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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

An organization has deployed the Palo Alto Networks IoT Security subscription, integrated with their Strata NGFW. The platform has successfully discovered and profiled various IoT devices on the network, categorizing them by type, vendor, and known vulnerabilities. The security team wants to leverage this intelligence to automate and enforce granular security policies, such as limiting specific IoT devices to communicate only with their known legitimate cloud update servers and preventing lateral movement to the corporate network. Which of the following accurately describe how the IoT Security subscription integrates with the NGFW and contributes to automated policy enforcement? (Select all that apply)

- A. Administrators can create Security Policy rules on the NGFW/Panorama that use dynamic device groups provided by the IoT Security subscription as source or destination criteria.
- B. The IoT Security cloud service uses behavioral analytics to identify anomalous communication patterns from IoT devices and generate alerts on the NGFW/Panorama.
- C. The IoT Security cloud service pushes dynamic device group information (based on device type, vendor, location, risk

score) to the NGFW/Panorama.

- D. The IoT Security cloud service automatically blocks all risky communication from IoT devices without requiring specific policy configuration on the NGFW.
- E. The IoT Security subscription analyzes traffic for threats using signatures independent of the NGFW's Threat Prevention engine.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks IoT Security integrates with NGFWs/Prisma SASE to provide enhanced visibility, risk assessment, and policy automation for IoT devices. - Option A (Correct): Behavioral analytics is a core function of the IoT Security cloud service. It learns the normal behavior of profiled devices and flags deviations as anomalous events, which are surfaced as alerts. - Option B (Correct): A key integration point is the sharing of dynamic device group information. The cloud service categorizes devices and makes these groups (e.g., 'IP Cameras - Axis', 'Smart Thermostats', 'High-Risk IoT) available to the NGFW/Panorama. - Option C (Correct): Administrators leverage the dynamic device groups received from the IoT Security subscription to create Security Policy rules that automatically adapt as new devices are discovered or device classifications change. For example, a rule could allow 'IP Cameras - Axis' devices to communicate only with their cloud update server, using the dynamic device group as the source. - Option D (Incorrect): While the IoT Security cloud service performs analysis, threat enforcement still primarily relies on the NGFW's Content-ID engines (Threat Prevention, WildFire) applied via Security Policy rules, potentially triggered by intelligence from the IoT service. - Option E (Incorrect): The IoT Security subscription provides intelligence and policy recommendations. Enforcement actions (block, alert, allow) are configured by the administrator in the Security Policy rules on the NGFW/Prisma Access, leveraging the device groups and insights from the IoT service.

NEW QUESTION # 37

A company uses Palo Alto Networks Prisma Access for its remote workforce. They have a strict policy to prevent the exfiltration of sensitive customer data, specifically documents containing patterns resembling Social Security Numbers (SSNs) or Credit Card Numbers (CCNs). Users should be blocked if they attempt to upload such documents to cloud storage or webmail services.

Assuming App-ID correctly identifies the applications and SSL Forward Proxy decryption is successfully enabled for relevant traffic, which Content-ID feature is used to enforce this policy, and what is a key aspect of its configuration?

- A. Threat Prevention profile configured with signatures for SSNs and CCNs, which scans the decrypted data stream.
- B. File Blocking profile configured to block document file types (like .doc, .pdf) being uploaded to the internet.
- C. Data Filtering profile configured with specific patterns (regex or built-in) for SSNs and CCNs, applied to relevant security policy rules with an action like 'block' or 'alert'.
- D. URL Filtering profile configured to block access to all cloud storage and webmail categories.
- E. Antivirus profile configured to detect data patterns associated with sensitive information.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Preventing sensitive data loss based on pattern matching within application traffic is the specific function of the Data Filtering profile (part of Content-ID). Option D correctly identifies this feature and a key aspect of its configuration: defining the patterns to look for (using regular expressions or built-in data identifiers) and specifying the action (block, alert, etc.) when a match is found within the traffic flow that the Data Filtering profile is applied to via a security policy. Option A is incorrect; Threat Prevention signatures are primarily for exploits and malware, not data patterns. Option B is too blunt; it blocks access entirely rather than inspecting the content being transferred. Option C blocks file types, not specific content within files. Option E is incorrect; Antivirus profiles scan for malware signatures, not sensitive data patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 38

After successfully downloading and installing a new version of a dynamic update (e.g., App-ID or Threat Prevention) on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW or Prisma Access node, when does the firewall start using the new definitions or signatures?

- A. Immediately after the download completes.
- B. Immediately after the installation completes, typically without requiring a reboot or commit for most dynamic updates.
- C. After the firewall is rebooted.
- D. After the associated Security Policy rule is modified and committed.
- E. After a configuration commit is performed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dynamic updates are designed to be applied frequently and without disruption. Unlike PAN-OS software upgrades, dynamic updates (App-ID, Threat, URL, WildFire) are typically loaded into the firewall's memory and activated shortly after installation, without requiring a reboot or a configuration commit. This ensures the firewall is using the latest intelligence as quickly as possible. Option A is incorrect; there's an installation step after download. Options B and C describe actions for software upgrades or configuration changes, not dynamic updates. Option E is incorrect; applying updates doesn't require modifying the policy rule itself (unless you want to leverage a new feature enabled by the update, like a new application function).

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

Answer: E

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 # 40

An organization is leveraging Advanced URL Filtering and Enterprise DLP subscriptions and configuring the corresponding profiles on their Palo Alto Networks NGFWs. They need to ensure sensitive data is not uploaded to specific forbidden URL categories, and that users receive an explicit warning before proceeding to certain other risky URL categories. Which combination of profile types and their configuration elements are necessary to achieve these two distinct requirements? (Select all that apply)

- A. Configure a URL Filtering profile with the forbidden URL categories set to the 'block' action.
- B. Configure a URL Filtering profile with the risky URL categories set to the 'continue' action and customize the 'continue' page message.
- C. Configure a Threat Prevention profile with signatures for detecting specific sensitive data patterns within HTTP/HTTPS traffic.
- D. Configure a Data Filtering profile to detect sensitive data patterns and apply it to a Security Policy rule with 'upload' App Functions for file sharing/webmail, set to a 'block' action.
- E. Apply the configured URL Filtering profile and the configured Data Filtering profile to the relevant Security Policy rules that allow outbound web and application traffic.

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:

This scenario requires applying policies based on both IJRL category and sensitive data content, with different actions. - Option A (Correct): Blocking URL categories is done in the URL Filtering profile by setting the desired categories to the 'block' action. - Option B (Correct): Providing a warning requires the 'continue' action in the URL Filtering profile for the specific category. The warning message is customizable. - Option C (Correct): Preventing sensitive data upload is the function of the Data Filtering profile. The profile detects the patterns, and the Security Policy rule applying this profile (matching upload activities) is set to 'block' or 'alert' when a match occurs. - Option D (Incorrect): Threat Prevention is for malware/exploits, not sensitive data patterns. Sensitive data detection is done via the Data Filtering profile with the DLP subscription. - Option E (Correct): Once the profiles are configured, they must be applied to the relevant Security Policy rules to enforce the actions on matching traffic. Options A and B handle the URL category actions. Option C handles the sensitive data detection and action. Option E ties the profiles to the traffic flows via security policy.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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