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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113
A company uses Prisma Access for Remote Networks (branch offices). They have configured a Service Connection back to their corporate data center where internal applications reside on a private IP subnet (10.50.1.0/24). Branch office users (on subnet 10.10.10.0/24) need to access these internal applications. Internet-bound traffic from the branch needs to be Source NAT'd to a public IP range assigned to the Prisma Access Remote Network location. Traffic destined for the data center should not be Source

NAT'd. Which NAT policy configurations in Prisma Access are necessary to achieve this? (Select all that apply)

- A. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source IP 10.10.10.0/24, Destination IP 172.16.1.0/24, Translated Packet: Source Address Translation 'Dynamic IP and port'.
- B. Security Policy rules must define the NAT translation needed for each traffic flow.
- C. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source Zone 'Remote-Networks', Destination Zone 'Service-Connection' (or zone for the data center), Translated Packet: Source Address Translation 'No NAT'.
- D. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source Zone 'Service-Connection', Destination Zone 'Remote-Networks', Translated Packet: Destination Address Translation 'Static IP' to the branch subnet.
- E. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source Zone 'Remote-Networks', Destination Zone 'Public', Translated Packet: Source Address Translation 'Dynamic IP and Port' using the Remote Network's public 12

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
NAT policy in Prisma Access, like on Strata NGFWs, handles address translation based on defined rules. The rules match traffic flow (source/destination zone, etc.) and specify the translation action. - Option A (Correct): This rule matches traffic originating from the 'Remote-Networks' zone (the branch offices) destined for the 'Public' zone (the internet). It configures Source NAT using the public IP assigned to the specific Remote Network location in Prisma Access (Dynamic IP and Port is common for outbound user traffic). - Option B (Correct): This rule matches traffic originating from the 'Remote-Networks' zone destined for the 'Service-Connection' zone (representing the data center). By setting the Translated Packet Source Address Translation to 'No NAT', you explicitly tell Prisma Access not to perform SNAT on this internal-bound traffic. This ensures the original private source IPs from the branch are preserved when accessing data center resources, which is typically desired. - Option C: This describes DNAT for traffic originating from the data center towards the branch, which is not the scenario described. - Option D: While you could potentially match based on IP subnets instead of zones, using zones is the standard and recommended approach for policy definition in Palo Alto Networks platforms. More importantly, the desired action for data center traffic is 'No NAT', not Dynamic SNAT. - Option E: Security Policy rules control allow/deny and inspection profiles, but they do not define NAT translations. NAT is configured in a separate NAT Policy.

NEW QUESTION # 114
A company wants to use a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW to publish an internal web server C 10.1.1.10') to the internet using a public IP address (203.0.113.10'). They need to ensure that inbound connections from the internet to '203.0.113.10' on port 443 are directed to the internal web server's private IP and port. Which NAT policy rule type and Security Policy rule elements are required to achieve this inbound access with address translation?

- A. NAT Type: Destination NAT (DNAT) with Port Forwarding; Security Policy: Source Zone 'External', Destination Zone 'DMZ' (or internal zone), Destination Address '10.1.1.10'.
- B. NAT Type: Static NAT; Security Policy: Source Zone 'Internal', Destination Zone 'External', Destination Address '10.1.1.10'.
- C. NAT Type: Dynamic IP and Port NAT; Security Policy: Source Zone 'External', Destination Zone 'Internal', Destination Address '10.1.1.10'.
- D. NAT Type: Destination NAT (DNAT); Security Policy: Source Zone 'External', Destination Zone 'DMZ' (or internal zone containing the server), Destination Address '203.0.113.10'.
- E. NAT Type: Source NAT (SNAT); Security Policy: Source Zone 'Internal', Destination Zone 'External'.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Publishing an internal server using a public IP requires Destination NAT (DNAT). - NAT Type: You need Destination NAT (DNAT) to change the destination IP address of incoming packets from the public IP to the internal server's private IP. Port Forwarding can be included if the external port is different from the internal port, but the core requirement is DNAT. - NAT Rule Match: The NAT rule will match incoming traffic on the external interface/zone, destined for the public IP ('203.0.113.10') and the public port (443). - Security Policy Match: The Security Policy rule must allow the traffic after the NAT translation has been considered for the destination IP. The rule will typically match traffic originating from the 'External' zone, destined for the zone containing the internal server (e.g., 'DMZ' or 'Internal'), and the destination address in the Security Policy will be the original destination IP of the packet as it arrives at the firewall, which is the public IP ('203.0.113.10'). The rule also needs to specify the application (e.g., 'SSI' or 'web-browsing') and service (service-https). Option B correctly identifies Destination NAT as the required NAT type and specifies the correct zone flow and destination address for the Security Policy rule that allows the traffic after the NAT rule is matched. Option A describes Source NAT. Option C describes Static NAT, which is a type of NAT (often combined with DNAT and SNAT) but the zone flow and destination address in the security rule are incorrect for inbound access. Option D

