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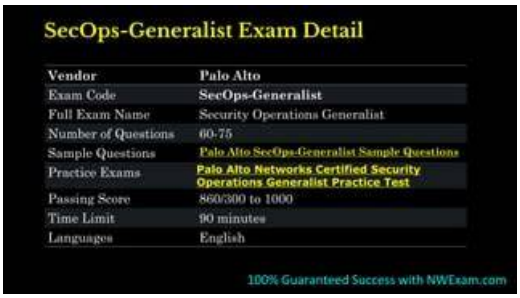

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Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Data Ingestion and Configuration	- Manage assets and identity mappings - Configure data sources for analysis • 1. Network traffic • 2. Firewalls • 3. Endpoints
Topic 2: Detection and Investigation	- Analyze alerts and incidents • 1. Root cause analysis • 2. Alert grouping - Perform threat hunting and investigation • 1. Querying data • 2. Timeline analysis
Topic 3: Platform and Architecture	- Identify the components of the Cortex product portfolio • 1. Cortex XSOAR • 2. Cortex XSIAM • 3. Cortex XDR - Describe the architecture and deployment models • 1. Hybrid deployment • 2. Cloud-based deployment

Topic 4: Automation and Response	- Execute response actions • 1. Remediation • 2. Containment - Configure automation rules and playbooks • 1. Trigger conditions • 2. Action tasks

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q89-Q94):

NEW QUESTION # 89
An organization is concerned about zero-day malware spreading via executable files, PDFs, and office documents downloaded from the internet or transferred internally. They are using a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW with an Advanced WildFire subscription. What is the primary mechanism by which WildFire provides protection against these unknown threats?

- A. Executing the file in a cloud-based virtualized sandbox environment to observe its behavior and determine if it is malicious.
- B. Comparing the file's hash against a local database of known malicious file hashes.
- C. Blocking file types based on policy configured in the File Blocking profile.
- D. Scanning the file content for sensitive data patterns configured in the Data Filtering profile.
- E. Performing static analysis of the file's code for malicious patterns without executing it.

Answer: A

Explanation:
WildFire is Palo Alto Networks' cloud-based threat analysis service focused on identifying previously unknown malware (zero-day). Its core mechanism for files is dynamic analysis in a sandbox environment. Option A is for known malware (Antivirus signatures). Option B is part of WildFire's process but not the primary mechanism that distinguishes it (sandboxing is key). Option D blocks file types but doesn't analyze content. Option E is for data loss prevention.

NEW QUESTION # 90
A company uses Prisma Access for Remote Networks (branch offices). They have configured a Service Connection back to their corporate data center where internal applications reside on a private IP subnet (10.50.1.0/24). Branch office users (on subnet 10.10.10.0/24) need to access these internal applications. Internet-bound traffic from the branch needs to be Source NAT'd to a public IP range assigned to the Prisma Access Remote Network location. Traffic destined for the data center should not be Source NAT'd. Which NAT policy configurations in Prisma Access are necessary to achieve this? (Select all that apply)

- A. Security Policy rules must define the NAT translation needed for each traffic flow.
- B. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source Zone 'Remote-Networks', Destination Zone 'Service-Connection' (or zone for the data center), Translated Packet: Source Address Translation 'No NAT'.
- C. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source Zone 'Service-Connection', Destination Zone 'Remote-Networks', Translated Packet: Destination Address Translation 'Static IP' to the branch subnet.
- D. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source Zone 'Remote-Networks', Destination Zone 'Public', Translated Packet: Source Address Translation 'Dynamic IP and Port' using the Remote Network's public 12

- E. ANAT policy rule with Original Packet: Source IP 10.10.10.0/24, Destination IP 172.16.1.0/24, Translated Packet: Source Address Translation 'Dynamic IP and port'.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
NAT policy in Prisma Access, like on Strata NGFWs, handles address translation based on defined rules. The rules match traffic flow (source/destination zone, etc.) and specify the translation action. - Option A (Correct): This rule matches traffic originating from the 'Remote-Networks' zone (the branch offices) destined for the 'Public' zone (the internet). It configures Source NAT using the public IP assigned to the specific Remote Network location in Prisma Access (Dynamic IP and Port is common for outbound user traffic). - Option B (Correct): This rule matches traffic originating from the 'Remote-Networks' zone destined for the 'Service-Connection' zone (representing the data center). By setting the Translated Packet Source Address Translation to 'No NAT', you explicitly tell Prisma Access not to perform SNAT on this internal-bound traffic. This ensures the original private source IPs from the branch are preserved when accessing data center resources, which is typically desired. - Option C: This describes DNAT for traffic originating from the data center towards the branch, which is not the scenario described. - Option D: While you could potentially match based on IP subnets instead of zones, using zones is the standard and recommended approach for policy definition in Palo Alto Networks platforms. More importantly, the desired action for data center traffic is 'No NAT', not Dynamic SNAT. - Option E: Security Policy rules control allow/deny and inspection profiles, but they do not define NAT translations. NAT is configured in a separate NAT Policy.

