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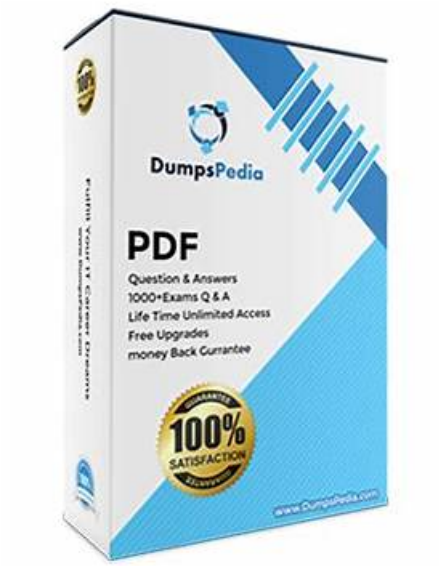

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• Content Optimization: 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, BIOCs, 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.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q206-Q211):

NEW QUESTION # 206
A security analyst needs to install a Cortex XSIAM agent on a critical Linux server. The server is hardened and has no internet access, but can reach a local HTTP server hosting the agent installer. The analyst wants to ensure the agent is installed with a specific proxy configuration and is immediately assigned to the 'Critical _ Servers' agent group. Which command combination is most appropriate?

- A.
```
sudo ./agent_installer_linux.sh --proxy-string 'http://10.0.0.1:8080' --group-name 'Critical_Servers' --token 'YOUR_INSTALL_TOKEN_HERE'
```
- B.
```
curl -o install.sh http://localserver/agent.sh && sudo bash install.sh -x https://cloud.xsi.am:443 -g 'Critical_Servers'
```
- C.
```
sudo HTTP_PROXY=http://10.0.0.1:8080 bash /tmp/installer.sh --proxy-address 10.0.0.1 --proxy-port 8080 --group-name 'Critical_Servers'
--installer-token abcdefg
```
- D.
```
wget http://localserver/agent.sh -O install.sh && bash install.sh --proxy-address 10.0.0.1 --proxy-port 8080 --group 'Critical_Servers'
```
- E.
```
sudo sh ./install.sh -p http://10.0.0.1:8080 -g Critical_Servers -t YOUR_INSTALLATION_TOKEN
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option E is the most accurate and complete. Cortex XSIAM agent installers for Linux typically accept parameters like '-proxy-string' (or similar, depending on version) to define proxy settings and 'group-name' to assign the agent to a specific group. A crucial element missing in other options (or incorrectly represented) is the installation token, which is unique to your XSIAM tenant and required for agent registration. While HTTP PROXY environment variable might work for swgetTcurl&, the agent installer itself needs explicit parameters for its own communication. The 'token" parameter is mandatory for the agent to register with your specific XSIAM instance. The exact parameter names might vary slightly with XSIAM versions, but '--proxy-string', '--group-name' , and '--token' are standard concepts.

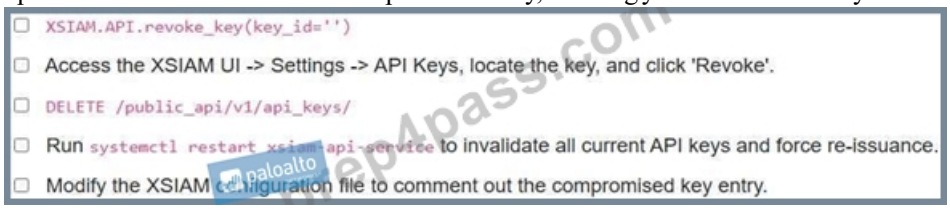
NEW QUESTION # 207
A global organization is integrating diverse cloud environments (AWS, Azure, GCP) into XSIAM. They have a compliance requirement to detect 'Misconfigured Cloud Storage Buckets with Public Access' across all platforms. Due to variations in cloud provider logging formats and attribute names (e.g., 'BucketPolicy' vs. 'ContainerACL'), a single, static XQL query is proving difficult to manage and prone to missing detections. How would you optimize XSIAM content to meet this requirement efficiently and scalably?

- A. Disable cloud storage monitoring in XSIAM and rely on native cloud security posture management (CSPM) tools for this specific detection.
- B. Leverage XSIAM's 'Normalization' capabilities by defining common data models and mapping cloud-specific fields (like public access indicators) to these normalized fields at ingestion or query time. Then, write a single XQL correlation rule against the normalized data.
- C. Force all cloud providers to standardize their logging formats to a single, proprietary format compatible with XSIAM's default schema.
- D. Write a separate XQL correlation rule for each cloud provider, translating the relevant fields manually for each. This requires maintaining N rules for N providers.
