

NetSec-Analyst 実際試験 & NetSec-Analyst トレーニング 学習



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>> NetSec-Analyst 実際試験 <<

NetSec-Analyst トレーニング 学習、NetSec-Analyst 勉強資料

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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	<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.
トピック 2	<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.

トピック 3	<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.
トピック 4	<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.

Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst 認定 NetSec-Analyst 試験問題 (Q21-Q26):

質問 # 21

A Palo Alto Networks firewall is experiencing frequent 'URL Filtering: category-not-resolved' errors in the traffic logs, leading to inconsistent web access for users. The firewall has valid subscriptions for URL Filtering and DNS Proxy is configured. The external DNS servers are reachable. Which of the following is the MOST LIKELY cause of this issue, and what specific configuration element should be scrutinized?

- A. The firewall is unable to reach the Palo Alto Networks URL Filtering cloud database. Verify connectivity to update servers (update.paloaltonetworks.com) and check 'Device > Dynamic Updates' for URL database status.
- B. The URL Filtering profile applied to the security policy has an action of 'alert' or 'allow' for 'unknown' categories, but the default action for 'category-not-resolved' is implicit deny. Review 'Objects > URL Filtering Profile > <Profile Name> > Categories'.
- C. There is a routing issue preventing the firewall from sending DNS requests for URL resolution to its configured DNS servers. Check 'Network > Virtual Routers > <Router Name> > Static Routes' and 'Network > DNS' settings.
- D. The DNS Proxy configuration is incorrectly routing DNS queries for URL lookups through an internal DNS server that cannot resolve external URLs. Review 'Network > DNS Proxy' and ensure 'DNS Proxy Rule' for Palo Alto Networks Services' is correctly configured.
- E. The URL Filtering license has expired, preventing category lookups. Check 'Device > Licenses' for the URL Filtering license status.

正解: A

解説:

'category-not-resolved' specifically indicates that the firewall tried to look up a URL's category but failed to get a response from the URL filtering cloud service. While DNS is involved, the primary reason for this specific message, assuming licenses are valid (A) and basic DNS is working, is a connectivity issue between the firewall and the Palo Alto Networks URL filtering cloud. This could be due to routing, an intermediate firewall blocking the connection, or an issue on the cloud side itself. Option B points directly to verifying this critical connection and dynamic update status. Option C relates to DNS proxy but primarily for client DNS, not the firewall's internal URL lookup. Option D is about policy action, not the lookup failure itself. Option E is broader DNS routing, but B is more direct for the specific 'category-not-resolved' error.

質問 # 22

How are Application Filters or Application Groups used in firewall policy?

- A. An Application Filter is a static way of grouping applications and can be configured as a nested member of an Application Group
- B. An Application Group is a static way of grouping applications and cannot be configured as a nested member of Application Group
- C. An Application Group is a dynamic way of grouping applications and can be configured as a nested member of an

Application Group

- D. An Application Filter is a dynamic way to group applications and can be configured as a nested member of an Application Group

正解: D

質問 # 23

In a File Blocking profile, which two actions should be taken to allow file types that support critical apps? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the action to Continue.
- B. Edit the Strict profile.
- C. Use URL filtering to limit categories in which users can transfer files.
- D. Clone and edit the Strict profile.

正解: B、D

質問 # 24

An organization uses several different web-conferencing tools (Zoom, Microsoft Teams, WebEx). The analyst wants to create a single security rule to allow all these tools without listing each App-ID individually. What should the analyst create?

- A. Service Group
- B. Application Group
- C. Custom App-ID
- D. Application Filter

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Knowledge: To manage a specific, known set of applications, an Application Group is the most appropriate object. The analyst manually adds the specific App-IDs (Zoom, Teams, etc.) to the group and then uses that group object in the "Application" column of a security rule.

This is distinct from an Application Filter (Option A), which dynamically groups applications based on shared characteristics like "Category: collaboration". While a filter is more automated, an Application Group provides the analyst with explicit control over which "sanctioned" apps are allowed. Using groups simplifies the rulebase, making it easier to read and audit. If the company decides to switch conferencing providers, the analyst only needs to update the single group object, and the change will automatically apply to all security rules referencing that group.

質問 # 25

A systems engineer (SE) successfully demonstrates NGFW managed by Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) to a company. In the resulting planning phase of the proof of value (POV), the CISO requests a test that shows how the security policies are either meeting, or are progressing toward meeting, industry standards such as Critical Security Controls (CSC), and how the company can verify that it is effectively utilizing the functionality purchased.

During the POV testing timeline, how should the SE verify that the POV will meet the CISO's request?

- A. Near the end, the customer pulls information from these SCM dashboards: Best Practices, CDSS Adoption, and NGFW Feature Adoption.
- B. At the beginning, use PANhandler golden images that are designed to align to compliance and to turning on the features for the CDSS subscription being tested.
- C. Near the end, pull a Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) in the POV and create a report for the customer.
- D. At the beginning, work with the customer to create custom dashboards and reports for any information required, so reports can be pulled as needed by the customer.

正解: D

解説:

The SE has demonstrated an NGFW managed by SCM, and the CISO now wants the POV to show progress toward industry standards (e.g., CSC) and verify effective use of purchased features (e.g., CDSS subscriptions like Advanced Threat Prevention).

The SE must ensure the POV delivers measurable evidence during the testing timeline. Let's evaluate the options.

