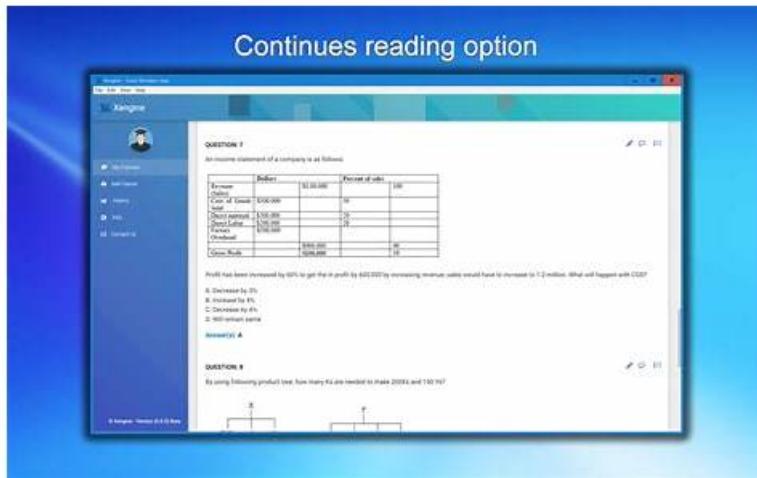


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## Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

### NEW QUESTION # 12

What is the minimum configuration to stop a Cobalt Strike Malleable C2 attack inline and in real time?

- A. Threat Prevention and Advanced WildFire with PAN-OS 10.0
- B. **Advanced Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 10.2**
- C. Next-Generation CASB on PAN-OS 10.1
- D. DNS Security, Threat Prevention, and Advanced WildFire with PAN-OS 9.x

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Cobalt Strike is a popular post-exploitation framework often used by attackers for Command and Control (C2) operations. Malleable C2 profiles allow attackers to modify the behavior of their C2 communication, making detection more difficult. Stopping these attacks in real time requires deep inline inspection and the ability to block zero-day and evasive threats.

\* Why "Advanced Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 10.2" (Correct Answer B)? Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) on PAN-OS 10.2 uses inline deep learning models to detect and block Cobalt Strike Malleable C2 attacks in real time. ATP is designed to prevent evasive techniques and zero-day threats, which is essential for blocking Malleable C2. PAN-OS 10.2 introduces enhanced capabilities for detecting malicious traffic patterns and inline analysis of encrypted traffic.

\* ATP examines traffic behavior and signature-less threats, effectively stopping evasive C2 profiles.

\* PAN-OS 10.2 includes real-time protections specifically for Malleable C2.

\* Why not "Next-Generation CASB on PAN-OS 10.1" (Option A)? Next-Generation CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker) is designed to secure SaaS applications and does not provide the inline C2 protection required to stop Malleable C2 attacks. CASB is not related to Command and Control detection.

\* Why not "Threat Prevention and Advanced WildFire with PAN-OS 10.0" (Option C)? Threat Prevention and Advanced WildFire are effective for detecting and preventing malware and known threats. However, they rely heavily on signatures and sandboxing for analysis, which is not sufficient for stopping real-time evasive C2 traffic. PAN-OS 10.0 lacks the advanced inline capabilities provided by ATP in PAN-OS 10.2.

\* Why not "DNS Security, Threat Prevention, and Advanced WildFire with PAN-OS 9.x" (Option D)? While DNS Security and Threat Prevention are valuable for blocking malicious domains and known threats, PAN-OS 9.x does not provide the inline deep learning capabilities needed for real-time detection and prevention of Malleable C2 attacks. The absence of advanced behavioral analysis in PAN-OS 9.x makes this combination ineffective against advanced C2 attacks.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks documentation for Advanced Threat Prevention on PAN-OS 10.2 highlights its capability to block evasive C2 traffic in real time using deep learning.

**NEW QUESTION # 13**

Which two files are used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters? (Choose two.)

- A. PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP
- B. PAN-CN-MGMT
- C. PAN-CNI-MULTUS
- D. PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

The CN-Series firewalls are Palo Alto Networks' containerized Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) designed to secure Kubernetes clusters. Unlike the Strata Hardware Firewalls (e.g., PA-Series), which are physical appliances, the CN-Series is a software-based solution deployed within containerized environments.

The question focuses on the specific files used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters. Based on Palo Alto Networks' official documentation, the two correct files are PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP and PAN-CN-MGMT. Below is a detailed explanation of why these files are essential, with references to CN-Series deployment processes (noting that Strata hardware documentation is not directly applicable here but is contextualized for clarity).

Step 1: Understanding CN-Series Deployment in Kubernetes

The CN-Series firewall consists of two primary components: the CN-MGMT (management plane) and the CN-NGFW (data plane). These components are deployed as containers in a Kubernetes cluster, orchestrated using YAML configuration files. The deployment process involves defining resources such as ConfigMaps, Pods, and Services to instantiate and manage the CN-Series components. The files listed in the question are Kubernetes manifests or configuration files used during this process.

\* CN-MGMT Role: The CN-MGMT container handles the management plane, providing configuration, logging, and policy enforcement for the CN-Series firewall. It requires a dedicated YAML file to define its deployment.

