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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which type of certificate on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW is used to re-sign certificates presented by external web servers when performing SSL Forward Proxy decryption, and must be trusted by the clients whose traffic is being decrypted?

- A. Forward Trust Certificate (Root or Intermediate CA)
- B. SSL/TLS Service Profile Certificate

- C. Client Certificate
- D. Server Certificate
- E. Trusted Root CA Certificate

Answer: A

Explanation:

SSL Forward Proxy uses a configured Certificate Authority (CA) on the firewall to generate and sign new certificates for the websites users visit. This CA's certificate must be trusted by the client devices. This CA is known as the Forward Trust Certificate (or Forward Trust CA), which can be a root CA or an intermediate CA subordinate to a root CA trusted by clients. Option A is the certificate on the actual server. Option B describes a certificate type that must be trusted, but the specific CA used for re-signing is the Forward Trust CA. Option C is for client authentication. Option E is a profile, not a certificate.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which types of content can typically be submitted to Palo Alto Networks WildFire cloud service for analysis by a Strata NGFW or Prisma Access? (Select all that apply)

- A. Encrypted files (e.g., password-protected zips, encrypted documents)
- B. Archive files (e.g., 'zip', 'rar')
- C. Scripts (e.g., '.js', '.vbS', '.psl')
- D. Executable files (e.g., '.exe', '.dll')
- E. Document files (e.g., '.pdf', '.doc', '.xls', '.ppt')

Answer: B,C,D,E

Explanation:

WildFire supports analysis of a wide variety of file types that are commonly used to deliver malware. - Option A (Correct): Executables and libraries are prime targets for malware. - Option B (Correct): Documents can contain malicious macros or embedded exploits. - Option C (Correct): Archives are often used to package and hide malware; WildFire can unpack many common archive formats for analysis. - Option D (Correct): Scripts are frequently used for malicious purposes (downloaders, execution, reconnaissance). - Option E (Incorrect): WildFire cannot analyze content it cannot decrypt. Password-protected archives or encrypted documents cannot be analyzed in the sandbox unless the password/key is somehow made available or brute-forced (which is not a standard function of WildFire). Such files are often blocked by File Blocking policies precisely because they cannot be inspected.

NEW QUESTION # 43

An administrator has configured SSL Forward Proxy decryption for outbound internet traffic on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW. They want to exclude a specific application ('internal-app') running on HTTPS (port 443) from decryption because it uses client-side certificates. The 'internal-app' is hosted externally but accessed by internal users. There is a general 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule lower in the policy. Which configuration steps are necessary to create the exclusion rule?

- A. Create a Decryption policy rule with Action 'No Decrypt', Source Zone 'internal', Destination Zone 'external', Application 'internal-app', and place this rule above the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule.
- B. Edit the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule and add the 'internal-app' to its exclusion list within the rule options.
- C. Create a custom URL Category for the 'internal-app' domain and add this URL Category to the Decryption Profile used by the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule.
- D. Remove the 'SSI' service from the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule and create a separate rule for 'internal-app' with no decryption.
- E. Create a Security policy rule with Action 'No Decrypt', Source Zone 'internal', Destination Zone 'external', Application 'internal-app', and place this rule above the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Exclusions in Decryption policy are achieved using 'No Decrypt' rules placed strategically. - Option A (Correct): This is the correct method. You create a separate rule in the Decryption Policy that specifically matches the traffic you want to exclude (based on source/destination zones, the specific application, etc.) and set the action to 'No Decrypt'. Placing this rule above the broader 'Decrypt' rule ensures that this specific traffic is evaluated and exempted from decryption before the general decryption rule is encountered. - Option B: 'No Decrypt' is a Decryption Policy action, not a Security Policy action. - Option C: While some policies

allow specific exclusions within a rule, the standard and more flexible method for defining broad exceptions based on multiple criteria is through separate 'No Decrypt' rules. - Option D: Decryption Profiles handle error actions and unsupported parameters, not lists of URLs to exclude from decryption policy matching itself. - Option E: Removing 'SSI' from the decrypt rule would prevent decryption for all HTTPS traffic, not just the specific application. Using separate rules for applications is valid in Security Policy but the exclusion itself is configured in the Decryption Policy.

