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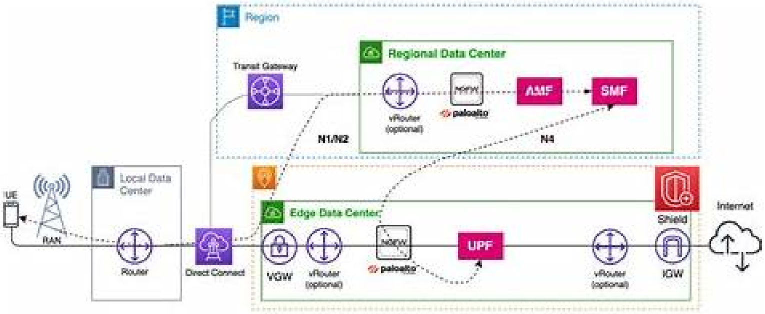

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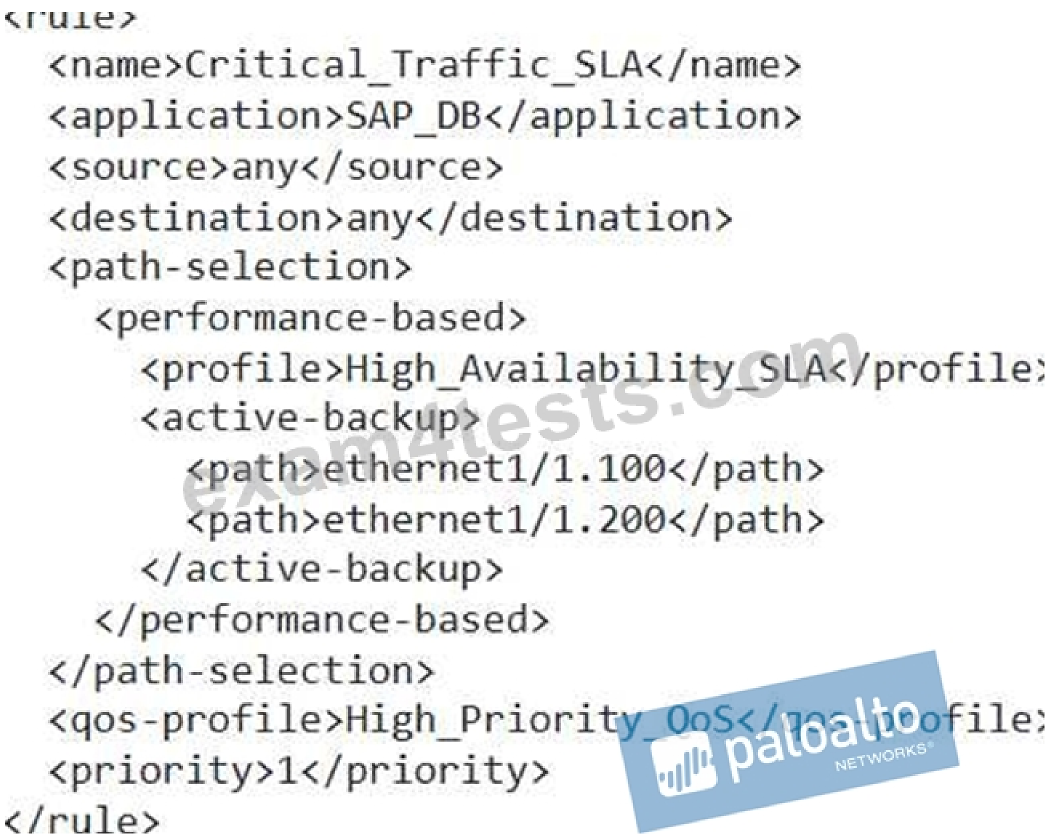
Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q161-Q166):

NEW QUESTION # 161
A security analyst is reviewing an SD-WAN profile implemented via Panorama'. They notice an SD-WAN policy rule structured as follows:



```
<rule>
  <name>Critical_Traffic_SLA</name>
  <application>SAP_DB</application>
  <source>any</source>
  <destination>any</destination>
  <path-selection>
    <performance-based>
      <profile>High_Availability_SLA</profile:
      <active-backup>
        <path>ethernet1/1.100</path>
        <path>ethernet1/1.200</path>
      </active-backup>
    </performance-based>
  </path-selection>
  <qos-profile>High_Priority_QoS</qos-profile:
  <priority>1</priority>
</rule>
```

Given this configuration, what potential issues or limitations should the analyst be aware of regarding how 'SAP DB' traffic will behave under varying network conditions, and what key components are implicitly assumed or missing for this rule to function optimally?

