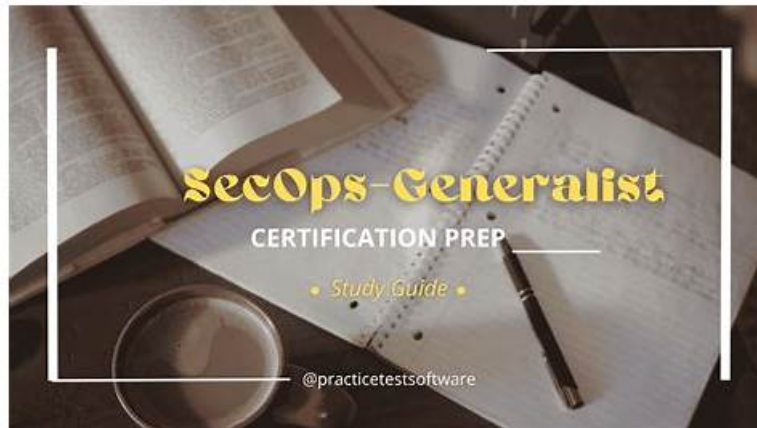


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## Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 SecOps-Generalist: Perfect Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Valid Dumps Files

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## Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q158-Q163):

### NEW QUESTION # 158

An organization wants to implement granular security inspection for Secure Shell (SSH) traffic used by administrators connecting to critical internal servers. They need to monitor commands executed, detect potential file transfers disguised as interactive sessions, and apply threat prevention to payloads within the SSH tunnel. Which decryption method on a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW or Prisma Access is designed for this purpose, and what is a prerequisite for its successful operation for a specific server?

- A. Application Override, forcing SSH traffic to be treated as a different application type for inspection.
- B. SSL Inbound Inspection, requiring the firewall to present a trusted certificate to the SSH client.
- C. SSH Proxy decryption, requiring the firewall to know the server's legitimate public host key to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.

- D. Generic Protocol Decryption, which automatically decrypts any encrypted traffic flow by brute-forcing the session key.
- E. SSL Forward Proxy decryption, requiring the server's private key to be installed on the firewall.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks provides specific SSH Proxy decryption capabilities to inspect encrypted SSH sessions. This is distinct from SSL decryption methods. SSH Proxy works by intercepting the SSH handshake. To prevent a security warning to the client and ensure the client is connecting to the legitimate server (and not a malicious intermediary), the firewall acts as a proxy. It needs to verify the identity of the server it's connecting to. This is done by knowing the server's legitimate public host key. The firewall presents its own host key to the client (signed by a trusted key configured on the firewall) and establishes a separate session with the server, using the server's actual public key for verification against a configured known\_hosts list or by accepting it on first use (less secure). Option A describes SSL Forward Proxy, which is for HTTPS/SSL/TLS. Option B describes SSL Inbound Inspection, also for SSL/TLS. Option D is not a valid or secure decryption method. Option E is for re-identifying applications, not decrypting traffic.

### NEW QUESTION # 159

A security administrator is reviewing logs on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW that is performing SSH Proxy decryption for traffic to internal Linux servers. They find log entries categorized under 'file-transfer' and 'threat' associated with the 'ssh' application. What must be true for the firewall to generate such detailed logs for activity occurring within an encrypted SSH tunnel?

- A. The Security policy rule allowing SSH traffic must have a WildFire analysis profile configured.
- B. The SSH client and server must be configured to explicitly allow file transfers (like SCP or SFTP) on standard SSH port 22.
- **C. The SSH Proxy decryption feature must be enabled and successfully decrypting the session.**
- D. The firewall must have the root CA certificate used to sign the server's SSH host key installed as a Trusted Root CA.
- E. The session must be using SSH protocol version 1, as later versions are not inspectable.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To inspect the content and activities happening inside an encrypted SSH tunnel (like file transfers or command execution which could trigger threat signatures), the firewall must be able to decrypt the tunnel. This is the function of the SSH Proxy feature. Once decrypted, App-ID can identify activities like 'file-transfer' within the SSH session, and Content-ID/Threat Prevention engines can scan the data stream for threats. Option A is necessary for detecting malware if the traffic is decrypted, but decryption is the prerequisite. Option C describes how file transfers happen over SSH but doesn't explain how the firewall sees them within the encrypted tunnel. Option D is related to validating certificates, which is part of SSL/TLS, not the host key verification process used in SSH Proxy. Option E is incorrect; SSH Proxy is designed for modern, secure SSH protocol versions (like v2); SSHv1 is deprecated and insecure, and less likely to be supported for advanced inspection.

