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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q269-Q274):

NEW QUESTION # 269

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. 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'.
- **B. 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'.**
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 270

Consider a scenario where a Palo Alto Networks firewall is configured to perform SSL Forward Proxy decryption. An internal client attempts to connect to a website with an expired certificate. Which of the following decryption profile settings would result in the connection being blocked and a corresponding log entry indicating the reason for the block?

- A. The firewall automatically blocks expired certificates regardless of decryption profile settings due to inherent security best practices.
- B. In the Decryption Profile, under 'SSL Forward Proxy', 'Block Session on Decryption Failure' is unchecked, and 'Block Session on Unsupported Cipher' is checked.
- C. In the Decryption Profile, under 'SSL Forward Proxy', 'Block Session on Certificate Status' is unchecked, and 'Block Session on Unsupported Version' is checked.
- D. In the Decryption Profile, under 'SSL Forward Proxy', 'No Decryption' is selected, and a custom URL category for expired certificates is used in a security policy to block.
- **E. In the Decryption Profile, under 'SSL Forward Proxy', 'Block Session on Certificate Status' is checked, and 'Block Session on Certificate Status' has 'Expired Certificate' selected.**

Answer: E

Explanation:

To block connections with expired certificates specifically, the 'Block Session on Certificate Status' option within the SSL Forward Proxy settings of the Decryption Profile must be enabled, and 'Expired Certificate' must be selected as one of the conditions to block on. This setting directly addresses certificate validation failures during the SSL handshake. Options A and C address different failure scenarios, and D incorrectly assumes 'No Decryption' would allow such granular blocking based on certificate status.

NEW QUESTION # 271

An administrator observes that an External Dynamic List (EDL) is not updating as expected. The last updated timestamp is several days old, but the source URL is confirmed to be accessible from another host on the network. What is the most likely cause of this issue on the Palo Alto Networks firewall?

- A. The firewall's system clock is out of sync with the EDL source server.
- B. The EDL source file exceeds the maximum supported size for the firewall model.
- C. The EDL is configured with a 'Certificate Profile' that is no longer valid.
- D. The EDL's 'Repeat' interval is set to 'Never'.
- E. The security policy allowing traffic from the firewall to the EDL source has been disabled or incorrectly configured.

Answer: E

Explanation:

If the EDL source is accessible from another host but the firewall isn't updating, the most likely cause is that the firewall itself cannot reach the source. This typically points to a security policy issue preventing the firewall's management plane from establishing an outbound connection to the EDL source. While other options like 'Repeat' interval (A) or file size (D) could cause issues, a security policy blocking access is a very common troubleshooting point when connectivity fails. Clock sync (C) or certificate profile (E) are less common for basic connectivity issues, though a certificate issue would prevent HTTPS fetching.

NEW QUESTION # 272

Which attribute can a dynamic address group use as a filtering condition to determine its membership?

- A. tag
- B. wildcard mask
- C. IP address
- D. subnet mask

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dynamic Address Groups: A dynamic address group populates its members dynamically using lookups for tags and tag-based filters. Dynamic address groups are very useful if you have an extensive virtual infrastructure where changes in virtual machine location/IP address are frequent. For example, you have a sophisticated failover setup or provision new virtual machines frequently and would like to apply policy to traffic from or to the new machine without modifying the configuration/rules on the firewall. <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/8-1/pan-os-web-interface-help/objects/objects-address-groups>

NEW QUESTION # 273

All users from the internal zone must be allowed only Telnet access to a server in the DMZ zone. Complete the two empty fields in the Security Policy rules that permits only this type of access.

Choose two.

- A. Service - "application-default"
- B. Application = "any"
- C. Application = "Telnet"
- D. Service = "any"

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 274

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