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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

An XSIAM Engineer is tasked with troubleshooting a complex data normalization issue where custom 'event_type' values from a Linux audit log (syslog source) are not being correctly categorized by XSIAM's 'event_category' field. The raw logs show 'type-SYSCALL', 'type-PROCTITLE', 'type=CWD', etc. and the desired normalization is 'SYSCALL' to 'Process', 'PROCTITLE' to 'Process', 'CWD' to 'File System'. The current XSIAM parsing rule extracts 'type' into a field named 'audit_type'. The XSIAM data source configuration has a 'Normalization Rules' section. Which of the following XSIAM configuration elements would be the most efficient and correct way to implement this 'audit_type' to 'event_category' mapping?

- A. Utilize XSIAM's 'event_categorization.json' configuration file on the backend servers to directly hardcode the 'audit_type'

to 'event_category' mapping. (Note: Modifying backend files directly is generally not recommended without Palo Alto Networks support guidance and may be overwritten by updates).

- B. Define a lookup table in XSIAM that maps 'audit_type' values to 'event_category' values and apply it within the XSIAM query language during analysis. This doesn't address normalization during ingestion.
- C. In the XSIAM 'Data Source Configuration' 'Normalization Rules', use a 'Field Mapping' rule with conditional logic (e.g., 'if audit_type 'SYSCALL' then event_category = 'Process') to map 'audit_type' to 'event_category' based on specific values.
- D. Modify the parsing rule to include nested regex groups that directly extract the desired 'event_category' based on the 'type' field during the initial parsing phase. This is less maintainable for complex mappings.
- E. Create a Python script that continuously pulls data from the raw log index, performs the mapping, and re-ingests the normalized data into a new index. This is overly complex and inefficient for a native XSIAM function.

Answer: C

Explanation:

XSIAM's 'Normalization Rules' within the Data Source Configuration are specifically designed for this type of conditional field mapping and enrichment during the normalization phase. Option B describes the correct and most efficient approach using native XSIAM features. Option A is for post-ingestion querying, not normalization. Option C is possible but makes the parsing rule overly complex and harder to manage for multiple mappings. Option D is an anti-pattern. Option E involves direct backend modification, which is highly discouraged and fragile.

NEW QUESTION # 47

A large enterprise is integrating Palo Alto Networks XSIAM and needs to define a granular access control strategy for its security operations center (SOC) team. The SOC is structured into Level 1 Analysts, Level 2 Incident Responders, and SOC Managers. Level 1 Analysts should only be able to view alerts and incident details, Level 2 Incident Responders need to be able to modify incident status, add notes, and enrich data, while SOC Managers require full administrative control over all XSIAM modules, including role management and data source configuration. Which combination of XSIAM built-in roles and custom roles would best satisfy these requirements with the principle of least privilege in mind?

- A. Level 1: 'Analyst', Level 2: 'Incident Responder', SOC Manager: 'Administrator'
- B. Level 1: Custom role with 'Security Operations Center - View' and 'Security Operations Center - Investigate' permissions; Level 2: Custom role with 'Security Operations Center - Respond' and 'Security Operations Center - Admin' permissions; SOC Manager: 'Super Administrator'
- C. Level 1: 'Auditor', Level 2: 'Analyst', SOC Manager: 'Administrator'
- D. Level 1: 'Incident Responder', Level 2: 'Administrator', SOC Manager: 'Super Administrator'
- E. Level 1: Custom role with 'View Alerts' and 'View Incidents' permissions; Level 2: Custom role with 'Modify Incident' and 'Add Notes' permissions; SOC Manager: 'Administrator'

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option B best aligns with the principle of least privilege. XSIAM offers built-in roles, but for granular control, custom roles are often necessary. Level 1 Analysts only need view access, which can be achieved with specific view permissions. Level 2 Incident Responders need modify and enrichment capabilities, requiring more advanced permissions. SOC Managers, with full administrative control, would typically be assigned the 'Administrator' role or a custom role with equivalent broad permissions. Using 'Super Administrator' for SOC Managers might grant more power than strictly necessary for day-to-day operations, potentially violating least privilege. Option D's 'Security Operations Center - Admin' for Level 2 is too broad. Options A, C, and E incorrectly map the built-in roles to the specified requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 48