- A. The 'qos-profile' specified ('High_Priority_QoS') will only apply if bandwidth management policies are also configured on the egress interfaces of the firewall, otherwise it primarily marks traffic but doesn't guarantee bandwidth.
- B. The 'active-backup' selection with 'performance-based' ensures that traffic will only use 'ethernet1/1. 100' until its performance degrades past the SLA. It will not dynamically switch back to 'ethernet1/1. 100' even if it recovers, unless a 'failback' mechanism is configured (which is not explicit here).
- C. The 'active-backup' configuration directly specifies interfaces (ethernet1/1. 100, ethernet1/1 .200) instead of SD-WAN links, which might lead to incorrect path selection if these interfaces are part of multiple SD-WAN links.
- D. This configuration assumes that 'Path Monitoring' profiles are correctly configured for both 'ethernet1/1. 100' and 'ethernet1/1 .200' to continuously assess their real-time quality metrics against the 'High_Availability_SLA' profile.
- E. The 'High_Availability_SLA' performance profile must explicitly define 'Good' and 'Bad' thresholds for latency, jitter, and packet loss. If the 'active' path

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Option B is correct. 'Performance-based' path selection relies on the 'Good' threshold of the associated 'Path Quality' (SLA) profile. If the active path's metrics fall below 'Good', it triggers a failover. Option C is correct. Path Monitoring is fundamental for SD-WAN; without it, the firewall cannot gather the real-time metrics needed to evaluate against the SLA. Option D is correct. A QOS profile alone primarily marks traffic; actual bandwidth enforcement requires bandwidth management policies on the egress interfaces. Option A is incorrect. In Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN, 'path' in 'active-backup' or 'preferred-path' contexts within SD-WAN policy rules refers to configured SD-WAN links, which are associated with interfaces. So, specifying the interface name is correct for identifying the link. Option E is incorrect. 'Performance-based' path selection does support failback by default (it will revert to the preferred path once its quality returns to 'Good'), unless a specific 'sticky' or 'no-failback' option is configured (which is not shown here).

NEW QUESTION # 162

A large enterprise has implemented strict outbound traffic control. They want to prevent the transfer of any executable files (.exe, .msi, .dll) to external cloud storage services (e.g., Dropbox, Google Drive, OneDrive) unless the file has been explicitly scanned and deemed safe by WildFire. Additionally, they need to ensure that no archived files (.zip, .rar) containing executables are uploaded. Which Palo Alto Networks configuration objects and their precise application would best achieve this, considering the need for both file type and content inspection?

