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## Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q235-Q240):

### NEW QUESTION # 235

An XSIAM engineer needs to implement a scoring rule that dynamically adjusts alert severity based on the 'asset\_criticality' field, which is populated via an external CMDB integration. Alerts associated with assets marked 'High' criticality should receive a significant score boost, while 'Low' criticality assets should see a reduction. Which of the following XQL-like logic within a scoring rule's condition and action configuration best supports this scenario, assuming 'alert.asset\_criticality' is a field that holds 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low'?

- A. Condition: 'alert.asset\_criticality = 'High'' Action: Additive '+alert.base\_score 0.5; Condition: 'alert.asset\_criticality = 'Low'' Action: Additive '-alert.base\_score 0.2.

- B. Condition: 'alert.asset\_criticality = 'High'' Action: Additive +30; Condition: 'alert.asset\_criticality = 'Low'' Action: Additive - 15. Configure as two separate scoring rules with distinct orders.
- C. Condition: 'alert.asset\_criticality = 'High'' Action: Multiplicative x2.0; Condition: 'alert.asset\_criticality = 'Low'' Action: Multiplicative x0.5. Configure as two separate scoring rules.
- D. Condition: 'alert.asset\_criticality in ('High', 'Low') Action: (alert.asset\_criticality = 'High') then SetTotalScore(90) else SetTotalScore(30)'.
- E. Use a single scoring rule with a complex XQL case statement:

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Options A and C are the most practical and effective ways to implement this in XSIAM's scoring rules. Option A (Separate Additive Rules): This is a standard and clean way. You create one rule to boost 'High' criticality alerts and another to reduce 'Low' criticality alerts. Additive changes are direct and predictable. Option C (Separate Multiplicative Rules): This is also a very effective method. Multiplying by 2.0 significantly increases the score for 'High' assets, and multiplying by 0.5 effectively halves it for 'Low' assets. This maintains proportionality based on the initial score, which is often desirable for risk. Option B ('Set Total Score' with Conditional Logic): While 'Set Total Score' can be powerful, using 'if/then/else' directly within the action part like this with XQL is not the primary way XSIAM scoring rules are configured for score modification. 'Set Total Score' usually sets an absolute value, and complex conditional logic for modifying is done via separate rules or more advanced methods. This approach would also overwrite all previous scoring, which might not be desired for 'boosting' or 'reducing' an existing score. Option D (Dynamic Additive based on 'base\_score'): While theoretically possible, XSIAM's direct scoring rule actions primarily support fixed additive/multiplicative values or 'Set Total Score'. Performing dynamic calculations like 'alert.base\_score 0.5' directly in the 'Additive Score Change' field is not a standard configuration option within the UI for score actions. Option E (Single rule with 'case' statement): XSIAM's scoring rules are typically evaluated sequentially with simple conditions and actions per rule. Embedding complex 'case' statements for score modification directly within a single rule's 'Action' field like this (e.g., modifying 'alert.score' within a 'SetTotalScore' operation) is not a supported syntax for how score modifications are defined in the UI for additive/multiplicative/set total. You'd typically use separate rules for different conditions and their associated actions.

#### NEW QUESTION # 236

During the planning phase for an XSIAM deployment, an organization decides to utilize a Service Account for programmatic access to the XSIAM API for custom integrations and automation. Which of the following API endpoints and authentication methods are typically used for a Service Account to interact with the XSIAM platform for data query and alert management?

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks XSIAM primarily uses API Keys for programmatic access via Service Accounts. The API Key is a long-lived credential passed in an HTTP header (commonly 'x-pan-api-key' or 'Authorization: Bearer '). This allows direct authentication for subsequent API calls to various endpoints for querying data, managing alerts, and other operations. Option A describes user-based authentication. Options C, D, and E are incorrect for XSIAM API interaction.

#### NEW QUESTION # 237

Your XSIAM deployment is integrated with an external vulnerability management system. A recent scan has identified several legitimate, but unpatched, internal web servers that are generating 'Web Application Vulnerability Detected' alerts from an XSIAM Correlation Rule. Due to business constraints, these servers cannot be patched immediately. You need to create an exclusion that dynamically adapts to new web server deployments within a specific subnet (172.16.10.0/24) while still alerting on any other web application vulnerabilities outside this specific, known-vulnerable context. Which XSIAM exclusion configuration snippet, applied to the 'Web Application Vulnerability Detected' rule, would achieve this? Assume and are relevant fields.

