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Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Automation and Response	- Execute response actions • 1. Remediation • 2. Containment - Configure automation rules and playbooks • 1. Action tasks • 2. Trigger conditions
Data Ingestion and Configuration	- Configure data sources for analysis • 1. Firewalls • 2. Network traffic • 3. Endpoints - Manage assets and identity mappings

Platform and Architecture	- Identify the components of the Cortex product portfolio • 1. Cortex XSIAM • 2. Cortex XDR • 3. Cortex XSOAR - Describe the architecture and deployment models • 1. Hybrid deployment • 2. Cloud-based deployment
Detection and Investigation	- Analyze alerts and incidents • 1. Alert grouping • 2. Root cause analysis - Perform threat hunting and investigation • 1. Querying data • 2. Timeline analysis

Hottest SecOps-Generalist Certification - SecOps-Generalist Well Prep

If you're looking to advance your career, passing the Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist Certification Exam is crucial. As with any certification exam, success requires time and effort. While there are many online study materials available, not all of them are accurate or reliable. Many professionals struggle with managing their time and studying effectively, making it difficult to pass the Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist (SecOps-Generalist) Exam.

Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
An administrator is using the Best Practice Assessment (BPA) feature in AIOps for NGFW to evaluate their firewalls. The BPA generates a score and lists specific findings across various categories. Which category of findings is the BPA PRIMARILY designed to identify?

- A. Outdated software versions that are not supported.
- B. Deviations from Palo Alto Networks recommended security and operational configuration settings.
- C. User authentication failures and identity mapping issues.
- D. Real-time traffic anomalies and detected threat events.
- E. Hardware failures and physical interface status issues.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Best Practice Assessment (BPA) is a tool to evaluate a firewall's configuration against a set of recommended best practices developed by Palo Alto Networks. It checks for deviations from these best practices across various configuration areas (policy, network, device, objects, etc.). Option A describes real-time monitoring and threat detection logs. Option C relates to system health monitoring. Option D relates to User-ID monitoring. Option E relates to system or update status.

NEW QUESTION # 13
An organization is concerned about attackers exploiting known vulnerabilities in their web servers and client applications. They have deployed Palo Alto Networks NGFWs with an Advanced Threat Prevention subscription. Which specific security profiles, enhanced by the Advanced Threat Prevention CDSS, are primarily responsible for protecting against vulnerability exploits and preventing spyware/command-and-control communications?

- A. URL Filtering profile for blocking access to malicious websites.
- B. Data Filtering profile for preventing sensitive data exfiltration.
- C. Antivirus profile for malware signature detection.
- D. File Blocking profile for controlling file transfers.
- E. Vulnerability Protection and Anti-Spyware profiles for exploit prevention and blocking C2 traffic.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The Advanced Threat Prevention subscription primarily enhances the capabilities of the Vulnerability Protection and Anti-Spyware security profiles. Vulnerability Protection focuses on detecting and blocking attempts to exploit software vulnerabilities. Anti-Spyware focuses on detecting and blocking traffic patterns associated with spyware and command-and-control (C2) communications. Option A detects malware files. Option B blocks URLs. Option D controls file types. Option E prevents data leakage.

NEW QUESTION # 14
An organization is leveraging Palo Alto Networks Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) like Advanced Threat Prevention, Advanced URL Filtering, and Advanced DNS Security with their Strata NGFW deployment. To apply these services effectively, Security Policy rules must be configured to direct traffic for inspection. Which core component of the Security Policy rule is used to apply the actions defined within the CDSS-enabled security profiles to traffic that matches the rule?

- A. Security Profile Group
- B. Source Zone
- C. Application
- D. Destination Zone
- E. Service

Answer: A

Explanation:
Security Policy rules match traffic based on criteria like zones, addresses, users, applications, and services. Once traffic matches a rule, the actions defined in the rule are applied. The CDSS-enabled inspection actions (blocking malware, filtering URLs, preventing exploits, etc.) are defined within security profiles (Threat, URL, File, Data, DNS), which are then bundled into a Security Profile Group and attached to the Security Policy rule. Option A, B, C, and D are matching criteria. Option E is where the decision to apply a suite of security profiles for inspection resides within the rule.

NEW QUESTION # 15
When a remote user connecting via GlobalProtect accesses the public internet through Prisma Access, which security policy flow is evaluated?

- A. From the 'Remote-Networks' zone to the 'Public' zone.
- B. From the 'Service-Connection' zone to the 'Public' zone.
- C. From the user's local interface zone to the internet destination zone.
- D. From the 'Mobile-UserS zone to the 'Public' zone.
- E. From the Public' zone to the 'Mobile-Users' zone.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Prisma Access defines specific zones for mobile users and the public internet. - Option A: The user's local interface zone is not relevant to the traffic flow once it's in the Prisma Access cloud. - Option B (Correct): Traffic from mobile users connecting via GlobalProtect originates from the 'Mobile-Users' zone within Prisma Access and is destined for the public internet, represented by the 'Public' zone. Security Policy rules for outbound internet access for mobile users are written from the 'Mobile-Users' zone to the "Public' zone. - Option C: 'Remote- NetworkS zone is for site-to-site VPNs. - Option D: This is the flow for traffic originating from the internet destined for mobile users (less common for standard browsing, more for specific services). - Option E: 'service-Connectiori zone represents internal resources, not the source of mobile user traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which action types are typically available for configuration within the Vulnerability Protection profile on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW to respond to detected exploit attempts? (Select all that apply)

- A. Reset Server (for server-side exploits)
- B. Allow
- C. Alert
- D. Quarantine the source endpoint
- E. Block

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
Vulnerability Protection profile actions define how the firewall responds when an exploit signature is matched. - Option A (Incorrect): 'Allow' is not a typical action for detected exploit attempts; the goal is to prevent the exploitation. - Option B (Correct): 'Alert' generates a log entry and notification without preventing the traffic. Useful for monitoring or testing. - Option C (Correct): 'Block' terminates the session and drops the malicious packets, preventing the exploit from reaching the target. This is a common preventative action. - Option D (Correct): 'Reset Server' (or 'Reset Client', 'Reset Both') injects TCP reset packets into the stream to cleanly terminate the connection. This can be useful for preventing server processes from entering an unstable state after an attempted exploit. - Option E (Incorrect): While quarantining endpoints is a response capability often integrated via platforms like Cortex XDR or network access control (NAC), it is not a direct action within the Vulnerability Protection profile itself on the NGFW.

NEW QUESTION # 17
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