

# NetSec-Analyst Reliable Dumps Free, NetSec-Analyst Training Solutions

Step 1	Drag answer here	Select Zones from the list of available items
Step 2	Drag answer here	Assign interfaces as needed
Step 3	Drag answer here	Select Network tab
Step 4	Drag answer here	Specify Zone Name
Step 5	Drag answer here	Select Add
Step 6	Drag answer here	Specify Zone Type

What's more, part of that Prep4sureGuide NetSec-Analyst dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jM-G-RIA07GmCw9XC24K75kA3DtZLASn>

The Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) practice questions are designed by experienced and qualified Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) exam trainers. They have the expertise, knowledge, and experience to design and maintain the top standard of Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) exam dumps. So rest assured that with the Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) exam real questions you can not only ace your Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) exam dumps preparation but also get deep insight knowledge about Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst exam topics. So download Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) exam questions now and start this journey.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Troubleshooting:</b> 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>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Object Configuration Creation and Application:</b> 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>

>> NetSec-Analyst Reliable Dumps Free <<

## NetSec-Analyst Training Solutions - NetSec-Analyst Practice Test Pdf

Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst exam dumps certification will not only improve the quality of your resume, but it can open the door to new opportunities for employment. It is compulsory to prepare with reliable and valid NetSec-Analyst dumps that ensures 100% success on the very first attempt. There is nothing more valuable than being awarded the Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Certification Exam that can allow you to earn an impressive position in the industry of Palo Alto Networks. We hope you will be able to enjoy a positive experience making preparations with our latest and valid NetSec-Analyst Exam Questions And Answers.

### Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

#### NEW QUESTION # 61

URL categories can be used as match criteria on which two policy types? (Choose two.)

- A. NAT
- B. authentication
- C. decryption
- C application override

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/8-1/pan-os-admin/url-filtering/url-filtering-concepts/url-category-as-policy-match-criteria.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 62

In which two Security Profiles can an action equal to the block IP feature be configured? (Choose two.)

- A. Antivirus
- B. Vulnerability Protection
- C. URL Filtering
- D. Anti-spyware

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

<https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-web-interface-help/objects/objects-security-profiles/actions-in-security-profiles>

### NEW QUESTION # 63

A company wants to ensure that its internal web server is only accessible from the internet on port 443, but the server is actually listening on port 8443. Which NAT configuration should be used?

- A. Bi-directional NAT with Dynamic IP and Port.
- B. Source NAT with Static IP translation.
- **C. Destination NAT with Port Translation.**
- D. Hide NAT with Overload.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Knowledge: To allow external access to an internal server while hiding the server's actual listening port, the analyst must configure Destination NAT (DNAT) with Port Translation. In this configuration, the "Original Packet" is defined with a destination of the firewall's public IP on port 443.

The "Translated Packet" is then configured to redirect that traffic to the server's internal private IP on port 8443. This allows the server to remain "cloaked" on its non-standard port, while users on the internet can connect using a standard web port. This objective is critical for policy management, as it allows for flexible network design and improves security by obscuring the internal service details from external scans.

### NEW QUESTION # 64

What is the main function of Policy Optimizer?

- A. reduce load on the management plane by highlighting combinable security rules
- B. migrate other firewall vendors' security rules to Palo Alto Networks configuration
- C. eliminate "Log at Session Start" security rules
- **D. convert port-based security rules to application-based security rules**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:<https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-0/pan-os-new-features/app-id-features/policy-optimizer.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 65

Which two DNS policy actions in the anti-spyware security profile can prevent hacking attacks through DNS queries to malicious domains? (Choose two.)

- **A. Block**
- B. Deny
- **C. Sinkhole**
- D. Override

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

A DNS policy action is a setting in an Anti-Spyware security profile that defines how the firewall handles DNS queries to malicious domains. A malicious domain is a domain name that is associated with a known threat, such as malware, phishing, or botnet1.

There are four possible DNS policy actions: alert, allow, block, and sinkhole1.

The alert action logs the DNS query and allows it to proceed to the intended destination. This action does not prevent hacking attacks, but only notifies the administrator of the potential threat1.

The allow action allows the DNS query to proceed to the intended destination without logging it. This action does not prevent hacking attacks, but only bypasses the DNS security inspection2.

The block action blocks the DNS query and sends a response to the client with an NXDOMAIN (non-existent domain) error code. This action prevents hacking attacks by preventing the client from resolving the malicious domain1.

The sinkhole action redirects the DNS query to a predefined IP address (the sinkhole IP address) that is under the control of the administrator. This action prevents hacking attacks by isolating the client from the malicious domain and allowing the administrator to monitor and remediate the infected host1.

The override action is not a valid DNS policy action, but a setting in an Anti-Spyware security profile that allows the administrator to



myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, k12.instructure.com,  
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,  
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

BONUS!!! Download part of Prep4sureGuide NetSec-Analyst dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jM-G-RIAO7GmCw9XC24K75kA3DtZLAsn>