NetSec-Analyst퍼펙트덤프데모다운로드덤프공부자료 Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst시험준비자료

BONUS!!! Itexamdump NetSec-Analyst 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Kq4Wb4cXlz7iXClvtAQlEwWHWA2xlqAv

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NetSec-Analyst최고품질 덤프자료 - NetSec-Analyst퍼펙트 덤프자료

Palo Alto Networks인증 NetSec-Analyst시험을 패스하고 싶다면Itexamdump에서 출시한Palo Alto Networks인증 NetSec-Analyst덤프가 필수이겠죠. Palo Alto Networks인증 NetSec-Analyst시험을 통과하여 원하는 자격증을 취득하시면 회사에서 자기만의 위치를 단단하게 하여 인정을 받을수 있습니다.이 점이 바로 많은 IT인사들이Palo Alto Networks인증 NetSec-Analyst시험에 도전하는 원인이 아닐가 싶습니다. Itexamdump에서 출시한Palo Alto Networks인증 NetSec-Analyst덤프 실제시험의 거의 모든 문제를 커버하고 있어 최고의 인기와 사랑을 받고 있습니다. 어느사이트의Palo Alto Networks인증 NetSec-Analyst공부자료도Itexamdump제품을 대체할수 없습니다.학원등록 필요없이 다른 공부자료 필요없이 덤프에 있는 문제만 완벽하게 공부하신다면Palo Alto Networks인증 NetSec-Analyst시험패스가 어렵지 않고 자격증취득이 쉬워집니다.

Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst 시험요강:

주제	소개

주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.
주제 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.
주제 4	• 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.

최신 Network Security Administrator NetSec-Analyst 무료샘플문제 (Q324-Q329):

질문 # 324
A financial institution's online banking portal is hosted behind a Palo Alto Networks firewall. They've recently observed an advanced persistent DoS attack that periodically shifts its attack vector between SYN floods, UDP floods targeting high-numbered ports, and HTTP GET floods, often occurring simultaneously. The security team needs a dynamic and comprehensive DoS strategy that can adapt to these changing attack types without manual intervention. Which of the following approaches, leveraging DoS protection profiles and policies, would provide the most robust defense?

- A. Implement a 'Zone Protection' profile for the DMZ zone, enabling all flood protection types (SYN, UDP, HTTP) with 'Per-Packet Rate' and 'Per-Session Rate' thresholds, and configure 'Action: Protect' for all.
- B. Develop a comprehensive 'DoS Protection Policy' with multiple 'target' rules. Each rule should be specific to an attack type (e.g., one for SYN, one for UDP, one for HTTP), referencing distinct DoS protection profiles tailored with appropriate thresholds and 'Action: Protect' or 'Action: Syn-Cookie'.
- C. Utilize a combination of 'DoS Protection Policy' with 'group-by: source-ip' for general flood protection, coupled with 'Application-based DoS Protection' for specific critical banking applications, enabling 'Syn-Cookie' for TCP floods and 'Random Early Drop' for HTTP floods.
- D. Configure a 'DoS Protection Policy' with a single 'target' rule for the online banking servers. Within this rule, enable 'packet-based-attack-protection' for TCP and UDP floods, and 'session-based-attack-protection' for HTTP, setting 'activation-rate' and 'alarm-rate' thresholds appropriately for each, and using 'Action: Protect' with a 'group-by: source-ip'.
- E. Create separate DoS Protection Profiles for SYN, UDP, and HTTP floods, each with aggressive 'action: block' thresholds, and apply all profiles to a single security rule. This ensures immediate blocking of any detected flood.

정답：D

설명:
The challenge is a dynamic, multi-vector DoS attack. A single, comprehensive 'DoS Protection Policy' with a 'target' rule provides the most robust and adaptive defense. Within this single rule, you can enable and fine-tune multiple types of DoS protection (packet-

based for TCP/UDP, session-based for HTTP) with their specific thresholds and actions ('protect' or 'syn-cookie'). The 'group-by: source-ip' ensures that the firewall can identify and mitigate attacks from individual attacking sources. Option A is too aggressive and lacks the granularity needed for different attack types, potentially causing false positives. Option B (Zone Protection) is too broad and lacks the target-specific focus. Option C suggests multiple target rules, which is possible, but a single rule encompassing all relevant protections for the target is often more efficient for management and ensures all protections are applied concurrently. Option E's mention of 'Application-based DoS Protection' is not a standard standalone feature in the same context as DoS Protection Profiles/Policies for flood mitigation and 'Random Early Drop' for HTTP floods is not the primary mechanism.

