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Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Threat Detection and Investigation	- Detection engineering concepts • 1. Behavioral detection techniques • 2. Indicator of compromise (IoC) analysis
Incident Response	- Incident lifecycle management • 1. Containment and eradication strategies • 2. Post-incident reporting
Security Operations Fundamentals	- Core SOC concepts and workflows • 1. Security monitoring principles • 2. Alert triage and prioritization
Security Platforms and Automation	- Security orchestration concepts • 1. Automation workflows in SOC environments • 2. Integration of security tools and platforms
Endpoint and Network Security Operations	- Endpoint telemetry and response • 1. Endpoint detection and response (EDR) concepts • 2. Network traffic analysis basics

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77
An organization has configured SSH Proxy decryption on their Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW to inspect SSH connections to several critical internal servers. After implementation, administrators attempting to connect to these servers start receiving warnings about 'REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED' or connection failures. Assuming the server configurations haven't changed and the firewall's decryption policy is correctly matching the traffic, which of the following are MOST LIKELY reasons for these connection issues related to SSH Proxy implementation?

- A. The firewall's SSH Known Host Entry for the affected server contains an incorrect or outdated public host key.
- B. The server's private key used for host authentication has been changed on the server, and the corresponding public key has not been updated in the firewall's SSH Known Host Entry.
- C. The client is attempting to use an unsupported SSH protocol version or key exchange method that the firewall's SSH Proxy cannot handle.
- D. The Decryption Profile applied to the SSH Proxy rule is configured to 'Block' sessions on 'Decryption Errors'.
- E. The client is using password-based authentication instead of key-based authentication, which SSH Proxy cannot inspect.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
SSH Proxy issues often stem from mismatches or failures during the SSH handshake and host key verification, as well as decryption error handling. - Option A (Correct): The 'REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED' warning is a classic symptom of the client's cached host key for the server being different from the host key presented by the firewall (acting as a proxy). This happens if the firewall's SSH Known Host Entry for the server is incorrect, or if the server's actual key changed but the firewall wasn't updated. - Option B (Partially Correct but Less Likely than A, C, D for this specific error): Unsupported protocol versions or ciphers can cause decryption failures, potentially leading to connection failures, but the error message 'REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED' specifically points to a host key verification issue. - Option C (Correct): If the server's host key pair changes, the firewall's SSH Known Host Entry (which stores the public key it expects from the server) becomes outdated. When the firewall connects to the server, it receives the new public key, which doesn't match the configured entry, leading to a host key verification failure from the firewall's perspective when it connects to the server. This often cascades into issues when the firewall attempts to proxy the connection to the client. - Option D (Correct): Similar to SSL decryption, the Decryption Profile action for 'Decryption Errors' is crucial. If set to 'Block', any failure in the SSH Proxy process (including host key verification failures, unsupported features, etc.) will cause the session to be blocked, resulting in connection failures for the user. - Option E (Incorrect): SSH Proxy decryption operates on the session's encrypted data stream after authentication occurs. It doesn't depend on the authentication method (password or key- based) for its ability to decrypt and inspect the interactive session or transferred files, although it might impact logging or reporting depending on configuration. The authentication method itself isn't the cause of decryption or host key verification failure.

NEW QUESTION # 78
Implementing SSL Forward Proxy decryption can sometimes cause issues with specific applications that rely on strict certificate validation or client-side authentication. When troubleshooting such an application that fails after decryption is enabled, which of the following are potential causes or mitigation strategies relevant to the decryption configuration on a Palo Alto Networks platform (Strata NGFW / Prisma SASE)? (Select all that apply)

