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## Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Content Optimization:</b> 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, BIOC, 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.</li> </ul>
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### Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q329-Q334):

#### NEW QUESTION # 329

A large enterprise's XSIAM deployment is generating a high volume of alerts. The SOC manager needs a dashboard to help prioritize incident investigations. This dashboard should display: 1) Alerts grouped by 'Threat Category' (e.g., Malware, Phishing), 2) A breakdown of 'Alert Severity' within each category, and 3) A 'Normalized Score' for each alert, calculated as (Severity\_Weight Asset\_Criticality\_Score). The 'Asset\_Criticality\_Score' is derived from an external CMDB imported as a custom lookup. Which XQL operations and dashboard widget types are required to construct this prioritization dashboard? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ dataset = alerts | group by threat\_category | count() by severity and a 'Grouped Bar Chart' or 'Stacked Bar Chart'.
- ☐ dataset = alerts | lookup cmdb\_asset\_criticality\_lookup on asset\_id as asset\_criticality\_score | eval normalized\_score = severity\_weight asset\_criticality\_score and a 'Table' widget.
- ☐ dataset = alerts | timechart count() by threat\_category and a 'Trend' widget.
- ☐ The lookup command for importing external CMDB data into XSIAM.
- ☐ The eval command for calculating the normalized\_score.

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

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

**Explanation:**

This question requires multiple XSIAM features for data manipulation and visualization. - Option A: Correctly uses `group by threat_category | count() by severity` and identifies appropriate chart types ('Grouped Bar' or 'Stacked Bar') to visualize alerts by category and severity breakdown. This addresses requirement 1 and 2. - Option B: Shows the correct approach for calculating the `normalized_score` by performing a `lookup` on `asset_id` to get `asset_criticality_score` and then using `eval` for the calculation. A 'Table' widget is suitable for displaying individual alerts with their normalized scores, aiding prioritization. This addresses requirement 3. - Option D: The `lookup` command is fundamental for enriching alert data with external CMDB information, which is explicitly stated as a requirement for calculating the normalized score. This is a necessary operation. - Option E: The `eval` command is essential for performing calculations, such as multiplying `severity_weight` by `asset_criticality_score` to derive the `normalized_score`. This is a necessary operation. Option C is incorrect because while `timechart` and 'Trend' widgets are useful, they don't directly address the specific grouping, breakdown by severity, or normalized scoring requirements outlined for prioritization.

#### NEW QUESTION # 330

During the XSIAM deployment planning, the security team identifies that their existing identity provider (IdP), Okta, is used for SSO across multiple critical applications. To optimize user context within XSIAM and enable identity-based threat detection, what specific type of integration with Okta should be prioritized?

- A. Only integrate if Okta can forward data via syslog.
- B. SSO integration (SAML/OIDC) to allow security analysts to log into XSIAM using their Okta credentials.
- C. Integration for user provisioning (SCIM) to automatically create and manage XSIAM user accounts.
- **D. API integration to ingest Okta's system logs (e.g., authentication attempts, user lifecycle events) into XSIAM.**
- **E. Integrating Okta's Universal Directory as an external lookup source for user attributes during alert enrichment.**

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

While SSO (B) and provisioning (A) are important for operational efficiency, for 'user context within XSIAM and identity-based threat detection,' ingesting Okta system logs (C) and integrating Okta's Universal Directory as a lookup source (D) are paramount. Logs provide behavioral data (logins, app access), and the directory provides rich user attributes for correlation and enrichment. Option E is too limiting, and Okta offers more robust integration methods.

### NEW QUESTION # 331

An XSIAM Playbook is being developed to automate the analysis of newly discovered command-and-control (C2) domains. The Playbook receives a domain as input. It must perform the following actions: 1. Resolve the domain to IP addresses. 2. Perform WHOIS lookups on the domain and each resolved IP. 3. Query multiple external threat intelligence platforms (TIPS) for reputation and associated IOCs. 4. Store all collected enrichment data in the incident context and tag the incident. 5. If any TIP returns a 'malicious' verdict, block the domain and all associated IPs on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW via API. Which combination of Playbook tasks and data handling mechanisms are essential and efficient for this end-to-end automation?

☐ Fetch Indicators (for domain) -> Enrich Indicator (for WHOIS) -> Block IP (for NGFW) -> Update Incident (for tagging).

