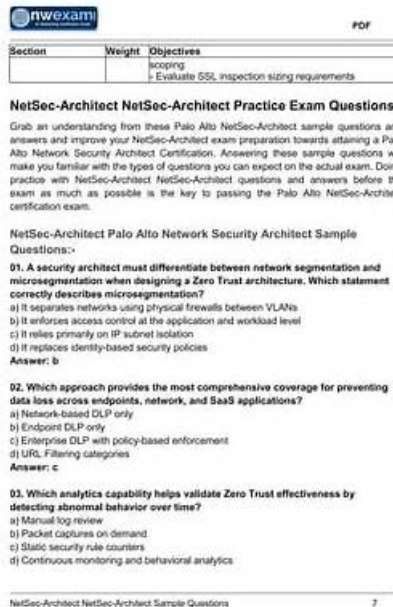


NetSec-Architect考試資料 - NetSec-Architect最新題庫



現在世界上有很多 IT 人才，IT 行業競爭激烈。所以很多 IT 人才會選擇參加相關的 IT 認證考試來提高自己在 IT 行業中的地位。NetSec-Architect 考試就是 Palo Alto Networks 的一個很重要的認證考試，但是很多 IT 專業人員要想拿到 Palo Alto Networks 認證證書，他們就必須得通過考試。

你對自己現在的工作滿意嗎？對自己正在做的事情滿意嗎？想不想提升自己的水準呢？多掌握一些對工作有用的技能吧。那麼，在 IT 領域工作的你，當然是應該選擇參加 IT 認定考試獲得認證資格了。因為這樣可以更好地提升你自己。而且，最重要的是，你也可以向別人證明你掌握了更多的工作技能。那麼，快來參加 Palo Alto Networks 的 NetSec-Architect 考試吧。這個考試可以幫助你實現你自己的願望。對通過這個考試沒有信心也沒關係。因為你可以來 PDFExamDumps 找到你想要的幫手和準備考試的工具。PDFExamDumps 的考試資料一定能幫助你獲得 NetSec-Architect 考試的認證資格。

>> NetSec-Architect 考試資料 <<

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最新的 Network Security Generalist NetSec-Architect 免費考試真題 (Q62-Q67):

問題 #62

A company needs to securely enable SaaS application usage while preventing data exfiltration. The solution must provide visibility into application traffic and enforce granular controls. What should be used?

- A. Static routing
- B. NAT policies
- C. App-ID with Data Filtering
- D. URL filtering only

答案: C

解題說明:

App-ID identifies applications regardless of port or protocol, while Data Filtering prevents sensitive data exfiltration. This combination provides both visibility and control. URL filtering alone cannot inspect application-layer data deeply enough to enforce data protection requirements.

問題 #63

An organization has a directive to adopt a Zero Trust framework focused on using identity and role-based access groups, device security and content inspection across all Security policies. To achieve this goal, an Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) was purchased, including Advanced Threat Prevention, IoT Security, and GlobalProtect.

The current security architecture uses Panorama to manage 60 NGFWs - a mix of PA-3240, PA-1410, and PA-440. Sites with PA-3240s host private application resources in the trust data center zone. All sites have an untrust zone for internet access and a users zone for managed and unmanaged endpoint devices. A transit mesh zone exists to establish site-to-site connectivity through PAN-OS SD-WAN.

Privately hosted applications include web servers, SMB and NFS file servers and hosted Active Directory. The organization is in the process of adopting group mapping restrictions to these private applications, with daily additions of groups. It is also planning to build AI applications to assist the data teams with complex queries that will be hosted in the large offices containing data centers and is exploring hosting in the public cloud.

The organization uses on-premises Exchange, Dropbox, Zoom, and ChatGPT. There are a number of shadow SaaS applications that require further investigation. Users have been using Google Drive to upload confidential files within the organization by using their personal logins.

IoT devices on the network are associated on their own VLAN on the users zone. Using Device Security, all IoT devices have been categorized by asset profiles with medium or high confidence, policy sets imported into Panorama, and a default deny applied to the IoT networks.

The organization has rolled out SSL decryption and is using URL categorization for the majority of content filtering. Malicious categories, unknown and high-risk websites are blocked, with the remainder of sites set to alert.

Which action should the architect recommend to restrict the confidential file exfiltration present in the organization's environment using existing technology?

- A. Using App-ID, create a policy denying google- drive-web-upload
- B. Using Enterprise DLP, create custom data patterns notifying confidential data, and block the custom data pattern from being uploaded
- C. In Prisma Browser create an access security rule and a data security rule preventing file-upload unsanctioned file-sharing applications
- D. Using SaaS Security, enable tenant restrictions, preventing personal logins from using unsanctioned applications

答案: A

解題說明:

App-ID can identify the specific Google Drive upload function and allow the architect to block file uploads directly with an existing NGFW security policy. Because the organization already has SSL decryption in place, the firewall can accurately see and control this application behavior, making it the most appropriate way to stop confidential file exfiltration using the technology already deployed.

問題 #64

A company wants to reduce false positives in threat detection while maintaining strong security. What should they do?

- A. Remove logging

- B. Disable security profiles
- **C. Tune security profiles and exceptions**
- D. Allow all traffic

答案： C

解題說明：

Tuning security profiles and creating exceptions reduces false positives while maintaining protection. Disabling profiles or allowing all traffic compromises security.

問題 #65

A technology company is deploying its own AI applications on a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. The development team is concerned about protecting the complex, microservices- based AI stack from both internal and external threats: such as data poisoning and lateral movement between containerized components. Which solution should be proposed to address these concerns?

- A. Prisma AIRS API Intercept
- B. AI Access Security with App-ID Cloud Engine
- **C. Prisma AIRS Network Intercept**
- D. AI Access Security with Advanced URL Filtering

答案： C

解題說明：

Network Intercept provides visibility and enforcement on east-west and north-south traffic within Kubernetes environments, allowing inspection of communications between microservices. This enables detection and prevention of threats such as lateral movement and data poisoning by analyzing runtime network behavior inside the AI application stack.

問題 #66

An IoT sensor should be deployed in the path between the IoT device and which infrastructure component for comprehensive profiling coverage?

- **A. DHCP server**
- B. SNMP Collector
- C. DNS server
- D. IoT Gateway

答案： A

解題說明：

DHCP traffic provides critical device-identifying attributes such as MAC address, hostname, vendor class identifier, and IP address assignment, which are essential for accurate IoT device profiling. Placing the IoT sensor in the path between the device and the DHCP server ensures comprehensive visibility during initial network onboarding, enabling reliable identification and classification.

問題 #67

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