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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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 (Q207-Q212):

NEW QUESTION # 207
An XSIAM Engine is configured to ingest logs from a highly sensitive network segment that requires all data in transit to be encrypted and authenticated using mutual TLS (mTLS). The XSIAM Engine supports various data ingestion methods. Which of the following approaches would best satisfy the mTLS requirement for log ingestion into the XSIAM Engine, assuming the source devices can also be configured for mTLS?

- A. Use an SSH tunnel to forward all log data from source devices to the XSIAM Engine.
- B. Implement an intermediate syslog server that performs mTLS with the source devices, then forwards unencrypted logs to the XSIAM Engine.
- C. Configure the XSIAM Engine to receive standard Syslog over UDP (port 514) and rely on network-level IPSec tunnels for encryption.
- D. Configure HTTP POST requests to a custom API endpoint on the XSIAM Engine, relying only on server-side HTTPS for encryption.
- E. Utilize secure Syslog (Syslog-over-TLS, RFC 5425) by configuring the XSIAM Engine to listen on a dedicated TLS port (e.g., TCP 6514) and providing the necessary server certificate and private key to the Engine, and the Engine's root CA to the source devices for client authentication.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Mutual TLS (mTLS) requires both the client (source device) and the server (XSIAM Engine) to authenticate each other using certificates. Option B, utilizing secure Syslog (Syslog-over-TLS, RFC 5425), directly supports this. The XSIAM Engine acts as the TLS server, presenting its certificate, and the source device acts as the TLS client, presenting its certificate. The Engine validates the client's certificate against its trusted CAs, and vice-versa. This ensures both encryption and mutual authentication at the application layer. Option A relies on network-level encryption, not application-level mTLS. Option C breaks the mTLS chain to the XSIAM Engine. Option D only provides server-side HTTPS authentication, not mutual authentication. Option E is a cumbersome and less scalable method for log ingestion compared to standard secure syslog.

NEW QUESTION # 208

An XSIAM engineer is tasked with optimizing ingested network flow data from a custom firewall, which exports logs in a highly structured, but non-standard, key-value pair format. The data includes fields like src_ip_addr, dst_port_num, and action_code. The goal is to quickly identify denied connections to specific high-value assets. Which XSIAM Data Flow configuration snippet best demonstrates the parsing and enrichment required to achieve this, assuming the raw log is received as a string?

