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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

A company with multiple branch offices is deploying PAN-OS SD-WAN on their Strata NGFWs (PA-Series) to connect branches over diverse WAN links (MPLS, Internet broadband, LTE) and intelligently route traffic to headquarters and the internet. Which core functionality of PAN-OS SD-WAN is primarily responsible for selecting the optimal WAN link for a specific application flow

based on configured business objectives and real-time link performance?

- **A. Path Selection policy**
- B. App-ID
- C. NAT Policy
- D. Path Monitoring
- E. Security Policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

PAN-OS SD-WAN leverages the NGFW's capabilities for application-aware traffic steering. The Path Selection policy (often referred to as 'SD-WAN policy') is where administrators define how different applications or categories of traffic should be routed over the available WAN interfaces based on criteria like link quality (latency, jitter, loss), bandwidth requirements, or simply preference order. Option A identifies applications. Option B allows/denies traffic and applies security profiles. Option C monitors link health but doesn't make routing decisions itself. Option E handles address translation.

NEW QUESTION # 41

After successfully installing a new PAN-OS software version on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW (not in HA), what is the immediate next step required for the firewall to start running the newly installed software?

- A. Commit the configuration.
- B. Save the candidate configuration.
- C. Download dynamic updates.
- **D. Reboot the firewall.**
- E. Install Content Updates.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Installing a new software version stage is separate from activating it. The firewall continues to run the currently active PAN-OS version after a software install. To switch to the newly installed version, the firewall must be rebooted. - Option A: Committing applies the current candidate configuration, but doesn't change the running software version. - Option B: Saving the configuration saves the current settings but doesn't install or activate new software. - Option C (Correct): A reboot is required for the firewall to load and start running the newly installed PAN-OS image. - Option D and E: Dynamic updates (App-ID, Threat, etc.) and content updates are typically downloaded and installed after a software upgrade is complete and the firewall is running the new version, as the new PAN-OS version might require specific content versions.

NEW QUESTION # 42

A network administrator notices high CPU utilization and lower than expected throughput on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW during peak hours, despite the total bandwidth usage being well within the hardware capabilities. Reviewing system metrics shows a significant number of new sessions being established per second compared to the overall Mbps throughput. Which configuration or traffic pattern is MOST likely contributing to excessive slow path processing and causing the performance bottleneck?

- **A. A sudden surge in traffic consisting of many short-lived connections to unique destination IPs/ports, potentially using varied applications or protocols.**
- B. Extensive use of Security policies with source/destination NAT configured, primarily for outbound internet traffic.
- C. Security policies allowing inter-zone traffic with no security profiles applied.
- D. A large volume of long-lived, established HTTP sessions with basic Threat Prevention profiles enabled.
- E. Heavy traffic consisting mainly of UDP-based video streaming using an established, identified App-ID

Answer: A

Explanation:

High CPU utilization coupled with a high rate of new sessions per second, despite relatively low overall bandwidth, is a strong indicator that the firewall is spending a disproportionate amount of time processing the first packet of many sessions, which occurs on the slow path. The slow path is CPU-intensive because it involves App-ID lookup, policy matching, session creation, NAT/routing decisions, and security profile assignment. - Option A: Long-lived, established sessions are primarily handled by the fast path after the initial setup. While security profiles add some overhead, the core processing of established flow is hardware-

accelerated, not CPU bound for simple forwarding. - Option B: While NAT involves slow path processing for the first packet (or connections requiring dynamic NAT allocation), established sessions with NAT are handled efficiently by the fast path using the created session state. - Option C (Correct): A large volume of short-lived connections, especially if they vary widely in destination and application, means the firewall must process the first packet of each connection individually on the slow path. This puts a heavy load on the CPU for session setup, even if the data transferred within each session is small. This is a classic scenario causing high 'sessions per second' and thus high slow-path CPU load. - Option D: Established UDP sessions, once identified by App-ID and allowed by policy, are also typically handled efficiently by the fast path (or hardware session acceleration), similar to TCP established sessions. - Option E: Policies allowing traffic with no security profiles still require App-ID identification and policy lookup for the first packet, putting it on the slow path for session creation. However, this processing is generally less intensive than processing requiring deep inspection, and the bottleneck described points to the volume of new sessions overwhelming the CPU's ability to perform the initial setup, which is exacerbated by complex policies or varied traffic, but fundamentally driven by the 'new session' rate.