Step 1: Understand the CISO's Request

Industry Standards (e.g., CSC): The Center for Internet Security's Critical Security Controls (e.g., CSC 1: Inventory of Devices, CSC 4: Secure Configuration) require visibility, threat prevention, and policy enforcement, which NGFW and SCM can address.

Feature Utilization: Confirm that licensed functionalities (e.g., App-ID, Threat Prevention, URL Filtering) are active and effective.

POV Goal: Provide verifiable progress and utilization metrics within the testing timeline.

Reference:

Step 2: Define SCM Capabilities

Strata Cloud Manager (SCM): A cloud-based management platform for Palo Alto NGFWs, offering dashboards (e.g., Best Practices, Feature Adoption) and custom reporting to monitor security posture, policy compliance, and subscription usage.

Security Lifecycle Review (SLR): A report generated via the Customer Support Portal (not SCM) analyzing traffic logs for security gaps, not real-time POV progress.

Dashboards and Reports: SCM provides prebuilt and customizable views for real-time insights into policy effectiveness and feature adoption.

Step 3: Evaluate Each Option

A . Near the end, pull a Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) in the POV and create a report for the customer.

Description: The SLR analyzes 7-30 days of traffic logs, providing a retrospective security posture assessment (e.g., threats blocked, policy gaps).

Process: Near POV end, upload logs to the Customer Support Portal (Support > Security Lifecycle Review), generate, and share the report.

Limitations:

SLR is a point-in-time analysis, not a real-time progress tracker during the POV timeline.

Requires post-POV log collection, delaying feedback.

Doesn't directly show feature utilization progress or CSC alignment in SCM.

Fit: Misses the "during the POV timeline" requirement; better for post-POV analysis.

B . At the beginning, work with the customer to create custom dashboards and reports for any information required, so reports can be pulled as needed by the customer.

Description: SCM allows custom dashboards and reports (Monitor > Dashboards or Reports) tailored to metrics like policy compliance (CSC alignment) and feature usage (e.g., Threat Prevention hits).

Process:

At POV start, collaborate with the CISO to define metrics (e.g., "Threats blocked by ATP" for CSC 6, "App-ID usage" for feature adoption).

Configure custom dashboards in SCM (Dashboards > Add Dashboard > Custom).

Set up scheduled or on-demand reports (Reports > Custom Reports).

Enable the customer to monitor progress throughout the POV.

Benefits:

Real-time visibility into policy effectiveness and feature use during the timeline.

Aligns with CSC (e.g., blocked malware events) and shows subscription ROI.

Empowers the customer to verify results independently.

Fit: Meets the CISO's request fully within the POV timeline.

C . Near the end, the customer pulls information from these SCM dashboards: Best Practices, CDSS Adoption, and NGFW Feature Adoption.

Description: SCM provides prebuilt dashboards:

Best Practices: Assesses policy alignment with security standards.

CDSS Adoption: Tracks subscription usage (e.g., ATP, URL Filtering).

NGFW Feature Adoption: Monitors features like App-ID or User-ID.

Limitations:

Waiting until "near the end" delays visibility, missing ongoing progress tracking.

Prebuilt dashboards may not fully align with CSC or specific customer needs without customization.

Fit: Useful but incomplete; lacks proactive setup and real-time monitoring throughout the POV.

D . At the beginning, use PANhandler golden images that are designed to align to compliance and to turning on the features for the CDSS subscription being tested.

Description: PANhandler is a tool for managing Skillsets (configuration templates), including "golden images" for compliance (e.g., NIST, CIS benchmarks).

Process: Apply a Skillset at POV start to configure the NGFW with compliance settings and CDSS features.

Limitations:

Configures the NGFW but doesn't verify progress or utilization during the POV.

No reporting or dashboard integration for the CISO to track results.

Fit: Sets up the environment but doesn't meet the verification requirement.

Step 4: Select the Best Approach

B is the strongest choice:

Proactive: Starts at the beginning, ensuring metrics are tracked throughout the POV.
 Customizable: Tailors dashboards/reports to CSC (e.g., threat detection for CSC 6) and feature use (e.g., ATP events).
 Verifiable: Enables the customer to pull reports as needed, meeting the CISO's request within the timeline.
 Why not A, C, or D?
 A: SLR is retrospective, not real-time, missing the "during" aspect.
 C: Prebuilt dashboards are helpful but delayed and less flexible than custom options.
 D: Golden images configure but don't verify progress or utilization.
 Step 5: Verification with Palo Alto Documentation
 SCM Custom Dashboards: Supports real-time, tailored monitoring (SCM Docs).
 SLR: Post-analysis tool, not POV-progressive (Support Portal Docs).
 Prebuilt Dashboards: Limited customization (SCM Docs).
 PANhandler: Configuration-focused, not reporting-focused (PANhandler Docs).
 Thus, the verified answer is B.

質問 # 26

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確かに Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst 試験に準備する過程は苦しいんですけど、Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst 資格認定を手に入れるなり、IT 業界で仕事のより広い将来性を持っています。あなたの努力を無駄にするのは我々 GoShiken のすべきことです。GoShiken のレビューから見ると、弊社 GoShiken は提供している質の高い試験資料は大勢の顧客様の認可を受け取ったと考えられます。我々はあなたに Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst 試験に合格させるために、全力を尽くします。

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