☐ Run Command Line (for nslookup and WHOIS) -> Loop (for multiple TIPS with Generic API Call) -> Set Custom Fields -> Generic API Call (for NGFW API) -> Update Incident (for tagging).

☐ DNS Resolve -> WHOIS Domain Lookup -> Loop (for resolved IPs with WHOIS IP Lookup) -> Loop (for multiple TIPS with Generic API Call) -> Set Incident Field (for data storage) -> Update Incident Tags -> Generic API Call (for NGFW API).

☐ XQL Search (for existing domain data) -> Manual Review -> Email Message (to security team) -> Close Alert.

☐ Fetch File Sample -> Scan File Hash -> Isolate Endpoint.

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

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Option C offers the most complete and efficient approach: - 'DNS Resolve: Directly resolves the domain to IPs within XSIAM. - 'WHOIS Domain Lookup' and 'WHOIS IP Lookups (within a 'Loop')': Dedicated tasks for WHOIS lookups on domains and IPs. - 'SLOOP' (for multiple TIPS with 'Generic API Call'): Allows iterating through various TIPS efficiently using their APIs for reputation checks. - 'Set Incident Field' (for data storage): The correct way to store collected enrichment data within the incident context. - 'Update Incident Tags': For applying relevant tags based on the analysis. - 'Generic API Call' (for NGFW API): The standard and secure method to interact with a Palo Alto Networks NGFW for blocking, especially for dynamic blocks like this. Option B uses 'Run Command Line' which is less integrated and less secure for external lookups and interactions. Option A is too simplistic. Options D and E are completely off-topic for the scenario.

### NEW QUESTION # 332

A company is migrating its threat hunting operations to XSIAM and wants to leverage its existing Threat Intelligence Platform (TIP) for enriched context. The TIP exposes an API for indicators of compromise (IoCs). Which XSIAM component or feature would be most suitable for programmatic ingestion of these IOCs to enable automated correlation and alerting within XSIAM?

- A. Implementing a custom XSOAR playbook to periodically pull IOCs from the TIP via its API.
- B. Directly injecting IOCs into Cortex Data Lake via a syslog forwarder.
- C. Creating a custom BI dashboard in XSIAM.
- **D. Utilizing the XSIAM Threat Intelligence Management module with a custom feed.**
- E. Configuring a new XSIAM data source for raw log ingestion.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

While XSIAM has a Threat Intelligence Management module (C), for programmatic and dynamic ingestion from an external TIP API, an XSOAR playbook (D) is the most flexible and robust solution. It allows for scheduled execution, error handling, transformation of data if needed, and precise mapping of IOC fields into XSIAM's threat intelligence format. Creating a BI dashboard (A) is for visualization, a new data source (B) is for raw security events, and syslog (E) is for logs, not structured threat intelligence from an API. While XSIAM has Threat Intelligence Management (C), an XSOAR playbook provides the automation and integration logic for pulling from an external API.

### NEW QUESTION # 333

During the planning phase of an XSIAM automation for vulnerability management, the team identifies that new vulnerability scan results from their external scanner are generated daily as XML files. The automation requires these results to be parsed, normalized, and ingested into XSIAM's 'Vulnerabilities' data model. What is the most efficient and scalable approach for this data ingestion, considering XSIAM's capabilities?

- A. Write a Python script to convert XML to JSON and push data via XSIAM's API using a scheduled cron job on an external server.
- B. Convert the XML files to CSV and then use XSIAM's built-in CSV upload utility.
- C. Manually upload the XML files into XSIAM's data explorer daily.
- D. Utilize XSIAM's 'Data Mapping' feature without a custom parser, assuming automatic XML parsing.
- E. Develop a custom XSIAM 'Parser' for the XML format and use an XSIAM 'Ingestion Pipeline' with an appropriate connector.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

XSIAM's 'Parser' and 'Ingestion Pipeline' framework is explicitly designed for efficient and scalable ingestion of various data formats, including custom ones. Developing a custom parser ensures proper field extraction and normalization, while the ingestion pipeline handles the flow from the source (e.g., S3, SFTP, or a custom connector) into XSIAM's data models. Manual uploads are not scalable. Converting to CSV might lose fidelity. A custom Python script is a viable alternative but less integrated and potentially harder to maintain than XSIAM's native ingestion framework. Automatic XML parsing without a custom parser is unlikely to fully normalize complex vulnerability data.

### NEW QUESTION # 334

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