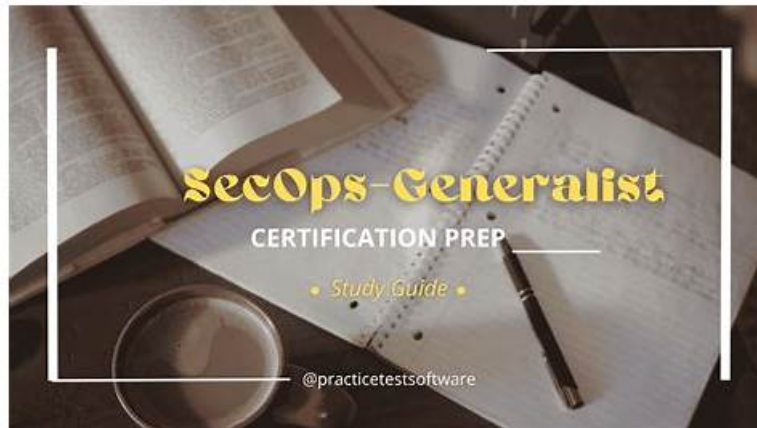


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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q198-Q203):

NEW QUESTION # 198

In addition to Security Policies for allowing/denying and inspecting traffic, Palo Alto Networks NGFWs utilize Network policies for controlling traffic forwarding based on routing and NAT. Which types of network-layer policies are primarily configured on a Palo Alto Networks firewall?

- A. Decryption Policy and Authentication Policy
- B. URL Filtering and File Blocking Policies
- C. Application Override and QOS Policy
- D. Threat Prevention and Antivirus Policies
- E. NAT Policy and Policy Based Forwarding (PBF)

Answer: E

Explanation:

Network policies on Palo Alto Networks firewalls control routing and address translation at the network layer before or in conjunction with security policy enforcement. - Option A & B & D & E: These are types of Security Profiles, Content-ID features, or policies related to application identification, QOS, decryption, and authentication, which operate at higher layers or have different functions than core network forwarding decisions. - Option C (Correct): NAT Policy dictates how source and destination IP addresses (and potentially ports) are translated. Policy Based Forwarding (PBF) allows administrators to override the standard routing table for specific traffic based on policy criteria, steering it to a different next hop or exit interface. These are the primary network-layer policies for controlling forwarding.

NEW QUESTION # 199

An administrator is monitoring a Prisma Access deployment. They need to visualize the volume of traffic from remote users to various applications and destinations over the past 24 hours, segmented by application category (e.g., web-browsing, file-sharing, business- systems). Which dashboard or reporting tool within the Prisma Access Cloud Management Console provides this type of high-level traffic visibility?

- A. HIP Match Logs.
- **B. Monitor > App Scope or ACC (Application Command Center) view.**
- C. System Logs.
- D. Security Policy rule hit counter view.
- E. Real-time Session Browser.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Application Command Center (ACC) or similar 'App Scope' views within the monitoring section provide graphical dashboards and reports summarizing application traffic, bandwidth usage, and threat activity based on App-ID. Option A only shows policy hits, not traffic volume or application details. Option B is for viewing individual active sessions. Option D and E are for system events and HIP status, respectively.

NEW QUESTION # 200

When onboarding a new Palo Alto Networks firewall (PA-Series or VM-Series) into Panorama management, which steps are typically involved in the process after the firewall has basic network connectivity to reach Panorama? (Select all that apply)

- **A. Adding the serial number of the new firewall to the list of managed devices in Panorama.**
- B. Installing content updates (App-ID, Threat, etc.) on the new firewall via Panorama or direct download.
- **C. Assigning the new firewall to a specific Device Group and Template Stack in Panorama.**
- **D. Configuring the new firewall's Management Interface to point to Panorama's IP address for reporting and management.**
- **E. Performing a commit and push operation from Panorama to apply policy and device configurations to the new firewall.**

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

After network reachability, the onboarding process registers the device with Panorama and applies configuration. - Option A (Correct): The firewall's serial number must be added to Panorama's list of managed devices for Panorama to recognize and authorize the connection. - Option B (Correct): On the firewall itself (or via initial ZTP/bootstrap), the management interface configuration needs to include the IP address of Panorama for logging and management connectivity. - Option C (Optional but Recommended): Installing content updates is crucial for security efficacy, but it's typically done after management connectivity is established and the initial configuration is pushed, although it might be integrated into ZTP scripts. - Option D (Correct): In Panorama, managed firewalls are assigned to Device Groups (for shared policy and objects) and Template Stacks (for shared network and device settings). This assignment determines the base configuration and policy the firewall will receive. - Option E (Correct): Once the firewall is registered and assigned to Device Groups/Template Stacks, a commit and push from Panorama is required to apply the centralized configuration and policies to the new firewall.

NEW QUESTION # 201

A security administrator is configuring a File Blocking profile to prevent the download of executable files (.exe, .dll) and encrypted archives (.zip, .rar) from the internet. What types of criteria and actions are typically configured within a File Blocking profile rule?

- A. Vulnerability Severity, Signature ID
- B. Source User, Destination User, Application
- **C. File Type, Direction (upload/download), Action (block, alert, continue, continue-and-forward)**
- D. URL Category, Website Reputation
- E. Data Pattern, Confidence Level

Answer: C

Explanation:

File Blocking profiles are specifically designed to control file transfers based on their type and direction. - Option A: These are matching criteria in Security Policy rules, not within the File Blocking profile itself. - Option B (Correct): A File Blocking profile rule specifies the File Types to match (e.g., PE files, archive files), the Direction of transfer (upload, download, both), and the Action to take when a match occurs (block the transfer, generate an alert, allow with a warning, or allow with forwarding for further analysis like WildFire). Encrypted archives are often explicitly blocked here because they cannot be inspected by Antivirus or WildFire. - Option C: These are criteria used in URL Filtering profiles. - Option D: These are criteria used in Threat Prevention profiles. - Option E: These are criteria used in Data Filtering profiles.

NEW QUESTION # 202

An organization has deployed Palo Alto Networks IoT Security and integrated it with their Strata NGFW. The IoT Security platform has identified a group of 'Smart Thermostats' on the network segment. The security team wants to create a policy on the NGFW to allow these devices to communicate only with their vendor's cloud update server on HTTPS (port 443) and block all other outbound communication. Which type of security policy rule criteria is specifically enabled by the IoT Security integration to represent the group of discovered thermostats?

- A. A URL Category created for the vendor's update server domain.
- B. A static Address Group containing the known IP addresses of the thermostats.
- **C. A dynamic Address Group based on the 'Smart Thermostats' device category provided by the IoT Security subscription.**
- D. A User-ID mapping for the thermostats to an IoT user group.
- E. A custom Application signature for the thermostat's communication protocol.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IoT Security integration provides dynamic device groups based on the discovered and profiled device inventory. Option A is manual and not dynamic as devices change. Option B correctly identifies the dynamic Address Group concept: the IoT Security cloud service maintains the group membership based on its profiling, and this group object is available for use in NGFW security policies. Option C is incorrect; User-ID is for human users. Option D might identify the application, but not the specific group of devices. Option E identifies the destination, but not the source devices.

NEW QUESTION # 203

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