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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q172-Q177):

NEW QUESTION # 172

An administrator is using Panorama to manage multiple PA-Series firewalls. They have created a shared address object named 'Sensitive-Servers' that contains the IP addresses of critical internal servers. They want to use this shared object in security policy rules for different Device Groups. What is the primary benefit of using a shared address object in Panorama compared to creating the same address object locally on each managed firewall?

- A. It ensures consistency of the 'Sensitive-Servers' definition across all firewalls that use the shared object in their policies.
- B. It allows the 'Sensitive-Servers' object to be used in NAT policies, which is not possible with local address objects.
- C. It enables High Availability synchronization for the address object between managed firewall pairs.
- D. It automatically updates the address object on the firewalls whenever the IP addresses of the sensitive servers change dynamically.
- E. It reduces the load on individual firewalls by offloading address resolution to Panorama.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Shared objects in Panorama are a key feature for centralized management and consistency. - Option A: Panorama is for management and logging; it doesn't participate in the real-time forwarding or address resolution performed by the firewall data plane. - Option B (Correct): The primary benefit of shared objects is ensuring uniformity. By defining 'Sensitive-Servers' once in Panorama and referencing it in policies across multiple Device Groups/firewalls, you guarantee that all firewalls using that object have the exact same definition. If the IP addresses change, you update the object once in Panorama, push the configuration, and it's consistently updated everywhere, preventing configuration drift. - Option C: Shared objects themselves don't automatically handle dynamic IP changes (unless populated by sources like EDLs referenced within the object). This benefit is about consistent configuration, not dynamic updates based on network changes. - Option D: Both shared and local address objects can be used in NAT policies. - Option E: HA synchronization happens directly between firewalls in an HA pair and synchronizes session state, NAT sessions, and policy/configuration (which includes objects), but the benefit of the shared object in Panorama is the centralized consistency of the definition before it's pushed and potentially synchronized via HA.

NEW QUESTION # 173

An administrator is configuring remote user access in Prisma Access. They need to define the network ranges that remote users will be assigned upon successful connection and specify which internal networks (data center, cloud VPCs) these users should be able to access via the Prisma Access tunnels. They also need to ensure that users authenticate against the corporate Active Directory and that device compliance is checked before granting full access. Which configuration sections within the Prisma Access configuration flow (typically accessed via the Cloud Management Console or Panorama) are relevant for defining these aspects? (Select all that apply)

- A. Remote Networks configuration, defining IPSec tunnels from branch offices to Prisma Access.
- B. Authentication Profile and Authentication Sequence, integrating with Active Directory or other identity sources for user authentication.
- C. Mobile Users configuration, defining the IP address pools for remote users and connecting them to 'Service Connections' (representing data center/cloud egress points).
- D. Security Policy rules, defining what applications and destinations are allowed based on User-ID and HIP context.
- E. GlobalProtect Gateway configuration, including client authentication settings and Host Information Profile (HIP) checks.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

Configuring remote user access in Prisma Access involves defining user IP assignments, authentication, device checks, and connectivity to internal resources. - Option A (Incorrect): Remote Networks configuration is for site-to-site VPN connections (branches, headquarters) to Prisma Access, not for individual remote users connecting via GlobalProtect. - Option B (Correct): The Mobile Users section is where you define the IP address pools that will be assigned to remote users connecting via GlobalProtect. You also associate these users with 'Service Connections', which represent the tunnels from Prisma Access to your internal data centers or cloud environments, enabling access to internal resources. - Option C (Correct): Authentication Profiles and Sequences define how users authenticate to Prisma Access (e.g., against AD, LDAP, SAML). This is necessary to identify the user and apply user-based policies. - Option D (Correct): GlobalProtect Gateway settings (configured within the Mobile Users section) control client authentication methods and are where you enable and configure Host Information Profile (HIP) checks, which collect device posture information from the GlobalProtect agent and enforce compliance. - Option E (Incorrect): Security Policy rules define what the authenticated user can access after connecting and passing posture checks, but the options ask about configuring the access itself (IP assignment, authentication, device check, and connection to internal networks), which happens before the security policy allows/denies specific traffic flows.

