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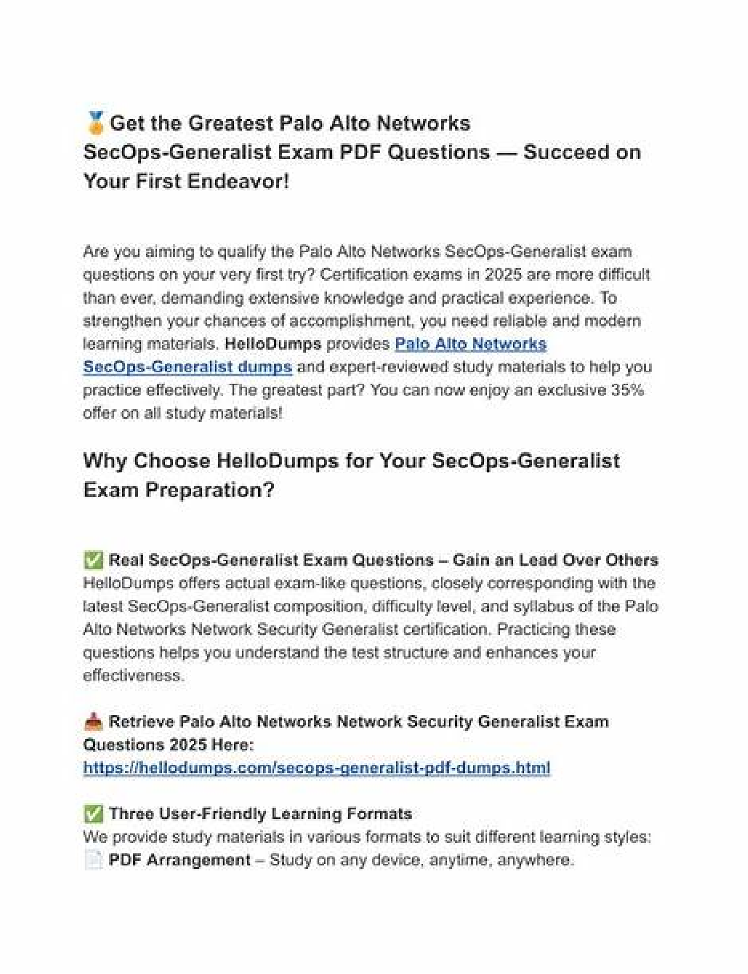

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## Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

**NEW QUESTION # 16**
A company uses Prisma Access for Remote Networks (branch offices). They have configured a Service Connection back to their corporate data center where internal applications reside on a private IP subnet (10.50.1.0/24). Branch office users (on subnet 10.10.10.0/24) need to access these internal applications. Internet-bound traffic from the branch needs to be Source NAT'd to a public IP range assigned to the Prisma Access Remote Network location. Traffic destined for the data center should not be Source NAT'd. Which NAT policy configurations in Prisma Access are necessary to achieve this? (Select all that apply)

- A. Security Policy rules must define the NAT translation needed for each traffic flow.
- B. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source Zone 'Remote-Networks', Destination Zone 'Service-Connection' (or zone for the data center), Translated Packet: Source Address Translation 'No NAT'.
- C. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source Zone 'Service-Connection', Destination Zone 'Remote-Networks', Translated Packet: Destination Address Translation 'Static IP' to the branch subnet.
- D. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source IP 10.10.10.0/24, Destination IP 172.16.1.0/24, Translated Packet: Source Address Translation 'Dynamic IP and port'.
- E. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source Zone 'Remote-Networks', Destination Zone 'Public', Translated Packet: Source Address Translation 'Dynamic IP and Port' using the Remote Network's public 12

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:
NAT policy in Prisma Access, like on Strata NGFWs, handles address translation based on defined rules. The rules match traffic flow (source/destination zone, etc.) and specify the translation action. - Option A (Correct): This rule matches traffic originating from the 'Remote-Networks' zone (the branch offices) destined for the 'Public' zone (the internet). It configures Source NAT using the public IP assigned to the specific Remote Network location in Prisma Access (Dynamic IP and Port is common for outbound user traffic). - Option B (Correct): This rule matches traffic originating from the 'Remote-Networks' zone destined for the 'Service-Connection' zone (representing the data center). By setting the Translated Packet Source Address Translation to 'No NAT', you explicitly tell Prisma Access not to perform SNAT on this internal-bound traffic. This ensures the original private source IPs from the branch are preserved when accessing data center resources, which is typically desired. - Option C: This describes DNAT for traffic originating from the data center towards the branch, which is not the scenario described. - Option D: While you could potentially match based on IP subnets instead of zones, using zones is the standard and recommended approach for policy definition in Palo Alto Networks platforms. More importantly, the desired action for data center traffic is 'No NAT', not Dynamic SNAT. - Option E: Security Policy rules control allow/deny and inspection profiles, but they do not define NAT translations. NAT is configured in a separate NAT Policy.

