

# NetSec-Analyst Certification Cost & NetSec-Analyst Learning Engine

**NetSec-Generalist**  
vs  
**SecOps-Generalist**  
Exam Breakdown at a Glance



NetSec-Generalist	Salary & Demand SecOps-Generalist
75 questions	60-75 questions
90 mins	90 mins
\$200	\$200
Network, NGFW, SASE	Cortex XDR, XSOAR, XSIAM

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It can be said that our NetSec-Analyst study materials are the most powerful in the market at present, not only because our company is leader of other companies, but also because we have loyal users. NetSec-Analyst study materials are not only the domestic market, but also the international high-end market. We are studying some learning models suitable for high-end users. Our research materials have many advantages. Now, I will briefly introduce some details about our NetSec-Analyst Study Materials for your reference.

## Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Creation and Application: This section of the exam measures the abilities of Firewall Administrators and focuses on creating and applying different types of policies essential to secure and manage traffic. The domain includes security policies incorporating App-ID, User-ID, and Content-ID, as well as NAT, decryption, application override, and policy-based forwarding policies. It also covers SD-WAN routing and SLA policies that influence how traffic flows across distributed environments. The section ensures professionals can design and implement policy structures that support secure, efficient network operations.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Object Configuration Creation and Application: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Analysts and covers the creation, configuration, and application of objects used across security environments. It focuses on building and applying various security profiles, decryption profiles, custom objects, external dynamic lists, and log forwarding profiles. Candidates are expected to understand how data security, IoT security, DoS protection, and SD-WAN profiles integrate into firewall operations. The objective of this domain is to ensure analysts can configure the foundational elements required to protect and optimize network security using Strata Cloud Manager.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management and Operations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Professionals and covers the use of centralized management tools to maintain and monitor firewall environments. It focuses on Strata Cloud Manager, folders, snippets, automations, variables, and logging services. Candidates are also tested on using Command Center, Activity Insights, Policy Optimizer, Log Viewer, and incident-handling tools to analyze security data and improve the organization overall security posture. The goal is to validate competence in managing day-to-day firewall operations and responding to alerts effectively.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Analysts and covers the identification and resolution of configuration and operational issues. It includes troubleshooting misconfigurations, runtime errors, commit and push issues, device health concerns, and resource usage problems. This domain ensures candidates can analyze failures across management systems and on-device functions, enabling them to maintain a stable and reliable security infrastructure.</li> </ul>

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## NetSec-Analyst Learning Engine | NetSec-Analyst Accurate Prep Material

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## Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

### NEW QUESTION # 106

A Palo Alto Networks firewall is configured with multiple virtual routers. Virtual Router 'VR\_Internal' handles internal network segments, and Virtual Router 'VR\_External' handles internet-facing interfaces. A PBF rule is required to forward specific traffic from 'VR\_Internal' (source 10.10.10.0/24, destination 172.16.1.0/24, application: custom-app) to an isolated security zone 'VR\_DMZ' via a dedicated interface (ethernet1/5) connected to 'VR\_DMZ'. However, the traffic needs to be routed through 'VR\_External' first for specific inspection, before being routed to 'VR\_DMZ'. Which PBF configuration is required for this inter-VR traffic steering, considering the initial traffic resides in 'VR\_Internal'?

- A. Create a PBF rule in 'VR\_Internal' with 'Source Zone: Internal', 'Destination Zone: DMZ', 'Source Address: 10.10.10.0/24', 'Destination Address: 172.16.1.0/24', 'Application: custom-app', 'Action: Forward', 'Virtual Router: VR\_External', 'Next Hop: (VR\_External\_Router\_IP for the link to VR\_DMZ)'. A route in VR\_External would then send it to VR\_DMZ.
- B. Multiple Correct Answers: 1. Create a PBF rule in 'VR\_Internal' matching the source, destination, and application. 2. For the action, select 'Forward' and specify 'Virtual Router: VR\_External'. This directs the traffic from VR\_Internal to VR\_External's routing table. 3. In 'VR\_External', ensure a static route exists for 172.16.1.0/24 via 'ethernet1/5' (interface

connecting to VR DMZ) and its next-hop IR

- C. Create a PBF rule in 'VR Internal' with 'Source Zone: Internal', 'Destination Zone: DMZ', 'Source Address: 10.10.10.0/24', 'Destination Address: 172.16.1.0/24', 'Application: custom-app', 'Action: Forward', 'Virtual Router: VR\_External', 'Fall back to: No'. A corresponding PBF rule in VR\_External would then forward to VR DMZ.
- D. Create a PBF rule in 'VR Internal' with 'Source Zone: Internal', 'Destination Zone: DMZ', 'Source Address: 10.10.10.0/24', 'Destination Address: 172.16.1.0/24', 'Application: custom-app', 'Action: Forward', 'Egress Interface: (interface connecting VR\_Internal to VR\_External)', 'Next Hop: (VR\_External\_Router\_IP)'. A second PBF rule or static route in 'VR External' would then handle forwarding to 'VR DMZ'.
- E. Create a PBF rule in 'VR Internal' with 'Source Zone: Internal', 'Destination Zone: DMZ', 'Source Address: 10.10.10.0/24', 'Destination Address: 172.16.1.0/24', 'Application: custom-app', 'Egress Interface: ethernet1/5' (which belongs to VR\_DMZ), 'Next Hop: (VR\_DMZ\_Router\_IP)'.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

