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>> Detail NetSec-Analyst Explanation <<

## Hot Detail NetSec-Analyst Explanation | High Pass-Rate Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst: Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst 100% Pass

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### Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

Which object would an administrator create to enable access to all applications in the office-programs subcategory?

- A. URL category
- B. HIP profile

- C. application group
- D. application filter

Answer: D

### NEW QUESTION # 50

An organization wants to create a custom URL category for a list of highly sensitive internal web applications that should only be accessible from specific internal subnets. However, these applications are accessed via FQDNs that share a common, publicly resolvable root domain (e.g., 'appl.corp.example.com', 'app2.corp.example.com', 'finance.corp.example.com'). The challenge is that 'corp.example.com' is also used by many other public-facing services, and blocking the entire 'corp.example.com' domain would cause significant business disruption. The security team needs to precisely define the custom URL category to include only 'appl.corp.example.com', 'app2.corp.example.com', and 'finance.corp.example.com', without affecting other subdomains, and then apply a strict access policy. Which configuration approach for the custom URL category is most precise and least prone to false positives, assuming other subdomains like 'public.corp.example.com' or 'dev.corp.example.com' exist and should not be included?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

This scenario emphasizes precision in URL category definition to avoid over-blocking. Let's analyze the options: A. Custom URL Category Type: URL, Entries: 'appl.corp.example.com', 'app2.corp.example.com', 'finance.corp.example.com' (Correct) Type: URL : This type is used for exact string matches of full URLs or FQDNs. When you provide just the FQDNs (e.g., 'appl.corp.example.com') as entries, the firewall will match 'http://appl.corp.example.com', 'https://appl.corp.example.com', and any path or query string following it (e.g., 'https://appl.corp.example.com/login'). This provides the most precise match for the explicitly listed sensitive applications without affecting other subdomains under 'corp.example.com' or the root domain itself. This is the simplest and most accurate method for a fixed list of FQDNs. B. Custom URL Category Type: Wildcard, Entries: 'appl.corp.example.com', 'app2.corp.example.com', 'finance.corp.example.com' Type: Wildcard : While Wildcard type exists, providing full FQDNs without any actual wildcards (e.g., 'appl.corp.example.com') makes it behave similarly to the 'URL' type in this specific case, but 'URL' is the more explicit and intended type for full FQDNs or URLs. If the entries were 'corp.example.com', then it would be a wildcard, but that would over-block. C. Custom URL Category Type: Regex, Pattern: 'Ahttps?://(appl|app2|finance)\.corp\.example\.com(/.)\*\$' Type: Regex : This regex is technically correct and precise. However, for a fixed and small list of FQDNs, using the 'URL' type (Option A) is simpler, more efficient, and less prone to regex-related errors for administrators who might not be regex experts. Palo Alto Networks documentation often recommends the simplest effective method. If the list was dynamic or had complex patterns, Regex would be preferred, but not here. D. Custom URL Category Type: Domain, Entries: 'appl.corp.example.com', 'app2.corp.example.com', 'finance.corp.example.com' Type: Domain : This type matches the entire domain and all its subdomains. For instance, if you add 'corp.example.com', it would match 'appl.corp.example.com', 'public.corp.example.com', 'dev.corp.example.com', and even 'www.corp.example.com'. Adding specific FQDNs like 'appl.corp.example.com' as 'Domain' type entries typically means it will match 'appl.corp.example.com' AND any sub-subdomains (e.g., 'test.appl.corp.example.com'), which is not what's intended for precise blocking of specific FQDNs. E. Custom URL Category Type: Regex, Pattern: '.(appl|app2|finance)\.corp\.example\.com' Type: Regex : This regex uses '.' at the beginning and end, making it overly broad. It would match 'badappl.corp.example.com' or 'test-appl.corp.example.com', leading to false positives. It's not anchored to the beginning of the hostname or specific subdomains, which can be problematic.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

A Palo Alto Networks administrator is troubleshooting a scenario where GlobalProtect VPN users are intermittently failing to authenticate against an external RADIUS server. Packet captures on the firewall show RADIUS requests being sent to the server, but no responses are received. The RADIUS server itself shows no incoming connection attempts from the firewall. The firewall's routing table is confirmed to be correct for reaching the RADIUS server. What advanced troubleshooting step, specific to the firewall's internal processing, should be performed to diagnose this 'black hole' issue?

- A. Performing a test radius-server authentication from the CLI, ensuring the correct server profile and username are used to isolate authentication failures from network issues.
- B. Verifying the NAT policy applied to the GlobalProtect traffic to ensure the source IP of the RADIUS request is routable back to the firewall.
- C. Checking the firewall's system logs for any 'dataplane-out-of-memory' or 'resource-limit' errors that might be silently dropping RADIUS outbound packets.
- D. Executing the command

```
show system statistics management-plane | match 'process-id|radius'
```

- E. Using the CLI command

```
debug user-id process radius-auth all yes
```

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The key here is 'Packet captures on the firewall show RADIUS requests being sent to the server, but no responses are received. The RADIUS server itself shows no incoming connection attempts from the firewall.' This indicates an issue where the firewall believes it's sending traffic, but the remote end isn't seeing it. While NAT (A) is a possibility, the problem description implies the firewall itself isn't successfully sending the packets out its physical interface as seen by the server, or the packets are malformed or sourced from an unexpected IR Option C, using debug commands to trace the internal RADIUS authentication flow, is the most specific and advanced step to diagnose why the packet, even if 'sent' by the management plane, isn't reaching the wire or is being malformed/dropped internally before leaving the physical interface. This level of debugging can reveal issues like incorrect source interface binding, or internal routing within the firewall that isn't reflected in the external routing table, or issues with the RADIUS client implementation on the firewall itself. The useridd.log would show the actual packet formation and sending process. Options A, B, D, E are good general troubleshooting but don't address the 'black hole' symptom as directly.