describes Dynamic SNAT and incorrect destination address in the security rule. Option E is close by mentioning DNAT and Port Forwarding, but the Destination Address in the Security Policy rule should match the public IP the traffic is destined for before the policy is evaluated, as the NAT rule is evaluated first and modifies the destination before the security rule is applied to determine if the translated flow is allowed. However, some might argue that the security policy could match the translated destination if policy evaluation happens after translation lookup but before the packet is actually changed; however, the standard logic is policy evaluates based on the packet after the matched NAT rule's modifications are determined. Option B's Security Policy destination address matching the public IP is the more standard and recommended approach for inbound DNAT policies.

NEW QUESTION # 115
An organization is using a mix of Palo Alto Networks security platforms: physical PA-Series firewalls in the data center, VM-Series firewalls deployed in a public cloud (AWS IaaS), and Prisma Access for mobile users. They require centralized management for policy consistency and visibility. Which management platform(s) can provide centralized management for at least two of these different form factors/services?

- A. Both Panorama and Strata Cloud Manager (SCM).
- B. Panorama only.
- C. Prisma Access Cloud Management Console only.
- D. Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) only.
- E. Individual firewall web interfaces.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Palo Alto Networks offers different management platforms with varying levels of support for their product portfolio. Panorama is the traditional centralized management for physical and virtual firewalls (PA-Series, VM-Series, CN-Series) and can integrate with Prisma Access. Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) is a newer cloud-based platform designed for unified management across a broader range of form factors, including PA-Series, VM-Series, and CN-Series, and is evolving to support SASE components. Therefore, both platforms can manage multiple form factors. Option A and B are too restrictive. Option D is specifically for Prisma Access configuration. Option E is decentralized management.

NEW QUESTION # 116
When managing a fleet of firewalls using Panorama, an administrator makes a configuration change in a shared object (e.g., modifying an Address Group) and another change in a Template (e.g., changing an interface setting). Which sequence of actions must the administrator perform in Panorama to apply both changes to the managed firewalls?

- A. Commit the configuration, then push to the relevant Device Groups and Templates.
- B. Commit the configuration, then push to the relevant Template Stacks and Device Groups.
- C. Commit and push the policy changes first, then commit and push the template changes separately.
- D. Push to the relevant Device Groups first, then commit the configuration.
- E. Save the configuration, then commit and push to the relevant Device Groups.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Applying configuration changes in Panorama involves a two-step process: commit on Panorama and then push to the managed firewalls/services. 1. Commit (Panorama): First, you commit the candidate configuration on Panorama itself. This validates the configuration syntax and logic on Panorama . This combines changes made in shared policy/objects and templates into a single committed version on Panorama. 2. Push (to Devices): After committing on Panorama, you push the configuration to the managed firewalls or Device Groups/Template Stacks. The push operation takes the committed configuration from Panorama and sends it to the selected managed devices. Therefore, the sequence is Commit on Panorama, then Push to the relevant targets. The targets for pushing are typically Device Groups (for policy/object changes) and Template Stacks (for template changes). Option C correctly reflects this two-step process and the correct targets for pushing changes. Option A saves the config but doesn't commit or push. Option B and D have the order wrong or incorrect targets. Option E is incorrect; policy and template changes made in the same session are committed together in one Panorama commit, then pushed.

NEW QUESTION # 117
An organization has deployed Palo Alto Networks IoT Security and integrated it with their Strata NGFW. The IoT Security

platform has identified a group of 'Smart Thermostats' on the network segment. The security team wants to create a policy on the NGFW to allow these devices to communicate only with their vendor's cloud update server on HTTPS (port 443) and block all other outbound communication. Which type of security policy rule criteria is specifically enabled by the IoT Security integration to represent the group of discovered thermostats?

- A. A custom Application signature for the thermostat's communication protocol.
- B. A URL Category created for the vendor's update server domain.
- C. A dynamic Address Group based on the 'Smart Thermostats' device category provided by the IoT Security subscription.
- D. A static Address Group containing the known IP addresses of the thermostats.
- E. A User-ID mapping for the thermostats to an IoT user group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IoT Security integration provides dynamic device groups based on the discovered and profiled device inventory. Option A is manual and not dynamic as devices change. Option B correctly identifies the dynamic Address Group concept: the IoT Security cloud service maintains the group membership based on its profiling, and this group object is available for use in NGFW security policies. Option C is incorrect; User-ID is for human users. Option D might identify the application, but not the specific group of devices . Option E identifies the destination, but not the source devices.

NEW QUESTION # 118
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