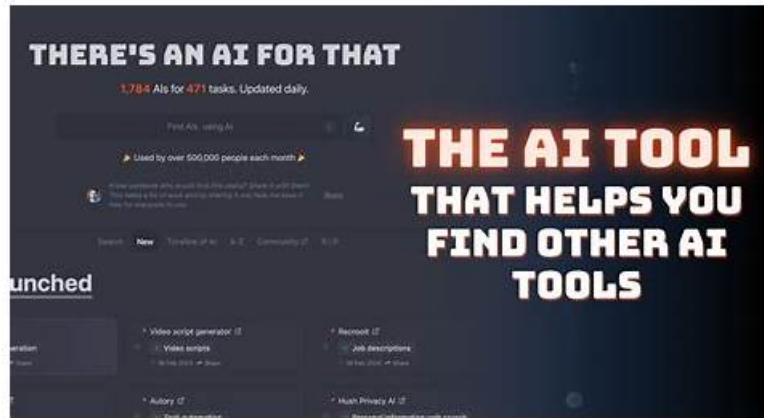


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## Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

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>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 3	<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>
Topic 4	<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>

## Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

### NEW QUESTION # 159

Which three interface deployment methods can be used to block traffic flowing through the Palo Alto Networks firewall? (Choose three.)

- A. HA
- B. Tap
- C. Virtual Wire
- D. Layer 3
- E. Layer 2

Answer: A,C,D

### NEW QUESTION # 160

An organization relies heavily on Microsoft Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) for administrative access, but they've implemented a custom RDP gateway on a non-standard port TCP/3390. While App-ID correctly identifies 'ms-rdp' on standard port 3389, it identifies TCP/3390 traffic as 'unknown-tcp'. The security team wants to ensure:

- All TCP/3390 traffic to the RDP gateway is explicitly identified as 'ms-rdp'.
- Specific threat prevention profiles and a custom QOS profile are applied to this 'ms-rdp' traffic.
- No other application override rule or App-ID signature should inadvertently reclassify this critical traffic.

Which of the following CLI command sequences for an Application Override policy would best meet these requirements?

- A. 

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source-zone 'internal' destination-zone 'dmz' description 'Force RDP identification'
order 'first'
```
- B. 

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source-zone 'internal' destination-zone 'dmz' description 'Force RDP identification'
position-before 'any'
```
- C. 

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source-zone 'internal' destination-zone 'dmz' description 'Force RDP identification'
match-criteria 'all'
```
- D. 

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source-zone 'internal' destination-zone 'dmz' description 'Force RDP identification'
```

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source 'any' destination 'any' description 'Force RDP identification'
position-top
```

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source-zone 'internal' destination-zone 'dmz' description 'Force RDP identification'
position-after 'web-browsing-override'
```

- E.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

The crucial part of the requirement is to ensure 'no other application override rule or App-ID signature should inadvertently reclassify this critical traffic'. Application Override rules are processed in order. By using 'position-before 'any'', you ensure this specific override rule is placed at the very top of the override policy list, meaning it's evaluated before any other override or App-ID. This guarantees its precedence. 'position-top' (Option C) achieves a similar effect but might be less explicit in its positioning relative to other rules, depending on the specific CLI version and context. 'position-after' (Option A) would mean other rules might match first. 'match-criteria 'all'' (Option D) is not a valid or relevant option for positioning. Option E 'order 'first'' is not a standard CLI command for positioning. The specific source and destination zones also ensure the override is precise and doesn't broadly impact other traffic on TCP/3390 if it were to exist.

### NEW QUESTION # 161

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

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

### Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The block IP feature can be configured in two Security Profiles: Vulnerability Protection and Anti-spyware. The block IP feature allows the firewall to block traffic from a source IP address for a specified period of time after detecting a threat. This feature can help prevent further attacks from the same source and reduce the load on the firewall1. The block IP feature can be enabled in the following Security Profiles:

Vulnerability Protection: A Vulnerability Protection profile defines the actions that the firewall takes to protect against exploits and vulnerabilities in applications and protocols. You can configure a rule in the Vulnerability Protection profile to block IP connections for a specific threat or a group of threats2.

Anti-spyware: An Anti-spyware profile defines the actions that the firewall takes to protect against spyware and command-and-control (C2) traffic. You can configure a rule in the Anti-spyware profile to block IP addresses for a specific spyware or C2 signature.

### NEW QUESTION # 162

A newly deployed Palo Alto Networks firewall is showing a high number of 'deny all' hits in the traffic logs, specifically for internal DNS queries (UDP 53) originating from internal clients trying to reach public DNS servers. An outbound security policy for DNS is explicitly configured to allow UDP 53 to your internal DNS servers only. No NAT is applied for these specific DNS queries. Which of the following is the MOST LIKELY reason for these 'deny all' hits?

- A. The security policy allowing DNS traffic to internal servers has 'Log at Session Start' disabled, making it appear as if the traffic is being denied when it's actually just not logged.
- B. There is an implicit 'deny all' rule at the bottom of the security policy stack that is catching this traffic after the explicit DNS rule has been bypassed due to a misconfigured service.
- C. The default 'Application-Override' for DNS (port 53) is active, causing the firewall to incorrectly identify the public DNS traffic.
- D. The default 'interzone-default' rule or 'intrazone-default' rule is set to deny and is being hit before the explicit DNS policy, possibly due to incorrect zone assignment or security policy rule ordering for internal-to-external traffic.
- E. The firewall's DNS proxy feature is enabled and intercepting all DNS traffic, but not configured to forward to public DNS servers.

### Answer: D

#### Explanation:

When an explicit policy allows traffic to a specific destination (internal DNS) but traffic to an unallowed destination (public DNS) is hitting 'deny all', it indicates the traffic isn't matching any explicit allow rule and is instead falling through to a default deny rule. In Palo Alto Networks, the 'interzone-default' (for traffic between different zones) or 'intrazone-default' (for traffic within the same zone, though less likely for internal to public) are the implicit deny rules that would catch this. The MOST LIKELY reason for hitting 'deny all' when an explicit rule exists for internal DNS is that the client is trying to reach public DNS, and no specific rule permits that, causing it to hit the default deny. Misconfigured zone assignment for source/destination or incorrect rule ordering could also contribute if the 'deny all' is catching it prematurely. Option B is plausible but less specific. Option A is for DNS proxy not default deny. Option C is less likely to cause a 'deny all' explicitly. Option D would affect logging, not the actual denial of traffic.

#### NEW QUESTION # 163

Match the Palo Alto Networks Security Operating Platform architecture to its description.

<b>Threat Intelligence Cloud</b>		Identifies and inspects all traffic to block known threats.
<b>Next-Generation Firewall</b>	Drag answer here	Gathers, analyzes, correlates, and disseminates threats to and from the network and endpoints located within the network.
<b>Advanced Endpoint Protection</b>	Drag answer here	Inspects processes and files to prevent known and unknown exploits.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

<b>Threat Intelligence Cloud</b>	<b>Next-Generation Firewall</b>	Identifies and inspects all traffic to block known threats.
<b>Next-Generation Firewall</b>	<b>Threat Intelligence Cloud</b>	Gathers, analyzes, correlates, and disseminates threats to and from the network and endpoints located within the network.
<b>Advanced Endpoint Protection</b>	<b>Advanced Endpoint Protection</b>	Inspects processes and files to prevent known and unknown exploits.

#### NEW QUESTION # 164

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