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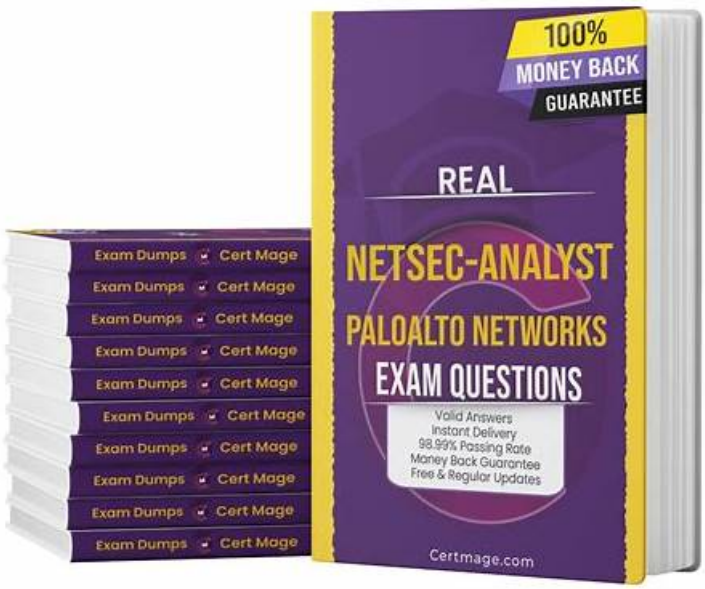

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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Palo Alto Networks
Exam Name:	Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Analyst
Exam Number:	NetSec-Analyst
Exam Price:	$250 USD
Real Exam Qty:	60
Related Certifications:	Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Analyst
Exam Format:	Multiple choice, Simulation, Drag and drop
Available Languages:	English
Passing Score:	860 (on a scale of 300-1000)
Exam Duration:	90 minutes
Sample Questions:	Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online or at Pearson VUE test centers
Pre Condition:	Recommended for experienced network security analysts and firewall administrators
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education/palo-alto-networks-netsec-analyst

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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 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.

Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
A critical web application serves content to external users. Due to a recent surge in web-based attacks (SQL injection, XSS), the security team has decided to implement aggressive protection. They want to block known attack patterns, detect and prevent zero-day exploits, and ensure any compromised system attempts to communicate with C2 servers are immediately shut down. Furthermore, all inbound file uploads must be scanned by WildFire, and specific sensitive file types (e.g., .exe, .dll, .js, .bat) should be blocked, regardless of content, if uploaded by external users. How do you combine Security Profiles and their actions to achieve this multifaceted protection?

- A. Apply individual Security Profiles directly to the inbound web application policy: a Vulnerability Protection profile (block SQLi/XSS), an Anti-Spyware profile (block C2), a WildFire Analysis profile (upload all), and a File Blocking profile (block specific extensions). Ensure the 'Log at End' option is enabled on the policy rule for all profile logs.
- B. Configure a comprehensive Threat Prevention profile. Set all threat categories to 'block' for known attacks. Enable

'Signature-based Protection' and 'Protocol Anomaly Detection'. For C2, configure a DNS Security profile to 'block' and 'sinkhole'. For file uploads, use a Data Filtering profile to detect and block specific file types. WildFire is handled separately via a dedicated rule for file transfer applications.