NEW QUESTION # 174

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

Answer: D

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 # 175

A key aspect of Zero Trust is continuous monitoring and assuming breaches can occur even within trusted user sessions. Once a user's session has been allowed by a Security Policy rule on a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW or Prisma Access, based on their identity and application, what mechanisms are employed by Content-ID and related features to continuously validate the session's safety and detect potential malicious activity or policy violations within that encrypted or decrypted traffic flow?

- **A. Scanning file transfers within the session using Antivirus and submitting suspicious files to WildFire for analysis.**
- **B. Evaluating destination URLs or domain names against URL Filtering categories and threat feeds throughout the session lifecycle.**
- C. Re-authenticating the user every minute using User-ID to ensure their identity hasn't been compromised.
- **D. Monitoring data streams against Data Filtering patterns to prevent sensitive data exfiltration.**
- **E. Real-time inspection of the decrypted or unencrypted payload against Threat Prevention signatures (Vulnerability, Antispyware).**

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:

Zero Trust requires ongoing validation and inspection of traffic, even after initial access is granted. Content-ID and associated features provide this continuous monitoring: - Option A (Correct): Threat Prevention engines continuously scan the traffic payload for known attack patterns or command-and-control activity, even within established, allowed sessions. - Option B (Correct): Antivirus scans files as they are transferred. WildFire provides sandboxing and analysis for unknown or suspicious files detected within the session. - Option C (Correct): Data Filtering continuously monitors the outbound data stream for sensitive patterns, preventing data loss during the session. - Option D (Correct): URL Filtering checks URLs requested during the web browsing session against policies and threat feeds. This is ongoing as the user navigates. - Option E (Incorrect): While re-authentication can be part of a security posture, Content-ID focuses on inspecting the content and flow of the traffic itself, not on frequently re-verifying the user's credentials at a set interval as part of the content inspection process.

NEW QUESTION # 176

A user at a branch office reports slow performance when accessing a critical SaaS application via the Prisma SD-WAN network, and a security alert is triggered indicating a potential low-severity threat detected on their connection to the application. The network and security teams need to investigate both the performance issue and the security event. Which of the following monitoring views or log types within the Prisma SD-WAN Cloud Management Console or Cortex Data Lake would provide crucial information for

troubleshooting this scenario? (Select all that apply)

- A. Traffic logs showing the session details for the user's connection to the SaaS application, including the App-ID, source/destination IP, user, and the Path Policy rule it matched.
- B. System logs on the ION device showing CPU and memory utilization at the time of the reported performance issue.
- C. Path Quality monitoring views showing the health score and real-time performance characteristics (jitter, loss, latency, throughput) of the WAN links used by the branch office ION device.
- D. Application Performance Monitoring (APM) statistics showing latency, jitter, and packet loss metrics for the specific SaaS application traffic over different WAN links.
- E. Threat logs detailing the specific security signature that triggered the alert for the user's session, including severity and associated traffic log information.

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation:

Troubleshooting performance and security in Prisma SD-WAN requires examining multiple data points: - Option A (Correct): APM statistics specifically track application performance over the SD-WAN fabric, providing direct insight into whether the slowness is network-related and which paths contribute to the issue. - Option B (Correct): Path Quality monitoring provides the underlying health of the WAN links themselves, explaining why APM might show poor performance for an application using those links. It shows the real-time metrics influencing Path Policy decisions. - Option C (Correct): Traffic logs provide the session context: who (user), what (App-ID), where (src/dst IP/zone), and importantly, which Path Policy and Security Policy rules were applied. This helps understand how the traffic was treated by the firewall and SD-WAN fabric. - Option D (Correct): Threat logs are essential for investigating the security alert. They pinpoint the specific threat detected within the user's session, its severity, and link back to the traffic log for full session details. - Option E (Correct): High resource utilization (CPU, memory) on the ION device itself can lead to performance degradation for all traffic passing through it, including the affected SaaS application. Checking system logs for resource spikes is a standard troubleshooting step.

NEW QUESTION # 177

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