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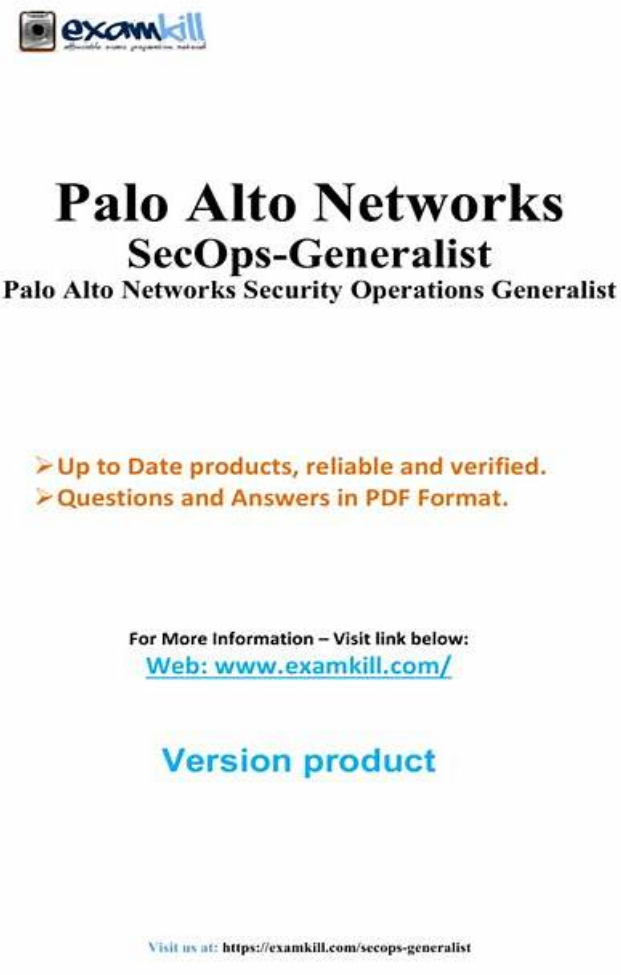

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
A security analyst is investigating an alert triggered by WildFire on a Strata NGFW. The alert indicates malicious activity within an application identified as 'file-transfer' via F TP. The log entry shows the following details:
Based on Palo Alto Networks App-ID and security features, what does this log entry signify regarding application layer inspection and threat prevention?

- A. The NGFW identified the traffic as the 'file-transfer' application (specifically FTP on port 21), and WildFire subsequently identified malicious content within that file transfer, leading to the session being blocked.
- B. The threat was detected by the Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) within the Threat Prevention profile assigned to the policy allowing 'file-transfer', and the alert was forwarded to WildFire for confirmation.
- C. The traffic was initially identified as generic 'web-browsing' on port 21, and WildFire identified it as malware, causing App-ID to re-classify it as 'file-transfer'.
- D. The NGFW blocked the traffic based solely on the protocol (FTP on port 21) being deemed high-risk, without needing deep application or content inspection.
- E. The log indicates a policy misconfiguration where a file transfer application was allowed to communicate with an external malware distribution point detected by the URL Filtering profile.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This log entry is a classic example of Palo Alto Networks' integrated application identification and threat prevention. Option A correctly interprets the log: App-ID identified the traffic flow as 'file-transfer' (specifically FTP, which commonly uses port 21 as seen in the destination port). Once the application was identified, the relevant security profiles (including WildFire analysis) were applied to the content traversing the application session. WildFire then detected malware within the file being transferred, triggering the 'block' action specified in the security policy. Option B is incorrect; App-ID identifies the application based on various techniques including protocol decoding, signature matching, and heuristics, independent of WildFire's analysis. WildFire confirms malware within an identified application. Option C is incorrect; while IPS is part of Threat Prevention, the log explicitly states the 'Threat/Content Type' is 'wildfire' and 'Category' is 'malware', indicating detection by the WildFire engine, not necessarily IPS signatures. Option D is incorrect; Palo Alto Networks NGFWs operate on application-level control. Simply blocking a protocol like FTP on its default port is possible but less granular than identifying the application and inspecting its content for threats, as demonstrated here. Option E is plausible for some scenarios but doesn't directly explain the log entry's specific details showing WildFire detecting malware within the file transfer itself, leading to the block.

