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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q188-Q193):

NEW QUESTION # 188
A global organization uses Panorama to manage its Palo Alto Networks firewalls. They are implementing SD-WAN across multiple regions. A specific requirement states: all inter-region traffic for a custom application 'Global Sync' must use the lowest latency path available between any two regional hubs, regardless of the primary link type (MPLS or Internet VPN). Furthermore, this traffic must be prioritized with guaranteed bandwidth if possible. Which SD-WAN configurations are crucial to meet this requirement efficiently across regions using Panorama?

- A. Configure 'VPN Monitoring' on all inter-regional VPN tunnels. Use 'Policy Based Forwarding' (PBF) rules with 'Link State Tracking' to route 'Global_Sync' traffic over the active VPN tunnel with the lowest latency. Apply QOS profiles directly on the PBF rules.
- B. Define a global 'SD-WAN profile' at the Panorama 'Device Group' level, and within it, an SD-WAN policy rule for 'Global_Sync' using 'Performance-Based' path selection. Create a 'Path Quality' profile with very low latency thresholds. For bandwidth, apply QOS policies on the interfaces involved.
- C. Implement an 'SD-WAN profile' on Panorama that includes 'Path Monitoring' for all inter-regional links. Define a single SD-WAN policy rule for 'Global_Sync' with 'Best Quality' path selection. Leverage 'Shared Gateways' and 'SD-WAN Hub' configurations for inter-region connectivity. QOS policies would manage bandwidth.
- D. On Panorama, create a 'Template Stack' for each regional hub. Within each stack, define an SD-WAN profile with an SD-WAN policy rule for 'Global_Sync'. This rule should use 'Best Quality' path selection, and the associated 'Path Monitoring' profile for each link must be configured to measure latency accurately.
- E. At the Panorama Device Group level, create an SD-WAN profile containing an SD-WAN policy rule for 'Global_Sync'. Set its path selection to 'Best Quality' or 'Performance-Based' (with latency-focused SLA). Ensure all relevant inter-regional interfaces/tunnels are included in the 'Path Monitoring' profile, and apply 'QOS profiles' specifically for 'Global_Sync' application.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Option C is correct. 'Best Quality' path selection directly addresses the 'lowest latency' requirement. The use of 'Shared Gateways' and 'SD-WAN Hub' configurations are crucial for efficient inter-region connectivity and route propagation in a large-scale SD-WAN deployment. QOS policies are indeed used for bandwidth guarantees. Option E is also correct and provides more detail.

Configuring the SD-WAN profile at the 'Device Group' level ensures consistency. 'Best Quality' or 'Performance-Based' (with latency focus) are the right path selection methods. Including all relevant interfaces/tunnels in 'Path Monitoring' is vital, and QOS profiles specifically for the application enable bandwidth guarantees. Option A is less efficient as it suggests creating a template stack per regional hub , which might lead to configuration sprawl for 'Global_Sync'. Option B is good but doesn't explicitly mention the 'hub' configurations that are critical for inter-regional routing. Option D describes a legacy PBF approach, not native SD-WAN capabilities for dynamic path selection and QOS.

NEW QUESTION # 189

A network security analyst is investigating erratic packet forwarding behavior on a Palo Alto Networks firewall running advanced threat prevention services. Some legitimate traffic flows are experiencing severe latency or being dropped, while others are processed normally. The firewall's data plane CPU utilization is consistently low, and traffic logs show no explicit denies, but session end reasons indicate 'aged-out' or 'session-limit'. A 'debug dataplane packet-diag' output for an affected flow shows the packet reaching the 'flow_lookup' stage but then appears to get stuck or re-evaluated endlessly without being forwarded. Which of the following is the most obscure and difficult to diagnose misconfiguration or state that could cause this behavior?

- A. An excessive number of active sessions, hitting the firewall's session limit per flow or per security zone, causing new legitimate sessions to be dropped.
- B. A fragmented packet reassembly issue, where out-of-order or missing fragments are preventing the firewall from correctly identifying the application or threat, leading to session aging/timeout.
- C. A misconfigured custom application signature (App-ID) is causing a continuous re-evaluation loop, preventing the session from establishing or being correctly identified.
- D. The firewall's Content-ID engine is stuck in a pattern matching loop due to a malicious or malformed payload, consuming excessive resources for specific flows.
- E. A subtle misconfiguration in a 'policy-based fomarding' rule, where an implicit 'any' match condition is inadvertently matching and forwarding traffic to an incorrect or non-existent next-hop, leading to blackholing or routing loops.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The key here is 'packet reaching the 'flow_lookup' stage but then appears to get stuck or re-evaluated endlessly without being forwarded.' This symptom, combined with 'aged-out' or 'session-limit' without explicit denies and low data plane CPU, strongly points to an issue with how the firewall is classifying the session at the very early stages. A misconfigured custom App-ID signature (A) can create a scenario where the firewall keeps re-evaluating the flow against a complex or faulty pattern, never successfully classifying it. This prevents the session from moving past the initial lookup phase, leading to timeouts Caged-out') or hitting internal session limits if multiple re-evaluations create new ephemeral internal 'sessions'. Options B, C, D are common but usually have different diagnostic indicators (high resource usage, explicit drops, or different session end reasons). Option E would typically manifest as routing issues or blackholing but wouldn't typically cause the 'stuck at flow_lookup' symptom unless it somehow triggered a continuous re-evaluation of the flow table. A faulty custom App-ID is notoriously difficult to debug as it resides deep within the packet processing pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 190

A network has 10 domain controllers, multiple WAN links, and a network infrastructure with bandwidth needed to support mission-critical applications. Given the scenario, which type of User-ID agent is considered a best practice by Palo Alto Networks?

- A. PAN-OS integrated agent
- B. Captive Portal
- C. Citrix terminal server with adequate data-plane resources
- D. Windows-based agent on a domain controller

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 191

In which two Security Profiles can an action equal to the block IP feature be configured? (Choose two.)

- A. URL Filtering
- B. Antivirus b
- C. Vulnerability Protection

- D. Anti-spyware

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The block IP feature can be configured in two Security Profiles: Vulnerability Protection and Anti-spyware.
The block IP feature allows the firewall to block traffic from a source IP address for a specified period of time after detecting a threat. This feature can help prevent further attacks from the same source and reduce the load on the firewall1. The block IP feature can be enabled in the following Security Profiles:
Vulnerability Protection: A Vulnerability Protection profile defines the actions that the firewall takes to protect against exploits and vulnerabilities in applications and protocols. You can configure a rule in the Vulnerability Protection profile to block IP connections for a specific threat or a group of threats2.
Anti-spyware: An Anti-spyware profile defines the actions that the firewall takes to protect against spyware and command-and-control (C2) traffic. You can configure a rule in the Anti-spyware profile to block IP addresses for a specific spyware or C2 signature.
References: Monitor Blocked IP Addresses, Block IP Addresses, Vulnerability Protection Profile, [Anti- Spyware Profile], 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 # 192
Which User-ID agent would be appropriate in a network with multiple WAN links, limited network bandwidth, and limited firewall management plane resources?

- A. PAN-OS integrated agent deployed on the internal network
- B. Windows-based agent deployed on the internal network
- C. Windows-based agent deployed on each of the WAN Links
- D. Citrix terminal server deployed on the internal network

Answer: B

Explanation:
Another reason to choose the Windows agent over the integrated PAN-OS agent is to save processing cycles on the firewall's management plane.

NEW QUESTION # 193
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