\* CN-NGFW Role: The CN-NGFW container handles the data plane, inspecting traffic within the Kubernetes cluster. It relies on configurations provided by CN-MGMT and additional networking setup (e.g., via CNI plugins).

\* ConfigMaps: Kubernetes ConfigMaps store configuration data separately from container images, making them critical for passing settings to CN-Series components.

Reference:

"CN-Series Deployment Guide" (Palo Alto Networks) outlines the deployment process, stating, "The CN-Series firewall is deployed using Kubernetes YAML files that define the management and data plane components." Step 2: Identifying the Correct Files Option B: PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP Explanation: The PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP file is a Kubernetes ConfigMap used to store configuration data for the CN-MGMT component. This file includes settings such as Panorama IP

addresses, authentication keys, and other parameters needed to initialize the CN-Series management plane. It is applied to the cluster before deploying the CN-MGMT Pod to ensure the management plane has the necessary configuration.

Purpose: Provides the CN-MGMT container with external configuration details, such as connectivity to Panorama for centralized management.

Deployment Step: The ConfigMap is created using a command like `kubectl apply -f pan-cn-mgmt- configmap.yaml`, as specified in the CN-Series setup process.

Strata Context: While Strata Hardware Firewalls (e.g., PA-400 Series) use Panorama for management too, the CN-Series adapts this concept to Kubernetes with ConfigMaps, a container-native construct.

Reference:

"Deploy the CN-Series Firewall" (Palo Alto Networks) specifies, "Create a ConfigMap using the `pan-cn- mgmt- configmap.yaml` file to provide configuration data for the CN-MGMT Pod."

"CN-Series Configuration Guide" confirms its role in passing Panorama settings to CN-MGMT.

Why Option B is Correct: PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP is a mandatory file for deploying the CN-Series management plane, making it one of the two key files required.

Option C: PAN-CN-MGMT

Explanation: The PAN-CN-MGMT file is the YAML manifest that defines the CN-MGMT Pod deployment in the Kubernetes cluster. This file specifies the container image, resource requirements (e.g., CPU, memory), and references the PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP for configuration data. It instantiates the management plane, enabling policy management and integration with Panorama.

Purpose: Deploys the CN-MGMT container as a Pod, which serves as the brain of the CN-Series firewall, managing policies and monitoring the data plane.

Deployment Step: Applied using `kubectl apply -f pan-cn-mgmt.yaml`, this file brings the management plane online after the ConfigMap is in place.

Strata Context: Unlike Strata hardware, which is pre-installed and configured physically, CN-MGMT uses Kubernetes orchestration, but its management function aligns with the PA-Series' management plane.

Reference:

"CN-Series Deployment Guide" states, "Use the `pan-cn-mgmt.yaml` file to deploy the CN-MGMT Pod, which manages the CN-Series firewall in the Kubernetes cluster."

"CN-Series Tech Docs" detail the YAML structure for CN-MGMT, including its dependence on the ConfigMap.

Why Option C is Correct: PAN-CN-MGMT is the core deployment file for the CN-Series management plane, making it essential for Kubernetes deployment.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect

Option A: PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG

Analysis: There is no file named PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG in Palo Alto Networks' CN-Series deployment documentation. The CN-NGFW (data plane) component uses a separate YAML file, typically named `pan-cn- ngfw.yaml`, to deploy its Pods. However, no "CONFIG" suffix exists, and the data plane deployment relies on CN-MGMT for configuration rather than a standalone ConfigMap with this name.

Reference: "Deploy the CN-Series Firewall" mentions `pan-cn- ngfw.yaml` for the data plane, not PAN-CN- NGFW-CONFIG.

Option D: PAN-CNI-MULTUS

Analysis: The PAN-CNI-MULTUS file relates to the Container Network Interface (CNI) plugin used for advanced networking in CN-Series deployments, such as Multus for multiple network interfaces. While it is part of the networking setup (e.g., to enable traffic redirection to CN-NGFW), it is not one of the primary files for deploying the CN-Series firewall itself. The question asks for files directly tied to firewall deployment, not optional networking enhancements.

Reference: "CN-Series Networking Guide" mentions Multus CNI as an optional configuration, applied separately via `pan-cni- multus.yaml`, not a core deployment file.

Conclusion

The CN-Series firewall deployment in Kubernetes clusters relies on PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP (B) to provide configuration data and PAN-CN-MGMT (C) to deploy the management plane Pod. These two files are explicitly required per Palo Alto Networks' CN-Series documentation, ensuring the firewall's management component is operational. While Strata Hardware Firewalls like the PA-Series operate in physical environments, the CN-Series adapts similar NGFW capabilities to containers, with these files serving as the Kubernetes equivalent of hardware setup and configuration.

## NEW QUESTION # 14

What are two methods that a NGFW uses to determine if submitted credentials are valid corporate credentials? (Choose two.)

- A. Domain credential filter
- B. WMI client probing
- C. Group mapping
- D. LDAP query

## Answer: A,D

Explanation:

\* LDAP Query (Answer B):

\* Palo Alto Networks NGFWs can query LDAP directories (such as Active Directory) to validate whether submitted credentials match the corporate directory.

