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## Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

### NEW QUESTION # 52

Differentiate between the packet processing characteristics of the 'slow path' and the 'fast path' in a Palo Alto Networks security platform (Strata/Prisma Access). Select all statements that accurately describe the distinctions.

- A. If a session on the fast path encounters a specific condition requiring deeper analysis (e.g., a file upload triggering WildFire analysis or encountering a complex attack signature), subsequent packets for that session or the relevant data stream might be temporarily diverted back to the slow path or a dedicated inspection engine before potentially returning to the fast path.
- B. Packets entering the fast path undergo a full security policy re-evaluation and App-ID re-identification on every packet to ensure dynamic policy enforcement.
- C. The fast path handles the vast majority of traffic volume for established sessions, relying on hardware acceleration (ASICs or FPGAs) for high throughput.
- D. Deep packet inspection for security profiles like Threat Prevention, WildFire submission, and Decryption are exclusively performed in the fast path due to performance requirements.
- E. The slow path is primarily responsible for initial session creation and the application of App-ID and policy lookup, utilizing the device's general-purpose CPU(s).

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

Understanding the division of labor between the slow path and fast path is crucial for performance troubleshooting and comprehending how the firewall processes traffic. - Option A (Correct): The slow path (CPU path) is indeed where the initial work of session setup occurs, including identifying the application (App-ID), finding the matching security policy rule, determining security profile assignments, and building the session table entry. - Option B (Correct): The fast path (data plane, leveraging ASICs/hardware acceleration) is optimized for forwarding subsequent packets of established sessions at high speed by performing a quick session table lookup. This offloads the bulk of traffic processing from the CPU. - Option C (Incorrect): While performance optimized, many deep inspection tasks like decryption, full file analysis for WildFire, complex signature matching, and applying specific Data Filtering profiles often involve the slow path CPU or dedicated content inspection engines which are conceptually part of the deeper processing flow, distinct from the simple fast path session lookup and forwarding. The fast path directs the traffic to these engines based on the session setup in the slow path, but the intensive inspection itself isn't purely ASIC-based forwarding. - Option D (Incorrect): The fast path relies on the session state and policy decision made by the slow path during the first packet processing. Packets on the fast path do not undergo a full policy re-evaluation or App-ID re-identification. They are simply forwarded based on the established session parameters. App-ID is a single-pass inspection and re-classification happens dynamically, but the fast path's role is forwarding based on the current session state. - Option E (Correct): This describes a dynamic switching behavior. Even if a session is primarily on the fast path, specific events (like the start of a file transfer, detecting a pattern requiring deeper analysis, or triggering a vulnerability signature) can cause the relevant packets or streams within that session to be diverted to the slow path CPU or specialized inspection engines for thorough examination before allowing the session to continue on the fast path (if deemed safe) or blocking it.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

Palo Alto Networks performs software updates and maintenance on the underlying Prisma Access infrastructure periodically. Which of the following statements accurately describe how these updates and maintenance activities are designed to affect the availability and security posture of the Prisma Access service for customers? (Select all that apply)

- A. Customers are notified in advance of scheduled maintenance windows for Prisma Access updates.
- B. During updates, security inspection capabilities (App-ID, Threat Prevention) are temporarily disabled to ensure connectivity.
- C. Updates are performed on a per-customer basis, requiring manual scheduling by the administrator.
- D. The administrator is responsible for downloading and installing the new Prisma Access software version via the Cloud Management Console.
- E. Updates are typically performed in a rolling, non-disruptive manner across the global infrastructure to minimize impact on user connectivity and session state.

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

As a cloud service, the vendor (Palo Alto Networks) manages the underlying infrastructure maintenance and updates for Prisma Access, designed for high availability. - Option A: Updates are managed globally by Palo Alto Networks, not scheduled manually by individual customers. - Option B (Correct): Palo Alto Networks employs rolling update strategies across the global infrastructure, updating nodes in clusters or regions sequentially to minimize disruption. The goal is typically non-disruptive updates where existing sessions are maintained or seamlessly failed over. - Option C (Correct): While non-disruptive is the goal, Palo Alto Networks provides advance notification to customers about scheduled maintenance windows and update activities via standard communication channels. - Option Option D (Incorrect): The goal of the updates is to maintain or improve security posture, not disable security inspection during the process. Updates are designed to keep security services active. - Option E: As with dynamic updates, the administrator does not manage the installation of the underlying Prisma Access software itself, this is handled by Palo Alto Networks.

