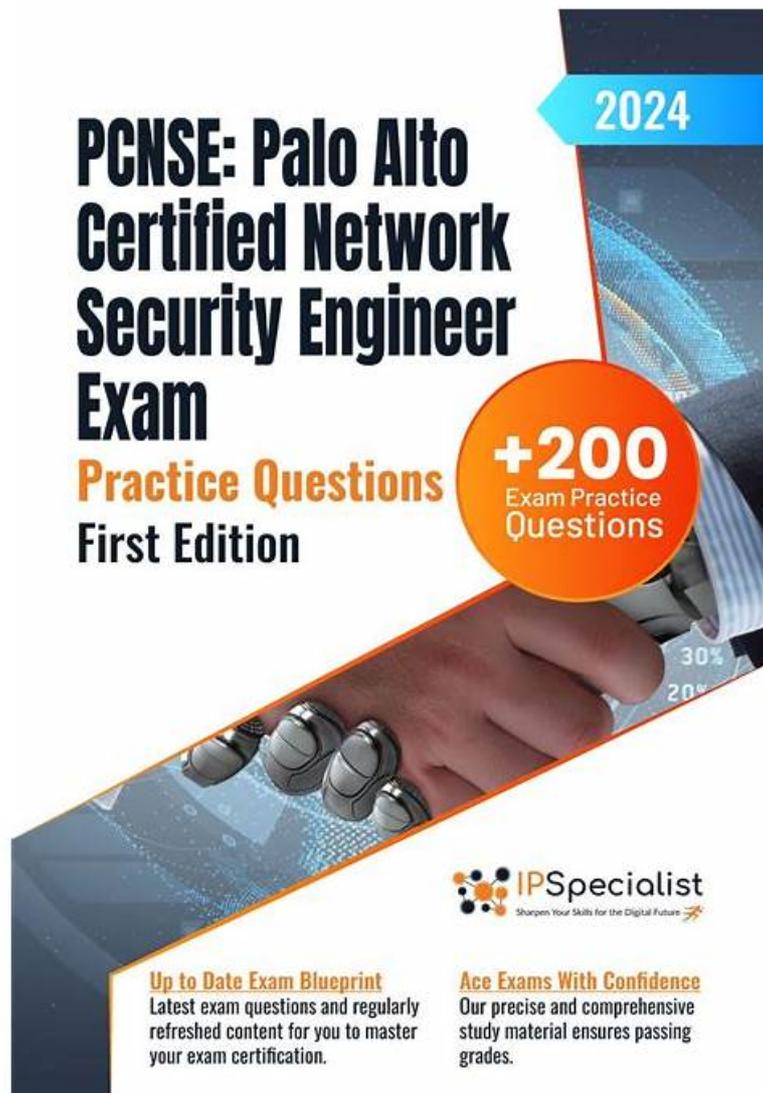


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Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q358-Q363):

NEW QUESTION # 358

A security engineer wants to upgrade the company's deployed firewalls from PAN-OS 10.1 to 11.0.x to take advantage of the new TLSv1.3 support for management access.

What is the recommended upgrade path procedure from PAN-OS 10.1 to 11.0.x?

- **A. Required: Download and install the latest preferred PAN-OS 10.1 maintenance release and reboot. Required: Download PAN-OS 10.2.0. Required: Download and install the latest preferred PAN-OS 10.2 maintenance release and reboot. Required: Download PAN-OS 11.0.0. Required: Download and install the desired PAN-OS 11.0.x.**
- B. Required: Download and install the latest preferred PAN-OS 10.1 maintenance release and reboot. Required: Download PAN-OS 10.2.0. Optional: Install the latest preferred PAN-OS 10.2 maintenance release. Required: Download PAN-OS 11.0.0. Required: Download and install the desired PAN-OS 11.0.x.
- C. Optional: Download and install the latest preferred PAN-OS 10.1 release. Optional: Install the latest preferred PAN-OS 10.2 maintenance release. Required: Download PAN-OS 11.0.0. Required: Download and install the desired PAN-OS 11.0.x.
- D. Required: Download PAN-OS 10.2.0 or earlier release that is not EOL. Required: Download and install the latest preferred PAN-OS 10.2 maintenance release and reboot. Required: Download PAN-OS 11.0.0. Required: Download and install the desired PAN-OS 11.0.x.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks recommends following a specific upgrade path when upgrading PAN-OS to ensure compatibility and minimize the risk of issues. The recommended path involves sequential upgrades through major releases.