**NEW QUESTION # 17**
An organization is using Device-ID and potentially the IoT Security subscription to gain visibility into the diverse endpoints on their network. A security policy needs to allow specific types of devices (e.g., 'Corporate Printers', 'Approved IP Cameras') to access certain network resources while restricting 'Unknown Devices' or 'Personal Devices' from accessing sensitive segments. Which of the following are valid ways to leverage Device-ID and related features in Security Policy rules on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW? (Select all that apply)

- A. Creating HIP Objects that match Device-ID categories and using these HIP Objects in the 'Source User' or 'HIP Profile' tab of a Security Policy rule.
- B. Using Device-ID categories directly in the 'Source' or 'Destination' tabs of a Security Policy rule (e.g., Source 'Device Category: Corporate Printers').
- C. Applying different security profiles (Threat, URL, etc.) based on the Device-ID category identified for a session, within the same Security Policy rule.
- D. Creating dynamic Address Groups based on Device-ID categories and using these Address Groups in the 'Source Address' or 'Destination Address' fields of a Security Policy rule.
- E. Configuring Authentication Policy rules that require users on specific Device-ID categories to authenticate.

**Answer: A,B,D,E**

Explanation:
Device-ID provides identity context about the endpoint, which can be used in various policy types. - Option A (Correct): Device-ID categories (like 'Corporate Printers', 'Unknown Device') are available as direct matching criteria in the 'Source' and 'Destination' tabs of Security Policy rules. - Option B (Correct): Dynamic Address Groups can be created based on Device-ID categories. These

groups automatically include the IP addresses of devices matching the category and can be used in the address fields of Security Policy rules. - Option C (Correct): HIP Objects can be defined to match specific Device-ID categories. These HIP Objects can then be combined into HIP Profiles and used in the 'Source User' or 'HIP Profile' tab of Security Policy rules, often in conjunction with User-ID, to enforce policies based on both user and device type/posture. - Option D (Incorrect): While you apply security profiles to a rule, the specific profiles applied depend on the policy rule matched not dynamically on the Device-ID category within a single rule match. You would use separate rules for different Device-ID categories, each with its own set of security profiles. - Option E (Correct): Authentication Policy rules can be configured to require authentication (e.g., via Captive Portal) for traffic originating from devices matching specific Device-ID categories, providing identity awareness for devices where User-ID agents might not be applicable.

**NEW QUESTION # 18**

An organization has deployed the Palo Alto Networks IoT Security subscription, integrated with their Strata NGFW The platform has successfully discovered and profiled various IoT devices on the network, categorizing them by type, vendor, and known vulnerabilities. The security team wants to leverage this intelligence to automate and enforce granular security policies, such as limiting specific IoT devices to communicate only with their known legitimate cloud update servers and preventing lateral movement to the corporate network. Which of the following accurately describe how the IoT Security subscription integrates with the NGFW and contributes to automated policy enforcement? (Select all that apply)

- A. The IoT Security subscription analyzes traffic for threats using signatures independent of the NGFW's Threat Prevention engine.
- B. The IoT Security cloud service pushes dynamic device group information (based on device type, vendor, location, risk score) to the NGFW/Panorama.
- C. Administrators can create Security Policy rules on the NGFW/Panorama that use dynamic device groups provided by the IoT Security subscription as source or destination criteria.
- D. The IoT Security cloud service automatically blocks all risky communication from IoT devices without requiring specific policy configuration on the NGFW.
- E. The IoT Security cloud service uses behavioral analytics to identify anomalous communication patterns from IoT devices and generate alerts on the NGFW/Panorama.

**Answer: B,C,E**

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks IoT Security integrates with NGFWs/Prisma SASE to provide enhanced visibility, risk assessment, and policy automation for IoT devices. - Option A (Correct): Behavioral analytics is a core function of the IoT Security cloud service. It learns the normal behavior of profiled devices and flags deviations as anomalous events, which are surfaced as alerts. - Option B (Correct): A key integration point is the sharing of dynamic device group information. The cloud service categorizes devices and makes these groups (e.g., 'IP Cameras - Axis', 'Smart Thermostats', 'High-Risk IoT') available to the NGFW/Panorama. - Option C (Correct): Administrators leverage the dynamic device groups received from the IoT Security subscription to create Security Policy rules that automatically adapt as new devices are discovered or device classifications change. For example, a rule could allow 'IP Cameras - Axis' devices to communicate only with their cloud update server, using the dynamic device group as the source. - Option D (Incorrect): While the IoT Security cloud service performs analysis, threat enforcement still primarily relies on the NGFW's Content-ID engines (Threat Prevention, WildFire) applied via Security Policy rules, potentially triggered by intelligence from the IoT service. - Option E (Incorrect): The IoT Security subscription provides intelligence and policy recommendations. Enforcement actions (block, alert, allow) are configured by the administrator in the Security Policy rules on the NGFW/Prisma Access, leveraging the device groups and insights from the IoT service.