NEW QUESTION # 24
An organization is configuring Security Policy rules on a Palo Alto Networks VM-Series firewall in a public cloud environment (e.g., AWS VPC) to segment application tiers. They have zones for 'Web-Tier', 'App-Tier', and 'DB-Tier'. They need to allow HTTP/HTTPS traffic from 'Web-Tier' to 'App-Tier' but apply deep threat inspection. They also need to allow database traffic (MS-SQL, MySQL) from 'App-Tier' to 'DB-Tier' but only for specific application servers. Which policy elements and configurations are essential for implementing these requirements? (Select all that apply)

- A. NAT policy rules configured for traffic between application tiers to translate private IP addresses.
- B. Security Policy rule: Source Zone 'App-Tier', Destination Zone 'DB-Tier', Source Address 'Specific App Server Address Group', Application 'ms-sql', 'mysql', Action 'allow', apply relevant security profiles (optional but recommended).
- C. User-ID configured to identify users accessing applications within the tiers.
- D. Security Policy rule: Source Zone 'Web-Tier', Destination Zone 'App-Tier', Application 'web-browsing' (or 'http', 'ssl'), Action 'allow', apply relevant Threat Prevention profile.
- E. Decryption Policy rule to decrypt HTTP/HTTPS traffic flowing from 'Web-Tier' to 'App-Tier'.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Segmenting traffic between application tiers requires defining policies based on zones, applications, and sources, and applying inspection. - Option A (Correct): This defines the rule for Web-Tier to App-Tier traffic, using zones, common web applications, and applying a Threat Prevention profile for inspection. - Option B (Correct): This defines the rule for App-Tier to DB-Tier traffic, specifying the source zone, destination zone, using an Address Group for the specific allowed servers, and using App-IDs for the database protocols. Applying security profiles (like Threat Prevention) to database traffic is also a best practice for detecting potential exploits or C2 over these protocols. - Option C (Correct): Deep threat inspection on HTTPS traffic requires decryption. A Decryption policy rule matching traffic between 'Web-Tier' and 'App-Tier' for HTTPS (ssl service) is necessary to enable Content-ID inspection by profiles like Threat Prevention and WildFire. - Option D (Incorrect): NAT is generally not needed for internal segmentation traffic using private, routable IP addresses within the same VPC/network space, unless there's a specific requirement for address translation between segments (which is uncommon in simple tier egmentation). - Option E (Optional but not essential for the described policy): User-ID provides user context but is not strictly necessary for policies based on application tiers and server addresses, unless the requirement was to allow access based on user identity accessing resources within those tiers.

NEW QUESTION # 25
A security administrator is reviewing logs on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW that is performing SSH Proxy decryption for traffic to internal Linux servers. They find log entries categorized under 'file-transfer' and 'threat' associated with the 'ssh' application. What must be true for the firewall to generate such detailed logs for activity occurring within an encrypted SSH tunnel?

- A. The firewall must have the root CA certificate used to sign the server's SSH host key installed as a Trusted Root CA.
- B. The SSH Proxy decryption feature must be enabled and successfully decrypting the session.
- C. The Security policy rule allowing SSH traffic must have a WildFire analysis profile configured.
- D. The SSH client and server must be configured to explicitly allow file transfers (like SCP or SFTP) on standard SSH port 22.
- E. The session must be using SSH protocol version 1, as later versions are not inspectable.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To inspect the content and activities happening inside an encrypted SSH tunnel (like file transfers or command execution which could trigger threat signatures), the firewall must be able to decrypt the tunnel. This is the function of the SSH Proxy feature. Once decrypted, App-ID can identify activities like 'file-transfer' within the SSH session, and Content-ID/Threat Prevention engines can scan the data stream for threats. Option A is necessary for detecting malware if the traffic is decrypted, but decryption is the prerequisite. Option C describes how file transfers happen over SSH but doesn't explain how the firewall sees them within the encrypted tunnel. Option D is related to validating certificates, which is part of SSL/TLS, not the host key verification process used in SSH Proxy. Option E is incorrect; SSH Proxy is designed for modern, secure SSH protocol versions (like v2); SSHv1 is deprecated and insecure, and less likely to be supported for advanced inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 26
A company is using Palo Alto Networks Panorama to centrally manage its global deployment of Strata NGFWs (PA-Series and VM- Series). To ensure continuous management and logging capabilities even if a Panorama appliance fails, they have implemented Panorama High Availability. Which key function is primarily served by configuring Panorama in an HA pair?