질문 # 325
Which two statements are true for the DNS security service introduced in PAN-OS version 10.0?

- A. IT is automatically enabled and configured.
- B. It removes the 100K limit for DNS entries for the downloaded DNS updates.
- C. IT eliminates the need for dynamic DNS updates.
- D. It functions like PAN-DB and requires activation through the app portal.

정답： B,D

질문 # 326
A large enterprise uses a Palo Alto Networks firewall in an active/passive HA pair. They need to implement a data loss prevention (DLP) solution for outbound traffic, specifically to prevent sensitive intellectual property (IP) from leaving the network via email (SMTP, SMTPS) or file transfers (FTP, SMB). The IP is defined by a set of keywords and regular expressions. Additionally, they must ensure that this DLP inspection does not significantly degrade performance for high-volume, non-sensitive traffic. How would you configure Data Filtering profiles and apply them, considering performance and security?

- A. Configure a Data Filtering profile with sensitive patterns and 'block' action. Implement PBF to divert all outbound SMTP, SMTPS, FTP, and SMB traffic to a dedicated Vwire interface. On this Vwire, apply a Security Profile Group that includes the Data Filtering profile and other relevant threat prevention. Other traffic bypasses this path.
- B. Create a Data Filtering profile for each sensitive IP type. Configure a custom data pattern (e.g., 'ProjectX-code', 'CustomerDB-records'). Set the action to 'block' for high severity. Create security policy rules specifically for SMTP/SMTPS, FTP, and SMB applications destined for the untrust zone. Attach a Security Profile Group containing only the Data Filtering profile to these specific rules.
- C. Utilize a common Security Profile Group with Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, and Vulnerability Protection for all outbound traffic. Then, create a separate Security Profile Group containing the Data Filtering profile for sensitive IP. Apply this Data Filtering-specific group to a separate 'DLP security policy rule, ensuring it's evaluated before the general outbound rules.
- D. Create a single Data Filtering profile. Define multiple data patterns (keywords, regex) for the IR Set the action for all patterns to 'block'. Apply this Data Filtering profile to a Security Profile Group, which is then attached to all outbound security policy rules. This ensures full coverage.
- E. Define a Data Filtering profile with sensitive data patterns. Set the action to 'block' and enable 'log at session start' and 'log at session end'. Apply this profile to a Security Profile Group. Create a security policy rule for each relevant application (SMTP, SMTPS, FTP, SMB) with source as 'internal zones' and destination as 'untrust zone', applying the Security Profile Group to these rules. Ensure the 'any' application is not used.

정답： E

설명：
Option E provides the most robust and efficient solution. Dedicated Data Filtering Profile: Clearly defines the sensitive data patterns. Action 'block' with extensive logging: Ensures prevention and auditability. Application-specific Security Policy Rules: Crucially, this targets DLP inspection only to the applications (SMTP, SMTPS, FTP, SMB) and traffic directions (outbound to untrust) that are relevant for data exfiltration. This minimizes performance impact on other high-volume, non-sensitive traffic. Security Profile Group: Bundling the Data Filtering profile into a group is standard best practice for reusability. Avoid 'any' application: This prevents unnecessary DLP scanning on non-relevant traffic, directly addressing the performance concern. Option A would apply DLP to all outbound traffic, causing performance issues. Option B suggests separate profiles per IP type, which can be merged into one profile with multiple patterns for efficiency. Option C is a less direct way of applying DLP than direct application to relevant policy rules. Option D uses PBF and Vwire, which is an unnecessary network topology change for this security profile requirement.

