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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.
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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106

A security analyst is configuring decryption policies on a Palo Alto Networks firewall to prevent the exfiltration of sensitive data through encrypted channels. They encounter a scenario where an internal application, using self-signed certificates, needs to communicate with an external cloud service over TLS. Decrypting this traffic with a traditional 'SSL Forward Proxy' profile causes application failures. Which decryption mode and associated configuration would be most appropriate to inspect this traffic without breaking the application, while still ensuring sensitive data protection?

- A. SSL Forward Proxy with the 'No Decryption' action for the specific application traffic.
- B. **SSL Inbound Inspection with a custom certificate profile for the internal application's self-signed certificates.**
- C. SSL No Decryption with the 'Forward Proxy' decryption profile and a custom 'Decryption Policy' rule to decrypt this specific traffic.
- D. SSL Decryption Exclusions based on URL Category for the cloud service.
- E. SSL Forward Proxy with the 'SSL Protocol Settings' configured to 'Block Sessions with Untrusted Certificates'.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For internal applications using self-signed certificates that need decryption, SSL Inbound Inspection is the correct approach. Instead of the firewall re-signing traffic with its own root CA (which would break trust for the self-signed certs), Inbound Inspection requires importing the internal application's private key and certificate onto the firewall. This allows the firewall to decrypt and inspect the traffic originating from that internal application without disrupting its trust chain with the external service. Options A, C, and D either disable inspection or are more suited for general outbound traffic. Option E is contradictory as 'No Decryption' would prevent inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 107

A large enterprise utilizes multiple Palo Alto Networks firewalls globally. They wish to distribute custom blacklists (IP and URL) to all firewalls efficiently and consistently using External Dynamic Lists. They also need to ensure that the lists are updated frequently (every 5 minutes) and are resilient to single points of failure. Which combination of strategies would best meet these requirements?

- A. Manually copy the blacklist files to each firewall's local disk and configure local EDLs with a 'Never' repeat interval.
- B. Use Panorama to push static IP address and URL objects to all firewalls every 5 minutes.
- C. Host EDLs on a single, centralized web server with a public IP address and configure all firewalls to pull from it with a 5-minute repeat interval.
- D. **Deploy a high-availability pair of web servers within the internal network to host the EDLs, configure all firewalls to pull from a DNS record resolving to the HA pair, and set the repeat interval to 5 minutes.**
- E. Create a script on each firewall to curl the blacklist sources every 5 minutes and update a custom application.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B is the most robust and scalable solution. High-availability web servers ensure resilience. Using a DNS record allows for easy failover and load balancing if expanded. A 5-minute repeat interval meets the frequency requirement. Option A introduces a single point of failure and potential security risks if the server is public. Option C is manual, not scalable, and doesn't meet the frequency requirement. Option D (pushing static objects) isn't dynamic and would involve high management overhead for frequent updates. Option E is not a standard or supported way to use EDLs and would be complex to manage across many firewalls.

NEW QUESTION # 108

A company moved its old port-based firewall to a new Palo Alto Networks NGFW 60 days ago. Which utility should the company use to identify out-of-date or unused rules on the firewall?

- A. Rule Usage Filter > Unused Apps
- B. Rule Usage Filter > No App Specified
- C. Rule Usage Filter > Hit Count > Unused in 90 days
- D. Rule Usage Filter > Hit Count > Unused in 30 days

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION # 109**

For the firewall to use Active Directory to authenticate users, which Server Profile is required in the Authentication Profile?

- A. RADIUS
- B. SAML
- C. TACACS+
- D. LDAP

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

<https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/8-1/pan-os-admin/authentication/configure-an-authenticationprofile-and-sequence>

NEW QUESTION # 110

A Palo Alto Networks Network Security Engineer is investigating an alert on the Incidents and Alerts page indicating 'Port Scan detected'. The alert details point to a source IP of 192.168.1.50 and a destination IP range. In the Log Viewer, filtering for 'threat' logs from 192.168.1.50 reveals numerous 'vulnerability' logs with 'severity: low' for various destination ports. The engineer suspects an advanced, low-and-slow reconnaissance attempt that isn't being fully captured by the default settings. Which of the following advanced configurations or investigative steps would MOST effectively improve detection and incident generation for such sophisticated scanning and potentially identify the true extent of the activity?

- A. Configure a 'Correlation Object' on the firewall that triggers a 'critical' severity incident if 'N' low-severity vulnerability logs from the same source IP are observed within 'X' seconds, targeting different ports. This would require specific Custom Reports in the Log Viewer or a SIEM integration.
- B. Enable 'DDoS Protection' profiles and configure zone-based protection with aggressive thresholds for SYN flood and UDP flood, as port scans often precede these attacks.
- C. Adjust the 'Scan Detection' threshold in the Anti-Spyware profile to a lower value and set the action to 'block' and 'generate alert' for port scan events. Also, enable packet capture for the source IP.
- D. Increase the logging level for all security policies to 'session-start' and 'session-end' to capture more granular traffic details, and then review all session logs for the source IP.
- E. Create a custom 'Threat Signature' in the Vulnerability Protection profile based on the specific port scan patterns observed in the low-severity logs, assigning it a 'high' severity and 'alert' action. Correlate this with existing Incidents.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

This is a multiple-response question. Both A and C are highly effective for detecting and escalating sophisticated low-and-slow

scans. 'A' directly addresses the 'Port Scan detected' alert. Lowering the 'Scan Detection' threshold in the Anti-Spyware profile makes the firewall more sensitive to port scans, including low-and-slow ones. Setting the action to 'block' provides immediate mitigation, and 'generate alert' ensures an incident is created. Packet capture provides crucial forensic evidence. 'C' addresses the 'low-and-slow' aspect by leveraging correlation. While a direct 'Correlation Object' on the firewall for this specific scenario isn't a native feature for generic log correlation, the concept of building correlation rules based on aggregated low-severity events is a core principle in advanced threat detection (often in a SIEM). It recognizes that multiple low-severity events can indicate a high-severity incident. For a Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst, this would primarily involve using a SIEM or custom reporting to achieve this correlation on aggregated log data, or potentially leveraging Autofocus/Cortex XDR for more advanced correlation capabilities if integrated. However, the question asks for advanced configurations or investigative steps, and the conceptual approach of correlating low-severity events is highly relevant and effective for this scenario. Option B might work for very specific, known patterns but is less effective for generalized port scanning where patterns might vary. Option D is for DDoS attacks, not specifically port scanning. Option E increases log volume but doesn't inherently improve detection or correlation of subtle scan patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 111

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