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We are now in an era of technological development. NetSec-Analyst had a deeper impact on our work. Passing the NetSec-Analyst exam is like the vehicle's engine. Only when we pass the exam can we find the source of life and enthusiasm, become active and lasting, and we can have better jobs in today's highly competitive times. To pass the NetSec-Analyst Exam, careful planning and preparation are crucial to its realization. Of course, the path from where you are to where you want to get is not always smooth and direct. Therefore, this is the point of our NetSec-Analyst exam materials, designed to allow you to spend less time and money to easily pass the exam.

Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
The compliance officer requests that all evasive applications need to be blocked on all perimeter firewalls out to the internet The firewall is configured with two zones;
1. trust for internal networks
2. untrust to the internet
Based on the capabilities of the Palo Alto Networks NGFW, what are two ways to configure a security policy using App-ID to comply with this request? (Choose two)

- A. Create a deny rule at the top of the policy from trust to untrust over any service and select evasive as the application
- B. Create a deny rule at the top of the policy from trust to untrust with service application-default and add an application filter with the evasive characteristic
- C. Create a deny rule at the top of the policy from trust to untrust with service application-default and select evasive as the application
- D. Create a deny rule at the top of the policy from trust to untrust over any service and add an application filter with the evasive characteristic

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 58
Given the detailed log information above, what was the result of the firewall traffic inspection?

- A. It was blocked by the Security policy action.
- B. It was blocked by the Anti-Virus Security profile action.
- C. It was blocked by the Vulnerability Protection profile action.
- D. It was blocked by the Anti-Spyware Profile action.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 59
A global corporation operates a distributed network with multiple Palo Alto Networks firewalls. A centralized logging server (syslog-server.example.com, 198.51.100.10) for all security devices is located in a datacenter, accessible via an MPLS VPN tunnel (tunnel.2) from all branch offices. Network administrators want to ensure that syslog traffic from the firewall itself (source 192.168.1.1 , management interface) to syslog-server.example.com always uses tunnel.2, bypassing the default route to the internet, even if the logging server resolves to a public 12 This must be resilient to tunnel outages. All other management traffic should use the default route. Which configuration elements are necessary and in what order of evaluation to ensure this PBF works correctly?

- A. 1. Configure a PBF rule in the 'Policies' tab matching Source Address: 192.168.1.1, Destination Address: 198.51.100.10, Application: syslog, Egress Interface: tunnel.2, Next Hop: (MPLS Router IP in datacenter), Action: Forward, Fall back to: 'Next VR' with the default virtual router. 2. Define a Static Route for 198.51.100.10 via tunnel.2 with a higher metric.
- B. 1. Configure a 'Service Route' under 'Device > Setup > Management' for syslog-server.example.com via the 'tunnel.2' interface. 2. Create a PBF rule to match the syslog traffic, applying it to the appropriate zone.
- C. 1. Define a PBF rule in the 'Policies' tab matching Source Zone: Management, Source Address: 192.168.1.1 , Destination FQDN: syslog-server.example.com, Application: syslog, Egress Interface: tunnel.2, Next Hop: (MPLS Router IP in datacenter), Action: Forward, Fall back to: No. 2. Configure 'Device > Setup > Management > Services > Logging' to use syslog-server.example.com.
- D. 1. Define a PBF rule in the 'Policies' tab matching Source Address: 192.168.1.1, Destination FQDN: syslog-server.example.com, Application: syslog, Egress Interface: tunnel.2, Next Hop: (MPLS Router IP in datacenter), Action: Forward, Fall back to: Discard. 2. Ensure a Security Policy rule allows this traffic.
- E. 1. Define a PBF rule in the 'Policies' tab matching Source Address: 192.168.1.1 , Destination FQDN: syslog-server.example.com, Application: syslog, Egress Interface: tunnel.2, Next Hop: (MPLS Router IP in datacenter), Action: Forward, Fall back to: Default (Virtual Router). 2. Configure the firewall's logging profile to send to syslog-server.example.com. 3. Critically, set the 'Service Route' for 'Syslog' under 'Device > Setup > Management' to 'Management Interface' to ensure PBF evaluation for firewall-generated traffic.