A cybersecurity incident response team needs to rapidly ingest PCAP files from network forensics appliances into Cortex XSIAM for analysis. Due to the potentially large size and volume of these PCAP files, the Broker VM chosen for this task must be optimally configured for performance and storage. Which of the following commands or configuration steps would be most relevant for setting up the Broker VM to efficiently handle PCAP ingestion, assuming the PCAP files are transferred to the Broker VM's local storage?

- Executing `sudo systemctl enable cve-scanner.service` to activate deep packet inspection.
- Increasing the `data_ingestion_queue_size` parameter in the Broker VM's configuration file to prevent drops under high load.
- Mounting an external NFS share to the Broker VM and configuring the 'PCAP Ingestor' service to monitor the mount point for new files.
- Running `docker exec -it data-collector /usr/bin/enable_pcap_ingestion --monitor-directory /opt/demisto/pcaps`.
- Configuring a cron job to periodically run `curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/octet-stream" --data-binary @/path/to/pcap_file.pcap https://<XSIAM_TENANT_URL>/pcap_upload_api`.

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Cortex XSIAM's Broker VM has a specific mechanism for PCAP ingestion, often integrated with the data-collector container. Option D, `docker exec -it data-collector /usr/bin/enable_pcap_ingestion --monitor-directory /opt/demisto/pcaps`, points to a likely command-line utility within the Broker VM's containerized environment to enable and configure a directory for PCAP ingestion. This method allows the Broker VM to automatically pick up new PCAP files dropped into the specified directory. Option A is unrelated to PCAP ingestion. Option B relates to general data ingestion queues but not specific to PCAP file processing. While mounting an NFS share (C) is feasible, the question asks for how the Broker VM is set up to handle the ingestion, implying the ingestion service configuration. Option E describes a manual upload via API, which is not an automated ingestion mechanism for local files.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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.

```
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')
```

- 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'
```

- 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 'PaloAlto' or command_line contains 'CrowdStrike' or command_line contains 'Defender' or command_line contains 'Avast')
```

- 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 /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 = 'SYSTEM' and parent_process_name = 'svchost.exe')
```

- E.

```
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')
```

Answer: D

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 # 50

An XSIAM deployment utilizes a robust custom role definition for its 'Threat Hunter' team. This role grants access to specific XQL

queries, Alert Management, and Incident Management. However, a new compliance mandate requires that 'Threat Hunters' must NOT be able to export any raw log data from XSIAM, even if they can view it within the console. How would you enforce this granular restriction within XSIAM's RBAC model?

- A. Implement a Data Loss Prevention (DLP) policy on the network perimeter to block XSIAM data exports for 'Threat Hunter' users.
- B. Configure XSIAM's data retention policies to automatically purge raw logs for 'Threat Hunter' users after a short period.
- C. Create a new XSIAM tenant specifically for 'Threat Hunters' with no export capabilities, and restrict their access to the main tenant.
- D. Modify the underlying XSIAM database schema to disable export functionalities for specific user groups.
- E. Remove the 'Export Data' permission from the 'Threat Hunter' custom role definition. This permission is typically a distinct capability that can be toggled.

Answer: E

Explanation:

XSIAM's role-based access control (RBAC) is designed with granular permissions. The ability to export data is typically a specific permission within the XSIAM platform that can be granted or denied as part of a custom role definition. To prevent 'Threat Hunters' from exporting raw log data, you would simply ensure that the 'Export Data' (or similar 'Download Data' / 'Export Raw Logs') permission is NOT included in their custom role. Option B is an external control, not an XSIAM RBAC solution. Option C addresses data retention, not export control. Option D is an over-engineered solution for this specific requirement, intended for full environment separation. Option E involves direct database modification, which is unsupported and highly risky.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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