素敵NetSec-Analyst｜100％合格率のNetSec-Analyst認定資格試験試験｜試験の準備方法Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst合格内容

2026年PassTestの最新NetSec-Analyst PDFダンプおよびNetSec-Analyst試験エンジンの無料共有：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1a7JB4u1wziN3riEKU86TXkmN3kpfRyCf

PassTestはPalo Alto NetworksのNetSec-Analyst認定試験について開発された問題集がとても歓迎されるのはここで知識を得るだけでなく多くの先輩の経験も得ます。試験に良いの準備と自信がとても必要だと思います。使用して私たちPassTestが提供した対応性練習問題が君にとってはなかなかよいサイトだと思います。

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	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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.

>> NetSec-Analyst認定資格試験 <<

Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam | NetSec-Analyst認定資格試験 - 365日間の無料アップデート NetSec-Analyst合格内容

どのようにPalo Alto Networks　NetSec-Analyst試験に準備すると悩んでいますか。我々社のNetSec-Analyst問題集を参考した後、ほっとしました。弊社のNetSec-Analystソフト版問題集はかねてより多くのIT事業をしている人々は順調にPalo Alto Networks　NetSec-Analyst資格認定を取得させます。試験にパースする原因は我々問題集の全面的で最新版です。

Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst 認定 NetSec-Analyst 試験問題 (Q193-Q198):

質問 # 193
Consider a scenario where an organization wants to dynamically block access to newly registered domains (NRDs) identified as potential phishing sites. They subscribe to a reputable threat intelligence service that provides a daily updated list of NRDs. Which of the following configurations would be essential for successfully implementing this security measure using External Dynamic Lists on a Palo Alto Networks firewall?

- A. Configuring a WildFire analysis profile to submit all NRD traffic for inspection.
- B. Creating an EDL of type 'Domain' and referencing it in a Security Policy rule with a 'deny' action for web browsing.
- C. Creating an EDL of type 'IP Address (IPv4/IPv6)' and attaching it to a DoS Protection Policy.
- D. Creating an EDL of type 'URL' and configuring a URL Filtering profile to block access to this EDL.
- E. Implementing a DNS Sinkhole to redirect NRD queries to a blackhole server.

正解：B

解説：
To block newly registered domains, an EDL of type 'Domain' is required. This EDL can then be referenced in a Security Policy rule. When a user attempts to access a domain listed in the EDL, the security policy will enforce the 'deny' action, blocking the connection. 'URL' EDLs are for specific URLs, not just domain names. 'IP Address' EDLs are for IP addresses. WildFire and DNS Sinkhole are different security mechanisms, not directly related to applying a dynamic domain list in a security policy for blocking access.

質問 # 194
Which interface type is used to monitor traffic and cannot be used to perform traffic shaping?

- A. Layer 2
- B. Virtual Wire
- C. Layer 3
- D. Tap

正解：D

質問 # 195
A large enterprise has implemented strict outbound traffic control. They want to prevent the transfer of any executable files (.exe, .msi, .dll) to external cloud storage services (e.g., Dropbox, Google Drive, OneDrive) unless the file has been explicitly scanned and deemed safe by WildFire. Additionally, they need to ensure that no archived files (.zip, .rar) containing executables are uploaded. Which Palo Alto Networks configuration objects and their precise application would best achieve this, considering the need for both file type and content inspection?

- A. Create a 'File Blocking' profile: Rule 1: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: exe, msi, dll', 'Action: Continue' with 'WildFire Action: Block'. Rule 2: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: zip, rar', 'Action: Block'. Ensure 'WildFire Analysis' is enabled on the security policy for these file types. The 'Block' for archives prevents nested executables without explicit nested file inspection

by WildFire.

