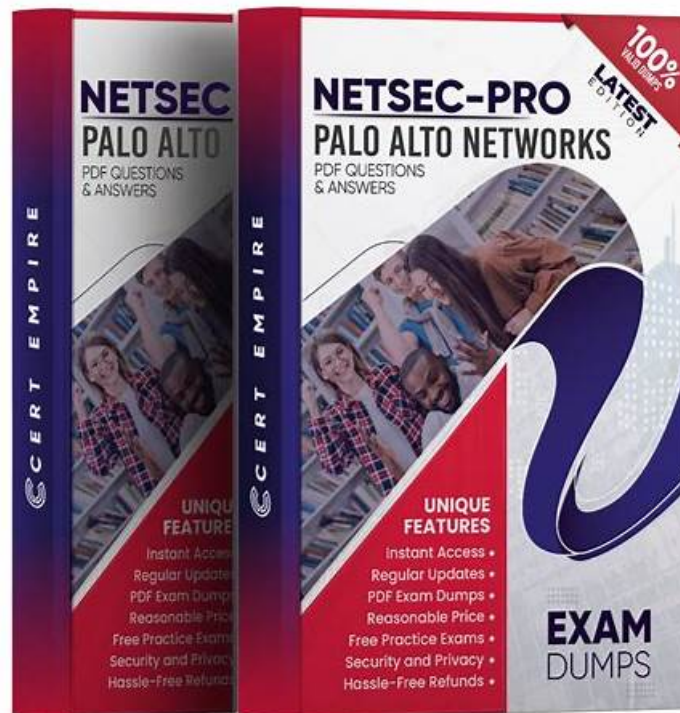


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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Pro Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform Solutions, Services, and Tools: This section measures the expertise of security engineers and platform administrators in Palo Alto Networks NGFW and Prisma SASE products. It involves creating security and NAT policies, configuring Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) such as security profiles, User-ID and App-ID, decryption, and monitoring. It also covers the application of CDSS for IoT security, Enterprise Data Loss Prevention, SaaS Security, SD-WAN, GlobalProtect, Advanced WildFire, Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, and DNS security. Furthermore, it includes aligning AIOps with best practices through administration, dashboards, and Best Practice Assessments.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity and Security: This part measures the skills of network engineers and security analysts in maintaining and configuring network security across on-premises, cloud, and hybrid environments. It covers network segmentation, security and network policies, monitoring, logging, and certificate management. It also includes maintaining connectivity and security for remote users through remote access solutions, network segmentation, security policy tuning, monitoring, logging, and certificate usage to ensure secure and reliable remote connections.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGFW and SASE Solution Functionality: This part assesses the knowledge of firewall administrators and network architects on the functions of various Palo Alto Networks firewalls including Cloud NGFWs, PA-Series, CN-Series, and VM-Series. It covers perimeter and core security, zone security and segmentation, high availability, security and NAT policy implementation, as well as monitoring and logging. Additionally, it includes the functionality of Prisma SD-WAN with WAN optimization, path and NAT policies, zone-based firewall, and monitoring, plus Prisma Access features such as remote user and network configuration, application access, policy enforcement, and logging. It also evaluates options for managing Strata and SASE solutions through Panorama and Strata Cloud Manager.
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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Professional Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which component of NGFW is supported in active/passive design but not in active/active design?

- A. Route-based redundancy
- B. Using a DHCP client
- C. Configuring ARP load-sharing on Layer 3
- **D. Single floating IP address**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Single floating IP address(also known as a floating IP or shared IP) is supported only in an active/passive HA pair. In active/active HA, both firewalls are forwarding traffic simultaneously and thus do not share a single floating IP.

"In active/passive HA, a single floating IP address is used for seamless failover. Active/active HA requires separate IP addresses and does not support a single floating IP." (Source: Active/Passive vs. Active/Active HA) This simplifies failover in active/passive deployments by using a single shared IP that moves to the active peer upon failover.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which offering can be managed in both Panorama and Strata Cloud Manager (SCM)?

- A. Prisma SD-WAN
- B. SaaS Security
- C. Autonomous Digital Experience Manager (ADEM)
- **D. VM-Series Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The VM-Series NGFWs are designed to integrate seamlessly with both Panorama and Strata Cloud Manager (SCM), allowing administrators to manage physical and virtual firewall deployments from either interface.

You can manage VM-Series Next-Generation Firewalls using either Panorama for centralized management of all firewalls or Strata Cloud Manager for cloud-based management, giving flexibility across hybrid environments.

Unified management flexibility is key for enterprises with hybrid or multi-cloud deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 17

How can a firewall administrator block a list of 300 unique URLs in the most time-efficient manner?

- A. Use application groups to block the App-IDs.
- B. Block multiple predefined URL categories.
- **C. Import the list into a custom URL category.**
- D. Use application filters to block the App-IDs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For large lists of specific URLs, creating a custom URL category and importing the list is the most efficient approach for granular URL filtering.

You can create custom URL categories to define specific URLs or patterns and enforce policies for these categories. This is the most efficient way to handle large sets of URLs.

This approach saves time compared to manual rule creation or using generic application filters.

NEW QUESTION # 18

When a firewall acts as an application-level gateway (ALG), what does it require in order to establish a connection?

- A. Pinholes
- B. Dynamic IP and Port (DIPP)
- **C. Payload**
- D. Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)

Answer: C

Explanation:

An ALG is designed to inspect and modify the payload of application-layer protocols (like SIP, FTP, etc.) to manage dynamic port allocations and session information.

"Application Layer Gateways (ALGs) inspect the payload of certain protocols to dynamically manage sessions that use dynamic port assignments. By modifying payloads, the ALG ensures that NAT and security policies are correctly applied." (Source: ALG Support)

NEW QUESTION # 19

A network security engineer needs to implement segmentation but is under strict compliance requirements to place security enforcement as close as possible to the private applications hosted in Azure. Which deployment style is valid and meets the requirements in this scenario?

- A. On a VM-Series NGFW, configure several Layer 2 zones with Layer 2 interfaces assigned to logically segment the network.
- **B. On a VM-Series NGFW, configure several Layer 3 zones with Layer 3 interfaces assigned to logically segment the network.**
- C. On a PA-Series NGFW, configure several Layer 3 zones with Layer 3 interfaces assigned to logically segment the network.
- D. On a PA-Series NGFW, configure several Layer 2 zones with Layer 2 interfaces assigned to logically segment the network.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In cloud environments like Azure, the VM-Series NGFW is deployed to create Layer 3 segmentation zones closest to the application workloads.

"In Azure, deploy VM-Series firewalls in Layer 3 mode to enforce security policies closest to private applications, meeting strict compliance and segmentation requirements." (Source: VM-Series in Public Clouds) Layer 3 segmentation ensures security policies are enforced at the right boundary to isolate traffic within Azure's virtual networks.

NEW QUESTION # 20