- A.
```
[illegible]
```
- B.
```
parse_regex(event.message, 'src_ip_addr=(?<src_ip>\S+). dst_port_num=(?<dst_port>\d+). action_code=(?<action>\S+)') | fields src_ip, dst_port, action
```
- C.
```
json_extract(event.message, '$.source.ip') | alter connection_status = action_code
```
- D.
```
parse_kv(event.message, ' ', '=') | alter action = if(action_code == 'DENY', 'Denied Connection', 'Allowed Connection') |
lookup threat_intel_feed on src_ip_addr = ip_address
```
- E.
```
[illegible]
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option E is the most comprehensive and effective approach. The `parse_kv(event.message, ' ', '=')` function is ideal for structured key-value pair data, assuming space as a delimiter between pairs and '=' as the key-value separator. The `alter` function then transforms the `action_code` into a more descriptive `action` field, which is crucial for readability and analysis. Finally, the `lookup` function demonstrates how to enrich the parsed data by correlating `src_ip_addr` with an external threat intelligence feed. This directly supports the goal of identifying denied connections and enhancing context. Option A misses the lookup enrichment. Option B uses regex which might be overly complex for simple key-value pairs and less maintainable. Option C assumes CSV format, which is incorrect. Option D assumes JSON format, also incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 209

- Using `/public_api/v1/roles` with a POST request to create roles, and `/public_api/v1/users` with a PUT request to update user assignments to roles.
- Leveraging the XSIAM Identity Provider (IdP) API to define roles and group mappings, then syncing with XSIAM.
- Employing `/public_api/v1/permissions` to define granular permissions and then associating them with user objects directly.
- Utilizing the XSIAM 'User and Role Management' API endpoint, which allows for both role creation and user-role assignment in a single operation, potentially via a `PATCH` request for updates.
- Directly modifying the underlying configuration files via SSH, as XSIAM's public API does not expose role and user management functionalities.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
XSIAM's public API provides specific endpoints for managing roles and users. While the exact endpoint might vary slightly with XSIAM versions, the general pattern is to have separate endpoints for role creation/management and for user management, including assigning roles to users. Option A correctly identifies typical API interaction patterns for creating roles and then assigning them to users (which might be part of user creation or modification). Option B is related to IdP integration, not direct role/user management within XSIAM. Option C is about defining permissions, which are part of a role, not directly assigned to users. Option D suggests a single operation endpoint, which is less common for two distinct resource types (roles and users). Option E is incorrect; XSIAM has a robust API.

NEW QUESTION # 210
An organization is deploying XSIAM and needs to integrate with a custom internal application that generates critical audit logs in a proprietary JSON format, accessible via an authenticated REST API. The API only allows fetching data in chunks based on a timestamp range. The XSIAM team wants to ensure continuous and complete ingestion of these logs. Describe the essential components and logic required for a robust XSIAM integration for this scenario, including any specific XSIAM features that would be leveraged.

- A. Deploy a dedicated XSIAM Data Collector configured with a custom parser to interpret the JSON. The Data Collector will need a 'stateful' pulling mechanism using an execution script to manage API calls, timestamp tracking, and error handling, pushing the parsed JSON to XSIAM's ingestion API.
- B. Set up an AWS Lambda function that periodically invokes the application's API, converts the JSON to a simple CSV, and pushes it to an S3 bucket for XSIAM to collect.
- C. Manually export the JSON logs from the application daily, compress them, and upload them via the XSIAM UI for batch ingestion.
- D. Use a standard syslog forwarder to send the raw JSON data to XSIAM, relying on XSIAM's auto-parsing capabilities for JSON.
- E. Configure the application to directly send JSON data to a generic HTTP Event Collector endpoint in XSIAM without any intermediary logic or parsing.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A provides the most robust and complete solution. A dedicated XSIAM Data Collector is needed to establish connectivity and process the data. The 'stateful pulling mechanism' with an execution script is crucial for managing the timestamp-based API calls, ensuring no data loss and handling pagination/errors. A custom parser within XSIAM (or pre-processing in the script) is required for the proprietary JSON. Option B is unlikely to handle authenticated REST APIs and timestamp-based fetching. Option C is manual and not continuous. Option D introduces unnecessary AWS components. Option E implies the application can directly push, and doesn't address the timestamp-based pulling or proprietary format without pre-processing.

NEW QUESTION # 211
A newly onboarded SOC analyst is struggling to understand the context of alerts in XSIAM due to the overwhelming amount of raw log data presented. To optimize their understanding and reduce their learning curve, how can the alert layout be customized to provide more contextual information upfront, such as a summary of the alert's nature and potential impact?

- A. By restricting the analyst's view to only show incident summaries, hiding all alert details.
- B. By creating a custom field in the alert layout that uses an XSIAM 'Field Transformer' to generate a human-readable summary based on existing alert attributes (e.g., 'alert_name', 'severity', 'action_taken').
- C. By configuring a new alert rule that only triggers on high-severity events.
- D. By implementing a custom dashboard that aggregates alert data.
- E. By integrating an external knowledge base system with XSIAM.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To provide a human-readable summary and contextual information upfront within the alert layout, creating a custom field leveraging XSIAM's Field Transformer capabilities is an effective content optimization strategy. This allows for dynamic summarization based on existing alert attributes, directly aiding new analysts in quickly grasping the alert's nature and impact without diving deep into raw logs. Options A, C, D, and E do not directly address enhancing the contextual information within the alert's detailed view itself.

NEW QUESTION # 212
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