- A.
- B.

- C. □
- D. □
- E. □

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option D accurately reflects the likely structure and fields for creating an exclusion in XSIAM that targets a specific detection rule and applies conditions to the events themselves (event\_filter). The use of for\_subnet matching and 'CONTAINS' for text matching within the 'event\_filter' is crucial for dynamically excluding all servers in that subnet with a specific vulnerability description, without requiring manual updates for new servers. This ensures the rule is still active for other vulnerabilities or IPs. Options A and C use non-standard or generic exclusion syntax. Option B lacks the specific alert description condition, making it too broad. Option E is more akin to a general suppression rule rather than a direct rule exclusion and modifies severity, which is not the primary goal.

### NEW QUESTION # 238

An organization is migrating its cloud infrastructure from AWS to Azure, while simultaneously planning for XSIAM adoption. They heavily utilize serverless functions (AWS Lambda, Azure Functions) and containerized applications (EKS, AKS). What challenges might arise in collecting comprehensive telemetry from these ephemeral and dynamic cloud-native components, and how does XSIAM address these?

- A. Challenge: Dynamic scaling and short lifespans make consistent monitoring difficult. XSIAM addresses this by integrating directly with cloud provider APIs (e.g., CloudWatch, Azure Monitor, Activity Logs) and leveraging specialized collectors for container runtime security (e.g., Cortex XDR for Containers).
- B. Challenge: Ephemeral nature makes traditional agent deployment difficult. XSIAM addresses this by requiring agents to be baked into container images and serverless runtimes.
- C. Challenge: Lack of persistent file systems for log storage. XSIAM addresses this by automatically deploying dedicated persistent storage volumes for each serverless function and container.
- D. Challenge: Inability to deploy traditional network-based sensors. XSIAM addresses this by performing agentless network scanning of the cloud environment.
- E. Challenge: Increased network egress costs due to telemetry forwarding. XSIAM addresses this by compressing all telemetry data by 95% before ingestion.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Ephemeral and dynamic cloud-native components (serverless, containers) present significant challenges for traditional monitoring. Their short lifespans and frequent scaling make persistent agent deployment or manual log configuration impractical. XSIAM tackles this by leveraging direct API integrations with cloud providers' native logging and monitoring services (e.g., AWS CloudWatch, Azure Monitor, Azure Activity Logs) and specialized collectors for container environments (Cortex XDR for Containers). This allows XSIAM to ingest logs, metrics, and runtime activity from these dynamic workloads without requiring a persistent agent on every ephemeral instance.

### NEW QUESTION # 239

A company's security team is trying to integrate a custom vulnerability scanner's output into XSIAM as new incidents. The scanner produces XML reports that need to be parsed and mapped to XSIAM incident fields (e.g., 'vulnerability\_name', 'affected\_asset', 'severity'). Which component of a Marketplace content pack would be primarily responsible for this parsing and mapping, and how would it typically be configured?

- A. An XSIAM 'Data Connector' configured with a Grok parser to extract fields from the XML content.
- B. A custom XSOAR integration's 'fetch\_incidents' method, which would include logic to parse the XML, extract relevant data, and create XSIAM incidents via API calls.
- C. A custom XSIAM dashboard that visualizes the XML data directly, requiring manual incident creation.
- D. The 'Classifier' and 'Mapper' YAML files within an XSOAR integration, defining how raw incoming data (after being processed by the integration) is transformed into XSIAM incident fields.
- E. A custom XSIAM playbook that uses Python scripts to read the XML file and update incident fields directly.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

While Option B describes the overall process of incident ingestion, Option D specifically points to the core components within an XSOAR integration responsible for structured data transformation. The 'Classifier' determines the incident type based on incoming data, and the 'Mapper' takes the classified raw data and maps its fields to standardized XSIAM incident fields. This is the standard and most efficient way to handle structured data ingestion and mapping within an XSOAR integration that forms part of a marketplace content pack. Options A and C are less ideal for structured incident creation and mapping. Option E is incorrect.

## NEW QUESTION # 240

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