- E. Only monitor one cloud provider for this specific threat, assuming the others have similar security controls.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B is the most efficient and scalable solution. XSIAM's strength lies in its ability to normalize diverse data sources. By mapping cloud-specific attributes to a common, normalized schema, you can write a single, unified XQL rule that works across all integrated cloud environments, significantly reducing maintenance overhead and improving consistency of detection. Option A is manageable for a few providers but doesn't scale. Option C is impractical for external cloud providers. Option D loses centralized visibility and correlation within XSIAM. Option E is unacceptable for compliance and security.

NEW QUESTION # 208
An XSIAM administrator is reviewing the audit logs for user activity and notices suspicious API calls originating from a compromised service account. The API key associated with this service account has 'Security Operations Center - Admin' permissions. The immediate action is to revoke the compromised API key. Which of the following XSIAM commands or API operations would be used to revoke a specific API key, assuming you have the necessary administrative privileges?



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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Both the XSIAM UI and the XSIAM API provide mechanisms to revoke API keys. Option B describes the direct IJI approach, which is straightforward for administrators. Option C describes the typical REST API approach for deleting a resource, where DELETE requests are used to revoke or remove API keys. Option A is a pseudocode function call that might be part of an SDK, but not a direct API endpoint. Option D is an extreme measure that would disrupt all API integrations and is not the targeted way to revoke a single key. Option E is an unsupported and dangerous method of configuration management.

NEW QUESTION # 209
An organization is migrating from a legacy SIEM to XSIAM. They have a complex network infrastructure with multiple data centers and cloud environments, generating petabytes of logs daily from various sources including firewalls, servers, endpoints, and cloud

services.
They also use a Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR) platform for existing playbooks. The migration strategy requires a phased approach: initial data ingestion without disruption, followed by migrating existing SOAR playbooks and developing new ones in XSIAM. Which of the following sets of XSIAM components and integration considerations are critical for a successful, high- volume migration and automation capability transfer?

- A. Ingest all historical data first from the legacy SIEM using batch imports into XSIAM Data Lake. For live data, use a single centralized XSIAM Broker. For SOAR migration, leverage XSIAM's open API to build custom adapters that translate legacy SOAR actions to XSIAM actions, and integrate via messaging queues.
- B. Deploy XSIAM Log Collectors on premises and in the cloud for all data ingestion, ensuring network connectivity to all sources. Focus on creating an exhaustive list of custom parsers for every log type. For SOAR migration, identify common SOAR actions and build a comprehensive library of reusable XSIAM playbook snippets to facilitate quick recreation.
- C. Deploy XSIAM Agents on all servers and endpoints for data collection. Ingest cloud logs using cloud-native services forwarding to XSIAM. For SOAR migration, continue using the legacy SOAR platform and integrate it with XSIAM using XSIAM's 'External Playbook' capability, triggering legacy playbooks from XSIAM incidents.
- D. Forward all logs from legacy SIEM to XSIAM via syslog. Configure XSIAM to use its generic parsers for all data types. For SOAR migration, use a third-party migration tool to convert existing SOAR workflows directly into XSIAM playbooks.
- E. Utilize XSIAM Data Brokers deployed strategically across data centers and cloud VPCs for high-throughput ingestion. Prioritize onboarding critical data sources first using native connectors where available, and implement custom parsers for unique formats. For SOAR migration, manually rewrite existing playbooks as XSIAM playbooks and re-map integrations to XSIAM's native actions.

Answer: E

Explanation:
