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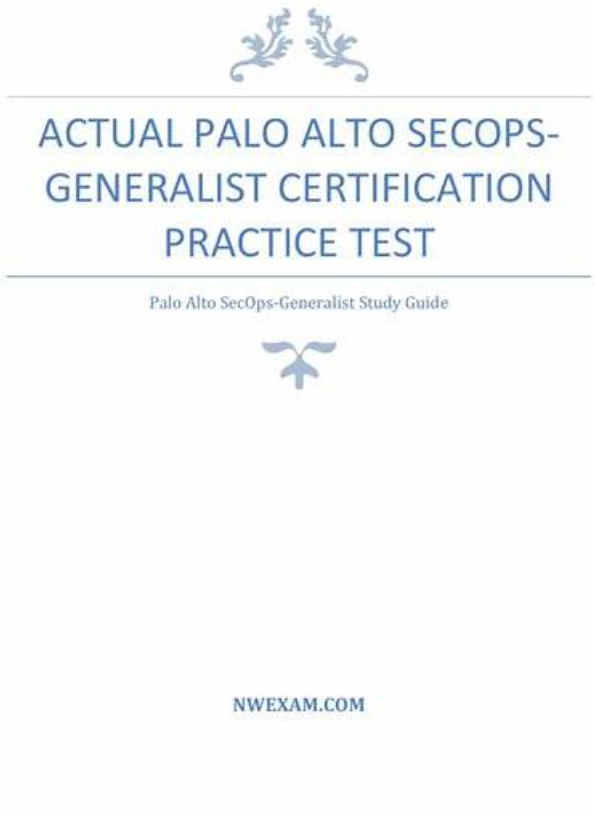

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
A company wants to control access to SaaS applications using Palo Alto Networks firewalls. They want to block access to unsanctioned applications in the 'social-networking' category, but allow access to sanctioned applications like LinkedIn. They also want to allow the use of corporate approved Slack workspaces but block access to personal Slack workspaces. Which combination of Palo Alto Networks features is required to implement this granular control, especially for differentiating between sanctioned and unsanctioned instances of the same base application (like Slack)?

- A. A combination of App-ID, URL Filtering, and potentially policy based on User-ID or Service Group for sanctioned instances.
- B. App-ID for the base applications (e.g., 'linkedin', 'slack') and potentially Application Function Control.
- C. Decryption Policy to decrypt HTTPS traffic to the SaaS domains.
- D. URL Filtering based on categories and specific allowed/blocked URLs.
- E. Data Filtering profiles to detect keywords related to social networking.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Granular SaaS control often requires combining multiple identification and policy methods. - Option A: URL filtering is useful for blocking categories like 'social-networking' but struggles with differentiating between sanctioned and unsanctioned instances of the same application (like corporate vs. personal Slack/Box/etc.) which often share the same base URLs but differ in behavior or subdomains. - Option B: App-ID identifies the base application ('slack'), and Application Function Control helps with specific actions ('slack-post'), but by itself, it doesn't differentiate between which Slack workspace is being accessed if they use the same App-ID. - Option C: Decryption is necessary for full visibility into application activity but doesn't, by itself, differentiate between sanctioned and unsanctioned instances . - Option D (Correct): This is the most comprehensive approach. You use App-ID (e.g., 'social-networking' App-IDs) to block the general category. You then use specific App-IDs Clinkedin' , 'slack') in allow rules. To differentiate between corporate and personal instances of the same app (like Slack), you often need to combine App-ID with other criteria: - URL Filtering: Create custom URL categories for the specific domains/subdomains used by your corporate sanctioned instances (e.g., 'mycompany.slack.com'). Policies can then allow 'slack' App-ID when destined for the corporate URL category but deny 'slacks when destined for generic 'slack.com' or consumer URLs. - User-ID/Group: Policy can differentiate based on user membership if personal accounts are tied to different user groups or if sanctioned access is limited to specific corporate user groups. - Service Group (less common for SaaS instances on 443): Less applicable here. The combination of App-ID, URL Filtering for instance differentiation, and potentially User-ID is required. - Option E: Data Filtering detects sensitive content, not application access or instance differentiation.