- B. Create a 'File Blocking' profile: Rule 1: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: exe, msi, dll', 'Action: Block'. Rule 2: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: zip, rar', 'Action: Block'. Apply this profile to an outbound security policy for URL category 'cloud-storage'. Also enable 'WildFire Analysis' on the same policy for all file types.
- C. Create a 'Data Filtering' profile with predefined patterns for executables and archives. Create a 'File Blocking' profile to block 'exe, msi, dll, zip, rar' on upload. Apply both to the outbound security policy for cloud storage, ensuring the 'Data Filtering' profile's action is 'Block'.
- D. Configure a 'Security Policy' rule with 'Source Zone: internal', 'Destination Zone: external', 'URL Category: cloud-storage', 'Action: Allow'. Within this rule, apply a 'File Blocking' profile with a rule for 'upload' of 'exe, msi, dll' and 'Action: block' if not 'WildFire Verdict: benign'. Also, apply a 'Data Filtering' profile with a 'Nested File Blocking' rule to detect executables within archives and block.
- E. Create a 'WildFire Analysis' profile: Set 'Analysis: all' for relevant zones. Create a 'File Blocking' profile: Rule 1: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: exe, msi, dll', 'Action: Allow' with 'WildFire Action: Continue and wait for result'. Rule 2: 'Direction: upload', 'File Type: zip, rar', 'Action: Block'. Apply both to the security policy for 'cloud-storage' URL category.

正解：A

解説：
Option E provides the most accurate and practical configuration. 1. Preventing Executables unless WildFire Safe: The 'File Blocking' profile's 'Action: Continue' and 'WildFire Action: Block' is crucial. This means the file is sent to WildFire, and only if WildFire returns a 'benign' verdict will the file be allowed; otherwise, it's blocked. Simply enabling WildFire analysis (as in A) doesn't explicitly block based on the verdict within the File Blocking context. 2. Preventing Archived Executables: Blocking '.zip' and '.rar' files directly on upload (Rule 2) is the most straightforward way to prevent archived executables, as WildFire's nested file inspection can be resource-intensive and might not cover all levels of nesting or archive types. By blocking the archive itself, you prevent the nested executable from being uploaded. While WildFire can inspect archives, an explicit block simplifies the policy and reduces reliance on nested inspection for this specific requirement. Option B is incorrect because 'Action: Allow' with 'WildFire Action: Continue and wait for result' for executables isn't ideal; the requirement is to 'block unless safe'. Option D's 'WildFire Verdict: benign' is an advanced concept but the 'Data Filtering' profile isn't primarily for nested file blocking based on file types, but rather content. Option C's 'Data Filtering' for executables and archives isn't the primary mechanism for file type blocking; File Blocking is designed for that. Option A misses the critical 'WildFire Action: Block' on verdict.

質問 # 196
A security operations center (SOC) needs to automate the blocking of IP addresses identified by their SIEM as malicious. They use Palo Alto Networks Panorama for central management. The automation should dynamically update a Block List custom URL category, which is then referenced by a security policy. Which of the following automation workflows using Panorama and its APIs would be the most robust and scalable?

- A. Configure all firewalls to forward logs directly to the SIEM, and the SIEM will automatically block malicious IPs without Panorama intervention.
- B. The SIEM triggers a webhook to a Cloud Function. This function uses the Panorama XML API to add new IP addresses to a custom URL category object, followed by a 'commit' and 'push' operation.
- C. Manually create a new Security Policy Rule for each malicious IP address identified by the SIEM, then commit and push.
- D. The SIEM exports a CSV of malicious IPs. A script on a management server periodically reads this CSV and uses the Panorama CLI to add entries to the custom URL category.
- E. A cron job on the Panorama appliance itself executes a script that directly modifies the configuration files based on SIEM alerts.

正解：B

解説：
Option B provides the most robust and scalable solution. Using the Panorama XML API (or REST API if available for the specific task) within a cloud function or dedicated automation platform allows for programmatic, event-driven updates. The 'add' command for a custom URL category, followed by a 'commit' to Panorama and a 'push' to relevant device groups, ensures the updates are applied efficiently and consistently across all managed firewalls. Option A is less scalable and relies on file-based transfers. Option C is not recommended as directly modifying configuration files on Panorama can lead to inconsistencies and is unsupported. Option D is entirely manual and impractical for dynamic updates. Option E misunderstands the role of the SIEM; it identifies threats but doesn't typically enforce network blocks directly on firewalls without integration.

質問 # 197

Which URL profiling action does not generate a log entry when a user attempts to access that URL?

- A. Allow
- B. Override
- C. Continue
- D. Block

正解：A

解説：
References:

質問 # 198
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NetSec-Analyst合格内容: https://www.passtest.jp/Palo-Alto-Networks/NetSec-Analyst-shiken.html

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