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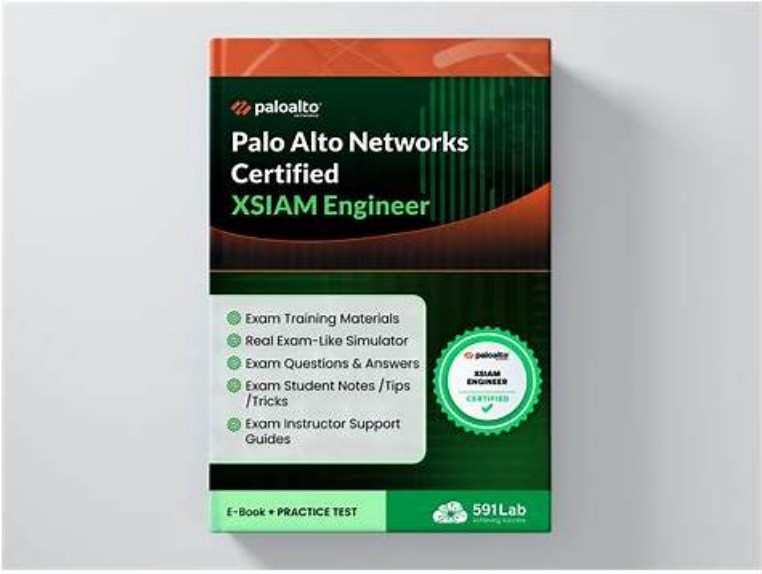

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q165-Q170):

NEW QUESTION # 165
Your organization uses XSIAM and has a critical requirement to monitor for 'Privilege Escalation' attempts within Linux environments, specifically looking for users attempting to execute commands with after a failed authentication attempt (indicating a brute-force or guessing attempt). The ASM rule should correlate 'xdr and 'xdr_process events' within a short time window. Which of the following XQL queries most accurately captures this scenario?

- A.

```
dataset = xdr_process_events
| filter process_name = 'sudo' and command_line contains 'auth_error'
| fields hostname, command_line
```

- B.

```
dataset = xdr_authentication_logs
| filter success = false and action_reason = 'PasswordMismatch'
| limit 100
```

- C.

```
dataset = xdr_authentication_logs
| filter success = false and action_device_type = 'Linux'
| lookup_join_on_field time_frame=1m (dataset = xdr_process_events | filter process_name = 'sudo') by actor_username as actor_user, action_device_id as device_id
| fields actor_user, device_id, action_reason, process_name, command_line
```

- D.

```
dataset = xdr_authentication_logs
| filter success = false
| join kind = inner (dataset = xdr_process_events | filter process_name = 'sudo') on actor_username
| fields actor_username, action_device_name, process_name, command_line
```