- C. Create a Security Profile Group including: a Vulnerability Protection profile with specific rules for SQLi/XSS set to 'block' or 'reset-both' for critical/high. An Anti-Spyware profile configured with 'sinkhole' and 'block' for command-and-control categories, and 'DNS Sinkhole' enabled. A File Blocking profile configured to 'block' for .exe, .dll, .js, .bat for specific directions (upload). A WildFire Analysis profile set to 'block' for 'PE' and 'android' files, and 'upload' for 'all'. Apply this single Security Profile Group to the inbound web application security policy.
- D. Create a Security Profile Group. Include a Vulnerability Protection profile with 'block' for critical severities and 'reset-both' for high. Include an Anti-Spyware profile with 'block' for C2 and 'sinkhole' for DNS queries. Include a WildFire Analysis profile set to 'upload' for all file types. Include a File Blocking profile set to 'block' for the specified file types. Apply this group to the inbound web application policy.
- E. Create a Security Profile Group. Include a Vulnerability Protection profile with signatures for SQL injection and XSS set to 'reset-both', and 'packet-capture' enabled for critical alerts. Include an Anti-Spyware profile with 'sinkhole' action for all C2 categories. Include a WildFire Analysis profile set to 'block' for 'PE' files and 'upload' for 'all' other file types. Include a File Blocking profile set to 'block' for .exe, .dll, .js, .bat. This group is then applied to the web application security policy rule.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option B offers the most precise and effective combination of profiles and actions to meet the requirements. Vulnerability Protection ('reset-both' for SQLi/XSS, packet-capture): Directly addresses known attack patterns and allows for post-incident analysis for zero-day identification. 'Reset-both' terminates the connection immediately. Anti-Spyware ('sinkhole' for C2): Efficiently detects and diverts C2 communication attempts to a controlled sinkhole, preventing exfiltration and allowing analysis. WildFire Analysis ('block' for PE, 'upload' for all): Ensures immediate prevention for executable files (a common malware vector) while still analyzing all other file types for unknown threats. File Blocking ('block' for .exe, .dll, .js, .bat): Provides a hard block for specified sensitive file types regardless of WildFire verdict, which is critical for preventing supply chain or client-side injection attacks. This consolidated approach within a single Security Profile Group applied to the specific web application policy is highly efficient. Option A's WildFire 'upload' for all won't block immediately. Option C is less efficient than a group. Option D separates file blocking and WildFire, which is less integrated for this specific use case. Option E's WildFire 'block' only for PE/android misses other important file types for immediate blocking (like malicious scripts).

NEW QUESTION # 11
Which statement is true regarding NAT rules?

- A. Translation of the IP address and port occurs before security processing.
- B. Firewall supports NAT on Layer 3 interfaces only.
- C. NAT rules are processed in order from top to bottom.
- D. Static NAT rules have precedence over other forms of NAT.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-admin/networking/nat/nat-policy-rules/nat-policy-overview

NEW QUESTION # 12
An organization is using a custom External Dynamic List (EDL) for IP addresses, sourced from an internal HTTP server. The firewall's data plane interfaces are in an 'internal' zone, and the EDL source server is in a 'dmz' zone. The security policy allowing EDL updates is as follows:

However, the EDL consistently fails to update, and logs show no attempts to reach the EDL server from the 'internal' zone. What is the most likely reason for this failure?

- A. A NAT policy is missing to allow the firewall to reach the DMZ.
- B. The 'Source Zone' should be 'management' because EDL fetching is a management plane operation.
- C. The 'Application' should be 'paloalto-updates' instead of 'web-browsing'.
- D. The firewall requires a security profile attached to this policy.
- E. The 'Service' should be 'application-default' to cover both HTTP and HTTPS.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is a common misconception. While data traffic flows through data plane interfaces, EDL fetching, like other updates (Antivirus, Threat, WildFire), is a management plane operation. Therefore, the source of the connection originates from the firewall's management plane, which is conceptually in the 'management' zone (or implicitly handled from it). The security policy needs to permit traffic from the management plane to the EDL server. If 'internal' is a data plane zone, the policy will never be hit for EDL updates. The application 'web-browsing' and service 'service-http' are generally correct for basic HTTP EDL fetching, though 'application-default' is safer. NAT is irrelevant for outbound connections initiated by the firewall. Security profiles are for inspecting traffic, not enabling it to flow.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which type of address object is "10 5 1 1/0 127 248 2"?

- A. IP subnet
- B. IP range
- C. IP wildcard mask
- D. IP netmask

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which Security policy set should be used to ensure that a policy is applied first?

- A. Child device-group pre-rulebase
- B. Parent device-group pre-rulebase
- C. Shared pre-rulebase
- D. Local firewall policy

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-web-interface-help/panorama-web-interface/defining-policies-on-panorama

NEW QUESTION # 15
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