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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

An organization uses Panorama to manage a large number of distributed PA-Series firewalls. They need to enforce a consistent security policy across groups of similar firewalls (e.g., all branch office firewalls should have the same basic internet access policy). They also need to configure device-specific settings like interface IPs and zones on each firewall. Which two primary concepts within Panorama are used to achieve this separation of shared policy/objects and device-specific configurations?

- A. Log Collectors and Management Servers
- B. Virtual Systems and Security Zones
- **C. Device Groups and Templates**
- D. Security Policies and NAT Policies
- E. Shared Policy and Device-Specific Policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

Panorama uses specific constructs for hierarchical configuration management. - Option A: These are types of policies, but not the containers for shared vs. device-specific settings. - Option B (Correct): Device Groups are used to manage shared security policies and objects that apply to all firewalls within the group. Templates are used to manage shared network and device-specific configurations (interfaces, zones, system settings). Firewalls are assigned to both a Device Group and a Template Stack (a collection of Templates evaluated in order) to receive their full configuration. - Option C: Virtual Systems segment a single firewall into multiple virtual firewalls; Security Zones define trust boundaries on the firewall. These are device-level concepts, not Panorama management constructs for shared vs. unique config. - Option D: While Panorama has shared policy, Device-Specific Policy is applied within the Device Group, and Templates handle the non-policy device config. - Option E: These are components for logging and management, not configuration management hierarchy.

NEW QUESTION # 58

A company has deployed Prisma SD-WAN with ION devices at its branch offices. They need to control and secure traffic flowing not only from internal users to the internet and data center but also between internal segments within the branch itself (e.g., preventing devices on the IoT VLAN from initiating connections to the Corporate VLAN, except for specific management traffic). Which of the following are valid approaches using Prisma SD-WAN's zone-based firewall capabilities to achieve this internal segmentation and security within the branch? (Select all that apply)

- A. Configure the inter-zone-default security rule to 'allow' instead of 'deny' to permit all traffic between internal zones by default.
- **B. Apply appropriate security profiles (Threat Prevention, Antivirus, etc.) to the Security Policy rules controlling traffic between internal zones.**
- **C. Create Security Policy rules with Source Zone being one internal zone and Destination Zone being another internal zone (e.g., Source Zone 'IoT', Destination Zone 'Corporate').**
- **D. Assign each internal segment (Corporate VLAN, IoT VLAN) to a distinct Security Zone on the ION device.**
- E. Rely solely on access control lists (ACLs) configured on the local switches to control traffic between VLANs, bypassing the ION's zone-based firewall.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Securing traffic between internal segments (east-west traffic) within a branch is a key use case for the zone-based firewall on the ION. - Option A (Correct): The foundational step is to define distinct Security Zones for each internal segment that needs to be separated and controlled. This establishes the trust boundaries. - Option B (Correct): To control traffic flow between these internal zones, you must create explicit Security Policy rules that specify the source zone and destination zone as the respective internal zones. These rules dictate what applications/services are allowed or denied between those segments. - Option C (Incorrect): The default inter-zone-default rule is 'deny'. Changing this to 'allow' would defeat the purpose of segmentation and allow all traffic between different zones by default, which is highly insecure. - Option D (Correct): For hardening, even trusted-looking internal traffic can carry threats (e.g., lateral movement of malware). Applying security profiles (Threat Prevention, Antivirus, Data Filtering, etc.) to the allow rules between internal zones provides deep inspection and protection against threats propagating laterally. - Option E (Incorrect): Relying solely on basic ACLs on switches provides only limited L3/L4 filtering and completely bypasses the App-ID, User-ID, and advanced Content-ID inspection capabilities of the ION's zone-based NGFW, which are necessary for modern security.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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

Answer: A,B,C,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 # 60

A security team is investigating an alert from their Palo Alto Networks NGFW indicating a critical severity vulnerability exploit attempt against an internal server. The alert references a specific CVE ID and signature name. Which of the following capabilities or integrations, provided or enhanced by the Advanced Threat Prevention CDSS, contribute to the firewall's ability to detect and prevent such zero-day or rapidly evolving exploit attempts? (Select all that apply)

- A. Blocking the exploit attempt based solely on matching the application's default port and protocol in the security policy.
- B. Rapid and automated delivery of new exploit signatures from the cloud service in response to emerging threats.
- C. Analysis of traffic flows for behavioral anomalies and exploit-like patterns that don't match known signatures.
- D. Leveraging machine learning models in the cloud to identify new or mutated exploit techniques.
- E. Identifying malicious domains or IPs associated with the exploit source via dynamic threat intelligence feeds integrated into the Threat Prevention profile.

Answer: B,C,D,E

Explanation:

Advanced Threat Prevention leverages cloud intelligence and advanced techniques to stay ahead of evolving threats. - Option A (Correct): A key benefit of CDSS like ATP is the rapid distribution of newly developed signatures from the cloud intelligence platform to subscribed firewalls, providing timely protection against the latest vulnerabilities and exploits. - Option B (Correct): Advanced Threat Prevention includes behavioral analysis capabilities (often leveraging cloud-trained models) that can detect exploit techniques or malicious patterns even if they don't precisely match a static signature, helping against zero-day or mutated attacks. - Option C (Correct): Advanced ATP incorporates machine learning models (often trained and updated in the cloud) to improve detection of novel exploit methods and evasive techniques that signature-based methods might miss. - Option D (Correct): Threat Prevention profiles can integrate dynamic threat intelligence feeds (cloud-delivered) listing known malicious IPs or domains associated with attack campaigns, allowing the firewall to block connections to/from these indicators. - Option E (Incorrect): Blocking based solely on port/protocol is insufficient for exploit prevention; attackers can use non-standard ports or tunnel attacks within legitimate traffic. Deep inspection by Threat Prevention is required.

NEW QUESTION # 61

A company needs to provide secure network access for its employees working remotely from various locations. They require a solution that establishes an encrypted tunnel to the corporate network (or a cloud security platform), supports multi-factor authentication, and allows for policy enforcement based on user identity and device compliance. Which Palo Alto Networks product or service is specifically designed to meet these remote access requirements for mobile users?

- A. Cloud NGFW for AWS.
- **B. GlobalProtect (Client, Gateways, Portals)**
- C. Prisma SD-WAN ION devices
- D. PA-Series firewalls deployed as internet edge devices.
- E. VM-Series firewalls deployed in the cloud.

Answer: B

Explanation:

GlobalProtect is Palo Alto Networks' comprehensive remote access solution for mobile users. It consists of the GlobalProtect client software on the endpoint, GlobalProtect Gateways (on NGFWs or Prisma Access) that terminate the encrypted tunnels, and GlobalProtect Portals for client configuration and authentication. It fully supports user identity (User-ID integration), multi-factor authentication, and device posture checking (HIP). Option A is for site-to-site SD-WAN. Options B, D, and E are firewall form factors that can host GlobalProtect Gateways but aren't the solution name itself.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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