- A. The application requires client-side certificates for authentication, and the firewall's decryption process disrupts the client's ability to present its certificate to the server.
- B. The firewall's Decryption Profile action for 'unsupported cipher suites' or 'decryption errors' is set to 'Block', causing connections using less common or legacy parameters to fail.
- C. The Fomard Trust certificate used by the firewall has not been successfully deployed and trusted in the operating system or browser trust store of the client device running the application.
- D. The application uses certificate pinning, where the client application expects the original server certificate and rejects the one re-signed by the firewall's Fomard Trust C
- E. The application's traffic is hitting an SSL Inbound Inspection rule instead of an SSL Fomard Proxy rule.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
SSL Fomard Proxy decryption acts as a Man-in-the-Middle, which can break applications with specific security implementations. - Option A (Correct): Certificate pinning is a common reason applications break with MITM proxies like SSL Forward Proxy. The application is hardcoded to trust only the original server certificate, not one signed by an intermediate CA (the firewall). - Option B (Correct): If the application requires the client to present a certificate to the server (mutual authentication), the firewall intercepting the connection cannot typically perform this client-side certificate presentation, causing authentication to fail. - Option C (Correct): Decryption Profiles define how the firewall handles errors during the SSL/TLS handshake. If set to 'Block' for errors like unsupported cipher suites or protocol violations, legitimate applications using these parameters will be blocked instead of being allowed to bypass decryption. - Option D (Correct): If the client device does not trust the firewall's root CA (Forward Trust Certificate), it will see the re-signed certificate as untrusted and may refuse to connect or display errors, potentially breaking the application. - Option E (Incorrect): SSL Inbound Inspection is for traffic to internal servers. For a client application accessing an external resource (which is implied for many 'broken' applications like SaaS or internal apps accessing external services), it would be SSL Fomard Proxy that's causing the issue, not Inbound Inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 79
A security administrator is reviewing logs on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW that is performing SSH Proxy decryption for traffic to internal Linux servers. They find log entries categorized under 'file-transfer' and 'threat' associated with the 'ssh' application. What must be true for the firewall to generate such detailed logs for activity occurring within an encrypted SSH tunnel?

- A. The SSH Proxy decryption feature must be enabled and successfully decrypting the session.
- B. The Security policy rule allowing SSH traffic must have a WildFire analysis profile configured.
- C. The session must be using SSH protocol version 1, as later versions are not inspectable.
- D. The firewall must have the root CA certificate used to sign the server's SSH host key installed as a Trusted Root CA.
- E. The SSH client and server must be configured to explicitly allow file transfers (like SCP or SFTP) on standard SSH port 22.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To inspect the content and activities happening inside an encrypted SSH tunnel (like file transfers or command execution which could trigger threat signatures), the firewall must be able to decrypt the tunnel. This is the function of the SSH Proxy feature. Once decrypted, App-ID can identify activities like 'file-transfer' within the SSH session, and Content-ID/Threat Prevention engines can scan the data stream for threats. Option A is necessary for detecting malware if the traffic is decrypted, but decryption is the prerequisite. Option C describes how file transfers happen over SSH but doesn't explain how the firewall sees them within the encrypted tunnel. Option D is related to validating certificates, which is part of SSL/TLS, not the host key verification process used in SSH Proxy. Option E is incorrect; SSH Proxy is designed for modern, secure SSH protocol versions (like v2); SSHv1 is deprecated and insecure, and less likely to be supported for advanced inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 80
An organization wants to restrict access to specific SaaS applications (e.g., 'salesforce', 'dropbox', 'webex-teams') based on user groups and device compliance, using Palo Alto Networks firewalls or Prisma SASE. Which features are primarily used in Security Policy rules to achieve this granular access control to sanctioned and unsanctioned SaaS applications?

- A. IP address and port numbers
- B. URL Filtering categories and custom URL lists
- C. Data Filtering profiles and File Blocking profiles
- D. User-ID, App-ID, and HIP (Host Information Profile)

- E. Service Objects and Security Zones

Answer: D

Explanation:
Granular access control to applications (including SaaS) in Palo Alto Networks platforms is based on 'who', What', and 'where/how'. Option A and D represent traditional Layer 3/4 controls. Option C controls access based on website categorization. Option E controls content within allowed traffic. Option B combines the key identity (User-ID), application identification (App-ID), and device posture (HIP) information needed for granular Zero Trust-style access control policies: "Allow this user on this compliant device to access this application ."

NEW QUESTION # 81
An administrator is configuring a Threat Prevention profile on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW to leverage the Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) CDSS. Which section within the Threat Prevention profile configuration allows the administrator to define how the firewall should react when a specific severity level of threat signature is matched (e.g., critical, high, medium, low, informational)?

- A. Signatures
- B. Exclusions
- C. Rule Details (or Rules tab)
- D. Advanced
- E. Threat Exceptions

Answer: C

Explanation:
Within a Threat Prevention profile, the actions for different threat severities are configured in the 'Rules' tab or 'Rule Details' section, which defines how the firewall should respond (allow, alert, reset, block) when a signature matches at a specific severity level. Option A is for excluding specific signatures. Option C is where you might view or manage individual signatures (less common in practice). Option D is for creating exceptions for specific threats under certain conditions. Option E contains other settings like packet capture options.

NEW QUESTION # 82
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