\* Domain Credential Filter (Answer C):

\* The Domain Credential Filter feature ensures that submitted credentials are checked against valid corporate credentials, preventing credential misuse.

\* Why Not A:

\* Group mapping is used to identify user groups for policy enforcement but does not validate submitted credentials.

\* Why Not D:

\* WMI client probing is used for user identification but is not a method for validating submitted credentials.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

\* Credential Theft Prevention

## NEW QUESTION # 15

Regarding APIs, a customer RFP states: "The vendor's firewall solution must provide an API with an enforcement mechanism to deactivate API keys after two hours." How should the response address this clause?

- A. Yes - This is the default setting for API keys.
- B. No - The PAN-OS XML API does not support keys.
- **C. Yes - The default setting must be changed from no limit to 120 minutes.**
- D. No - The API keys can be made, but there is no method to deactivate them based on time.

## Answer: C

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks' PAN-OS supports API keys for authentication when interacting with the firewall's RESTful and XML-based APIs. By default, API keys do not have an expiration time set, but the expiration time for API keys can be configured by an administrator to meet specific requirements, such as a time-based deactivation after two hours. This is particularly useful for compliance and security purposes, where API keys should not remain active indefinitely.

Here's an evaluation of the options:

- \* Option A: This is incorrect because the default setting for API keys does not include an expiration time. By default, API keys are valid indefinitely unless explicitly configured otherwise.
- \* Option B: This is incorrect because PAN-OS fully supports API keys. The API keys are integral to managing access to the firewall's APIs and provide a secure method for authentication.
- \* Option C: This is incorrect because PAN-OS does support API key expiration when explicitly configured. While the default is "no expiration," the feature to configure an expiration time (e.g., 2 hours) is available.
- \* Option D (Correct): The correct response to the RFP clause is that the default API key settings need to be modified to set the expiration time to 120 minutes (2 hours). This aligns with the customer requirement to enforce API key deactivation based on time. Administrators can configure this using the PAN-OS management interface or the CLI.

How to Configure API Key Expiration (Steps):

- \* Access the Web Interface or CLI on the firewall.
- \* Navigate to Device > Management > API Key Lifetime Settings (on the GUI).
- \* Set the desired expiration time (e.g., 120 minutes).
- \* Alternatively, use the CLI to configure the API key expiration:  
set deviceconfig system api-key-expiry <time-in-minutes>  
commit
- \* Verify the configuration using the show command or by testing API calls to ensure the key expires after the set duration.

References:

Palo Alto Networks API Documentation: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/apis> Configuration Guide: Managing API Key Expiration

## NEW QUESTION # 16

In addition to Advanced DNS Security, which three Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions utilize inline machine learning (ML)? (Choose three)

- **A. Advanced WildFire**

- B. Advanced URL Filtering
- C. IoT Security
- D. Advanced Threat Prevention
- E. Enterprise DLP

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

To secure and protect your traffic using CDSS, Cloud NGFW for AWS provides Palo Alto Networks protections such as:

\* App-ID. Based on patented Layer 7 traffic classification technology, the App-ID service allows you to see the applications on your network, learn how they work, observe their behavioral characteristics, and understand their relative risk. Cloud NGFW for AWS identifies applications and application functions via multiple techniques, including application signatures, decryption, protocol decoding, and heuristics.

These capabilities determine the exact identity of applications traversing your network, including those attempting to evade detection by masquerading as legitimate traffic by hopping ports or using encryption.

\* Threat Prevention. The Palo Alto Networks Threat Prevention service protects your network by providing multiple layers of prevention to confront each phase of an attack. In addition to essential intrusion prevention service (IPS) capabilities, Threat Prevention possesses the unique ability to detect and block threats on any ports-rather than simply invoking signatures based on a limited set of predefined ports.

\* Advanced URL Filtering. This critical service built into Cloud NGFW for AWS stops unknown web-based attacks in real-time to prevent patient zero with the industry's only ML-powered Advanced URL Filtering. Advanced URL Filtering combines the renowned Palo Alto Networks malicious URL database with the industry's first real-time web protection engine so organizations can automatically and instantly detect and prevent new malicious and targeted web-based threats.

\* DNS. DNS Security gives you real-time protection, applying industry-first protections to disrupt attacks that use DNS. Tight integration with a Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW) gives you automated protections, prevents attackers from bypassing security measures, and eliminates the need for independent tools or changes to DNS routing. DNS Security gives your organization a critical new control point to stop attacks.

\* WildFire. Palo Alto Networks Advanced WildFire is the industry's largest cloud-based malware prevention engine that protects organizations from highly evasive threats using patented machine learning detection engines, enabling automated protections across network, cloud, and endpoints.

Advanced WildFire analyzes every unknown file for malicious intent and then distributes prevention in record time-60 times faster than the nearest competitor-to reduce the risk of patient zero.

<https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/cloud-ngfw-aws/administration/protect/cloud-delivered-security-services>

## NEW QUESTION # 17

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