmented or incomplete field values, especially for long strings with special characters, strongly suggest either a parsing regex issue or a field size limitation. Option B addresses both: an insufficiently greedy regex might stop too early, or an underlying schema limit might truncate the string. If a new content pack was just deployed, it's plausible there's a bug specific to this provider's 'resource_id' (Option E). Both are highly probable. Option A would cause full event drops or latency. Option C is possible but less likely if raw logs in XSIAM confirm the full ID. Option D would be relevant if custom rules were active and recently changed.

NEW QUESTION # 86

Consider the following Python snippet intended to programmatically configure a custom XSIAM data source for a novel log format that arrives via HTTPS POST. The goal is to define specific extraction rules for 'event id' and 'username' from a JSON payload. Which of the following XSIAM API calls or programmatic steps is missing or incorrectly represented to achieve this specific data source configuration, assuming proper authentication has been established?

- A.

```
import requests

xsiam_base_url = "https://api.xpanse.paloaltonetworks.com"
api_key = "YOUR_API_KEY"

headers = {
    "x-api-key": api_key,
    "Content-Type": "application/json"
}

data_source_config = {
    "name": "my_custom_log_type",
    "type": "http",
    "parser": {
        "type": "json",
        "mapping": [
            {"field": "event_id", "json_path": "$.event_data.id"},
            {"field": "username", "json_path": "$.user.name"}
        ]
    }
}

response = requests.post(f"{xsiam_base_url}/api/v1/data-sources", headers=headers, json=data_source_config)
print(response.json())
```

- B. The authentication method (x-api-key) is deprecated for XSIAM Data Ingestion API; it requires OAuth 2.0 or service account keys.
- C.

```

import requests

xsiam_base_url = "https://api.xpanse.paloaltonetworks.com"
api_key = "YOUR_API_KEY"

headers = {
    "x-api-key": api_key,
    "Content-Type": "application/json"
}

data_source_config = {
    "name": "my_custom_log_type",
    "type": "syslog",
    "format": "json",
    "event_mapping": [
        {"source_field": "event_data.id", "target_field": "event_id"},
        {"source_field": "user.name", "target_field": "username"}
    ]
}
response = requests.post(f"{xsiam_base_url}/api/v1/data_sources", headers=headers, json=data_source_config)
print(response.json())

```

- D.

```

import requests

xsiam_base_url = "https://api.xpanse.paloaltonetworks.com"
api_key = "YOUR_API_KEY"

headers = {
    "x-api-key": api_key,
    "Content-Type": "application/json"
}

data_source_config = {
    "name": "my_custom_log_type",
    "type": "http",
    "fields": [
        {"name": "event_id", "path": "$.event_data.id", "type": "string"},
        {"name": "username", "path": "$.user.name", "type": "string"}
    ]
}

response = requests.post(f"{xsiam_base_url}/data_sources", headers=headers, json=data_source_config)
print(response.json())

```

- E. The provided snippet lacks the necessary XSIAM 'Data Mapper' configuration, which is a separate, UI-driven process and cannot be entirely automated via API for complex JSON parsing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option B correctly identifies the crucial missing element: the 'parser' object within the data source configuration. For custom data sources where you need to define how fields are extracted from a raw payload (especially JSON), XSIAM's API requires a 'parser' definition. This 'parser' typically includes the 'type' of parser (e.g., 'json', 'regex') and the 'mapping' or 'rules' to extract specific fields. The initial snippet's 'fields' array at the top level is for defining expected fields, not extraction rules. Option A correctly points out a common API endpoint naming convention but the primary issue is the payload structure. Option C has incorrect 'type' and mapping syntax. Option D is incorrect; while a UI mapper exists, API-driven configuration for custom parsers is indeed possible. Option E is generally false; while OAuth and service accounts are common, API keys are still widely used for various XSIAM APIs depending on context and setup.

NEW QUESTION # 87

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 exclusion requires both conditions to be true (an implicit 'AND' operator), and since is not , the exclusion should not have applied.
- 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 "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.

Answer: E

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 # 88

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