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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q430-Q435):

NEW QUESTION # 430
A Security Operations Center (SOC) using Palo Alto Networks XSIAM has implemented a new set of detection rules. After initial deployment, they observe a high volume of low-fidelity alerts for legitimate administrative activities, leading to alert fatigue. Which of

the following content optimization strategies involving scoring rules would be most effective in mitigating this issue without completely suppressing valuable security alerts?

- A. Create a new scoring rule that assigns a lower reputation score to alerts originating from known, whitelisted administrative IPs or specific service accounts when associated with 'successful login' events, effectively reducing their overall criticality.
- B. Modify the global alert threshold in XSIAM to only show alerts with a score above 90, ignoring all others.
- C. Increase the severity score of all newly generated alerts across the board to ensure critical events are prioritized.
- D. Configure all alerts to automatically be suppressed for 24 hours after their initial generation.
- E. Disable all detection rules that are generating excessive alerts, regardless of their potential security value.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B is the most effective content optimization strategy. By using scoring rules to assign lower reputation scores to known benign activities (e.g., successful logins from whitelisted administrative IPs), the overall criticality of these alerts is reduced. This helps in de-prioritizing noise without completely suppressing the underlying detection rules, allowing the SOC to focus on higher-fidelity threats. Option A would exacerbate alert fatigue. Option C would lead to significant blind spots. Option D is a temporary band-aid and could hide legitimate threats. Option E is too blunt and would likely miss important alerts below the arbitrary threshold.

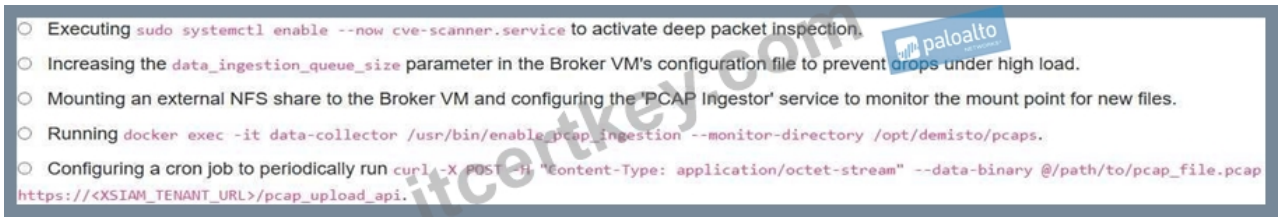
NEW QUESTION # 431
A large enterprise is migrating security logs from an on-premise SIEM to XSIAM. A critical subset of these logs, originating from custom applications, uses a highly irregular, multiline log format where a single logical event spans several lines, with key information often on different lines. For instance, a 'transaction ID' might be on line 1, 'event type' on line 3, and 'result code' on line 5. Designing an XSIAM Data Flow parser for this scenario presents significant challenges. Which of the following strategies are crucial for effectively parsing and normalizing such unique, multiline, and irregular data into actionable XSIAM records?

- A. Leverage XSIAM's Machine Learning capabilities to automatically identify patterns and extract fields from the multiline logs without explicit parsing rules.
- B. Implement an external log pre-processor (e.g., a custom Python script or Logstash) to aggregate multiline events into single JSON objects before forwarding them to XSIAM via a standard HTTP collector.
- C. Ingest the raw multiline logs into the Data Lake as-is, and rely solely on complex XQL queries with string manipulation functions like strcat() and substring() to extract information at query time.
- D. Utilize XSIAM's 'Multiline Log Parser' feature, defining a 'start pattern' regex to identify the beginning of an event and then using multiple parse_regex() or parse_kv() functions within a single Data Flow for each relevant line, correlating data using shared identifiers like a transaction ID.
- E. Configure multiple independent Data Flow parsers, one for each line of the multiline event, and then use XQL join operations in the Data Lake to reconstruct the full event.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
This is a multiple-response question. Both B and C are viable strategies, depending on the specific context and complexity. Option B is a native XSIAM solution: XSIAM's Multiline Log Parser is specifically designed for such scenarios. It allows defining a start pattern to group related lines into a single logical event before subsequent parsing. Within that single event, multiple parse_regex() or parse_kv() operations can then extract fields from different lines, using a common identifier (like a transaction ID) for correlation within the same event. Option C is also a common and effective approach, especially if the multiline parsing logic is highly complex or requires custom logic not easily expressed in Data Flow. Pre-processing the logs externally ensures that XSIAM receives well-formed, single-event records, simplifying subsequent ingestion and analysis. Option A is inefficient and prone to errors due to the difficulty of reliably joining disparate event fragments. Option D is highly inefficient for large datasets and makes real-time analysis challenging. Option E (ML-based parsing) is generally for unstructured or semi-structured data, not for highly irregular but logically structured multiline events where explicit rules are needed.

