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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q181-Q186):

NEW QUESTION # 181

An administrator is reviewing the security policy for remote users accessing a corporate web application. The rule allows the 'internal- web-app' App-ID from the 'Mobile-Users' zone to the 'Internal-Servers' zone and has standard security profiles attached. They notice the application is slow for remote users, and traffic logs show high latency within the Prisma Access/GlobalProtect

tunnel. Which policy tuning aspect is NOT directly related to improving the network performance or latency experienced by remote users accessing internal resources through the tunnel?

- A. Ensuring the user's GlobalProtect connection is terminating at a Prisma Access location geographically close to the user.
- B. Ensuring sufficient bandwidth is allocated to the user's Prisma Access mobile user license.
- C. Disabling unnecessary security profiles (like Data Filtering if not required for this specific application) on the policy rule to reduce inspection overhead.
- D. Optimizing the 'Service Connection' tunnel from Prisma Access to the data center for latency and throughput.
- E. Configuring Application Function Control to restrict access to specific features within the internal web application.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Network performance and latency are primarily affected by network path, tunnel performance, firewall processing overhead, and allocated bandwidth. - Option A: Connecting to a nearby cloud edge reduces the initial leg of the journey over the internet. - Option B: The performance of the tunnel between Prisma Access and the data center is critical for accessing internal resources. - Option C: Security profile inspection adds processing overhead. Reducing unnecessary inspection can improve throughput and reduce latency. - Option D (Correct): Application Function Control is for granular access control based on application actions. It does not directly impact the network performance or latency of the allowed traffic flow itself. - Option E: Sufficient bandwidth is necessary to support traffic volume without congestion, which directly impacts performance and latency.

NEW QUESTION # 182

A financial institution is implementing a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW to secure its internal network and prevent data exfiltration and malware infections over encrypted channels. They need to inspect all outbound HTTPS traffic from employee workstations to detect sensitive data leaving the network and block access to malicious websites identified via URL filtering and Threat Prevention, even if accessed over SSL/TLS. Which decryption method is required for this use case, and what is its fundamental principle of operation?

- A. SSL Forward Proxy decryption, which intercepts the SSL/TLS handshake, presents the client with a certificate signed by the firewall's root CA, and establishes separate encrypted sessions with the client and the server.
- B. SSL Inbound Inspection with a wildcard certificate, which allows the firewall to decrypt any incoming encrypted connection without needing individual server private keys.
- C. SSL Inbound Inspection, which requires installing the server's private key on the firewall to decrypt incoming encrypted connections to internal servers.
- D. Proxy Automatic Configuration (PAC) file decryption, which redirects encrypted traffic to a transparent proxy for inspection before sending it to the destination.
- E. SSL Protocol Downgrade, which forces the client and server to use an unencrypted version of the protocol (e.g., HTTP instead of HTTPS).

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario describes the need to inspect outbound encrypted traffic from internal clients (workstations) to external destinations (malicious websites, cloud services for data exfiltration). This is the primary use case for SSL Forward Proxy decryption. Option A correctly describes the process: the firewall acts as a 'man-in-the-middle' by intercepting the connection attempt, generating a certificate for the requested website on the fly (signed by a root CA trusted by the clients), establishing an encrypted session with the client, and a separate encrypted session with the actual server. This allows the firewall to see and inspect the unencrypted traffic between these two sessions. Option B describes SSL Inbound Inspection, used for securing traffic to internal servers. Option C is incorrect as wildcard certificates are used for inbound inspection, not outbound forward proxy. Option D is not a standard, secure, or effective decryption method employed by modern firewalls for this purpose; it would break legitimate traffic and is insecure. Option E describes a method for directing traffic, but not the mechanism for performing the SSL/TLS decryption itself, which still relies on a proxy or firewall capability like SSL Forward Proxy.

