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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93
A security architecture team is evaluating the integration of existing security tools with Palo Alto Networks XSIAM. One specific challenge is integrating a legacy Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS) that exports logs only in a proprietary format via UDP to a central syslog server. XSIAM primarily ingests structured data and standard formats. What is the MOST appropriate technical strategy to ensure these NIDS logs are effectively integrated into XSIAM for analytics and correlation, maintaining data integrity and reducing parsing errors?

- A. Developing a custom XSOAR integration script that periodically SCPs the raw log files from the syslog server and uploads them to XSIAM.
- B. Deploying a log forwarder (e.g., Filebeat, rsyslog with custom parsing) on the syslog server to parse the proprietary format into JSON and send it to a Data Ingestion API endpoint.
- C. Ignoring the NIDS logs as they are in a proprietary format and focusing only on easily ingestible data sources.
- D. Forwarding the UDP syslog stream directly to a Cortex Data Lake (CDL) collector and hoping XSIAM's default parsers can handle it.
- E. Utilizing a third-party ETL tool to convert the proprietary NIDS logs into a CSV format before sending them to XSIAM via SFTP.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most appropriate strategy is to pre-process the proprietary logs into a structured format (like JSON) before ingestion. Option C achieves this by deploying a log forwarder on the syslog server. This forwarder can be configured with custom parsing rules to extract relevant fields from the proprietary format and transform them into a structured JSON payload, which is then sent to XSIAM's Data Ingestion API. This ensures data integrity, reduces parsing errors, and allows XSIAM to effectively analyze and correlate the NIDS data. Option A is unlikely to work due to the proprietary format. Option B is inefficient and not designed for continuous log streams. Option D introduces an unnecessary intermediate format and transfer mechanism. Option E neglects a valuable security data source.

NEW QUESTION # 94
An XSIAM engineer is tasked with optimizing an indicator rule that detects suspicious network connections to C2 servers. The

current rule uses a static list of known C2 IP addresses. However, new C2s emerge daily, leading to detection gaps. The security team also wants to integrate threat intelligence feeds for real-time updates. What XSIAM features and considerations are paramount for managing this detection rule effectively and aligning with the new requirements?

- A. Configure the XSIAM agent on endpoints to block all outbound connections not explicitly whitelisted, effectively preventing C2 communication.
- B. Create a separate 'Automated Playbook' in XSIAM to periodically scan all network logs for C2 IPs from an external source.
- C. Leverage XSIAM's External Dynamic Lists (EDLs) or Cortex Data Lake (CDL) for ingesting and referencing real-time threat intelligence feeds containing C2 IPs within the indicator rule's XQL query.
- D. Switch the indicator rule type from 'Indicator' to 'Behavioral' to automatically detect C2 activity without explicit IP lists.
- E. Modify the indicator rule to use an XQL Sin' clause with a large, manually updated list of C2 IPs within the rule definition.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the most effective and scalable solution. XSIAM integrates with threat intelligence through External Dynamic Lists (EDLs) or by querying Cortex Data Lake (CDL) which can ingest various threat feeds. This allows indicator rules to reference dynamically updated lists of IOCs (like C2 IPs) without requiring manual rule modifications, ensuring real-time alignment with new threats. Option A is not scalable or real-time. Option C is a different rule type and might not cover all specific C2 patterns. Option D is an automation task, not a direct rule optimization. Option E is a prevention mechanism, not a detection rule optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 95
An XSIAM tenant has configured a custom integration to pull vulnerability data from an external scanner. The integration uses a Python script that relies on a specific third-party library, requests_pkcs12, for handling client certificate authentication. The integration consistently fails with a Python traceback indicating ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'requests_pkcs12' . The XSIAM environment is a managed cloud service. What is the correct procedure to resolve this dependency issue?

- A. Submit a support ticket to Palo Alto Networks to request the installation of requests_pkcs12 on the shared XSIAM integration environment.
- B. Modify the custom integration's Python script to include a try-except block for the import statement and provide a fallback mechanism.
- C. SSH into the XSIAM integration server and manually install the missing library using pip install requests_pkcs12.
- D. Upload a custom Docker image for the integration containing the required requests_pkcs12 library, if the XSIAM platform supports custom runtime environments.
- E. Refactor the custom integration to use only native Python libraries and built-in XSIAM integration capabilities that do not require external dependencies.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Given that XSIAM is a managed cloud service, directly SSHing and installing libraries (A) is generally not possible or supported. Options B and E are workarounds but don't address the fundamental dependency. The ideal solutions are either (C) if XSIAM provides a mechanism for custom runtime environments (e.g., through Docker images for custom integrations), which is a common modern cloud platform feature for extensibility. If custom runtimes are not directly supported by the tenant, then the only official path is (D) to request Palo Alto Networks support to install the necessary library in their managed environment, as they control the underlying infrastructure and available Python modules.

NEW QUESTION # 96
A critical application exports its security audit logs in a highly customized JSON format that includes dynamic keys. For example, instead of a fixed key like 'session_id', the key might be 'session_uuid 12345' where '12345' is a random suffix. Similarly, 'user_account_X' and 'user_account_Y' might represent different user types, each with its own nested attributes. An XSIAM Data Flow needs to extract these dynamic values and standardize them into fixed fields like 'session _ identifier' and 'user_type', 'username'. Which Data Flow techniques would be most effective?

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

- E. Option A

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 97
During the planning of XSIAM integration with an existing threat intelligence platform (TIP) that provides highly dynamic and frequently updated indicators of compromise (IOCs) via a REST API, the security team expresses concern about stale IOCs in XSIAM and the potential for missed detections. Which architectural choice for this integration would best address the real-time consumption of these dynamic IOCs?

- A. Schedule daily batch jobs to pull all IOCs from the TIP via a script and upload them to XSIAM as a static lookup list.
- B. Configure a XSIAM threat intelligence feed integration to poll the TIP's API endpoint at regular, short intervals (e.g., every 5 minutes) and ingest new/updated IOCs.
- C. Integrate the TIP with a local SIEM, and then forward relevant IOCs from the SIEM to XSIAM.
- D. Manually copy and paste new IOCs from the TIP into XSIAM's alert enrichment fields.
- E. Develop a custom webhook listener in XSIAM that the TIP can call whenever new IOCs are published.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
For highly dynamic IOCs, both options B and C are effective. Option B, frequent polling via XSIAM's threat intelligence feed integration, ensures regular updates. Option C, a webhook listener, provides near real-time updates as soon as the TIP publishes new IOCs. Option A leads to stale data. Option D adds unnecessary complexity and latency. Option E is entirely manual and not scalable.

NEW QUESTION # 98
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