NEW QUESTION # 43

A large organization is implementing a Zero Trust security model across its distributed environment, leveraging Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFWs and Prisma SASE. They aim for granular policy enforcement based on user identity, device compliance, application type, and threat context. Which of the following components and policy elements are fundamental building blocks for creating effective security policies that align with these Zero Trust principles? (Select all that apply)

- A. App-ID for identifying and controlling applications regardless of port or protocol.
- B. Content-ID profiles (Threat Prevention, WildFire, URL Filtering, Data Filtering, File Blocking) for performing deep inspection of allowed traffic.
- C. Policy rules based on Source IP Address, Destination IP Address, and Service (Port/Protocol) only.
- D. User-ID and Device-ID (including HIP) for incorporating user identity and device posture into policy rules.
- E. Security Zones for defining trust boundaries and segmenting the network into logical areas.

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:

Implementing a Zero Trust model with Palo Alto Networks platforms requires leveraging the full suite of next-generation capabilities to achieve granular, context-aware policy enforcement: - Option A (Correct): App-ID is essential for moving policy control from ports (Layer 4) to applications (Layer 7), enabling policies like 'Allow only approved collaboration apps' or 'Block all file-sharing uploads for this group', fundamental to 'Verify Explicitly'. - Option B (Correct): User-ID provides 'who' context, allowing policies based on user identity (e.g., 'only allow Finance users to access the ERP app'). Device-ID and HIP provide 'what device' and 'what state is the device in', enabling policies like 'only allow access to sensitive data from compliant corporate laptops', crucial for explicit verification and device posture. - Option C (Correct): Security Zones define logical segments and trust boundaries. Policies are written between these zones (e.g., User-Zone to Server-Zone, IoT-Zone to Internet-Zone), providing the foundational structure for segmentation and limiting the blast radius in an 'Assume Breach' scenario. - Option D (Correct): Content-ID profiles perform deep inspection of traffic after it's allowed by policy. This aligns with 'Assume Breach' and 'Always Verify' by scanning allowed application traffic for malware, exploits, sensitive data, and malicious URLs, providing enforcement beyond just allowing or denying the application flow. - Option E (Incorrect): While IP/Port/Protocol is still used for initial matching in some cases or for specific services, relying solely on these methods represents the traditional, perimeter-based model (Layer 3/4) and is insufficient for granular, identity-aware, application-aware Zero Trust principles.

NEW QUESTION # 44

An organization uses a Palo Alto Networks NGFW with multiple virtual systems (vsys) configured. Each vsys represents a separate logical firewall managing traffic for a different business unit or network segment (e.g., 'Sales-vsys', 'Eng-vsys'). Security and Network policies need to be configured independently for each vsys. Which of the following statements accurately describe policy management and configuration isolation in a multi-vsys environment? (Select all that apply)

- A. Panorama can manage multiple virtual systems on a single physical firewall, allowing for centralized policy and object management across vsys.
- B. Security policies, NAT policies, Decryption policies, and network configuration (interfaces, zones, routing) are configured separately within each virtual system.
- C. Shared policy objects (like Address Groups or Security Profiles) created in one virtual system can be directly referenced by policy rules in another virtual system.
- D. Traffic flowing between interfaces assigned to different virtual systems is implicitly allowed by default.
- E. The default inter-zone-default rule is applied and enforced independently within each virtual system.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

Virtual systems provide logical isolation of firewall functions. - Option A (Correct): A primary purpose of vsys is to provide configuration separation. Each vsys has its own distinct set of Security, NAT, and Decryption policies, as well as its own network configuration (interfaces, zones, routing tables). - Option B (Incorrect): Configuration is isolated between vsys. Objects defined within one vsys cannot be directly referenced by policies in another vsys. Shared objects must be defined at the vsys level where they are used or inherited from a Panorama template/device group if managed centrally. - Option C (Correct): Each vsys functions as an independent firewall instance. The default intra-zone-default allow and inter-zone-default deny rules are applied and enforced independently within the context of each vsys's zones. - Option D (Incorrect): Traffic flowing between interfaces assigned to different virtual systems is implicitly denied by default, just like traffic between different zones within a vsys. Explicit inter-vsys policy must be configured in a dedicated inter-vsys zone (if configured) or via a separate firewall/routing if not directly connected. - Option E (Correct): Panorama can manage multiple virtual systems on a single physical or virtual firewall. It allows defining shared policies and objects at higher levels that can be inherited by specific vsys, or managing each vsys as a distinct device group.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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