NEW QUESTION # 432
A cybersecurity incident response team needs to rapidly ingest PCAP files from network forensics appliances into Cortex XSIAM for analysis. Due to the potentially large size and volume of these PCAP files, the Broker VM chosen for this task must be optimally configured for performance and storage. Which of the following commands or configuration steps would be most relevant for setting up the Broker VM to efficiently handle PCAP ingestion, assuming the PCAP files are transferred to the Broker VM's local storage?



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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cortex XSIAM's Broker VM has a specific mechanism for PCAP ingestion, often integrated with the data-collector container. Option D, `docker exec -it data-collector /usr/bin/enable_pcap_ingestion --monitor-directory /opt/demisto/pcaps`, points to a likely command-line utility within the Broker VM's containerized environment to enable and configure a directory for PCAP ingestion. This method allows the Broker VM to automatically pick up new PCAP files dropped into the specified directory. Option A is unrelated to PCAP ingestion. Option B relates to general data ingestion queues but not specific to PCAP file processing. While mounting an NFS share (C) is feasible, the question asks for how the Broker VM is set up to handle the ingestion, implying the ingestion service configuration. Option E describes a manual upload via API, which is not an automated ingestion mechanism for local files.

NEW QUESTION # 433
An organization is enhancing its XSIAM content for detecting sophisticated phishing attacks that bypass email gateways and lead to credential theft. These attacks often involve users clicking on malicious URLs, followed by suspicious browser activity and potential network connections to phishing sites. Which combination of XSIAM XDR data sources and detection logic (BIOCs and IOCs) would provide the most comprehensive and high-fidelity detection for this scenario? (Select all that apply)

- A. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser (e.g., 'chrome.exe', 'firefox.exe') AND 'Network.DestinationPort' is '80' OR '443' AND 'Network.DestinationAddresS is a 'newly observed domain' (NOD) AND 'HTTP.ResponseCode' is '200' AND 'HTTP.Referer' is an internal domain.
- B. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser AND 'Network.DestinationlJRL' has a low reputation File.Creation' ofa password manager or browser credential file is observed after the connection.
- C. IOC Rule: 'Network.URL' matches known phishing domains from real-time threat intelligence feeds Curl_feed_match('phishing_domains')').
- D. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser AND 'Process.CommandLine' contains 'javascript:' OR 'data:text/html' schemes AND 'User.ActivityCount' to 'Network.DestinationAddresS is unusually high in a short period.
- E. IOC Rule: 'Email.Subject' contains 'Urgent' or 'Action Required'.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
This question requires selecting multiple correct answers, covering both IOCs and BIOCs for comprehensive detection. A. IOC Rule: 'Network.URL' matches known phishing domains from real-time threat intelligence feeds This is a fundamental IOC rule. While reactive, it's highly effective for known threats and crucial for immediate blocking or alerting. XSIAM's integration with threat intelligence feeds makes this efficient. B. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser (e.g., 'chrome.exe', 'firefox.exe') AND Network.DestinationPort' is '80' OR '443' AND 'Network.DestinationAddress' is a 'newly observed domain' (NOD) AND 'HTTP.ResponseCode' is '200' AND 'HTTP.Referer' is an internal domain. This is an excellent BIOC. NODs are frequently used in phishing. Correlating browser activity to a NOD with a successful HTTP response and an internal referrer (implying the user clicked from an internal source) is a strong indicator of a phishing attempt, even for unknown phishing sites. C. BIOC Rule: 'process.Name' is a web browser AND 'Process.CommandLine' contains 'javascript:' OR 'data:text/html' schemes AND 'lJser.ActivityCount' to 'Network.DestinationAddresS is unusually high in a short period. While or 'data:text/htmr in 'process.CommandLine' can be suspicious, this is less common for typical phishing landing pages . It's more indicative of potentially malicious local script execution or certain redirect methods, but less directly tied to the primary phishing vector described. The high 'User.ActivityCount is a good behavioral indicator, but the command line aspect might not be as high fidelity for the specific scenario. D. BIOC Rule: 'Process.Name' is a web browser AND 'Network.DestinationlJRL' has a low reputation AND 'File.Creation' of a password manager or browser credential file is observed after the connection. This is a very strong and sophisticated BIOC. It correlates the web activity with an external reputation service (XSIAM's surl_reputation') and then looks for a subsequent highly suspicious action:

the creation or modification of sensitive credential files after visiting a low-reputation site. This directly targets the credential theft aspect of phishing. E. IOC Rule: 'Email.Subject' contains 'Urgent' or 'Action Required'. While these are common phishing lures, relying solely on email subject keywords is very prone to false positives and easily bypassed by attackers. This is a very weak indicator and not a robust detection strategy for the scenario described.

NEW QUESTION # 434
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. Use a standard syslog forwarder to send the raw JSON data to XSIAM, relying on XSIAM's auto-parsing capabilities for JSON.
- 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. 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.
- 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: D

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 # 435
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