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### Palo Alto Networks XSIAM-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integration and Automation:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Planning and Installation:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Content Optimization:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

## Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q377-Q382):

### NEW QUESTION # 377

An XSIAM customer is using a third-party, cloud-based email security gateway that often routes legitimate email traffic through various unknown or frequently changing IP addresses. This leads to numerous 'Suspicious Login Attempt from Unusual Location' alerts when users access their webmail. The SOC team wants to establish a dynamic exclusion for these alerts that allows for changes in the gateway's IP addresses, but only for events related to webmail access. Which XSIAM configuration, leveraging its advanced capabilities, would be most suitable?

- A. Implement a 'Behavioral Whitelist' in XSIAM for all user logins from the internet, based on historical login patterns.
- B. Modify the underlying 'Suspicious Login Attempt from Unusual Location' rule to only trigger if the source IP is not a known corporate VPN range.
- C. Manually update a static IP address list in a custom XSIAM list and use it in an 'Exclusion' rule for 'source\_ip'.
- D. Create a Cortex XSOAR playbook that enriches 'Suspicious Login Attempt from Unusual Location' alerts with IP geolocation data and automatically closes alerts originating from the cloud email provider's region.
- E. Configure an XSIAM 'External Dynamic List (EDL)' to ingest a list of the email gateway's current IP ranges from a URL provided by the vendor, then use this EDL in an 'Exclusion' for the 'Suspicious Login Attempt from Unusual Location' rule where 'app\_protocol = 'https' and = 443'.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Option B is the most suitable and leverages XSIAM's advanced capabilities for dynamic exclusions. External Dynamic Lists (EDLs) are designed to consume dynamic data (like changing IP addresses) from external sources. By ingesting the email gateway's current IPs via an EDL and applying this to an 'Exclusion' for the specific rule, combined with conditions for webmail access (Capp\_protocol = 'https' and 'dest\_port = 443'), it ensures precise and dynamic false positive suppression without manual intervention. Option A is static and unsustainable. Option C is too broad. Option D is a reactive post-alert action. Option E, while good for general login behavior, doesn't directly address the specific issue of a known, legitimate but dynamic IP source for webmail access.

### NEW QUESTION # 378

An XSIAM Playbook is being developed to automate the analysis of newly discovered command-and-control (C2) domains. The Playbook receives a domain as input. It must perform the following actions: 1. Resolve the domain to IP addresses. 2. Perform WHOIS lookups on the domain and each resolved IP. 3. Query multiple external threat intelligence platforms (TIPS) for reputation and associated IOCs. 4. Store all collected enrichment data in the incident context and tag the incident. 5. If any TIP returns a 'malicious' verdict, block the domain and all associated IPs on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW via API. Which combination of Playbook tasks and data handling mechanisms are essential and efficient for this end-to-end automation?