B. The detailed upgrade path from PAN-OS 10.1 to 11.0.x involves:

First, upgrading to the latest preferred maintenance release of the current PAN-OS version (10.1) to ensure that all the latest fixes and improvements are applied.

Next, upgrading to the base version of the next major release (PAN-OS 10.2.0), followed by upgrading to the latest preferred maintenance release of PAN-OS 10.2. This step ensures that the firewall is on a stable and supported version before proceeding to the next major release.

Finally, upgrading to the base version of PAN-OS 11.0 (11.0.0), followed by the desired PAN-OS 11.0.x version. This step completes the upgrade to the new major version, providing access to new features and improvements, such as TLSv1.3 support for management access.

This sequential upgrade path is designed to ensure a smooth transition between major versions, maintaining system stability and security.

NEW QUESTION # 359

A customer wants to set up a VLAN interface for a Layer 2 Ethernet port.

Which two mandatory options are used to configure a VLAN interface? (Choose two.)

- **A. Security zone**
- B. ARP entries
- **C. Virtual router**
- D. Netflow Profile

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/documentation/80/pan-os/web-interface-help/network/network-interfaces/pa-7000-series-layer-2-interface#idd2bcaacc-54b9-4ec9-a1dd-8064499f5b9d>

NEW QUESTION # 360

An engineer is pushing configuration from Panorama to a managed firewall. What happens when the pushed Panorama configuration has Address Object names that duplicate the Address Objects already configured on the firewall?

- A. The firewall rejects the pushed configuration, and the commit fails.
- B. The firewall ignores only the pushed objects that have the same name as the locally configured objects, and it will commit the rest of the pushed configuration.
- C. The firewall fully commits all of the pushed configuration and overwrites its locally configured objects.
- D. The firewall renames the duplicate local objects with "-1" at the end signifying they are clones; it will update the references to the objects accordingly and fully commit the pushed configuration.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 361

Where can a service route be configured for a specific destination IP?

- A. Use Network > Virtual Routers, select the Virtual Router > Static Routes > IPv4
- B. Use Device > Setup > Services > Service Route Configuration > Customize > IPv4
- C. Use Device > Setup > Services > Service Route Configuration > Customize > Destination
- D. Use Device > Setup > Services > Services

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

A service route is the path from the interface to the service on a server. By default, the firewall uses the management interface to communicate to various servers, including DNS, Email, Palo Alto Updates, User-ID agent, Syslog, Panorama, dynamic updates, URL updates, licenses, and AutoFocus. etc. Sometimes, it is necessary to use an alternative path other than Firewall management IP due to many restrictions. To configure service routes for non-predefined services, the destination addresses can be manually entered in the Destination section under Device > Setup > Services > Service Route Configuration > Customize. Option A is incorrect because it is used to configure static routes for network traffic, not service routes for firewall services. Option B is incorrect because it is used to configure general service settings such as NTP server and proxy server, not service routes for specific destinations. Option D is incorrect because it is used to configure service routes for predefined services such as DNS and Syslog, not service routes for non-predefined services.

NEW QUESTION # 362

Which statement applies to HA timer settings?

- A. Use the Recommended profile for typical failover timer settings
- B. Use the Moderate profile for typical failover timer settings
- C. Use the Aggressive profile for slower failover timer settings
- D. Use the Critical profile for faster failover timer settings

Answer: A

Explanation:

High Availability (HA) timer settings in PAN-OS control failover speed and stability. The Recommended profile (Option D) is the default and provides balanced timers (e.g., 1000ms heartbeat interval) suitable for typical deployments, ensuring reliable failover without excessive sensitivity.

Option A (Critical profile) uses faster timers (e.g., 100ms) for critical environments, not typical ones. Option B (Moderate) isn't a predefined profile. Option C (Aggressive) uses fast timers (e.g., 200ms), not slower ones.

Documentation specifies "Recommended" for standard use.

Reference: PAN-OS 11.2 Administrator's Guide, "High Availability" section - HA Timer Profiles.

NEW QUESTION # 363

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