### NEW QUESTION # 160

When integrating Palo Alto Networks NGFWs or Prisma Access with the IoT Security subscription for monitoring, what information is primarily sent from the firewall/Prisma Access to the cloud-based IoT Security service to enable device discovery and profiling?

- **A. Metadata about IoT traffic flows, including source/destination IP/port, protocol, application ID, and behavioral indicators.**
- B. Sensitive data content detected within IoT traffic.
- C. Configuration files from the firewall.
- D. Endpoint process and file system information from IoT devices.
- E. Full packet captures of all IoT traffic.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

IoT Security profiling is primarily based on analyzing traffic metadata observed by the firewall. - Option A: Sending full packet captures for all IoT traffic would be resource-intensive and unnecessary for profiling. - Option B (Correct): The firewall sends metadata about the traffic flows it sees originating from or destined for IoT devices. This includes information like IP addresses, ports, identified applications, protocols, and observed behavioral patterns (e.g., connection frequency, destinations). This metadata is what the IoT Security cloud service analyzes to fingerprint devices and identify their behavior. - Option C: Sensitive data content

detection is a function of DLP, not the primary information sent for IoT device profiling. - Option D: Configuration files are not sent for device profiling. - Option E: IoT Security is agentless and does not collect detailed endpoint information like processes or file systems from the devices themselves.

### NEW QUESTION # 161

Your team is responsible for configuring Cortex XDR to improve compliance reporting. Your organization needs to meet GDPR data protection standards. Which of the following actions would be most effective?

Response:

- A. Use default Cortex XDR configurations without changes
- **B. Enable encryption for all stored logs**
- C. Disable all logging to avoid storing personal data
- D. Allow public access to compliance dashboards for transparency

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 162

A large enterprise is modernizing its infrastructure, which includes a traditional on-premises data center, a significant presence in a public cloud (AWS/Azure/GCP), and a growing adoption of Kubernetes for containerized applications. The security architecture mandates next-generation firewall capabilities (App-ID, Content-ID, user/device awareness) at key security inspection points. Match the following Palo Alto Networks NGFW form factors to their MOST appropriate primary deployment scenarios or use cases in this hybrid environment: I. PA-Series II. VM-Series III. CN-Series IV. Cloud NGFW for AWS/Azure Palo Alto Networks security use cases: P. High-performance physical appliance for data-center perimeter or core segmentation. Q. Software-based firewall for virtualized environments, private clouds, or public cloud IaaS perimeter/segmentation. R. Kubernetes-native firewall for securing inter-service communication and cluster ingress/egress traffic. S. Managed cloud-native firewall service for protecting public cloud workloads with simplified operations.

- A. I-Q, II-R, III-P, IV-S
- **B. I-P, II-Q, III-R, IV-S**
- C. I-P, II-S, III-R, IV-Q
- D. I-S, II-R, III-Q, IV-P
- E. I-Q, II-P, III-S, IV-R

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Understanding where each Palo Alto Networks NGFW form factor is best suited is key to designing a comprehensive security architecture. - I. PA-Series (Physical Appliances): These are hardware-based firewalls designed for high throughput and performance, typically deployed at physical perimeters (internet edge) or for high-density segmentation within physical data centers (P). - II. VM-Series (Virtual Appliances): These are software versions running on hypervisors (VMware, KVM, Hyper-V) or in public cloud IaaS environments (AWS EC2, Azure VM, GCP Compute Engine). They provide flexibility and can be used for virtual data center segmentation, private cloud security, or securing public cloud IaaS environments (Q). - III. CN-Series (Containerized NGFW): Designed specifically for Kubernetes and container environments. They run as containerized workloads and provide security for traffic within the cluster (east-west) and in/out of the cluster (north-south) (R). - IV. Cloud NGFW for AWS/Azure: This is a fully managed cloud-native firewall service offered directly within the public cloud provider's console (AWS Network Firewall integration, Azure Virtual Hub). It provides NGFW capabilities with simplified deployment and management, ideal for protecting public cloud workloads and VPC/Net perimeters (S). Option A correctly matches each form factor to its primary use case.

### NEW QUESTION # 163

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