NEW QUESTION # 16
A company is using Prisma SASE (Prisma Access) with the Enterprise DLP subscription to secure remote users. They have a policy to block the upload of documents containing sensitive financial data to unsanctioned websites, but allow the same documents to be uploaded to sanctioned corporate cloud storage (e.g., corporate OneDrive). They also need to monitor if sensitive data is being shared via encrypted instant messaging applications. Which configuration elements and capabilities within Prisma SASE/DLP are necessary to implement this granular policy? (Select all that apply)

- A. SSL Forward Proxy decryption enabled for traffic to unsanctioned websites and instant messaging applications to allow inspection of the payload.
- B. Security Policy rules that match the source user/group, destination zone (Public or Service-Connection), specific sanctioned application App-IDs (e.g., corporate- onedrive), and apply the Data Filtering profile with an 'allow' or 'alert' action.
- C. Creating custom URL Categories for all unsanctioned websites and blocking these categories in the URL Filtering profile.
- D. A Data Filtering profile configured with patterns for sensitive financial data (using built-in or custom identifiers).
- E. Security Policy rules that match the source user/group, destination zone (Public), specific unsanctioned application App-IDs (e.g., consumer-cloud-storage), and apply the Data Filtering profile with a 'block' action.

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:
Implementing granular DLP requires decryption for visibility, defining data patterns, and applying policies based on user, application,

and destination. - Option A (Correct): Sensitive data within encrypted traffic cannot be inspected without decryption. SSL Forward Proxy is needed for outbound traffic to public destinations (unsanctioned sites, 1M apps). - Option B (Correct): A Data Filtering profile must be configured with the specific patterns or identifiers (like financial data) that you want to detect. - Option C (Correct): Security Policy rules tie together the criteria (user, application, destination) and apply the Data Filtering profile. A rule matching traffic to unsanctioned apps/sites and applying the profile with a 'block' action enforces the prevention. - Option D (Correct): To allow sensitive data to sanctioned locations, you need separate Security Policy rules matching those specific applications/destinations and applying the Data Filtering profile with a different action (e.g., 'allow' and 'alert' for monitoring, or simply 'allow'). - Option E (Incorrect): While URL Categories help with access control and basic filtering, they don't inspect the content of the traffic for specific data patterns. DLP requires content inspection via the Data Filtering profile.

NEW QUESTION # 17
An organization needs to implement granular security policies based on user identity and application usage for remote users connecting via Prisma Access. They are leveraging User-ID with SAML integration for authentication and App-ID for application visibility. Which of the following statements accurately describe how User-ID and App-ID work together in this scenario to enable policy enforcement?
(Select all that apply)

- A. App-ID identifies the specific application (e.g., 'slack', 'salesforce', 'web-browsing') being used within the remote user's session, independent of the destination port.
- B. App-ID identification must occur before User-ID mapping is possible for a given session.
- C. Security Policy rules combine User-ID information (source user/group) and App-ID information (application) with traditional network criteria (source/destination zone, destination address) to define granular access controls.
- D. User-ID maps the remote user's assigned IP address (from the Prisma Access pool) to their username and associated groups, which are then available as matching criteria in Security Policy rules.
- E. Decryption is always required for App-ID to identify applications like HTTPS-based SaaS traffic.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
User-ID and App-ID are complementary technologies for user- and application-aware security. - Option A (Correct): User-ID integrates with identity sources (like SAML providers via CIE or GlobalProtect agent) to obtain the username associated with the IP address that the remote user is assigned by Prisma Access. This mapping is then used in policy. - Option B (Correct): App-ID identifies the application by examining traffic characteristics, protocol decoding, and behavioral analysis, independent of the static port, providing the 'what' of the session. - Option C (Correct): Security Policy rules are the point where User-ID (who), App-ID (what), and traditional Layer 3/4/zone information (where) are combined to create highly specific rules like "Allow Marketing users access to Salesforce App when going from Mobile-Users zone to Public zone." - Option D (Incorrect): App-ID identification and User-ID mapping are often parallel processes during session setup. User-ID maps the source IP to a user; App-ID identifies the application based on the flow characteristics. Neither strictly requires the other to complete first, although both are needed for policies that combine them. - Option E (Incorrect): While decryption significantly enhances App-ID accuracy, especially for distinguishing different applications on the same encrypted port (like various SaaS apps on 443), App-ID can often identify applications using methods like SNI inspection, certificate common names, and behavioral analysis even without full decryption.