**NEW QUESTION # 19**

An organization is deploying Palo Alto Networks VM-Series firewalls within a public cloud VPC (e.g., AWS, Azure) to secure application tiers. They require High Availability for these firewalls. While Active/Passive HA is supported, they are considering an Active/Active setup using external cloud provider load balancers or routing mechanisms for distributing traffic. Which of the following statements accurately describe aspects or implications of implementing VM-Series HA in public cloud environments, particularly when considering Active/Active configurations? (Select all that apply)

- A. Active/Passive HA for VM-Series typically relies on gratuitous ARP and MAC address updates for failover, similar to physical appliances.
- B. Cloud NGFW for AWS/Azure provides native cloud-managed HA, abstracting the underlying HA mechanisms from the user.
- C. Session state synchronization between VM-Series firewalls in an Active/Active configuration is necessary to prevent

session disruption if a firewall instance handling a flow fails.

- D. Implementing Active/Active HA for VM-Series in public cloud often requires external cloud infrastructure (like load balancers or policy-based routing) to distribute incoming sessions across the active firewall instances.
- E. VM-Series Active/Active HA requires dedicated HA links configured with static IP addresses for control plane and data plane synchronization between the instances.

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:
HA in virtualized and cloud environments has specific considerations: - Option A (Incorrect): Public cloud networks often restrict or don't support Gratuitous ARP or direct MAC address manipulation for HA failover. VM-Series HA in the cloud typically relies on cloud-specific mechanisms like API calls to update route tables or IP addresses, or external load balancers. - Option B (Correct): Active/Active HA on VM-Series requires an external mechanism (like an AWS Network Load Balancer or Azure Standard Load Balancer, or routing manipulation) to direct incoming traffic to both active firewall instances, distributing the load. - Option C (Correct): In Active/Active HA, multiple firewalls are processing traffic simultaneously. To ensure session continuity if one active instance fails, the session state must be synchronized between the instances. Otherwise, traffic arriving at the remaining active instance for a session previously handled by the failed instance would be seen as a new session, potentially causing disruption. - Option D (Correct): Cloud NGFW for AWS/Azure is a managed service. The cloud provider and Palo Alto Networks handle the underlying HA and scaling mechanisms (often multi-AZ) transparently to the user, who simply consumes the firewall service. - Option E (Incorrect): While physical PA-Series use dedicated HA links, VM-Series in cloud environments typically use standard virtual network interfaces for HA synchronization traffic, often within a dedicated management or HA subnet/VLAN.

**NEW QUESTION # 20**

An organization relies heavily on Cortex Data Lake (CDL) for logging and analytics from its Prisma Access deployment. They are integrating CDL with a third-party Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system for centralized security monitoring and alerting. Which types of logs generated by Prisma Access and stored in CDL are MOST critical for providing comprehensive visibility into user activity, security threats, and policy enforcement for remote users and remote networks? (Select all that apply)

- A. Traffic logs (showing allowed/denied sessions with App-ID and User-ID)
- B. HIP Match logs (indicating device posture compliance status)
- C. Threat logs (detailing detected malware, exploits, etc.)
- D. URL Filtering logs (recording web access attempts and categories)
- E. Configuration logs (tracking changes to Prisma Access setup)

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

Explanation:
For security monitoring and SIEM integration, logs that capture traffic flow, detected threats, user activity, and device compliance are essential. - Option A (Correct): Traffic logs are fundamental, providing records of every session, including which policy ruled it, the application, user, and action taken. This gives baseline visibility into network activity. - Option B (Correct): Threat logs are critical for identifying and investigating security incidents. They contain details about malware detections, exploit attempts, command-and-control traffic, etc. - Option C (Correct): URL Filtering logs show user web browsing activity, which is vital for enforcing acceptable use policies, identifying risky websites, and detecting access to malicious URLs. - Option D (Correct): HIP Match logs provide visibility into the compliance status of connecting devices. This is crucial for Zero Trust implementations where access or policy might depend on device posture. - Option E (Incorrect): Configuration logs track changes to the system itself, which is important for auditing and change management but less critical for real-time security monitoring of user traffic and threats compared to the other log types.

**NEW QUESTION # 21**

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