This question tests the understanding of inter-VR PBF. When traffic needs to be steered to a different Virtual Router, the PBF rule's 'Action' must specify 'Virtual Router' as the forwarding method, followed by the target Virtual Router. Once traffic is handed over to the new VR, that VR's routing table (or subsequent PBF rules within that VR) will determine the next hop. Option D and E are essentially describing the same correct approach with slight variations in wording. Step 1 (in VR\_Internal): The PBF rule must match the specific traffic and, for its 'Action', choose 'Forward' and select 'Virtual Router: VR\_External'. This explicitly tells the firewall to take the matched traffic and 'inject' it into the routing context of VR\_External. Step 2 (in VR\_External): Once the traffic is in VR\_External, VR\_External's routing table (or PBF rules if further complex steering is needed) will take over. For the scenario, a static route in VR\_External for 172.16.1.0/24 via the interface to VR\_DMZ (ethernet1/5) with its next-hop is the logical next step. The question implies 'inspection' in VR\_External, which means it will pass through VR\_External's security policies. Option A is incorrect because a PBF rule in one VR cannot directly specify an egress interface that belongs to a different VR, nor can it directly know the next-hop within another VR's context. Option B is incorrect as it implies an explicit inter-VR interface, which is not how Palo Alto Networks VRs work; they are logical separations. Option C is closer but is incomplete in its description of the next step within VR\_External. Both D and E correctly highlight the key 'Virtual Router' action in PBF and the subsequent routing in the target VR.

## NEW QUESTION # 107

An organization is deploying a new web application server that requires strict adherence to security best practices. The security team has defined a custom URL category for 'critical-application-updates' and another for 'developer-tools'. They want to ensure that only 'critical-application-updates' URLs are allowed, 'developer-tools' URLs are logged but blocked, and all other unclassified or malicious URLs are blocked with an appropriate response page. Which URL Filtering profile configuration meets these requirements?

- A. In the URL Filtering profile, set 'critical-application-updates' to 'allow'. Set 'developer-tools' to 'block' and configure an immediate 'reset-both' action. For 'unclassified', 'n/a', and 'all-others' categories, set to 'block' with the default response page. Ensure logging is enabled for all blocked categories.
- B. Configure the URL Filtering profile with 'critical-application-updates' set to 'allow'. Set 'developer-tools' to 'block' and enable logging for this category. For 'unclassified' and 'unknown' categories, set to 'block'. For all other categories, set to 'alert'. Use a custom response page for 'developer-tools' and a default block page for others.
- C. Create a new URL Filtering profile. Set 'critical-application-updates' to 'allow'. Set 'developer-tools' to 'block' with a custom response page that explains the policy, and ensure 'malware' and 'phishing' categories are set to 'block' with a generic block page. Other categories remain default.
- D. Define the URL Filtering profile with 'critical-application-updates' set to 'allow'. For 'developer-tools', set the action to 'block' and enable logging. For 'unclassified', 'unknown', 'malware', and 'phishing' categories, set the action to 'block' with the appropriate response pages. The order of evaluation for custom categories is important, ensuring 'critical-application-updates' is evaluated before 'developer-tools'.
- E. Configure the URL Filtering profile with 'critical-application-updates' set to 'allow', 'developer-tools' set to 'alert', and 'unclassified' and 'gambling' categories set to 'block'. Use the default block page for all blocked categories.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option E is the most comprehensive and accurate solution. It correctly assigns 'allow' to critical updates, 'block' with logging for developer tools (meeting 'logged but blocked'), and 'block' for malicious and unclassified content with appropriate response pages. The mention of 'order of evaluation' is crucial in URL Filtering, as custom categories are evaluated top-down, ensuring the 'allow' for critical updates takes precedence. Option C is close but misses the specific instruction for 'malicious' URLs. Options A, B, and D

either miss the logging requirement for developer tools, use incorrect actions, or lack specificity for unclassified/malicious categories.

### NEW QUESTION # 108

Based on the graphic, what is the purpose of the SSL/TLS Service profile configuration option?

- A. It defines the firewall's global SSL/TLS timeout values.
- B. It defines the certificate to send to the client's browser from the management interface.
- C. It defines the CA certificate used to verify the client's browser.
- D. It defines the SSUTLS encryption strength used to protect the management interface.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Reference: <https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000CIFGCA0>

### NEW QUESTION # 109

All users from the internal zone must be allowed only Telnet access to a server in the DMZ zone. Complete the two empty fields in the Security Policy rules that permits only this type of access.

Choose two.

- A. Service - "application-default"
- B. Application = "any"
- C. Service = "any"
- D. Application = "Telnet"

**Answer: A,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 110

Which table for NAT and NPTv6 (IPv6-to-IPv6 Network Prefix Translation) settings is available only on Panorama?

- A. NAT Policies General Tab
- B. NAT Active/Active HA Binding Tab
- C. NAT Translated Packet Tab
- D. NAT Target Tab

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The NAT Target tab is a table that allows you to specify the target firewalls or device groups for each NAT policy rule on Panorama. This tab is available only on Panorama and not on individual firewalls. The NAT Target tab enables you to create a single NAT policy rulebase on Panorama and then selectively push the rules to the firewalls or device groups that require them. This reduces the complexity and duplication of managing NAT policies across multiple firewalls<sup>1</sup>. Reference: NAT Target Tab, NAT Policy Overview, NPTv6 Overview, Updated Certifications for PAN-OS 10.1.

### NEW QUESTION # 111

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