NEW QUESTION # 44

An administrator configures a new VLAN interface on a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW and assigns it to an existing Security Zone named 'VLAN-Zone'. The administrator then attempts to create a Security Policy rule allowing traffic from 'Internal-Users' zone to However, traffic between these zones fails, and logs show the traffic hitting the implicit 'deny' rule, even though interfaces are correctly configured and IP routing is working. Which configuration aspect related to zones and interfaces was MOST likely overlooked?

- A. The 'Internal-Users' zone is configured as a 'Tap' zone, which does not permit traffic forwarding.
- B. The Zone Type for 'VI-AN-Zone' was set to 'External' instead of 'Internal'.
- **C. The new VLAN interface was not explicitly assigned to the 'VLAN-Zone' during configuration.**
- D. The interfaces in the 'VLAN-Zone' were configured as Layer 2 interfaces instead of Layer 3 interfaces.
- E. Security Policy rules are processed top-down, and a broader 'deny' rule above the new rule is blocking the traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For a security policy rule defined between two zones (e.g., 'Internal-Users' and 'VLAN-Zone') to be evaluated and potentially matched by traffic flowing through the firewall, the interfaces where that traffic enters and exits the firewall must be assigned to the respective source and destination zones specified in the policy rule. If the new VLAN interface intended for the 'VLAN-Zone' was created but not explicitly associated with the 'VI-AN-Zone' object in the configuration, traffic coming in on that interface will not be seen as originating (or destined for, depending on direction) the 'VI-AN-Zone', and thus will not match the zone-based policy rule. The traffic then proceeds down the rule list and hits the implicit deny. Option A describes an interface mode, but the core issue is the zone assignment itself. Option C is a general policy troubleshooting step but doesn't address the initial problem of the traffic not being associated with the correct zone for policy lookup. Option D describes a specific zone type that wouldn't forward traffic, but the question implies the zone configuration is correct, while the interface assignment might be missing. Option E is irrelevant; the zone name and type are logical labels for policy, not direct blockers like the lack of interface assignment.

NEW QUESTION # 45

A large enterprise is modernizing its infrastructure, which includes a traditional on-premises data center, a significant presence in a public cloud (AWS/Azure/GCP), and a growing adoption of Kubernetes for containerized applications. The security architecture mandates next- generation firewall capabilities (App-ID, Content-ID, user/device awareness) at key security inspection points. Match the following Palo Alto Networks NGFW form factors to their MOST appropriate primary deployment scenarios or use cases in this hybrid environment: I. PA-Series II. VM-Series III. CN-Series IV. Cloud NGFW for AWS/Azure Palo Alto Networks security use cases: P. High-performance physical appliance for data center perimeter or core segmentation. Q. Software-based firewall for virtualized environments, private clouds, or public cloud IaaS perimeter/segmentation. R. Kubernetes-native firewall for securing inter-service communication and cluster ingress/egress traffic. S. Managed cloud-native firewall service for protecting public cloud workloads with simplified operations.

- A. I-S, II-R, III-Q, IV-P
- B. I-Q, II-R, III-P, IV-S
- **C. I-P, II-Q, III-R, IV-S**
- D. I-P, II-s, III-R, IV-Q
- E. I-Q, II-P, III-s, IV-R

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding where each Palo Alto Networks NGFW form factor is best suited is key to designing a comprehensive security architecture. - I. PA-Series (Physical Appliances): These are hardware-based firewalls designed for high throughput and performance, typically deployed at physical perimeters (internet edge) or for high-density segmentation within physical data centers (P). - II. VM-Series (Virtual Appliances): These are software versions running on hypervisors (VMware, KVM, Hyper-V) or in public cloud IaaS environments (AWS EC2, Azure VM, GCP Compute Engine). They provide flexibility and can be used for virtual data center segmentation, private cloud security, or securing public cloud IaaS environments (Q). - III. CN-Series (Containerized

NGFW): Designed specifically for Kubernetes and container environments. They run as containerized workloads and provide security for traffic within the cluster (east-west) and in/out of the cluster (north-south) (R). - IV. Cloud NGFW for AWS/Azure: This is a fully managed cloud-native firewall service offered directly within the public cloud provider's console (AWS Network Firewall integration, Azure Virtual Hub). It provides NGFW capabilities with simplified deployment and management, ideal for protecting public cloud workloads and VPCNNet perimeters (S). Option A correctly matches each form factor to its primary use case.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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