XSIAM-Engineer Test Cram Review - XSIAM-Engineer Valid Real Exam

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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	• 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 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.

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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q327-Q332):

NEW QUESTION # 327
A Cortex XSIAM engineer adds a disable injection and prevention rule for a specific running process. After an hour, the engineer disables the rule to reinstate the security capabilities, but the capabilities are not applied.
What is the explanation for this behavior?

- A. The engineer needs a support exception to get back the security capabilities.
- B. The engineer can disable the rule, but security capabilities are not applied to the process.
- C. The engineer needs to wait for the time period configured in the rule to pass first.
- D. The engineer needs to restart the process to get back the security capabilities.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a disable injection and prevention rule is applied to a running process, the security capabilities are detached for the lifetime of that process. Even after disabling the rule, the capabilities are not reapplied automatically; the process must be restarted to restore security enforcement.

NEW QUESTION # 328
During the planning phase for a Palo Alto Networks XSIAM deployment, a security architect needs to determine the appropriate XSIAM tenant size and scale. The organization anticipates collecting data from 50,000 endpoints, 200 network devices, and 5 major cloud platforms, generating approximately 10 TB of security logs daily. Which two key metrics should the architect prioritize when evaluating the XSIAM tenant's resource requirements?

- A. Number of active XSIAM users and their roles.
- B. Total number of third-party integrations with XSIAM SOAR.
- C. Geographic distribution of the organization's branch offices.
- D. Daily data ingestion rate (DDR) and anticipated data growth over 3 years.
- E. Required data retention period in Cortex Data Lake (CDL).

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
To determine the appropriate XSIAM tenant size and scale, the most critical metrics are the volume of data being ingested (Daily Data Rate - DDR) and the duration for which this data needs to be stored (Data Retention Period). DDR directly impacts the compute and ingestion pipeline capacity, while retention period dictates the required CDL storage. Anticipated data growth is crucial for future-proofing. The number of users (A) influences licensing but not core tenant sizing, geographic distribution (C) might affect CDL region choice but not core capacity, and third- party integrations (E) are more relevant for SOAR complexity than initial tenant sizing.

NEW QUESTION # 329
A financial institution is implementing XSIAM and requires robust threat intelligence feed integration. They subscribe to several

commercial and open-source threat intelligence platforms (TIPS) that provide indicators of compromise (IOCs) in various formats, including STIX/TAXII, CSV, and JSON via REST APIs. The goal is to enrich security alerts, proactively identify threats, and automate blocking actions. Which XSIAM integration strategy offers the most comprehensive and scalable solution for consuming these diverse threat intelligence feeds and enabling automated response?

- A. Implement a custom external script to consolidate all threat intelligence feeds into a single CSV file, then import this file daily into XSIAM's Data Lake for analysis.
- B. Utilize XSIAM's built-in threat intelligence connectors for common TIPs. For custom or proprietary feeds, develop custom XSIAM content packs that use XSIAM's Data Ingest APIs or pull via Python scripts within playbooks for parsing and populating XSIAM's Indicator objects and internal block lists.
- C. Forward all threat intelligence data to an intermediate SIEM, then configure the SIEM to send filtered IOCs to XSIAM via syslog for indicator creation.
- D. Configure XSIAM to regularly pull CSV and JSON feeds via SFTP, then manually upload STIX/TAXII files. Use XSIAM's 'Indicator' object for storage, and playbooks for enrichment.
- E. Subscribe XSIAM directly to all STIX/TAXII servers. For CSV/JSON feeds, create custom XSIAM Correlation Rules to parse and extract IOCs from other ingested logs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
XSIAM offers built-in connectors for many popular TIPS, simplifying integration. For feeds without native connectors, developing custom XSIAM content packs or leveraging playbooks with Python scripts calling REST APIs is the most robust and scalable approach. This allows for proper parsing, normalization, and population of XSIAM's native Indicator objects, which are crucial for automated enrichment, correlation, and response actions (e.g., pushing to firewalls or EDR for blocking). Manual uploads and reliance on intermediate SIEMs add unnecessary complexity and latency.

NEW QUESTION # 330
An organization is migrating its on-premise Exchange Server environment to Microsoft 365 (Exchange Online). Concurrently, they are evaluating XSIAM for a unified security operations platform. During the infrastructure and security posture assessment, what are the primary challenges related to data ingestion from Microsoft 365, specifically concerning email and identity logs, and what XSIAM integration methods are optimal for ensuring comprehensive visibility into this new cloud environment?

- A. Challenges: Only basic login activity is available from Microsoft 365. Optimal Method: Connect to Microsoft 365 via standard SMTP for email logs and LDAP for identity logs.
- B. Challenges: High volume of data; granular control over which logs are ingested. Optimal Method: Utilize Microsoft's Management Activity API (formerly Office 365 Management Activity API) and Azure AD audit logs (via Azure AD Graph API or Microsoft Graph Security API) for XSIAM's cloud-native connectors, focusing on audit and security-relevant logs, rather than full message content.
- C. Challenges: Microsoft 365 logs are not accessible via standard syslog. Optimal Method: Deploy XSIAM Data Collectors within the Microsoft 365 tenant to collect logs directly.
- D. Challenges: Data residency issues for Microsoft 365 logs. Optimal Method: Configure XSIAM to only ingest anonymized metadata from Microsoft 365.
- E. Challenges: Microsoft 365 does not provide security logs to third-party platforms. Optimal Method: Deploy a third-party Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) as an intermediary to collect and forward logs to XSIAM.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Migrating to Microsoft 365 means shifting from on-premise log collection to cloud-based log sources. The challenges and optimal methods are: Challenges: Data Volume: Microsoft 365 generates a massive volume of logs (audit, activity, email, identity). Ingesting everything can be costly and overwhelming. API-based Access: Unlike traditional on-premise systems that use syslog, Microsoft 365 logs are primarily accessed via APIs (e.g., Microsoft Graph Security API, Management Activity API, Azure AD audit logs). XSIAM must use these APIs. Granularity: Needing to select only security-relevant logs to avoid overwhelming the system and to focus on actionable intelligence. Optimal Method: XSIAM leverages cloud-native connectors that integrate directly with Microsoft's APIs. Specifically, for email and identity logs from Microsoft 365, this involves consuming data from the Microsoft 365 Management Activity API (for unified audit logs, including Exchange Online audit events) and Azure AD audit logs (for identity-related activities). This ensures comprehensive visibility into user activities, email flow anomalies, administrative changes, and potential threats within the Microsoft 365 ecosystem. The focus should be on security-relevant logs, not necessarily full email content, for both efficiency and privacy reasons.

NEW QUESTION # 331

- A.
- B.
- C. Pre-built 'Incident Analytics' reports are sufficient; custom MTTR calculations are not necessary.
- D.
- E.

Answer: B

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 332

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