For petabytes of logs across distributed environments, strategically deployed XSIAM Data Brokers are essential for scalable and resilient ingestion. Prioritizing critical data sources and leveraging native connectors where possible, supplemented by custom parsers for unique formats, ensures data quality. For SOAR migration, there's typically no direct conversion tool. Manually rewriting playbooks in XSIAM and re- mapping integrations to XSIAM's native actions, connectors, and automation capabilities (like XSIAM Incident objects, Enrichment, and Response actions) is the standard and most effective approach. This allows for optimization and leveraging XSIAM's unique strengths, rather than trying to force-fit old logic. Continuing to use a legacy SOAR (C) defeats the purpose of migrating to XSIAM's integrated automation capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 210
A red team exercise revealed that traditional IOCs (e.g., hash, IP, domain) for a known malware family were easily bypassed by polymorphic variants. The malware, however, consistently performs a unique sequence of API calls to inject code into legitimate processes: 'NtOpenProcess' -> 'NtAllocateVirtualMemory' -> 'NtWriteVirtualMemory' -> 'NtCreateRemoteThread'. To counter this, an XSIAM engineer needs to create a high-fidelity BIOC. Which of the following XQL queries best represents this behavioral pattern while minimizing false positives from legitimate applications performing similar operations?

- A.
```
dataset = xdr_data | pattern (event.api_call_name = 'NtOpenProcess' and process.pid != null) as stage_1, (event.api_call_name =
'NtAllocateVirtualMemory' and process.pid = stage_1.process.pid) as stage_2, (event.api_call_name = 'NtWriteVirtualMemory' and process.pid =
stage_1.process.pid) as stage_3, (event.api_call_name = 'NtCreateRemoteThread' and process.pid = stage_1.process.pid and target_process.name
not in ('csrss.exe', 'winlogon.exe', 'dwm.exe', 'explorer.exe')) as stage_4 within 5s by host_id, process.pid |
where stage_1.process.reputation != 'trusted' | limit 100
```
- B.
```
dataset = xdr_data | pattern (event.api_call_name = 'NtOpenProcess' and process.pid != null) as stage_1, (event.api_call_name =
'NtAllocateVirtualMemory' and process.pid = stage_1.process.pid) as stage_2, (event.api_call_name = 'NtWriteVirtualMemory' and process.pid =
stage_1.process.pid) as stage_3, (event.api_call_name = 'NtCreateRemoteThread' and process.pid = stage_1.process.pid) as stage_4 from stage_1,
stage_2, stage_3, stage_4 | filter process.image_name != 'explorer.exe' and process.image_name != 'lsass.exe' | comp events_by_host =
count() by host_name | where events_by_host > 1
```
- C.
```
event_type = 'syscall' AND Syscall.Name = 'NtCreateRemoteThread' AND Process.ParentProcess.Name != 'svchost.exe'
```
- D.
- E.
```
event_type = 'syscall' AND (Syscall.Name = 'NtOpenProcess' OR Syscall.Name = 'NtWriteVirtualMemory') AND Process.Reputation = 'unknown'
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option E is the most comprehensive and effective XQL query for this complex BIOC. Option A is too generic and will generate

many false positives. Option B is closer but lacks crucial filters for common legitimate processes that might perform similar actions (e.g., debuggers, security tools) and doesn't specify a time window, which is critical for behavioral sequences. Option C is too specific to only the last step and might miss the full chain. Option D is too broad and only relies on reputation. Option E correctly uses the 'pattern' command to define the exact sequence of API calls, ensuring they occur within a specific 'time_window' and 'by' the same 'host_id' and 'process.pid'. Critically, it includes exclusions for 'target_process.name' (common legitimate injection targets like csrss.exe, winlogon.exe, explorer.exe, dwm.exe) and filters for 'stage_1.process.reputation != 'trusted'' to reduce false positives while accurately targeting malicious injection attempts.

NEW QUESTION # 211

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