- A. Create a 'File Blocking' profile: Rule 1: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: exe, msi, dll', 'Action: Block'. Rule 2: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: zip, rar', 'Action: Block'. Apply this profile to an outbound security policy for URL category 'cloud-storage'. Also enable 'WildFire Analysis' on the same policy for all file types.
- B. Create a 'File Blocking' profile: Rule 1: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: exe, msi, dll', 'Action: Continue' with 'WildFire Action: Block'. Rule 2: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: zip, rar', 'Action: Block'. Ensure 'WildFire Analysis' is enabled on the security policy for these file types. The 'Block' for archives prevents nested executables without explicit nested file inspection by WildFire.
- C. Create a 'Data Filtering' profile with predefined patterns for executables and archives. Create a 'File Blocking' profile to block 'exe, msi, dll, zip, rar' on upload. Apply both to the outbound security policy for cloud storage, ensuring the 'Data Filtering' profile's action is 'Block'.
- D. Create a 'WildFire Analysis' profile: Set 'Analysis: all' for relevant zones. Create a 'File Blocking' profile: Rule 1: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: exe, msi, dll', 'Action: Allow' with 'WildFire Action: Continue and wait for result'. Rule 2: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: zip, rar', 'Action: Block'. Apply both to the security policy for 'cloud-storage' URL category.
- E. Configure a 'Security Policy' rule with 'Source Zone: internal', 'Destination Zone: external', 'URL Category: cloud-storage', 'Action: Allow'. Within this rule, apply a 'File Blocking' profile with a rule for 'upload' of 'exe, msi, dll' and 'Action: block' if not 'WildFire Verdict: benign'. Also, apply a 'Data Filtering' profile with a 'Nested File Blocking' rule to detect executables within archives and block.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option E provides the most accurate and practical configuration. 1. Preventing Executables unless WildFire Safe: The 'File Blocking' profile's 'Action: Continue' and 'WildFire Action: Block' is crucial. This means the file is sent to WildFire, and only if WildFire returns a 'benign' verdict will the file be allowed; otherwise, it's blocked. Simply enabling WildFire analysis (as in A) doesn't explicitly block based on the verdict within the File Blocking context. 2. Preventing Archived Executables: Blocking '.zip' and '.rar' files directly on upload (Rule 2) is the most straightforward way to prevent archived executables, as WildFire's nested file inspection can be resource-intensive and might not cover all levels of nesting or archive types. By blocking the archive itself, you prevent the nested executable from being uploaded. While WildFire can inspect archives, an explicit block simplifies the policy and reduces reliance on nested inspection for this specific requirement. Option B is incorrect because 'Action: Allow' with 'WildFire Action: Continue and wait for result' for executables isn't ideal; the requirement is to 'block unless safe'. Option D's 'WildFire Verdict: benign' is an advanced concept but the 'Data Filtering' profile isn't primarily for nested file blocking based on file types, but rather content. Option C's 'Data Filtering' for executables and archives isn't the primary mechanism for file type blocking; File Blocking is designed for that. Option A misses the critical 'WildFire Action: Block' on verdict.

NEW QUESTION # 163
A critical vulnerability (CVE-2023-XXXX) affecting a widely used web server application has been announced, and the CISO demands immediate identification of all internal systems that have communicated with known malicious IPs associated with this vulnerability over the last 30 days. The incident response team needs to rapidly query Strata Logging Service, cross-reference with an external threat intelligence feed (TAXII/STIX), and generate a list of affected internal hosts and the specific firewall sessions. Describe the MOST effective workflow and necessary technical components.

- A. Manual export of traffic logs from Strata Logging Service, import into a local database, and then run SQL queries against the malicious IP list.
- B. Integrate the external threat intelligence feed into Palo Alto Networks WildFire and Threat Prevention. Query Strata Logging Service for 'threat' logs where 'action' is 'alert' or 'drop' and the 'signature' matches the CVE, or 'traffic' logs where 'destination_ip' or 'source_ip' are categorized as 'malicious' by Palo Alto Networks Dynamic Updates. Use the Strata Logging Service API for programmatic querying.
- C. Utilize the Strata Logging Service Query Language (SLQL) directly from the Strata Logging Service I-Jl. Manually paste each malicious IP into the query for 'destination_ip' or 'source_ip' fields and filter for the last 30 days. Export results to CSV.
- D. Configure syslog forwarding from Strata Logging Service to a separate SIEM. In the SIEM, ingest the TAXII/STIX feed and create correlation rules to identify matches between internal IPs and the malicious IPs.
- E. Programmatically fetch the malicious IPs from the TAXII/STIX feed using Python. Construct a dynamic SLQL query that filters 'traffic' logs for 'source_ip' or 'destination_ip' matching any of the fetched malicious IPs, and filter by 'time_generated' for the last 30 days. Execute the query via the Strata Logging Service API. Process the JSON response to extract 'source_ip', 'destination_ip', 'app', 'time_generated', and 'session_id'.

Answer: E

Explanation:
This scenario demands automation and efficiency for rapid response. Option D outlines the most effective and programmatic approach: 1. Programmatically fetching the threat intelligence (malicious IPs) ensures the list is always up-to-date. 2. Dynamically constructing the SLQL query allows for searching against a large and potentially changing list of IPs. 3. Using the Strata Logging Service API is essential for automated, high-volume querying and structured data retrieval (JSON). 4. Filtering 'traffic' logs directly with the malicious IPs is the most direct way to find communication. While Option C mentions integrating TI into WildFire/Threat Prevention, this is for prevention and detection, not direct retrospective querying of all past communications with a newly identified malicious IP list. Option E is viable but less direct if the primary log source is already Strata Logging Service; it adds an extra layer of complexity. Options A and B are manual and inefficient for large datasets or dynamic threat intel.

