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Palo Alto Networks XSIAM Engineer Sample Questions (Q309-Q314):

NEW QUESTION # 309
A security architect is designing a highly segmented network where critical servers have very limited outbound internet access, only to specific, whitelisted IP addresses/FQDNs for security updates and essential services. When planning the Cortex XSIAM agent deployment for these servers, what is the most robust and secure method to allow agent communication and updates, minimizing the attack surface?

- A. Whitelist only the primary XSIAM cloud FQDN (e.g., api. xdr. paloaltonetworks. corn) on firewalls. The agent will handle all necessary sub-connections through this single endpoint.
- B. Deploy a dedicated XSIAM Broker in a DMZ, configured to act as a proxy. Only whitelist the Broker's IP address and port 443 on the critical servers' firewalls for outbound communication to the Broker. The Broker will then handle communication to the XSIAM cloud.
- C. Configure an HTTP proxy server within the secure enclave, and whitelist its 12 The agent will use this proxy for all communications. Ensure the proxy performs SSL inspection to secure traffic.
- D. Whitelist all IP ranges published by Palo Alto Networks for XSIAM cloud services globally, along with DNS, NTP, and CRL/OCSP servers necessary for certificate validation.
- E. Manually download agent content updates and push them to the critical servers using an internal software distribution

system that is air-gapped from the internet. Disable all automatic agent updates.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B represents the most robust and secure method for highly segmented environments. The Cortex XSIAM Broker is specifically designed for such scenarios. It acts as a secure intermediary for agents, allowing critical servers to communicate only with the Broker (which sits in a less restricted zone, like a DMZ), rather than directly with the XSIAM cloud. The Broker then securely relays data to the cloud. This significantly minimizes the attack surface by reducing the number of external FQDNs/IPs that critical servers need to reach. Option A is incorrect as agents require access to multiple XSIAM FQDNs for different services (telemetry, content, updates, etc.). Option C uses a generic HTTP proxy, which may not be as optimized or secure as a dedicated XSIAM Broker. Option D is too manual for dynamic threats and updates. Option E involves whitelisting a very broad range of IPs, which goes against the principle of 'minimal outbound access' and increases the attack surface significantly, especially as cloud IPs can change.

NEW QUESTION # 310
An advanced XSIAM dashboard is required to analyze 'Lateral Movement' attempts, specifically focusing on RDP connections originating from non-standard internal subnets to critical servers. The dashboard should display: 1) Source IP, 2) Destination IP, 3) User, and 4) Connection time, for all such detected attempts. Additionally, it must provide a 'risk score' for each connection based on a custom lookup table of 'known risky internal IPs'. Which combination of XQL, lookup, and visualization would yield the most insightful dashboard?

- A. Use a pre-built 'Lateral Movement' widget, as custom risk scoring is not feasible.
- B.
```
dataset = network_connection_logs
| filter protocol = 'RDP'
| group by source_ip, destination_ip
```
- C.
```
dataset = network_connection_logs
| filter protocol = 'RDP' and source_ip in (non_standard_internal_subnets_lookup) and destination_ip in (critical_servers_lookup)
| lookup known_risky_internal_ips_lookup on source_ip as risky_ip_score
| select source_ip, destination_ip, user, connection_time, risky_ip_score
```
- D.
```
dataset = security_alerts
| filter alert_type = 'LateralMovement'
| timechart count()
```
- E. Manual parsing of RDP logs from endpoints and correlating them in a spreadsheet.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This scenario demands specific filtering, enrichment with a custom lookup, and detailed display. Option A demonstrates the correct approach. It filters `network_connection_logs` for RDP protocol and uses lookups (`non_standard_internal_subnets_lookup` and `critical_servers_lookup`, which would be pre-defined XSIAM lookups) to identify relevant source and destination IPs. The key is the `lookup known_risky_internal_ips_lookup on source_ip as risky_ip_score` command, which enriches the connection data with a custom risk score. Finally, `select` brings out the required fields. A 'Table' widget is perfect for displaying this structured data, and XSIAM tables support conditional formatting for visual emphasis on risk scores. Options B, C, D, and E are either too simplistic, don't meet the requirements for enrichment, or are not XSIAM-native solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 311
A security engineer is optimizing Broker VM deployment for performance and resilience. The current setup involves a single Broker VM handling a high volume of logs from various sources. To improve fault tolerance and scalability, the engineer plans to deploy an additional Broker VM and distribute log sources between them. What considerations are critical to ensure that log data is not duplicated or lost during this transition, and how can the load be effectively balanced without requiring extensive re-configuration of all log sources?

