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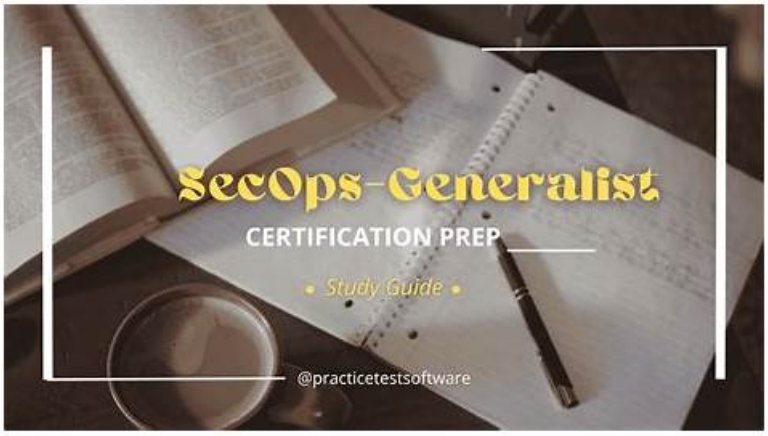

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q143-Q148):

NEW QUESTION # 143
A security team is monitoring IoT device behavior using Palo Alto Networks IoT Security. They receive an alert indicating a 'Medium' severity behavioral anomaly from a smart building sensor, specifically related to unexpected outbound communication to a public IP address. To investigate this alert thoroughly, which of the following actions or information sources integrated with the IoT Security platform would be most helpful? (Select all that apply)

- A. Viewing the specific anomaly details within the IoT Security portal, including the time of the event, the involved device, and the nature of the unexpected communication.
- B. Examining User-ID logs to identify the user who initiated the communication from the smart building sensor.
- C. Correlating the anomaly alert with Traffic logs in Cortex Data Lake/Panorama, filtering for the specific IoT device's IP address and the time of the anomaly, to see the full session details (destination IP|port, application ID).
- D. Reviewing the device profile information in the IoT Security portal to understand the expected communication patterns and

known vulnerabilities of that specific sensor model.
- E. Checking Threat logs in Cortex Data Lake/Panorama to see if any known malicious signatures were triggered by the anomalous communication from the sensor.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:
Investigating IoT anomalies requires examining the anomaly details, traffic context, potential threat detections, and device profile information. - Option A (Correct): The IoT Security portal is where the anomaly is detected and detailed. Viewing the specific alert provides the initial context. - Option B (Correct): Traffic logs provide the session-level details of the anomalous communication, showing the exact destination and application used, which is essential for understanding the event in full context. - Option C (Correct): Anomalous behavior can sometimes overlap with known threat signatures. Checking Threat logs confirms if the communication also triggered any specific malware, exploit, or C2 detections. - Option D (Correct): Understanding the expected behavior of the specific device type (sensor model) from its profile helps determine if the communication was truly unexpected or if it relates to a known (but potentially risky) function like cloud connectivity or updates. - Option E (Incorrect): IoT devices typically don't have human users mapped via User-ID; they have device identities. User-ID logs are not relevant for investigating traffic originating from automated IoT devices.

NEW QUESTION # 144
When a remote user connecting via GlobalProtect accesses the public internet through Prisma Access, which security policy flow is evaluated?