NEW QUESTION # 164
A Security Administrator is tasked with preventing the exfiltration of sensitive HR data (e.g., employee salaries, national ID numbers) from the internal network through unencrypted channels. They have identified that this data often appears within PDF and Microsoft Office documents. Which combination of Palo Alto Networks security profiles and policy configurations would be most effective in addressing this specific data exfiltration risk, while minimizing false positives?

- A. Enable 'WildFire Analysis' on the outbound security policy for unknown file types and configure a custom URL Filtering profile to block access to cloud storage sites.
- B. Create a 'Data Filtering' profile with a 'File Blocking' rule for PDF and Office documents, and apply it to a 'Security Policy' rule allowing outbound traffic.
- C. Utilize a 'Vulnerability Protection' profile with a 'Strict' setting and an 'Anti-Spyware' profile for outbound traffic, focusing on signature-based detection.
- D. Implement an 'Antivirus' profile with strict heuristics and an 'Anti-Spyware' profile on all outbound security policies, and enable 'SSL Decryption' for all outbound traffic.
- E. Configure a 'Data Filtering' profile utilizing 'Predefined Data Patterns' for PII and 'Custom Data Patterns' for specific HR document keywords, then apply this profile to a 'Security Policy' rule with 'Action: Block' and 'Log at Session End'.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option C is the most effective. 'Data Filtering' is specifically designed for preventing sensitive data exfiltration. Using 'Predefined Data Patterns' covers common PII, and 'Custom Data Patterns' allows for highly specific detection of HR-related keywords within documents. Applying this profile with a 'Block' action on outbound security policies directly addresses the exfiltration risk. Logging helps with auditing. Other options are less targeted: WildFire is for malware, File Blocking might be too broad, Antivirus/Anti-Spyware/Vulnerability Protection are for threats, not data content.

NEW QUESTION # 165
An organization relies heavily on an internal application that utilizes mutual TLS (mTLS) for secure communication between various microservices. The security team wants to gain visibility into this internal mTLS traffic using a Palo Alto Networks firewall. Implementing standard SSL Inbound Inspection has failed, as it breaks the mTLS handshake. What is the most granular and effective approach to inspect this traffic while preserving the integrity of the mTLS connection, or if preservation is impossible, what is the best alternative for visibility?

- A. Apply a 'No Decryption' policy for the mTLS traffic and rely on endpoint security for visibility.
- B. Implement SSL Inbound Inspection, but manually import both server and client certificates and private keys for all communicating microservices onto the firewall for re-signing.
- C. For true mTLS decryption, packet capture and offline analysis are often required, as inline decryption by a firewall breaks the mutual authentication. The firewall should be configured for 'No Decryption' for this specific traffic, and alternative logging (e.g., application logs, NetFlow) used for metadata.
- D. Configure SSL Forward Proxy decryption with the firewall's root CA distributed to all microservices.
- E. Utilize 'SSL Decryption Excluding Server Certificates' by importing only the server certificates (not private keys) of the microservices into a decryption profile, allowing inspection up to the certificate exchange phase.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is a very tough scenario because mTLS fundamentally relies on both client and server authenticating each other's certificates. An inline device like a firewall, acting as a man-in-the-middle for decryption, will inevitably break the client's ability to validate the server's original certificate and the server's ability to validate the original client certificate. The firewall cannot genuinely present the

client's original certificate to the server, nor the server's original certificate to the client, while performing full decryption. While SSL Inbound Inspection (Option C) can decrypt server-authenticated TLS if you have the server's private key, it cannot flawlessly manage mutual authentication for arbitrary clients and servers in an inline fashion without compromising the mTLS chain. Therefore, for true mTLS, inline decryption is usually not feasible without breaking the mTLS trust. The most realistic approach is to exclude this traffic from decryption and seek alternative visibility methods. Options A, C, and D will almost certainly break the mTLS handshake. Option B is partial; Option E provides the best practical advice for such complex scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 166
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