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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q213-Q218):

NEW QUESTION # 213

An organization is designing a security policy for its Strata NGFW separating its network into four zones: 'Internal-Users', 'Servers-Prod', 'DMZ-Web', and 'Internet'. They need to enforce the following policies: 1. Users in 'Internal-Users' can access servers in 'Servers-Prod' on specific application ports. 2. Users in 'Internal-Users' can access web servers in 'DMZ-Web' on HTTPS. 3. External users from 'Internet' can access web servers in 'DMZ-Web' on HTTPS. 4. Web servers in 'DMZ-Web' can initiate connections to servers in 'Servers-Prod' only on specific database ports. 5. No direct access is allowed from 'Internet' to 'Servers-

Prod'. 6. No direct access is allowed from 'Internal-Users' to 'Internet' without deep content inspection. Considering these requirements and best practices for zone-based policy, which of the following statements are TRUE about the necessary security policy rules and zone configuration?
(Select all that apply)

- A. You would need to create at least one security policy rule with 'source Zone: Internet' and 'Destination Zone: DMZ-Web'.
- B. The default inter-zone-default rule will automatically block traffic flow from 'Internet' to 'Servers-Prod' unless a specific policy rule permits it.
- C. You would need to create at least one security policy rule with 'Source Zone: Internal-Users' and 'Destination Zone: Servers-Prod'.
- D. Decryption policies would need to be configured for traffic from 'Internal-Users' to 'Internet' to enable deep content inspection.
- E. A single zone could encompass all server types ('Servers-Prod' and 'DMZ-Web') to simplify policy, as long as App-ID is used.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

This scenario tests the understanding of how zones are used to structure policy and the implications of the default deny stance. - Option A (Correct): Requirement 1 dictates traffic flow from 'Internal-Users' to 'Servers-Prod'. This requires a policy rule explicitly allowing this zone-to-zone traffic flow. - Option B (Correct): Requirement 3 dictates traffic flow from 'Internet' to 'DMZ-Web'. This requires a policy rule explicitly allowing this zone-to-zone traffic flow. - Option C (Correct): Requirement 5 states no direct 'Internet' to 'Servers-Prod' access. Since these are different zones, the default inter-zone-default rule (which is a deny) will block this traffic automatically unless an explicit policy rule allowing it is created. The statement is true; the default rule provides this protection by default. - Option D (Correct): Requirement 6 demands deep content inspection for 'Internal-Users' to 'Internet' traffic (like web browsing on HTTPS). Deep inspection (Threat Prevention, URL Filtering beyond SNI, WildFire, Data Filtering) requires decryption for encrypted traffic. Therefore, decryption policies are necessary. - Option E (Incorrect): While App-ID allows granular control within a policy, putting servers with fundamentally different trust levels and access requirements ('Servers-Prod' with sensitive internal data vs. 'DMZ-Web' public-facing) into the same zone violates the principle of using zones for trust boundaries and makes policy writing significantly more complex and less secure. Segmentation via zones is a cornerstone of hardening.

NEW QUESTION # 214

An enterprise is consolidating its security management under a single platform to reduce complexity. They have PA-Series firewalls, VM-Series firewalls in Azure, CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters, and a Prisma SD-WAN deployment. They are considering both Panorama and Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) for this role. Which of the following statements accurately describe the supported products and management capabilities of Panorama and Strata Cloud Manager in managing this diverse environment?
(Select all that apply)

- A. Panorama can manage PA-Series, VM-Series, and CN-Series firewalls.
- B. Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) can manage PA-Series, VM-Series, and CN-Series firewalls.
- C. Panorama provides centralized management for Prisma SD-WAN devices (IONs).
- D. Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) provides centralized management for Prisma SD-WAN devices (IONs).
- E. Panorama can integrate with Prisma Access for managing security policies, but not the underlying Prisma Access infrastructure.

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:

Understanding the scope of management platforms is key. - Option A (Correct): Panorama is the established platform for managing physical (PA), virtual (VM), and containerized (CN) firewalls. - Option B (Correct): Strata Cloud Manager is designed to be the next-generation unified platform and supports managing PA-Series, VM-Series, and CN-Series firewalls. - Option C (Incorrect): Panorama does not natively manage Prisma SD-WAN ION devices; Prisma SD-WAN has its own dedicated cloud management console. - Option D (Correct): Strata Cloud Manager is being developed to unify management across the Strata portfolio, including integration with and management of Prisma SD-WAN devices. - Option E (Correct): Panorama can integrate with Prisma Access to provide a unified policy management plane for both on-premises/aaS firewalls and Prisma Access, but the underlying cloud infrastructure of Prisma Access is managed by Palo Alto Networks, not the customer's Panorama.

NEW QUESTION # 215

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. Server Certificate
- B. Trusted Root CA Certificate
- C. SSL/TLS Service Profile Certificate
- D. Client Certificate
- **E. Forward Trust Certificate (Root or Intermediate CA)**

Answer: E

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 # 216

A large enterprise manages over 100 Palo Alto Networks PA-Series firewalls deployed at various branch offices and data centers globally. The security team needs a centralized platform to streamline policy management, monitor security events, and generate reports across all these firewalls. Which Palo Alto Networks solution is specifically designed for this purpose?

- A. Individual firewall web interfaces
- **B. Panorama**
- C. Cloud Management Console
- D. Prisma Access Cloud Management Console
- E. Cortex Data Lake

Answer: B

Explanation:

Panorama is the centralized management platform for multiple Palo Alto Networks next-generation firewalls (PA-Series, VM-Series, CN-Series). It allows administrators to manage policies, devices, objects, and monitor logs from a single interface, significantly reducing administrative overhead in large deployments. Option A is suitable for managing one or a few firewalls locally but doesn't scale for 100+. Option B and C refer to cloud-based consoles primarily for managing cloud services (Cloud NGFW, Prisma Access, Prisma SD-WAN), not on-premises/IaaS firewalls like PA-Series. Option E is for log collection and analysis, not central configuration management.

NEW QUESTION # 217

What is the purpose of log stitching in Cortex XDR?

Response:

- A. To remove duplicate log entries for better performance
- B. To compress large log files for easier storage
- C. To automatically archive logs after 30 days
- **D. To correlate different log sources into a unified attack storyline**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 218

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