- A. From the 'Remote-Networks' zone to the 'Public' zone.
- B. From the 'Mobile-UserS zone to the 'Public' zone.
- C. From the 'Service-Connection' zone to the 'Public' zone.
- D. From the user's local interface zone to the internet destination zone.
- E. From the Public' zone to the 'Mobile-Users' zone.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Prisma Access defines specific zones for mobile users and the public internet. - Option A: The user's local interface zone is not relevant to the traffic flow once it's in the Prisma Access cloud. - Option B (Correct): Traffic from mobile users connecting via GlobalProtect originates from the 'Mobile-Users' zone within Prisma Access and is destined for the public internet, represented by the 'Public' zone. Security Policy rules for outbound internet access for mobile users are written from the 'Mobile-Users' zone to the "Public' zone. - Option C: 'Remote- NetworkS zone is for site-to-site VPNs. - Option D: This is the flow for traffic originating from the internet destined for mobile users (less common for standard browsing, more for specific services). - Option E: 'service-Connectiori zone represents internal resources, not the source of mobile user traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 145
A security team is investigating a potential advanced persistent threat (APT) targeting their network. They found evidence of a highly evasive executable file and suspicious DNS requests to a domain not previously seen. The Palo Alto Networks NGFW, integrated with Advanced WildFire, was the primary security control. Which of the following capabilities, provided by Advanced WildFire and integrated with the NGFW/CDSS, could have contributed to detecting this activity? (Select all that apply)

- A. Generation of new signatures (Antivirus, Antispyware, Vulnerability) based on the analysis of the evasive executable, which are then distributed globally.
- B. Analysis of the evasive executable file in the WildFire sandbox to observe its malicious behavior (e.g., process injection, file modification, network connections).
- C. Identification of the suspicious DNS request destination as a newly registered or malicious domain via DNS Security (a related CDSS leveraging WildFire intelligence).
- D. Real-time blocking of the evasive executable file upon first encounter based on a static hash lookup before submission to the sandbox.
- E. Correlation of behavioral indicators from the endpoint (e.g., process creation, registry changes) with network events from the firewall via a unified platform like Cortex XDR (leveraging WildFire verdicts).

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:

Advanced WildFire and integrated CDSS provide multi-faceted detection for sophisticated threats. - Option A (Correct): The core of WildFire is dynamic analysis. Executing the file in a sandbox reveals its true behavior, even if it's evasive, allowing detection based on actions rather than just signatures. - Option B (Correct): A key value of WildFire is its feedback loop. When new malware is identified in the sandbox, Palo Alto Networks generates and rapidly distributes new signatures (Antivirus, Threat Prevention) and indicators (URLs, IPs, domains) globally to all subscribers, enabling rapid protection against the newly discovered threat. - Option C (Correct): DNS Security is a CDSS that leverages intelligence, including from WildFire analysis, to identify and block access to malicious or suspicious domains, including newly created C2 domains. WildFire analysis can reveal C2 communication attempts to such domains, feeding this intelligence into DNS Security. - Option D (Correct): Cortex XDR integrates endpoint and network security data. WildFire verdicts and related logs from the firewall, combined with endpoint telemetry (process activity, file changes), enable the correlation needed to detect complex attacks like APTs that involve multiple stages and behaviors. - Option E (Incorrect): Real-time blocking on first encounter is the goal, but if the file is truly unknown and evasive, a static hash lookup (which is for known malware) won't block it. WildFire provides 'inline ML' and rapid analysis results for near real-time prevention of zero-day threats, but blocking on first encounter based purely on hash isn't how zero-day detection works; it's based on analysis after encountering the file.

NEW QUESTION # 146
A company is using Prisma Access to provide secure internet access for its remote workforce. They have configured Security Policy rules that leverage User-ID, App-ID, URL Filtering, Threat Prevention, and Decryption for outbound traffic. Users report that access to a newly deployed SaaS application is being blocked by the Prisma Access policy, and traffic logs show the session hitting the default 'deny' rule. Troubleshooting indicates that the required security policy rule intended to allow the application is not being matched. Which of the following are potential reasons why the traffic is not matching the intended 'allow' security policy rule for the SaaS application? (Select all that apply)

- A. The destination IP addresses used by the SaaS application are not included in the 'Public' zone definition.
- B. A more specific 'deny' rule is placed higher in the policy list and is matching the traffic before it reaches the intended 'allow' rule.
- C. SSL Forward Proxy decryption is failing for the new SaaS application's traffic, preventing accurate App-ID identification or policy evaluation.
- D. User-ID is not successfully mapping the user's IP address to their username or group, preventing the 'Source User' field in the policy rule from matching.
- E. App-ID is not correctly identifying the new SaaS application, causing the 'Application' field in the policy rule to not match.