질문 # 327

You are deploying a new application in a segmented network behind a Palo Alto Networks firewall. The application consists of a web frontend (10.0.30.10) in the 'Web' zone and a database backend (10.0.40.20) in the 'DB' zone. The web frontend needs to connect to the database. Due to a legacy application requirement, the web frontend is hardcoded to connect to 'db.internal.com', which resolves to 172.16.1.1. You cannot reconfigure the web application. Your task is to use NAT to redirect traffic from 10.0.30.10 destined for 172.16.1.1 to the actual database server at 10.0.40.20. Which of the following NAT policy configurations would correctly achieve this, assuming appropriate security policies exist?

- A.
- B. This scenario requires GlobalProtect for VPN-based access to the database, not NAT.
- C.
- D.
- E.

정답：D

설명：
The core problem is that the web frontend sends traffic to a 'dummy' IP (172.16.1.1) that needs to be redirected to the actual database IP (10.0.40.20). This is a classic use case for Destination NAT (DNAT). The firewall needs to intercept packets from 10.0.30.10 going to 172.16.1.1 and change their destination to 10.0.40.20.
Let's break down Option A:
- NAT Type: Destination NAT: Correct, as we are changing the destination of the packet.
- Original Packet: This describes what the firewall sees coming in. The source is 10.0.30.10 (from the 'Web' zone), and it's trying to reach 172.16.1.1, with the intent to go to the 'DB' zone. So, Source Zone: Web, Destination Zone: DB, Source Address: 10.0.30.10, Destination Address: 172.16.1.1 are all correct.
- Translated Packet: This describes how the firewall changes the packet. We want the destination to become 10.0.40.20. So, Translated Destination Address: 10.0.40.20 is correct.
Options C and D are less specific ('any' for destination zone or source/destination zone), which might lead to unintended NAT for other traffic.
Option B is a Source NAT, which changes the source IP, not the destination, and is completely incorrect for this scenario. Option E is irrelevant.

질문 # 328
A global financial institution is implementing Strata Logging Service for their extensive Palo Alto Networks firewall deployment. They face stringent regulatory requirements for data residency and auditability, necessitating that certain log types (e.g., authentication, sensitive data filtering) remain within specific geographic regions while others (e.g., general traffic, threat) can be stored globally Furthermore, auditors require immutable log records for a minimum of 7 years. How can this complex requirement be met using Strata Logging Service and related Palo Alto Networks capabilities?

- A. This requirement cannot be fully met with Strata Logging Service alone due to its global nature; a hybrid approach with dedicated regional syslog servers and a separate immutable archive is the only viable option.
- B. Configure all firewalls to send logs to a single global Strata Logging Service instance. Use advanced SLQL queries with 'geo_location' field filters and export relevant logs to regional SIEMs or long-term storage solutions.
- C. Deploy local Panorama log collectors in each region, forward sensitive logs to them, and then use a global Strata Logging Service for non-sensitive logs. Implement a separate archival solution for 7-year immutability.
- D. Strata Logging Service natively supports data residency through geo-fencing options for specific log types. Enable this feature and set retention to 7 years. For immutability, integrate with a WORM (Write Once Read Many) storage solution provided by Palo Alto Networks.
- E. Use multiple Strata Logging Service instances, each configured for a specific geographic region, and direct firewalls to the appropriate regional instance based on their location. Leverage Strata Logging Service's native data retention policies for the 7-year requirement.

정답：E

설명：
Strata Logging Service instances are provisioned in specific geographic regions. To meet strict data residency requirements, an organization would deploy multiple Strata Logging Service instances, one in each required region. Firewalls are then configured to forward their logs to the Strata Logging Service instance located in their respective region (or the region where their data must reside). Strata Logging Service offers configurable data retention policies, allowing for the 7-year retention period directly within the service, which inherently provides immutability for the stored logs as they cannot be altered after ingestion. Option D is incorrect as Strata Logging Service does not offer geo- fencing for specific log types within a single instance, but rather operates on a per-

instance regional basis. Option C introduces unnecessary complexity with local Panorama collectors when Strata Logging Service is designed for scalable cloud logging.

질문 # 329

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