Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst復習時間、NetSec-Analyst試験対策書

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>> Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst復習時間 <<

試験の準備方法-信頼的なNetSec-Analyst復習時間試験-実際的なNetSec-Analyst試験対策書

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かつ生産的な方法でNetSec-Analyst証明書を取得するのに役立つNetSec-Analystテスト準備の重要性を認識する時が来ました。 Palo Alto NetworksのNetSec-Analyst試験の質問で20〜30時間学習する限り、NetSec-Analyst試験を確実にPalo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst受験して合格することができます。

Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst 認定 NetSec-Analyst 試験問題 (Q55-Q60):

質問 # 55
Which option lists the attributes that are selectable when setting up an Application filters?

- A. Category, Subcategory, Risk, Standard Ports, and Technology
- B. Category, Subcategory, Technology, and Characteristic
- C. Name, Category, Technology, Risk, and Characteristic
- D. Category, Subcategory, Technology, Risk, and Characteristic

正解：D

解説：
Explanation/Reference:
Reference:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/7-1/pan-os-web-interface-help/objects/objects-application- filters

質問 # 56
A security auditor requires proof that all outbound DNS traffic from internal networks is strictly controlled and only allowed to

specific, approved internal DNS servers. The auditor is concerned about DNS exfiltration. Which Command Center dashboard and subsequent Policy Optimizer action would best demonstrate this control and harden the posture?

- A. Command Center: 'Top Applications' dashboard for DNS. Policy Optimizer: Reorder DNS rules to ensure specific allow rules are at the top.
- B. Command Center: 'User Activity' for DNS queries. Policy Optimizer: Enable DNS Sinkholing on all zones.
- C. Command Center: 'Threat Activity' dashboard for DNS-related threats. Policy Optimizer: Apply a DNS Security profile to all outbound rules.
- D. Command Center: 'Application Usage' dashboard filtered by 'DNS'. Policy Optimizer: Identify and delete unused DNS rules.
- E. Command Center: 'Network Activity' dashboard, filtering for destination port 53 and reviewing destination IP addresses. Policy Optimizer: Use 'Rule Usage' to identify rules allowing DNS to unapproved destinations and then restrict them.

正解：E

解説：
To prove strict control over outbound DNS, the 'Network Activity' dashboard in Command Center, filtered by destination port 53, allows the analyst to see exactly where DNS queries are going. This directly addresses the auditor's concern about unapproved destinations. Subsequently, Policy Optimizer's 'Rule Usage' feature helps pinpoint which specific rules are permitting this traffic, allowing for targeted modification or restriction to only approved internal DNS servers, thereby hardening the posture against exfiltration.

質問 # 57
A systems engineer (SE) successfully demonstrates NGFW managed by Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) to a company. In the resulting planning phase of the proof of value (POV), the CISO requests a test that shows how the security policies are either meeting, or are progressing toward meeting, industry standards such as Critical Security Controls (CSC), and how the company can verify that it is effectively utilizing the functionality purchased.
During the POV testing timeline, how should the SE verify that the POV will meet the CISO's request?

- A. Near the end, the customer pulls information from these SCM dashboards: Best Practices, CDSS Adoption, and NGFW Feature Adoption.
- B. At the beginning, use PANhandler golden images that are designed to align to compliance and to turning on the features for the CDSS subscription being tested.
- C. Near the end, pull a Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) in the POV and create a report for the customer.
- D. At the beginning, work with the customer to create custom dashboards and reports for any information required, so reports can be pulled as needed by the customer.

正解：D

解説：
The SE has demonstrated an NGFW managed by SCM, and the CISO now wants the POV to show progress toward industry standards (e.g., CSC) and verify effective use of purchased features (e.g., CDSS subscriptions like Advanced Threat Prevention). The SE must ensure the POV delivers measurable evidence during the testing timeline. Let's evaluate the options.
Step 1: Understand the CISO's Request
Industry Standards (e.g., CSC): The Center for Internet Security's Critical Security Controls (e.g., CSC 1: Inventory of Devices, CSC 4: Secure Configuration) require visibility, threat prevention, and policy enforcement, which NGFW and SCM can address.
Feature Utilization: Confirm that licensed functionalities (e.g., App-ID, Threat Prevention, URL Filtering) are active and effective.
POV Goal: Provide verifiable progress and utilization metrics within the testing timeline.
Reference:
Step 2: Define SCM Capabilities
Strata Cloud Manager (SCM): A cloud-based management platform for Palo Alto NGFWs, offering dashboards (e.g., Best Practices, Feature Adoption) and custom reporting to monitor security posture, policy compliance, and subscription usage.
Security Lifecycle Review (SLR): A report generated via the Customer Support Portal (not SCM) analyzing traffic logs for security gaps, not real-time POV progress.
Dashboards and Reports: SCM provides prebuilt and customizable views for real-time insights into policy effectiveness and feature adoption.
Step 3: Evaluate Each Option
A . Near the end, pull a Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) in the POV and create a report for the customer.
Description: The SLR analyzes 7-30 days of traffic logs, providing a retrospective security posture assessment (e.g., threats blocked, policy gaps).