NEW QUESTION # 183

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

Answer: E

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 # 184

A company uses GlobalProtect on a self-managed PA-Series firewall to provide remote access. They have internal network segments defined by VLANs (e.g., Production Servers VLAN 10, Development Servers VLAN 20, User VLAN 30). Users connecting via GlobalProtect are assigned IP addresses from a dedicated VPN pool (e.g., 172.16.1.0/24). The security policy needs to restrict remote users' access to specific applications on specific server VLANs based on their user group and device compliance. How are Security Zones used to implement this segmentation and access control for remote user traffic interacting with internal resources? (Select all that apply)

- A. Create Security Policy rules with the Source Zone as 'VPN-Zone' and Destination Zone(s) as the respective internal server zones ('Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone').
- B. Ensure the GlobalProtect tunnel interface or subinterface that receives user traffic is assigned to the 'VPN-Zone'.
- C. Define a dedicated Security Zone for the GlobalProtect VPN user pool (e.g., 'VPN-Zone').
- D. Define distinct Security Zones for each internal VLAN (e.g., 'Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone').
- E. Traffic between remote users (within the VPN IP pool) is implicitly allowed by the intra-zone-default rule because they are in the same 'VPN-Zone'.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Segmenting remote user access to internal resources requires defining zones for both the remote users and the internal segments, and applying policy between them - Option A (Correct): Internal network segments that need to be controlled must be defined as distinct Security Zones on the firewall. - Option B (Correct): The IP address pool assigned to GlobalProtect users needs to be associated with a dedicated Security Zone (the 'VPN-Zone'). This acts as the source zone for remote user traffic entering the firewall. - Option C (Correct): Security Policy rules are written to allow traffic flow from the remote user zone ('VPN-Zone') to the specific internal segments/zones they need access to ('Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone'). These rules will include criteria like User-ID, App-ID, etc. - Option D (Correct): The interface on the firewall that terminates the GlobalProtect tunnel and is configured with the VPN user IP pool must be assigned to the 'VPN-Zone' to ensure traffic originating from remote users is correctly associated with that zone for policy lookup. - Option E (Incorrect): While intra-zone traffic is implicitly allowed, this applies to traffic between interfaces assigned to the same zone. Traffic between different IPs within the same zone is still subject to inter-zone policy if the logical flow is between zones (which it isn't here, but the statement is about the users being in the zone, not interfaces). More importantly, traffic between remote users is usually explicitly controlled by policies within the 'VPN-Zone' if needed, or potentially goes out to the internet and back in if split-tunneling isn't configured, but the implicit allow applies to traffic traversing the firewall between interfaces in the same zone.

NEW QUESTION # 185

An administrator has configured SSL Forward Proxy decryption for outbound internet traffic on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW. They want to exclude a specific application (internal-app) running on HTTPS (port 443) from decryption because it uses client-side certificates. The 'internal-app' is hosted externally but accessed by internal users. There is a general 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule lower in the policy. Which configuration steps are necessary to create the exclusion rule?

- A. Edit the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule and add the 'internal-app' to its exclusion list within the rule options.
- B. Create a Decryption policy rule with Action 'No Decrypt', Source Zone 'internal', Destination Zone 'external', Application 'internal-app', and place this rule above the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule.
- C. Create a Security policy rule with Action 'No Decrypt', Source Zone 'internal', Destination Zone 'external', Application 'internal-app', and place this rule above the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule.

- D. Create a custom URL Category for the 'internal-app' domain and add this URL Category to the Decryption Profile used by the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule.
- E. Remove the 'SSI' service from the 'Decrypt all outbound HTTPS' rule and create a separate rule for 'internal-app' with no decryption.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Exclusions in Decryption policy are achieved using 'No Decrypt' rules placed strategically. - Option A (Correct): This is the correct method. You create a separate rule in the Decryption Policy that specifically matches the traffic you want to exclude (based on source/destination zones, the specific application, etc.) and set the action to 'No Decrypt'. Placing this rule above the broader 'Decrypt' rule ensures that this specific traffic is evaluated and exempted from decryption before the general decryption rule is encountered. - Option B: 'No Decrypt' is a Decryption Policy action, not a Security Policy action. - Option C: While some policies allow specific exclusions within a rule, the standard and more flexible method for defining broad exceptions based on multiple criteria is through separate 'No Decrypt' rules. - Option D: Decryption Profiles handle error actions and unsupported parameters, not lists of URLs to exclude from decryption policy matching itself. - Option E: Removing 'SSI' from the decrypt rule would prevent decryption for all HTTPS traffic, not just the specific application. Using separate rules for applications is valid in Security Policy but the exclusion itself is configured in the Decryption Policy.

NEW QUESTION # 186

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