Answer: E

Explanation:
This is a very tricky question because it involves firewall-generated traffic (management plane). 1. PBF for Firewall-Generated Traffic: For firewall-generated traffic (like syslog, SNMP, DNS queries, updates), PBF rules are only evaluated if the 'Service Route' for that specific service is set to 'Management Interface' or 'Data Plane Interface'. If it's set to 'Source IP' or 'Default', PBF rules for that traffic are bypassed, and standard routing table lookup (based on the source interface's VR) occurs. Therefore, setting the 'Service Route' for Syslog to 'Management Interface' (or the relevant data plane interface if syslog comes from a dataplane IP) is crucial. 2. PBF Rule Definition: The PBF rule itself (Option E's PBF description) is well-formed: it matches the source IP of the firewall's management interface, the FQDN of the syslog server, the 'syslog' application, and specifies the egress tunnel and next-hop. 'Fall back to: Default (Virtual Router)' would mean if the tunnel fails, it goes via the standard route, which is generally acceptable for syslog if blocking isn't explicitly required. 3. Order of Evaluation: The service route decision happens first for firewall-generated traffic. If it points to an interface that belongs to a virtual router, then PBF rules for that virtual router are consulted, followed by the VR's routing table. Option A and C are incorrect because they miss the critical 'Service Route' configuration for firewall-generated traffic. Option B incorrectly implies a 'Service Route' alone can achieve the specific routing (it can, but not with PBF granularity/fallback) or that PBF would apply without it being explicitly set to 'Management Interface'. Option D suggests a static route, which wouldn't be as flexible as PBF for application-specific FQDN-based routing and wouldn't provide the explicit PBF fallback control.

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which object allows an analyst to group different applications together based on a specific business function, such as "Social-Media" or "Collaboration," to simplify policy management?

- A. Application Filter
- B. Service Group
- C. Custom URL Category
- D. Application Group

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Knowledge:
To manage applications dynamically based on their characteristics, the analyst uses an Application Filter.
Unlike an Application Group (Option A)-which requires the analyst to manually add and remove specific apps-a Filter uses criteria such as category, sub-category, risk level, and characteristic.
For example, an analyst can create a filter for "Category: collaboration" and "Characteristic: capable-of-file- transfer". As Palo Alto Networks releases new App-ID signatures that match these criteria, those new applications are automatically added to the filter and, consequently, to any security rules that use that filter.
This ensures that the security policy remains up-to-date with minimal administrative effort. This is a core objective for maintaining a scalable security posture in an environment where new applications and cloud services are constantly being introduced.

NEW QUESTION # 61
A recent vulnerability scan identified an internal server communicating over an unencrypted protocol (HTTP) to an external cloud service, violating corporate policy. The security team needs to quickly identify which users and applications are responsible for this traffic, and then implement a more restrictive policy without disrupting legitimate business operations. Which steps, utilizing Palo Alto Networks features, are most appropriate?

- A. 1. Use Activity Insights to identify the source users and applications of HTTP traffic. 2. In Policy Optimizer, create a new rule to block HTTP to the specific cloud service, placing it above existing broad rules. 3. Set the new rule to 'log at session start' for verification.
- B. 1. Use Activity Insights to identify the top applications using HTTP. 2. Leverage Policy Optimizer to find existing policies allowing HTTP. 3. Modify the identified policy to block HTTP, then commit.
- C. 1. Use Command Center to filter for HTTP traffic from the internal server. 2. Create a new security policy to block HTTP to the cloud service. 3. Deploy the policy in an enforcing state immediately.
- D. 1. Review firewall logs for HTTP traffic from the server. 2. Implement a URL Filtering profile to block the specific cloud service URL. 3. Monitor the logs for continued HTTP activity.
- E. 1. Use Command Center's Application filter to identify the specific application communicating via HTTP. 2. In Policy Optimizer, create a new 'Monitor' rule for this application and destination. 3. After monitoring, change the rule to 'Deny' based on observed impact.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Activity Insights is excellent for understanding application and user behavior trends, making it the right tool to identify the 'who' and 'what' of the HTTP traffic. Policy Optimizer, particularly its ability to help create new rules and place them correctly, is critical for implementing targeted restrictions without breaking legitimate traffic. Setting the rule to 'log at session start' (or other logging profiles) is crucial for verifying its effectiveness and impact before widespread enforcement. Option C's 'Monitor' rule concept is part of Policy Optimizer's recommendation engine, but D directly addresses the immediate need to create and place a specific blocking rule.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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