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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q255-Q260):

NEW QUESTION # 255

Which policy set should be used to ensure that a policy is applied just before the default security rules?

- A. Local Firewall policy
- B. Child device-group post-rulebase
- C. Parent device-group post-rulebase
- **D. Shared post-rulebase**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The policy set that should be used to ensure that a policy is applied just before the default security rules is the shared post-rulebase. The shared post-rulebase is a set of Security policy rules that are defined on Panorama and apply to all firewalls or device groups. The shared post-rulebase is evaluated after the local firewall policy and the child device-group post-rulebase, but before the default security rules. The shared post-rulebase can be used to enforce common security policies across multiple firewalls or device groups,

such as blocking high- risk applications or traffic. References: Security Policy Rule Hierarchy, Security Policy Rulebase, Certifications - Palo Alto Networks, Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator (PAN-OS 10.0) or [Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator (PAN-OS 10.0)].

NEW QUESTION # 256

Prior to a maintenance-window activity, the administrator would like to make a backup of only the running configuration to an external location.

What command in Device > Setup > Operations would provide the most operationally efficient way to achieve this outcome?

- A. export named configuration snapshot
- B. export device state
- C. save named configuration snapshot
- D. save candidate config

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Revert, Save, and Load operations all work with firewall configurations local to the firewall. The Export operations transfer configurations as XML-formatted files from the firewall to the host running the web interface browser. From your local machine, you can save the files as configuration backups. The Import operations transfer XML configuration files from the host running the web interface browser to the firewall. The XML file can be loaded as the candidate configuration or even be committed to becoming the running configuration. [Palo Alto Networks]

NEW QUESTION # 257

An administrator would like to create a URL Filtering log entry when users browse to any gambling website.

What combination of Security policy and Security profile actions is correct?

- A. Security policy = drop, Gambling category in URL profile = allow
- B. Security policy = deny. Gambling category in URL profile = block
- C. Security policy = allow, Gambling category in URL profile = alert
- D. Security policy = allow. Gambling category in URL profile = allow

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 258

A Palo Alto Networks firewall is configured to decrypt SSL/TLS traffic using SSL Forward Proxy. Due to a recent audit, there's a new requirement: all decrypted sessions must enforce TLS 1.2 or higher, and any attempt to use older, weaker protocols like TLS 1.0 or 1.1 must be blocked and logged. However, for a specific legacy application that must use TLS 1.0, an exception needs to be made, allowing it to communicate without decryption but still logging the attempt to use TLS 1.0. How would you configure this using a combination of decryption profiles and policies?

- A. Configure a 'Decryption Exclusion' for the legacy application based on its IP address. For all other traffic, enable 'SSL Protocol Settings' in the decryption profile to 'Block Sessions with TLS 1.0/1.1'.
- B. In the default SSL Forward Proxy decryption profile, set 'SSL Protocol Settings' to 'Block Sessions with TLS 1.0/1.1'. For the legacy application, create a 'No Decryption' policy rule and place it above the general 'Decrypt' rule, ensuring logging is enabled on this 'No Decryption' rule.
- C. Create a custom 'SSL Protocol Settings' object for TLS 1.0/1.1 blocking and apply it to a 'Decrypt' policy for general traffic. For the legacy application, create a separate 'Decrypt' policy with a custom decryption profile that permits TLS 1.0/1.1.
- D. Set the global 'SSL Protocol Settings' to 'Block Sessions with TLS 1.0/1.1'. For the legacy application, create a custom application ID, then create a security policy rule to 'Allow' this application without decryption, ensuring session logging is active.
- E. Create two Decryption Profiles: one with 'SSL Protocol Settings' to 'Block Sessions with TLS 1.0/1.1' for 'any' decryption policy, and another profile with 'Allow Sessions with TLS 1.0/1.1' for the legacy application. Apply these profiles to respective decryption policies.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This scenario requires a precise ordering of decryption policies and proper use of decryption profiles. First, to enforce TLS 1.2+ for decrypted traffic, the general SSL Forward Proxy decryption profile's 'SSL Protocol Settings' should be configured to block older TLS versions. Second, for the legacy application, since it must use TLS 1.0, it cannot be decrypted by the firewall if the firewall is also enforcing TLS 1.2+. Therefore, the legacy application's traffic must be exempted from decryption. A 'No Decryption' policy rule, placed above the general 'Decrypt' rule, achieves this. Crucially, even with 'No Decryption', the firewall can still log the initial handshake details, including the TLS version, if logging is enabled on that specific 'No Decryption' rule. This allows for logging the attempt to use TLS 1.0 without breaking the application or fully decrypting it. Options A, C, and E would either attempt to decrypt the TLS 1.0 traffic (which would fail due to the block), or misapply the settings. Option D is a global exclusion and doesn't explicitly guarantee logging of the TLS version attempt for the exempted traffic through policy evaluation.