NEW QUESTION # 18
A company uses Prisma Access for mobile users and Remote Networks, with subscriptions for Advanced Threat Prevention, Advanced URL Filtering, WildFire, and Enterprise DLP They need to create a security policy that: - Allows marketing users to access sanctioned social media (e.g., corporate LinkedIn pages) but blocks all other social networking. - Blocks any attempt to download malware (known or unknown). - Prevents the upload of sensitive customer data to any public cloud storage. - Blocks access to known malicious websites (phishing, malware hosting) and C2 domains. Which combination of Security Policy rule elements, CDSS-enabled profiles, and decryption configuration are necessary to achieve these goals? (Select all that apply)

- A. SSL Forward Proxy decryption policy enabled for HTTPS traffic destined for social media, cloud storage, and general internet browsing to allow inspection by App-ID, Content-ID, and Data Filtering.
- B. Security Policy rule(s) matching source user ('Marketing' group), source zone ('Mobile-Users'/'Remote-Networks'), destination zone ('Public'), with application control for sanctioned/unsanctioned social media App-IDs and specific URL categories.
- C. Security Policy rule(s) with WildFire Analysis, Antivirus, and Threat Prevention profiles applied to all traffic allowed to the 'Public' zone to block malware and exploits.
- D. Security Policy rule(s) with Advanced URL Filtering and Advanced DNS Security profiles applied to block access to

malicious websites and C2 domains.
- E. Security Policy rule(s) with Data Filtering profile applied, configured to detect sensitive customer data patterns (e.g., PII), matching upload activities (App Functions) to cloud storage applications, and set to a 'block' action.

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation:
This scenario requires combining multiple CDSS and policy types for comprehensive protection. - Option A (Correct): Security policy rules based on user identity, zones, application App-IDs, and URL categories are needed to allow sanctioned social media and block unsanctioned ones. - Option B (Correct): WildFire, Antivirus, and Threat Prevention profiles (all enhanced by CDSS) are applied to the allow rules to scan for malware and exploits in the allowed traffic. - Option C (Correct): Data Filtering profiles (enhanced by Enterprise DLP CDSS) are configured to detect sensitive data and applied to policy rules that match upload traffic to cloud storage, with a block action for unsanctioned destinations. - Option D (Correct): Decryption is mandatory to inspect encrypted traffic (HTTPS), which is commonly used by social media, cloud storage, and malicious sites/C2, to enable App-ID, Content-ID, and Data Filtering on the actual content. - Option E (Correct): Advanced URL Filtering and Advanced DNS Security profiles are applied to Security Policy rules (typically outbound to the Public zone) to block access based on malicious URLs and C2 domains at the web and DNS layers, respectively. All these elements work together to provide multi-layered security for various traffic types and threats.

NEW QUESTION # 19
An administrator needs to modify a Security Policy rule on a Palo Alto Networks PA-Series firewall. The rule currently allows outbound web browsing but needs to be updated to deny access to the 'social-networking' application for users in the 'Interns' user group. Assuming the rule already matches the correct source/destination zones and general web browsing application, how should the administrator MOST efficiently modify the existing rule or add a new rule to implement this change?

- A. Create a new Security Policy rule with 'Source User' set to 'Interns', 'Application' set to 'social-networking', Source/Destination Zones matching the outbound traffic, and Action set to 'deny'. Place this new rule above the existing general web browsing rule.
- B. Create a new Security Policy rule with 'Source User' set to 'Interns', 'Application' set to 'web-browsing', Source/Destination Zones matching the outbound traffic, and Action set to 'deny'. Place this new rule above the existing general web browsing rule.
- C. Edit the existing rule and add 'social-networking' to the 'Excluded Applications' list.
- D. Edit the existing rule, add 'social-networking' to the 'Application' field, add 'Interns' to the 'Source User' field, but keep the action as 'allow' and apply a URL Filtering profile that blocks social networking.
- E. Edit the existing rule, add the 'Interns' user group to the 'Source User' field, add 'social-networking' to the 'Application' field, and change the rule's Action to 'deny'.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Implementing a specific 'deny' for a subset of users and applications within a broader 'allow' requires creating a more specific 'deny' rule and placing it higher in the policy order. - Option A: Editing the existing general 'allow' rule to include the specific deny criteria and changing the action to 'deny' would deny web browsing for everyone if they are in the 'Interns' group and accessing any web application, not just social networking. - Option B (Correct): Creating a new, more specific rule is the correct approach. This rule matches the specific conditions for denial (Interns user group, social-networking application) and sets the action to 'deny'. Placing it above the broader 'allow web-browsing' rule ensures that when traffic from an Intern accessing social networking is evaluated, it hits the 'deny' rule first and is blocked before reaching the general 'allow' rule. - Option C: This rule would deny all web browsing for Interns, not just social networking. - Option D: Applying a URL Filtering profile might block the websites, but explicitly denying the application based on user group in the security policy is more precise application control. Also, setting the action to 'allow' in the security policy rule that should be denying the traffic is contradictory. - Option E: The 'Excluded Applications' list in a rule prevents that rule from matching the listed applications; it doesn't define a separate denial action.

NEW QUESTION # 20
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