

100% Pass NetSec-Analyst Exam Pattern - Unparalleled Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Upgrade Dumps



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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management and Operations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Professionals and covers the use of centralized management tools to maintain and monitor firewall environments. It focuses on Strata Cloud Manager, folders, snippets, automations, variables, and logging services. Candidates are also tested on using Command Center, Activity Insights, Policy Optimizer, Log Viewer, and incident-handling tools to analyze security data and improve the organization overall security posture. The goal is to validate competence in managing day-to-day firewall operations and responding to alerts effectively.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy Creation and Application: This section of the exam measures the abilities of Firewall Administrators and focuses on creating and applying different types of policies essential to secure and manage traffic. The domain includes security policies incorporating App-ID, User-ID, and Content-ID, as well as NAT, decryption, application override, and policy-based forwarding policies. It also covers SD-WAN routing and SLA policies that influence how traffic flows across distributed environments. The section ensures professionals can design and implement policy structures that support secure, efficient network operations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Object Configuration Creation and Application: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Analysts and covers the creation, configuration, and application of objects used across security environments. It focuses on building and applying various security profiles, decryption profiles, custom objects, external dynamic lists, and log forwarding profiles. Candidates are expected to understand how data security, IoT security, DoS protection, and SD-WAN profiles integrate into firewall operations. The objective of this domain is to ensure analysts can configure the foundational elements required to protect and optimize network security using Strata Cloud Manager.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Analysts and covers the identification and resolution of configuration and operational issues. It includes troubleshooting misconfigurations, runtime errors, commit and push issues, device health concerns, and resource usage problems. This domain ensures candidates can analyze failures across management systems and on-device functions, enabling them to maintain a stable and reliable security infrastructure.
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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q255-Q260):

NEW QUESTION # 255

A Palo Alto Networks firewall is configured with User-ID and integrated with Active Directory. The network team reports that users from the 'Guest Wi-Fi' network are occasionally accessing internal resources. The current security policy allows 'Guest_Wi-Fi' users only to specific internet sites. Investigation reveals that the Guest Wi-Fi SSID is configured to assign IPs from a different subnet than the corporate network, but the User-ID mapping is still showing internal corporate users mapped to some Guest Wi-Fi IPs due to cached logins or session sharing. How would you prevent 'Guest_Wi-Fi' users, regardless of their User-ID mapping, from accessing internal resources while maintaining their internet access?

- A. Modify the existing rules for 'Guest_Wi-Fi' internet access by adding Destination Zone: Untrust and ensuring no rules allow Guest_Wi-Fi to Internal_Zone. Clear User-ID cache periodically.
- B. Configure a User-ID exclusion list for the Guest_Wi-Fi subnet to prevent any User-ID mappings for those IPs, then create a deny rule for Guest_Zone to Internal_Zone.
- C. Create a new Security Policy rule with Source Zone: Guest_Zone, Source User: any, Destination Zone: Internal_Zone, Action: deny. Place this rule above all other internal access rules.
- **D. Create a new Security Policy rule with Source Zone: Guest_Zone, Source Address: Guest_Wi-Fi_Subnet, Source User: any, Destination Zone: Internal_Zone, Action: deny. Place this rule with the highest priority.**
- E. Implement an explicit Policy-Based Forwarding (PBF) rule for the Guest_Wi-Fi subnet to route all traffic directly to the internet, bypassing security policy evaluation for internal destinations.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option C is the most direct and effective solution. By creating a deny rule that specifies the 'Guest_Zone' as the source zone and the 'Guest_Wi-Fi_Subnet' as the source address, you explicitly block any traffic originating from that subnet from reaching the 'Internal_Zone', irrespective of any potentially incorrect User-ID mappings. Placing this rule with the highest priority ensures it's evaluated first. User-ID cache issues or session sharing can lead to incorrect user mappings, so relying solely on User-ID in this specific cross-zone scenario can be problematic. Option D could work but is more complex than needed for this specific problem. Option E would bypass security policies entirely and isn't a policy-based solution. Option A is less precise as it doesn't explicitly use the source address. Option B relies on clearing cache, which is reactive and not a preventative policy.

NEW QUESTION # 256

What is a default setting for NAT Translated Packets when the destination NAT translation is selected as Dynamic IP (with session distribution)?

- A. IP Hash
- B. Least Sessions
- **C. Round Robin**
- D. Source IP Hash

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the destination NAT translation is selected as Dynamic IP (with session distribution), the firewall uses a round-robin algorithm to distribute sessions among the available IP addresses that are resolved from the FQDN. This option allows you to load-balance traffic to multiple servers that have dynamic IP addresses¹. References: Destination NAT, NAT, Getting Started: Network Address Translation (NAT).

NEW QUESTION # 257

At which stage of the cyber-attack lifecycle would the attacker attach an infected PDF file to an email?

□

- A. reinsurance
- B. installation
- **C. delivery**
- D. exploitation
- E. command and control

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 258

What is the best-practice approach to logging traffic that traverses the firewall?

- A. Enable log at session start only.
- B. Disable all logging options.
- **C. Enable log at session end only.**
- D. Enable both log at session start and log at session end.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best-practice approach to logging traffic that traverses the firewall is to enable log at session end only. This option allows the firewall to generate a log entry only when a session ends, which reduces the load on the firewall and the log storage. The log entry contains information such as the source and destination IP addresses, ports, zones, application, user, bytes, packets, and duration of the session. The log at session end option also provides more accurate information about the session, such as the final application and user, the total bytes and packets, and the session end reason¹. To enable log at session end only, you need to:

Create or modify a Security policy rule that matches the traffic that you want to log.

Select the Actions tab in the policy rule and check the Log at Session End option.

Commit the changes to the firewall or Panorama and the managed firewalls.

NEW QUESTION # 259

A Palo Alto Networks firewall, deployed as an internet edge device, experiences a sudden and severe performance degradation, with packet queues building up significantly and high latency for all outbound traffic. The firewall's system logs show repeated 'HA link flapping' messages, even though the physical HA links appear fine. No configuration changes were recently deployed. You suspect a 'split-brain' scenario or a misconfiguration impacting the HA state. Which of the following is the MOST PROBABLE cause, and what immediate action would you take to stabilize the environment (assuming a redundant setup)?

- **A. A critical interface configured for HA path monitoring has failed on the active firewall, causing it to declare itself passive, but the passive firewall is also experiencing issues preventing it from becoming active. Manually force a failover to the healthy firewall using request high-availability state functional-hold if possible, or reboot the currently active firewall.**
- B. A network loop is detected on an interface participating in HA. Immediately disable HA preemption on both firewalls and then review network topology for loops.
- **C. The HA control link (heartbeat) is experiencing excessive latency or packet loss, leading to perceived link flapping. Check latency on the HA control link and consider relocating it or addressing congestion on the interconnect.**
- D. The HA path monitoring or link monitoring thresholds are too aggressive, causing false positives. Increase the thresholds for path and link monitoring and commit.
- E. The HA configuration for the data plane is out of sync between the active and passive firewalls, causing traffic processing errors. Push a full configuration sync from the active device to the passive device using request high-availability synchronize

- [illegible]

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