NEW QUESTION # 259

Consider a highly secure environment where outbound DNS traffic must be rigorously inspected for DNS exfiltration attempts and malicious domain lookups. The security team wants to leverage Palo Alto Networks' DNS Security profiles. They have identified several internal DNS servers (e.g., 10.0.0.10) that are authorized for external lookups, while all other internal hosts should only resolve against these internal servers. Malicious DNS requests should trigger an immediate block and log. How would you configure a DNS Security profile and related objects to achieve this, including handling specific known bad domains and unknown domains effectively?

- A. Create a DNS Security profile. Set 'Domains: Malware' and 'Domains: Phishing' to 'block'. Enable 'DNS Tunneling' detection and set the action to 'block'. Configure a DNS Sinkhole IP. Apply this DNS Security profile to a security policy rule that permits DNS traffic from internal hosts to the internal DNS servers (10.0.0.10). For traffic from 10.0.0.10 to external, apply a separate DNS Security profile with 'allow' for all categories.
- B. Create a DNS Security profile. For 'DNS Query Actions', set 'Domains: Malware' to 'block', 'Domains: Phishing' to 'block'. For 'DNS Tunneling', set 'tunnel-ratio' to 'block'. Configure a custom DNS Sinkhole IP (e.g., 10.0.0.1). Create two security policies: one allowing DNS from internal DNS servers (10.0.0.10) to external with this DNS Security profile, and another blocking DNS from 'any' internal host directly to external DNS.
- C. Create a DNS Security profile. Configure 'Domains' to 'block' for 'malware', 'phishing', and 'unknown'. Set 'Sinkhole' to the firewall's management IP. Apply this profile to all outbound security policies matching DNS traffic (port 53 UDP/TCP) regardless of source.
- D. Create a DNS Security profile with 'Domains' set to 'block' for 'command-and-control', 'malware', and 'phishing'. Configure a custom DNS Sinkhole IP. Apply this profile only to security policies where the source is 'any' and destination is 'external-DNS'. Create a separate policy to allow DNS from internal DNS servers to external DNS with no DNS Security profile.
- E. Create a DNS Security profile with 'Domains' set to 'block' for all threat categories (e.g., malware, phishing, command-and-control, known-bad-domains, unknown). Enable 'DNS Sinkhole' and configure a dedicated sinkhole IP. Apply this DNS Security profile to all outbound security policies that allow DNS traffic. For the internal DNS servers (10.0.0.10), create an explicit security policy allowing their DNS traffic to external destinations without this DNS Security profile, ensuring it's evaluated first.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option C is the most accurate and comprehensive solution for the given requirements- It addresses both the inspection of DNS for malicious activity and the enforcement of internal DNS server usage. By creating two policies, one for allowed internal DNS servers (10.0.0.10) to external, with the DNS Security profile applied for inspection, and another blocking direct external DNS lookups from other internal hosts, the security posture is met. The DNS Security profile should focus on blocking C2, malware, and phishing domains, and importantly, detecting DNS tunneling. A custom sinkhole IP is crucial for analysis of blocked traffic. Option D is incorrect as the internal DNS servers should have the DNS Security profile applied when looking up externally. Option B is incomplete by not applying DNS Security to the internal DNS server's external lookups. Option A applies the profile too broadly without considering the authorized internal DNS servers- Option E misapplies the DNS security profile to internal-to-internal DNS traffic, which isn't the primary concern for outbound exfiltration.

NEW QUESTION # 260

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NetSec-Analyst certification can demonstrate your mastery of certain areas of knowledge, which is internationally recognized and accepted by the general public as a certification. NetSec-Analyst certification is so high that it is not easy to obtain it. It requires you