- A. Providing load balancing for management connections from administrators to the Panorama interface.
- B. Ensuring that NGFWs can continue to receive configuration updates and forward logs for analysis even if one Panorama appliance becomes unavailable.
- C. Allowing the managed NGFWs to automatically download new App-ID and Threat Prevention updates without interruption.
- D. Decrypting encrypted traffic received by the managed NGFWs in a centralized manner.
- E. Synchronizing session state information between the managed NGFWs to provide failover for user traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Panorama HA is designed to provide redundancy for the management and logging functions provided by Panorama, not the data plane functions of the managed firewalls. - Option A (Incorrect): Session state synchronization happens directly between NGFW pairs in an HA cluster; Panorama is not involved in this process. - Option B (Correct): The primary purpose of Panorama HA is to ensure that the managed firewalls have a highly available point of contact for receiving policy/configuration pushes and forwarding logs for collection, correlation, and reporting. If one Panorama fails, the other takes over these functions, ensuring management and logging continuity. - Option C (Incorrect): While Panorama can serve updates, NGFWs can also download updates directly from

Palo Alto Networks update servers. Panorama HA ensures the Panorama-managed update distribution is highly available, but direct updates are still possible. - Option D (Incorrect): Panorama HA is Active/Passive by default and doesn't provide load balancing for administrator connections to the web UI or CLI; it provides failover. - Option E (Incorrect): Decryption occurs on the individual NGFW data planes, not centrally on Panorama.

NEW QUESTION # 27
An administrator manages multiple Palo Alto Networks firewalls using Panoram a. They have configured dynamic updates for App-ID, Threat Prevention, WildFire, and URL Filtering to download automatically. Which of the following are valid methods for distributing and installing these dynamic updates to the managed firewalls from Panorama? (Select all that apply)

- A. Use the Panorama web interface to schedule recurring push operations for specific update types to selected Device Groups or firewalls.
- B. Updates are automatically pushed from Panorama to managed devices in real-time upon download, without requiring a scheduled push operation.
- C. Manually download update files from the Palo Alto Networks support portal and upload them individually to each managed firewall.
- D. Configure each managed firewall to directly download updates from Palo Alto Networks update servers.
- E. Configure Panorama to download updates from Palo Alto Networks update servers, and then push the updates from Panorama to the managed firewalls.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Panorama provides centralized management of dynamic updates for its managed firewalls. - Option A: While possible, configuring each firewall to download directly bypasses the centralized control and distribution capabilities of Panorama. - Option B (Correct): This is the standard and recommended method for managing updates with Panorama. Panorama downloads the updates, and then the administrator pushes them to the managed firewalls. This provides control over when updates are applied to different groups of firewalls. - Option C (Correct): Panorama allows administrators to schedule recurrent push jobs for specific update types (e.g., push daily Threat updates, push weekly App-ID updates) to specific sets of firewalls or Device Groups, automating the distribution process. - Option D: Updates are downloaded by Panorama, but they are not automatically pushed in real-time. Administrators must initiate a push operation (manual or scheduled) to distribute them to the managed firewalls. - Option E: This is a manual, cumbersome method used for troubleshooting or in specific isolated environments, but not standard practice for managing multiple firewalls with Panorama.

NEW QUESTION # 28
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