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○ Fetch Indicators (for domain) -> Enrich Indicator (for WHOIS) -> Block IP (for NGFW) -> Update Incident (for tagging).
○ Run Command Line (for nslookup and WHOIS) -> Loop (for multiple TIPS with Generic API Call) -> Set Custom Fields -> Generic API Call (for NGFW API) -> Update Incident (for tagging).
○ DNS Resolve -> WHOIS Domain Lookup -> Loop (for resolved IPs with WHOIS/IP Lookup) -> Loop (for multiple TIPS with Generic API Call) -> Set Incident Field (for data storage) -> Update Incident Tags -> Generic API Call (for NGFW API).
○ XQL Search (for existing domain data) -> Manual Review -> Email Message (to security team) -> Close Alert.
○ Fetch File Sample -> Scan File Hash -> Isolate Endpoint.

```

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

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Option C offers the most complete and efficient approach: - 'DNS Resolve: Directly resolves the domain to IPs within XSIAM. - 'WHOIS Domain Lookup' and 'WHOIS IP Lookups (within a 'Loop)': Dedicated tasks for WHOIS lookups on domains and IPs. - 'SLOOP' (for multiple TIPS with 'Generic API Call'): Allows iterating through various TIPS efficiently using their APIs for reputation checks. - 'Set Incident Field' (for data storage): The correct way to store collected enrichment data within the incident context. - 'Update Incident Tags : For applying relevant tags based on the analysis. - 'Generic API Call' (for NGFW API): The standard and secure method to interact with a Palo Alto Networks NGFW for blocking, especially for dynamic blocks like this. Option B uses 'Run Command Line which is less integrated and less secure for external lookups and interactions. Option A is too simplistic. Options D and E are completely off-topic for the scenario.

### NEW QUESTION # 379

A newly deployed XSIAM indicator rule designed to detect 'Ransomware Activity' is generating an unmanageable number of alerts. The rule broadly looks for 'File Write' events where matches common ransomware extensions (e.g., '.locked', '.crypt', '.encrypt'). Analysis reveals legitimate file encryption tools and development activities are the primary false positive sources. You need to significantly reduce false positives while ensuring high-fidelity detection of actual ransomware. Which combination of XSIAM content optimization techniques would be most effective?

- A. Increase the number of file extensions in the rule to include even more ransomware variants, and set the severity to 'High'.
- B. Leverage XSIAM's 'Machine Learning' capabilities to identify anomalous file encryption patterns, potentially creating a separate behavioral rule or using built-in XDR analytics for ransomware.
- C. Modify the XQL to correlate File Writes events with suspicious 'Process Creation' events (e.g., 'cmd.exe' executing 'vssadmin delete shadows'), or 'Network Connection' attempts to known C2 infrastructure, within a short time window and by the same user/host.
- D. Implement an exclusion for 'process\_name' of known legitimate encryption applications (e.g., 'WinZip.exe', 'GnuPG.exe') from the rule.
- E. Add a filter to only trigger if the 'file\_size' is above 1GB, assuming ransomware encrypts large files.

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

To effectively optimize ransomware detection and reduce false positives, a multi-faceted approach is best: B: Correlate with other suspicious activities: This is a cornerstone of high-fidelity detection. Ransomware doesn't just encrypt files; it often performs other malicious actions like deleting shadow copies (vssadmin delete shadows), making network connections to C2, or attempting to disable security services. Correlating these events with file encryption drastically reduces false positives. C: Exclude legitimate applications: Directly excluding known, legitimate applications (like 'WinZip.exe', that might perform encryption is a simple yet very effective way to eliminate a large class of false positives. D: Leverage Machine Learning/Behavioral Analytics: XSIAM's strength lies in its ML and behavioral analytics. For complex threats like ransomware, these capabilities can identify anomalous patterns of file modification, encryption, and deletion, even without specific IOCs. This complements indicator rules by detecting new or obfuscated variants. This might involve creating a new behavioral rule or relying on existing XDR analytics. Option A would increase false positives. Option E is too simplistic; ransomware affects files of all sizes, and a 1GB threshold would miss many attacks.

### NEW QUESTION # 380

A sophisticated attack involves lateral movement through compromised service accounts. An XSIAM Playbook is triggered by an

alert indicating a service account login from an unusual country The Playbook needs to: 1. Validate the country against a trusted list. 2. If untrusted, initiate a password reset for the service account via an external identity management system API. 3. Suspend the service account temporarily. 4. Collect process and network connection data from the affected host using XQL. 5. Create a high-severity incident. Which of the following XSIAM Playbook task sequences and configurations, considering best practices for security and efficiency, would most accurately implement this scenario?

Fetch Indicators (country list) -> Conditional (country check) -> Generic API Call (password reset) -> Run Command Line (suspend account via local script) -> Execute XQL Query -> Create Incident.

Load Data (country list from KV store) -> Conditional (country check) -> Generic API Call (password reset) -> Generic API Call (suspend account via identity system API) -> Execute XQL Query -> Create Incident.

Enrich Incident (geo-IP) -> Run Command Line (password reset via PowerShell) -> Block IP -> Create Incident.

Get Alerts by XQL -> Manual Review -> Isolate Endpoint -> Close Alert.

Email Sender Analysis -> Fetch File Sample -> Delete File.

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option B provides the most accurate and secure implementation: 1. 'Load Data' (country list from KV store): Best practice for loading trusted lists securely and efficiently within a playbook. 2. 'Conditional' (country check): For branching based on the validation. 3. 'Generic API Call' (password reset): To interact with an external identity management system for resetting passwords. This is more robust and scalable than 'Run Command Line' for external systems. 4. 'Generic API Call' (suspend account via identity system API): Similar to password reset, interacting with an identity system API is the proper way to suspend an account, ensuring centralized management and logging. 'Run Command Line' for suspension could be less secure or less integrated. 5. 'Execute XQL Query': For collecting specific data from XSIAM's rich dataset. 6. 'Create Incident': To log the high-severity event. Option A's 'Run Command Line' for suspension is less ideal than API. Options C, D, E are irrelevant or incomplete for the scenario.

#### NEW QUESTION # 381

How will Cortex XSIAM help with raw log ingestion from third-party sources in an existing infrastructure?

- A. For unstructured logs, it decouples the key-value pairs and saves them in a table format.
- **B. For structured logs, like CEF, LEEF, and JSON, it decouples the key-value pairs and saves them in table format.**
- C. Any structured logs coming into it are left completely unchanged, and only metadata is added to the raw data.
- D. Any unstructured logs coming into it are left completely unchanged, and metadata is not added to the raw data.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Cortex XSIAM ingests structured third-party logs (such as CEF, LEEF, and JSON) by breaking down the key-value pairs and saving them in a normalized table format. This enables efficient correlation, analytics, and query performance across diverse log sources while preserving data fidelity.

#### NEW QUESTION # 382

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