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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q187-Q192):

NEW QUESTION # 187

A security administrator is reviewing logs on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW that is performing SSH Proxy decryption for traffic to internal Linux servers. They find log entries categorized under 'file-transfer' and 'threat' associated with the 'ssh' application. What must be true for the firewall to generate such detailed logs for activity occurring within an encrypted SSH tunnel?

- A. The SSH client and server must be configured to explicitly allow file transfers (like SCP or SFTP) on standard SSH port 22.
- B. The Security policy rule allowing SSH traffic must have a WildFire analysis profile configured.
- C. The firewall must have the root CA certificate used to sign the server's SSH host key installed as a Trusted Root CA.
- D. The session must be using SSH protocol version 1, as later versions are not inspectable.
- E. The SSH Proxy decryption feature must be enabled and successfully decrypting the session.

Answer: E

Explanation:

To inspect the content and activities happening inside an encrypted SSH tunnel (like file transfers or command execution which could trigger threat signatures), the firewall must be able to decrypt the tunnel. This is the function of the SSH Proxy feature. Once decrypted, App-ID can identify activities like 'file-transfer' within the SSH session, and Content-ID/Threat Prevention engines can scan the data stream for threats. Option A is necessary for detecting malware if the traffic is decrypted, but decryption is the prerequisite. Option C describes how file transfers happen over SSH but doesn't explain how the firewall sees them within the encrypted tunnel. Option D is related to validating certificates, which is part of SSL/TLS, not the host key verification process used in SSH Proxy. Option E is incorrect; SSH Proxy is designed for modern, secure SSH protocol versions (like v2); SSHv1 is deprecated and insecure, and less likely to be supported for advanced inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 188

An administrator is using the Best Practice Assessment (BPA) feature in AIOPS for NGFW to evaluate their firewalls. The BPA generates a score and lists specific findings across various categories. Which category of findings is the BPA PRIMARILY designed to identify?

- A. Deviations from Palo Alto Networks recommended security and operational configuration settings.
- B. Real-time traffic anomalies and detected threat events.
- C. Hardware failures and physical interface status issues.
- D. Outdated software versions that are not supported.
- E. User authentication failures and identity mapping issues.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Best Practice Assessment (BPA) is a tool to evaluate a firewall's configuration against a set of recommended best practices developed by Palo Alto Networks. It checks for deviations from these best practices across various configuration areas (policy, network, device, objects, etc.). Option A describes real-time monitoring and threat detection logs. Option C relates to system health monitoring. Option D relates to User-ID monitoring. Option E relates to system or update status.

NEW QUESTION # 189

An organization uses numerous SaaS applications (e.g., Office 365, Salesforce, Slack). They want to gain granular visibility into which specific functions within these applications users are accessing (e.g., posting a message in Slack, uploading a file to OneDrive, viewing a record in Salesforce) and enforce policies based on these actions. Which Palo Alto Networks feature, extended by CDSS, provides the capability to identify these specific activities within a SaaS application?

- A. Data Filtering patterns
- B. App-ID and Application Function Control
- C. URL Filtering categories
- D. Service ports and protocols
- E. Threat Prevention signatures

Answer: B

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks App-ID goes beyond identifying the base application (like 'slack'). It can identify specific functions or activities

within many applications, known as application functions (e.g., 'slack-post', 'onedrive-upload', 'salesforce-view'). The Application Function Control feature in security policy allows administrators to permit or deny these specific actions. Option A categorizes websites but doesn't see actions within. Option B looks for data patterns. Option D is basic L4 control. Option E detects threats, not specific application activities.

NEW QUESTION # 190

Which Palo Alto Networks Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) require a firewall to send metadata or copies of suspicious content to a cloud-based analysis or intelligence platform to perform their primary security function? (Select all that apply)

- A. URL Filtering (specifically URL category lookups)
- B. App-ID
- C. User-ID
- D. WildFire analysis
- E. Threat Prevention (specifically threat intelligence feeds)

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

CDSS leverage the cloud for scale, intelligence, and dynamic analysis: - Option A (Incorrect): App-ID identification primarily occurs on the firewall itself using signatures, heuristics, and protocol decoding. While App-ID definitions are updated from the cloud, the core identification process is local. - Option B (Correct): Threat Prevention signatures and dynamic threat intelligence feeds are delivered from the cloud. While enforcement happens on the firewall, the intelligence comes from the cloud service. - Option C (Correct): WildFire's core function is dynamic analysis in a cloud sandbox. Suspicious files and/or session details are sent from the firewall to the WildFire cloud for analysis. - Option D (Correct): URL Filtering relies on a massive, dynamic cloud-based database of URLs and their categories/threat status. The firewall queries this cloud service for real-time lookups. - Option E (Incorrect): User-ID identifies users by mapping IP addresses to usernames, typically by integrating with local or cloud-based identity sources (like AD, LDAP, Okta, etc.) but doesn't involve sending traffic content or metadata to a separate CDSS for the identification itself.

NEW QUESTION # 191

An administrator configures SSL Forward Proxy decryption on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW. The firewall's Forward Trust certificate needs to be distributed to all employee workstations. What is the primary reason this certificate needs to be trusted by the workstations?

- A. To authenticate the workstation to the firewall for policy enforcement.
- B. To allow the workstation to access internal network resources.
- C. To enable the workstations to encrypt their traffic before sending it to the firewall.
- D. To allow the workstations to validate the certificates that the firewall generates and presents for external websites during the decryption process.
- E. To prevent the firewall from needing to send traffic to WildFire for analysis.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In SSL Forward Proxy, the firewall acts as a Man-in-the-Middle. For HTTPS traffic, it intercepts the server certificate and presents the client with a new certificate for the same site, signed by the firewall's own CA (the Forward Trust CA). For the client (browser, application) to trust this re-signed certificate, the firewall's Forward Trust CA certificate must be installed and trusted in the client's certificate store. Option A is incorrect; encryption is standard SSL/TLS. Option C relates to client authentication. Option D and E are unrelated to certificate trust for decryption proxy.

NEW QUESTION # 192

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