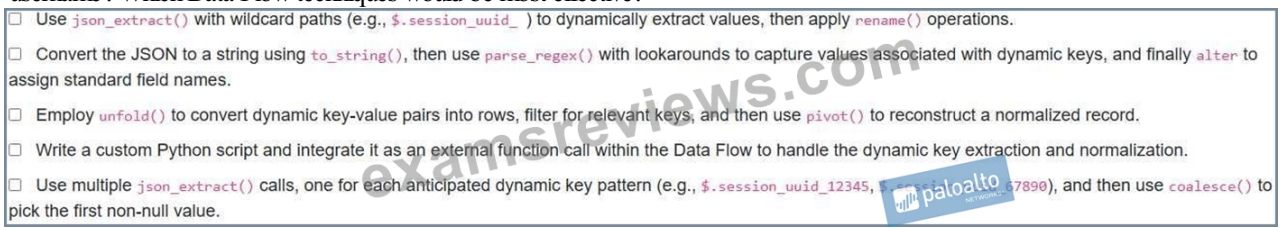
- A. Implement a network load balancer (e.g., F5, NetScaler) in front of both Broker VMs, configuring log sources to send data to the load balancer's VIP.
- B. Configure both Broker VMS in an Active-Passive cluster using their built-in clustering features to provide failover.
- C. Deploy a dedicated log forwarding tool (e.g., rsyslog, NXLog) on a central server to ingest all logs, and then forward them

to the Broker VMS based on load.
- D. Manually re-point half of the log sources to the new Broker VM's IP address, ensuring a phased migration to avoid data loss.
- E. Utilize DNS Round Robin for the Broker VM hostname, and update all log sources to resolve to the new DNS entry, ensuring even distribution.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To achieve load balancing and fault tolerance without extensive re-configuration of all log sources, a network load balancer (A) is the most effective solution. Log sources send data to a single Virtual IP (VIP) of the load balancer, which then distributes the traffic to the healthy Broker VMs. If one Broker VM fails, the load balancer automatically directs traffic to the remaining healthy ones, ensuring continuity and preventing data loss. Option B is manual and prone to errors. Option C is incorrect; Broker VMS don't have built-in active-passive clustering for log ingestion in the way traditional HA pairs do. Option D (DNS Round Robin) is a simple load balancing method but lacks health checks, meaning it could still send traffic to a failed Broker VM. Option E introduces another layer of complexity and a new single point of failure if that forwarding tool goes down.

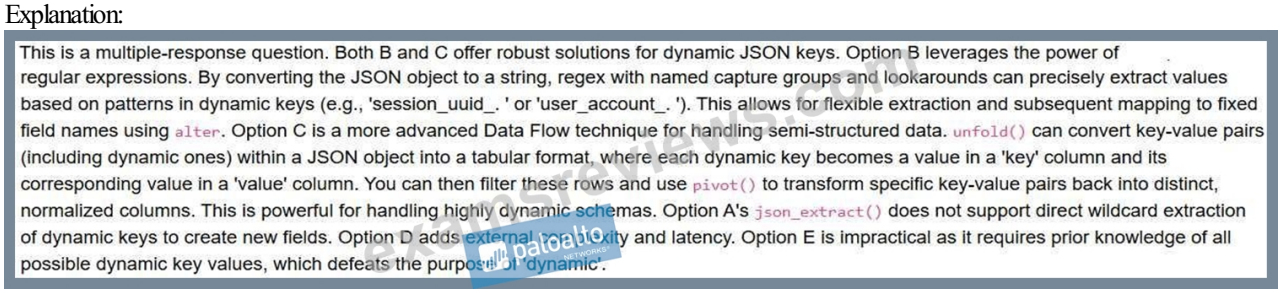
NEW QUESTION # 312
A critical application exports its security audit logs in a highly customized JSON format that includes dynamic keys. For example, instead of a fixed key like 'session_id', the key might be 'session_uuid 12345' where '12345' is a random suffix. Similarly, 'user_account_X' and 'user_account_Y' 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 A
- B. Option B
- C. Option E
- D. Option D
- E. Option C

Answer: B,E

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 313
An XSOAR playbook utilizes an XSIAM API command Cxsiam-api-v2-get-alert-raw-data") to retrieve the raw data of an alert for detailed analysis. The command sometimes returns a 'KeyError: 'raw_data" even though the alert ID is valid and the alert exists in XSIAM. This suggests that the 'raw_data' field is occasionally missing from the API response for specific alert types or sources. How would you handle this in the playbook to prevent failures and ensure robust processing, while also facilitating future debugging if new missing keys appear?

- A. Use the Python '.get()' method with a default value (e.g., 'response.get('raw_data', OF) when accessing the 'raw_data' key, and log a warning if the default is used.
- B. Modify the XSIAM 'Alert Enrichment' automation to ensure that 'raw_data' is always populated for all alert types before

the playbook is triggered.
- C. Create a 'Conditional' task in the playbook that checks *is-error' of the 'xsiam-api-v2-get-alert-raw-data' output and branches the playbook flow to a fallback process if an error (like 'KeyError') is detected.
- D. Implement a 'try-except KeyError' block around the API response parsing code, logging the full response payload when a 'KeyError' occurs.
- E. Before calling 'xsiam-api-v2-get-alert-raw-data', add a 'wait' command to ensure the raw data has fully propagated in XSIAM.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
A 'KeyError' means the key isn't present. Using .get()' with a default value (B) is a standard Pythonic way to prevent 'KeyError' and provides a fallback, allowing the playbook to continue. Logging a warning helps identify when data is missing. An explicit 'try-except KeyError' block (C) also prevents the playbook from failing and is crucial for debugging, as logging the full response helps understand why the key was missing for specific alert types. Both B and C contribute to robustness and debuggability. Option A is unlikely to solve a missing key error, as propagation doesn't introduce missing keys. Option D requires modification of XSIAM's core data model, which might not be feasible or desired. Option E addresses the error after it happens, but B and C provide more granular control within the parsing.

NEW QUESTION # 314
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