- E.

```
dataset = xdr_authentication_logs
| filter success = true and authentication_protocol = 'sudo'
| fields actor_username, action_device_name
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the most accurate and effective. It first filters for failed authentication attempts ('success = false') specifically on Linux devices. The crucial part is the operator. This allows correlating events across different datasets Cxdr_authentication_logS and 'xdr_process_eventS) that share common fields (username, device ID) within a specified short time window (1 minute). This precisely identifies the scenario: a failed login attempt followed quickly by a 'sudo' command by the same user on the same device. Option A lacks the crucial time-window correlation. Option C assumes 'sudo' command line will contain 'auth_error', which is not typical. Option D only identifies failed logins, not the subsequent 'sudo' attempt. Option E looks for successful 'sudo' and misses the failed authentication precursor.

NEW QUESTION # 166
A new XSIAM marketplace content pack introduces a 'phishing_analysis' incident type with a specific 'Phishing Incident Response' playbook. After installation, the security team notices that incoming email alerts, even clearly identified as phishing, are still being classified as generic 'email' incidents and not triggering the new playbook. What is the most likely reason for this, and what action is required?

- A. The incident 'Mapper' for the email integration is not updated to map incoming email fields to the new 'phishing_analysis' incident type's fields.
- B. The new content pack is incompatible with the existing email integration and requires a custom script to bridge the gap.
- C. XSIAM's machine learning model for incident classification needs to be retrained with new phishing email samples.
- D. The incident 'Classifier' for the email integration is not updated or configured to recognize phishing indicators and assign the 'phishing_analysis' incident type.
- E. The 'Phishing Incident Response' playbook is not enabled. It needs to be manually toggled on in the Playbook settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For incoming data to be classified as a specific incident type and trigger a corresponding playbook, the 'Classifier' for the data source (in this case, the email integration) must be configured to identify the characteristics of the new incident type ('phishing_analysis'). The content pack provides the new incident type and playbook, but the existing data ingestion mechanisms need to be told how to recognize and assign that type. Option A is a possibility but less specific to classification issues. Option B deals with mapping fields AFTER classification. Options D and E are less likely primary reasons.

NEW QUESTION # 167
A company's XSIAM instance is generating a high volume of 'Publicly Accessible Storage Bucket' alerts for several S3 buckets that

are intentionally public for content delivery. These legitimate alerts are creating noise and hindering the identification of truly misconfigured or malicious public buckets. As a Security Engineer, how would you optimize the ASM detection rules to reduce this false positive rate while maintaining vigilance over critical assets?

- A. Implement a SOAR playbook to automatically dismiss alerts for known public S3 buckets after manual review.
- B. Adjust the alert severity for these specific S3 buckets to 'Informational' instead of 'Critical'.
- C. Create an exclusion rule for the specific S3 bucket names or tags within the existing ASM rule settings.
- D. Disable the 'Publicly Accessible Storage Bucket' ASM rule entirely to stop the alerts.
- E. Modify the XQL query of the 'Publicly Accessible Storage Bucket' rule to only alert on buckets without specific 'public_content_delivery' tags.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Both B and C are valid and effective strategies for optimizing ASM detection rules to reduce false positives. Option B (creating an exclusion rule) is a common and straightforward method within XSIAM's rule management for specific known exceptions. Option C (modifying the XQL query) offers more granular control. By filtering out buckets with a 'public_content_delivery' tag (assuming such tags are applied to legitimate public buckets), the rule directly targets truly misconfigured or unauthorized public access. This is a robust way to embed the business context into the detection logic. Option A is not an acceptable security practice. Option D only changes visibility, not the underlying detection. Option E is reactive and still requires the alerts to be generated and then dismissed, adding overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 168
A cybersecurity firm specializing in managed security services (MSSP) plans to offer XSIAM as a service to its diverse clientele. This requires a multi-tenant XSIAM deployment. The MSSP needs to ensure strict data segregation, performance isolation for each tenant, and efficient resource utilization across tenants. From a hardware perspective, what are the primary considerations to achieve these objectives, and what is a potential pitfall?

- A. Procuring high-end GPU servers to accelerate tenant-specific machine learning models, with a pitfall of high power consumption and limited applicability to all XSIAM workloads.
- B. Deploying dedicated physical server hardware for each major tenant to ensure strict performance isolation, with a pitfall of high capital expenditure and underutilization of resources.
- C. Relying solely on XSIAM's built-in multi-tenancy features without additional hardware-level isolation, with a pitfall of insufficient performance guarantees and potential resource contention between tenants.