#### NEW QUESTION # 54

Which action types are typically available for configuration within the Vulnerability Protection profile on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW to respond to detected exploit attempts? (Select all that apply)

- A. Allow
- B. Alert
- C. Reset Server (for server-side exploits)
- D. Block
- E. Quarantine the source endpoint

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

Vulnerability Protection profile actions define how the firewall responds when an exploit signature is matched. - Option A (Incorrect): 'Allow' is not a typical action for detected exploit attempts; the goal is to prevent the exploitation. - Option B (Correct): 'Alert' generates a log entry and notification without preventing the traffic. Useful for monitoring or testing. - Option C (Correct): 'Block' terminates the session and drops the malicious packets, preventing the exploit from reaching the target. This is a common preventative action. - Option D (Correct): 'Reset Server' (or 'Reset Client', 'Reset Both') injects TCP reset packets into the stream to cleanly terminate the connection. This can be useful for preventing server processes from entering an unstable state after an attempted exploit. - Option E (Incorrect): While quarantining endpoints is a response capability often integrated via platforms like Cortex XDR or network access control (NAC), it is not a direct action within the Vulnerability Protection profile itself on the NGFW.

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

A security team wants to harden their network by preventing users from downloading potentially dangerous file types from the internet (e.g., executable files, archive files, batch scripts) while still allowing safe documents like PDFs. They also want to prevent the upload of encrypted or password-protected archive files (like '.zip' or '.rar') to external services, as these cannot be inspected for malware or sensitive data. Which Content-ID feature is specifically used to implement these restrictions based on file type and direction?

- A. Data Filtering profile configured to detect file extensions in the data stream
- B. File Blocking profile configured with rules specifying file types and transfer directions (upload/download) to block or alert on.
- C. WildFire analysis profile configured to block unknown file types.
- D. Threat Prevention profile with custom vulnerability signatures matching dangerous file headers.
- E. URL Filtering profile configured to block websites known to host malicious file types.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The File Blocking profile is the Content-ID component specifically designed to control the transfer of files based on their type and the direction of the transfer (upload or download). Option D accurately describes this functionality. It allows administrators to create granular rules, for instance, blocking '.exe' downloads, blocking '.zip' uploads (especially if encrypted and thus not inspectable), but allowing '.pdf' downloads. Option A submits files for analysis but doesn't block based on type. Option B uses data patterns, not file types. Option C blocks sites but not the file types themselves if downloaded from an allowed site. Option E uses signatures for

vulnerabilities, not file type control.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

During the initial setup and onboarding of a Prisma SD-WAN ION device at a remote branch, which of the following are critical pieces of information or network configurations that must be correctly provided or available to allow the device to connect to the Prisma SD-WAN Cloud Management Console and establish its operational state? (Select all that apply)

- A. Connectivity from the ION device to the public internet to reach the Prisma SD-WAN cloud controllers.
- B. The serial number or a one-time key associated with the ION device, provisioned within the Prisma SD-WAN Cloud Management Console for the specific site.
- C. Authentication credentials for the branch administrator to log into the ION device's local CLI for cloud registration.
- D. Correct DNS server configuration on the ION device to resolve the FQDNs of the cloud controllers.
- E. A valid management IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway configured on the ION device's management interface or a designated WAN interface.

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:

Successful onboarding relies on the ION device being able to boot up, get network connectivity, resolve cloud controller names, and authenticate itself to the cloud platform - Option A (Correct): The ION device needs basic network connectivity configuration (IP, mask, gateway) to communicate on the network, including reaching the internet for cloud connectivity. - Option B (Correct): The ION device must have a path to the public internet to connect to the Prisma SD-WAN cloud controllers and services. - Option C (Correct): The cloud controllers are typically accessed via FQDNs. The ION device needs correctly configured DNS servers to resolve these FQDNs and initiate communication. - Option D (Incorrect): While local credentials exist for troubleshooting, ZTP onboarding is designed to minimize or eliminate the need for local CLI login for initial cloud registration. The process is driven from the cloud console using device identifiers. - Option E (Correct): The ION device identifies itself to the cloud controller using its serial number or a provisioning key. This identifier must be pre-provisioned in the cloud management console and associated with the target site and configuration template for ZTP to work.

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

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