Process: Near POV end, upload logs to the Customer Support Portal (Support > Security Lifecycle Review), generate, and share the report.
Limitations:
SLR is a point-in-time analysis, not a real-time progress tracker during the POV timeline.
Requires post-POV log collection, delaying feedback.
Doesn't directly show feature utilization progress or CSC alignment in SCM.
Fit: Misses the "during the POV timeline" requirement; better for post-POV analysis.
B . At the beginning, work with the customer to create custom dashboards and reports for any information required, so reports can be pulled as needed by the customer.
Description: SCM allows custom dashboards and reports (Monitor > Dashboards or Reports) tailored to metrics like policy compliance (CSC alignment) and feature usage (e.g., Threat Prevention hits).
Process:
At POV start, collaborate with the CISO to define metrics (e.g., "Threats blocked by ATP" for CSC 6, "App-ID usage" for feature adoption).
Configure custom dashboards in SCM (Dashboards > Add Dashboard > Custom).
Set up scheduled or on-demand reports (Reports > Custom Reports).
Enable the customer to monitor progress throughout the POV.
Benefits:
Real-time visibility into policy effectiveness and feature use during the timeline.
Aligns with CSC (e.g., blocked malware events) and shows subscription ROI.
Empowers the customer to verify results independently.
Fit: Meets the CISO's request fully within the POV timeline.
C . Near the end, the customer pulls information from these SCM dashboards: Best Practices, CDSS Adoption, and NGFW Feature Adoption.
Description: SCM provides prebuilt dashboards:
Best Practices: Assesses policy alignment with security standards.
CDSS Adoption: Tracks subscription usage (e.g., ATP, URL Filtering).
NGFW Feature Adoption: Monitors features like App-ID or User-ID.
Limitations:
Waiting until "near the end" delays visibility, missing ongoing progress tracking.
Prebuilt dashboards may not fully align with CSC or specific customer needs without customization.
Fit: Useful but incomplete; lacks proactive setup and real-time monitoring throughout the POV.
D . At the beginning, use PANhandler golden images that are designed to align to compliance and to turning on the features for the CDSS subscription being tested.
Description: PANhandler is a tool for managing Skillets (configuration templates), including "golden images" for compliance (e.g., NIST, CIS benchmarks).
Process: Apply a Skillet at POV start to configure the NGFW with compliance settings and CDSS features.
Limitations:
Configures the NGFW but doesn't verify progress or utilization during the POV.
No reporting or dashboard integration for the CISO to track results.
Fit: Sets up the environment but doesn't meet the verification requirement.
Step 4: Select the Best Approach
B is the strongest choice:
Proactive: Starts at the beginning, ensuring metrics are tracked throughout the POV.
Customizable: Tailors dashboards/reports to CSC (e.g., threat detection for CSC 6) and feature use (e.g., ATP events).
Verifiable: Enables the customer to pull reports as needed, meeting the CISO's request within the timeline.
Why not A, C, or D?
A: SLR is retrospective, not real-time, missing the "during" aspect.
C: Prebuilt dashboards are helpful but delayed and less flexible than custom options.
D: Golden images configure but don't verify progress or utilization.
Step 5: Verification with Palo Alto Documentation
SCM Custom Dashboards: Supports real-time, tailored monitoring (SCM Docs).
SLR: Post-analysis tool, not POV-progressive (Support Portal Docs).
Prebuilt Dashboards: Limited customization (SCM Docs).
PANhandler: Configuration-focused, not reporting-focused (PANhandler Docs).
Thus, the verified answer is B.

質問 # 58
An administrator would like to silently drop traffic from the internet to a ftp server.

Which Security policy action should the administrator select?

- A. Drop
- B. Reset-server
- C. Block
- D. Deny

正解：A

質問 # 59
Which definition describes the guiding principle of the zero-trust architecture?

- A. trust, but verity
- B. always connect and verify
- C. never trust, never connect
- D. never trust, always verify

正解：D

解説：
Explanation/Reference:
Reference:
https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cyberpedia/what-is-a-zero-trust-architecture

質問 # 60
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