#### NEW QUESTION # 52

An internal messaging application, 'SecureChat', developed in-house, uses a custom TLS implementation on TCP/4444. App-Ld identifies it as 'ssl-generic' or 'unknown-tcp'. The security team wants to classify this as 'secure-chat' (a custom application) to apply a specific decryption profile and advanced threat prevention. They've identified that the application always originates from a specific source network block (10.10.10.0/24) and connects to a backend server farm (172.16.1.0/24). Which of the following statements regarding the implementation and implications of an Application Override for 'SecureChat' are TRUE?

- A. If the 'SecureChat' application later changes its port to TCP/8888, the existing Application Override will automatically adapt and continue to identify the traffic correctly.
- B. Creating an Application Override negates the need for any subsequent security policy, as the traffic is now implicitly allowed and secured.
- C. After applying the Application Override, a security policy can explicitly allow 'secure-chat' and apply a dedicated decryption profile and threat prevention, irrespective of App-ID's initial guess.
- D. An Application Override for 'SecureChat' on TCP/4444 from 10.10.10.0/24 to 172.16.1.0/24 will cause the firewall to identify this traffic as 'secure-chat' before any App-ID signatures are evaluated for it.
- E. The Application Override rule should be placed at the bottom of the Application Override policy list to ensure all other App-ID rules are considered first.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Option A is true: Application Override rules are evaluated before App-ID. If a session matches an override rule, App-ID's deep packet inspection for that session is bypassed, and the session is immediately classified as the overridden application. Option B is also true: The purpose of the override is to enable granular policy enforcement. Once traffic is correctly identified as 'secure-chat' by the override, subsequent security policies can leverage this classification for specific decryption, threat prevention, QOS, etc. Option C is false: Application Overrides are explicit and port-specific. If the port changes, the override rule must be updated. Option D is false: An Application Override only reclassifies traffic; a security policy is still required to permit or deny the traffic and apply security profiles. Option E is false: For an override to be effective in forcing a classification, it should typically be placed higher (near the top) in the override rule list to ensure it's evaluated before more general rules.

#### NEW QUESTION # 53

Which profile should be used to obtain a verdict regarding analyzed files?

- A. Vulnerability profile
- B. Content-ID
- C. Advanced threat prevention
- **D. WildFire analysis**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A profile is a set of rules or settings that defines how the firewall performs a specific function, such as detecting and preventing threats, filtering URLs, or decrypting traffic<sup>1</sup>.

There are different types of profiles that can be applied to different types of traffic or scenarios, such as Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, Vulnerability Protection, URL Filtering, File Blocking, Data Filtering, Decryption, or WildFire Analysis<sup>1</sup>.

The WildFire Analysis profile is a profile that enables the firewall to submit unknown files or email links to the cloud-based WildFire service for analysis and verdict determination<sup>2</sup>. WildFire is the industry's most advanced analysis and prevention engine for highly evasive zero-day exploits and malware<sup>3</sup>. WildFire uses a variety of malware detection techniques, such as static analysis, dynamic analysis, machine learning, and intelligent run-time memory analysis, to identify and protect against unknown threats<sup>3,4</sup>.

The Vulnerability Protection profile is a profile that protects the network from exploits that target known software vulnerabilities. It allows the administrator to configure the actions and log settings for each vulnerability severity level, such as critical, high, medium, low, or informational<sup>5</sup>.

Content-ID is not a profile, but a feature of the firewall that performs multiple functions to identify and control applications, users, content, and threats on the network. Content-ID consists of four components: App-ID, User-ID, Content Inspection, and Threat Prevention.

Advanced Threat Prevention is not a profile, but a term that refers to the comprehensive approach of Palo Alto Networks to prevent sophisticated and unknown threats. Advanced Threat Prevention includes WildFire, but also other products and services, such as DNS Security, Cortex XDR, Cortex XSOAR, and AutoFocus.

Therefore, the profile that should be used to obtain a verdict regarding analyzed files is the WildFire Analysis profile.

Reference:

1: Security Profiles - Palo Alto Networks 2: WildFire Analysis Profile - Palo Alto Networks 3: WildFire - Palo Alto Networks 4: Advanced Wildfire as an ICAP Alternative | Palo Alto Networks 5: Vulnerability Protection Profile - Palo Alto Networks : [Content-ID - Palo Alto Networks] : [Advanced Threat Prevention - Palo Alto Networks]

## NEW QUESTION # 54

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