- D. Utilizing a hyperconverged infrastructure (HCI) solution with robust virtualization capabilities and resource governance features to logically isolate tenants, with a pitfall of potential 'noisy neighbor' issues if not properly configured.
- E. Implementing a container orchestration platform like Kubernetes on bare-metal servers to provide granular resource limits for each tenant, with a pitfall of increased operational complexity and learning curve.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For an MSSP offering multi-tenant XSIAM, the key is to achieve logical isolation and performance guarantees without dedicating physical hardware per tenant, which is cost-prohibitive (A). HCI (B) is well-suited for this. It provides the necessary virtualization and resource governance (CPU, RAM, I/O limits) to create isolated virtual environments for each tenant on shared hardware, optimizing resource utilization. The pitfall of 'noisy neighbor' is inherent to shared infrastructure but can be mitigated with proper HCI configuration and resource planning. While containers (C) offer granularity, XSIAM deployments often leverage virtual machines, and HCI provides a robust underlying platform. GPUs (D) are not a primary requirement for general XSIAM multi-tenancy. Relying solely on XSIAM's internal multi-tenancy (E) without underlying hardware/virtualization guarantees would lead to performance issues in a demanding MSSP scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 169
An XSIAM engineer is tasked with optimizing a 'Phishing Email Received' detection rule. The SOC observes that while the rule correctly identifies phishing attempts, those targeting entry-level employees are often over-prioritized compared to those targeting C-level executives. The engineer decides to leverage XSIAM's User Criticality feature, populated from HR data'. Which approach using scoring rules will effectively de-prioritize alerts for low-criticality users while boosting those for high-criticality users?

- A. Modify the 'Phishing Email Received' detection rule directly by embedding an XQL subquery to fetch and dynamically adjust the rule's 'rule_weight' based on it.

- B. Implement two separate scoring rules: one for 'alert.user_criticality = 'Low'' with an 'Additive Score Change' of -30, and another for = 'High'' with an 'Additive Score Change' of +40, ensuring the 'High' rule has a lower 'Order' to apply first.
- C. Create a scoring rule for 'alert.user_criticality = 'High'' with a 'Multiplicative Score Change' of xl .8, and another for 'alert.user_criticality = 'Low'' with a 'Multiplicative Score Change' of x0.6. Ensure the 'High' rule has a higher 'Order'.
- D. Configure a single scoring rule where the condition is always true, and the action applies a 'Multiplicative Score Change' using a lookup table to fetch the multiplier based on 'alert.user_criticality' (e.g., Low: 0.6, Medium: 1.0, High: 1.8).
- E. Create a single scoring rule that uses the 'Set Total Score' action with an XQL 'case' statement to assign a fixed score (e.g., 20 for low, 90 for high) based on alert.user_criticality' .

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Options A and C are effective ways to achieve the goal using XSIAM scoring rules. Option A (Set Total Score with 'case' statement): This is a powerful method for directly setting the final score based on a specific attribute. By using a 'case' statement, you can assign precise score values (e.g., 20 for low, 90 for high) based on user criticality, effectively overriding prior scoring and establishing a clear prioritization. This is suitable when you want a strong, decisive impact on the final score. Option C (Separate Multiplicative Rules): This is also a highly effective and common approach. Using multiplicative changes (xl .8 for High, x0.6 for Low) allows you to proportionately increase or decrease the alert's score based on user criticality, while still considering the initial base score and other factors. This provides flexibility and maintains the relative impact of the original detection. Ensuring the 'High' rule has a higher 'Order' is crucial if its multiplier is meant to be applied after other potential additive changes, or if it needs to take precedence in the multiplicative chain. Option B (Separate Additive Rules with Misplaced Order): While additive changes are good, placing the 'High' rule with a lower order than potentially other rules that might reduce the score could lead to an unintended final score. Generally, rules meant to have a strong final impact (like asset/user criticality) are placed with higher orders or use 'Set Total Score'. Option D (Lookup Table for Multiplicative Change in a Single Rule): While lookup tables are valuable for enriching data, directly fetching a 'multiplier' for a 'Multiplicative Score Change' action from a lookup table within a single scoring rule's action logic in this exact dynamic way isn't typically how XSIAM's scoring rule UI functions for dynamic action values (it usually expects fixed values or simple field references). Option E (Modify Detection Rule): Modifying the detection rule directly to dynamically adjust 'rule_weight' based on user_criticality' is not a standard or supported way to leverage 'rule_weight' in XSIAM. 'rule_weight' is generally a static property of the rule, and dynamic score adjustments are managed through scoring rules.

NEW QUESTION # 170
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There can't have any danger of property damage.

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