NEW QUESTION # 91
A network operations team relies on AIOps for NGFW to proactively identify potential performance issues before they impact users. They observe an AIOps alert indicating a high rate of packet drops on a specific interface of a PA-Series firewall. Which specific data points or views available through the AIOps dashboard or its linked components (like Cortex Data Lake) would be MOST helpful in diagnosing the potential root cause of these packet drops? (Select all that apply)

- A. System resource utilization (CPU, memory, data plane/management plane load) graphs for the affected firewall at the time of the packet drops.
- B. Interface statistics showing input/output errors and drop counters on the affected interface over time, visualized in AIOps.
- C. Traffic logs filtered for the affected interface showing the type of traffic and policy action associated with the dropped packets (requires drill-down to CDL/Panorama logs).
- D. Configuration history to see if recent changes were made to the affected interface or related policies.
- E. Performance monitoring metrics related to session setup rate and throughput on the firewall.

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation:
Diagnosing packet drops requires examining network interface metrics, system resources, traffic logs, performance indicators, and recent changes. AIOps aggregates many of these or links to the source data. - Option A (Correct): Direct interface statistics are crucial for confirming packet drops and potentially identifying the nature of the errors (e.g., input drops due to overload, output errors). AIOps collects and visualizes these. - Option B (Correct): High CPU or data plane load can cause packet drops due to the firewall being overwhelmed. Checking resource utilization is a standard diagnostic step available via AIOps. - Option C (Correct): Traffic logs (in CDL/Panorama) provide details about why traffic is dropped (e.g., denied by policy, hit a specific error). Filtering logs by the affected interface helps correlate drops with specific traffic types or policy enforcement. AIOps facilitates drilling down to these logs. - Option D (Correct): High session setup rate or maximum throughput being reached can indirectly lead to packet drops on interfaces as the firewall struggles to process traffic. Performance monitoring metrics provide this context. - Option E (Correct): Recent configuration changes (e.g., interface speed/duplex mismatch, new policies causing unexpected load) can cause packet drops. AIOps change correlation helps identify such potential causes.

NEW QUESTION # 92
An administrator is using the Palo Alto Networks IoT Security subscription with their NGFW. They need to identify and inventory all previously unknown devices communicating on the internal network, visualize their communication patterns, and assess their security risk posture. Which dashboard or reporting view within the IoT Security portal (or integrated management platform) is designed to provide this comprehensive visibility into the discovered IoT device landscape?

- A. Threat logs viewer
- B. System logs viewer
- C. URL Filtering logs viewer
- D. Device Inventory / Risk Dashboard

- E. Traffic logs viewer

Answer: D

Explanation:
The IoT Security solution provides dedicated dashboards for visualizing the discovered device inventory and their associated risks. Option A, B, D, and E are generic log viewers for security events, traffic flows, system events, and web access, respectively. The Device Inventory or Risk Dashboard specifically aggregates information about profiled devices, their types, vulnerabilities, communication patterns, and overall risk score.

NEW QUESTION # 93
An administrator is configuring SSL Inbound Inspection for an internal web server hosting at 'www.example.com' on a Strata NGFW. The web server uses a certificate issued by a public Certificate Authority (CA). The administrator has successfully imported the private key for 'www.example.com' into the NGFW's Certificate store. Which steps are necessary in the NGFW's configuration to enable inbound decryption for traffic destined to this server?

- A. Configure a Decryption Exclusion policy rule for traffic destined to 'www.example.com' to ensure it's not accidentally blocked.
- B. Create an SSL Inbound Inspection rule in the Decryption Policy matching the destination IP/Zone of the internal web server and reference the imported certificate/private key object.
- C. Configure an SSL Forward Proxy rule in the Decryption Policy matching traffic to 'www.example.com' and reference the imported private key.
- D. Import the public certificate of the web server's signing CA into the NGFW's Trusted Root CA list.
- E. Enable the 'Decrypt Mirror' option within the Decryption Profile assigned to the relevant Security policy rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To perform SSL Inbound Inspection for a specific internal server, you need to create a Decryption Policy rule that matches the traffic destined for that server and explicitly configure it for Inbound Inspection, referencing the server's private key (which is associated with the imported certificate object). - Option A: This describes configuring SSL Forward Proxy, which is for outbound traffic, not inbound inspection of internal servers. - Option B (Correct): An SSL Inbound Inspection rule in the Decryption policy is the correct mechanism. This rule matches traffic based on source/destination zones and addresses (the internal server's IP/Zone) and specifies 'Inbound Inspection' as the mode, referencing the imported certificate object that contains the private key needed for decryption. - Option C: Importing the signing CA's public certificate is necessary for the firewall to validate the server's certificate during the handshake, but it is not sufficient for decrypting the traffic itself; the private key is required for decryption. The private key is imported with the server certificate or separately, and the server certificate object is referenced in the decryption rule. - Option D: This would prevent decryption, which is the opposite of the goal. - Option E: 'Decrypt Mirror' is a troubleshooting feature used to send decrypted traffic to an external tool; it doesn't enable decryption itself.

NEW QUESTION # 94
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