Answer: B,C,D,E

Explanation:
If traffic hits the default deny, it means no preceding allow or deny rule matched. Troubleshooting involves checking the criteria of the intended rule and rules above it, and ensuring the firewall has the information needed to evaluate those criteria. - Option A (Correct): If App-Ld doesn't recognize the application, a rule specified with that application's App-ID will not match. This is a common issue with new or custom applications. - Option B (Correct): Decryption failure can impactApp-ID accuracy, especially for distinguishing applications on standard ports like 443. If App-ID relies on seeing content after decryption, and decryption fails, the application might be misidentified or identified as 'unknown', preventing the rule match. - Option C (Correct): If the rule includes a 'Source User' criterion, and User-ID isn't working for that user's session, the rule requiring a specific user or group will not match. The session would likely show 'unknown' user in the logs. - Option D (Correct): Security policy rules are evaluated top-down. A more specific deny rule higher up (e.g., denying access to certain URL categories, source IPs, or applications) could be blocking the traffic before it reaches the intended allow rule. - Option E (Incorrect): The 'Public' zone typically represents the entire internet. Destination IP addresses are evaluated against routing and zones, but the zone definition usually encompasses all public IPs, not requiring specific inclusion of SaaS IPs within the zone itself (though address objects could be used in policies within the zone context).

NEW QUESTION # 147
A company wants to control access to SaaS applications using Palo Alto Networks firewalls. They want to block access to unsanctioned applications in the 'social-networking' category, but allow access to sanctioned applications like LinkedIn. They also want to allow the use of corporate approved Slack workspaces but block access to personal Slack workspaces. Which combination of Palo Alto Networks features is required to implement this granular control, especially for differentiating between sanctioned and unsanctioned instances of the same base application (like Slack)?

- A. Decryption Policy to decrypt HTTPS traffic to the SaaS domains.
- B. Data Filtering profiles to detect keywords related to social networking.
- C. App-ID for the base applications (e.g., 'linkedin', 'slack') and potentially Application Function Control.

- D. URL Filtering based on categories and specific allowed/blocked URLs.
- E. A combination of App-ID, URL Filtering, and potentially policy based on User-ID or Service Group for sanctioned instances.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Granular SaaS control often requires combining multiple identification and policy methods. - Option A: URL filtering is useful for blocking categories like 'social-networking' but struggles with differentiating between sanctioned and unsanctioned instances of the same application (like corporate vs. personal Slack/Box/etc.) which often share the same base URLs but differ in behavior or subdomains. - Option B: App-ID identifies the base application ('slack'), and Application Function Control helps with specific actions ('slack-post'), but by itself, it doesn't differentiate between which Slack workspace is being accessed if they use the same App-ID. - Option C: Decryption is necessary for full visibility into application activity but doesn't, by itself, differentiate between sanctioned and unsanctioned instances . - Option D (Correct): This is the most comprehensive approach. You use App-ID (e.g., 'social-networking' App-IDs) to block the general category. You then use specific App-IDs Clinkedin' , 'slack') in allow rules. To differentiate between corporate and personal instances of the same app (like Slack), you often need to combine App-ID with other criteria: - URL Filtering: Create custom URL categories for the specific domains/subdomains used by your corporate sanctioned instances (e.g., 'mycompany.slack.com'). Policies can then allow 'slack' App-ID when destined for the corporate URL category but deny 'slacks when destined for generic 'slack.com' or consumer URLs. - User-ID/Group: Policy can differentiate based on user membership if personal accounts are tied to different user groups or if sanctioned access is limited to specific corporate user groups. - Service Group (less common for SaaS instances on 443): Less applicable here. The combination of App-ID, URL Filtering for instance differentiation, and potentially User-ID is required. - Option E: Data Filtering detects sensitive content, not application access or instance differentiation.

NEW QUESTION # 148
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