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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q240-Q245):

NEW QUESTION # 240

An organization has several distinct network segments in its on-premises data center: User VLANs, Server VLANs (Production), and a DMZ. They have deployed a Palo Alto Networks PA-Series firewall as an internal segmentation firewall. Which core firewall concept is used to define these segments logically and enable security policy enforcement for traffic flowing between them?

- A. Policy Based Forwarding (PBF)
- B. Service Groups
- C. Security Zones
- D. Virtual Wire interfaces
- E. Routing Instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security Zones are the fundamental building blocks for defining logical trust boundaries and implementing network segmentation on

Palo Alto Networks firewalls. Interfaces connected to different network segments are assigned to distinct zones, and then security policies are written to control traffic flow and apply inspection between these zones. Option A is for routing separation. Option B is an interface mode for transparent deployment. Option D is for conditional routing. Option E groups ports/protocols.

NEW QUESTION # 241

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

Answer: C,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 # 242

When configuring a Security Policy rule, the administrator can specify an 'Application' and a 'Service'. Under what circumstance is it generally recommended to set the 'Service' to 'application-default' instead of a specific port (like tcp/80 or tcp/443)?

- A. When the traffic matches a NAT policy rule that changes the destination port.
- B. When the goal is to allow the application to use any port, bypassing App-ID.
- C. When the application is encrypted and requires SSL decryption.
- D. When configuring a Security Policy rule with the Action set to 'deny'.
- E. When App-ID is used in the rule's 'Application' field, and the administrator wants the firewall to allow the application on its standard ports as identified by App-ID.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The 'application-default' service is designed to work hand-in-hand with App-ID. - Option A: Setting 'Service: any' or not using App-ID bypasses application identification based on dynamic methods, not 'application-default'. - Option B (Correct): When you specify an application by App-ID (e.g., 'web-browsing', 'ms-sql') and set the Service to 'application-default', the firewall automatically allows that application on the ports it is known to use (e.g., 80, 443 for web-browsing; 1433 for ms-sql). This is the recommended practice as it aligns policy with application identity, not just ports. - Option C: The action ('allow' or 'deny') doesn't dictate whether to use 'application-default'. - Option D: Decryption is a separate process from defining the application's allowed ports. - Option E: NAT policy is evaluated before the Security Policy rule is matched based on its criteria (including service).

NEW QUESTION # 243

When remote users connect to Prisma Access via GlobalProtect, their traffic is directed through the cloud security platform. Which security zone is typically used to represent the source of traffic originating from these connected mobile users in Security Policy rules?

- A. The zone configured for the 'Remote Networks' in Prisma Access.
- B. The zone representing the public internet (e.g., 'Public' or 'Internet').
- C. The zone assigned to the user's home network interface.

- D. A dedicated 'Mobile-Users' zone in Prisma Access.
- E. The zone assigned to the GlobalProtect Gateway interface.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Prisma Access assigns traffic from mobile users connecting via GlobalProtect to a specific, dedicated zone for policy enforcement purposes. Option A refers to a zone on a self-managed firewall. Option B is for site-to-site VPNs. Option C is for the destination zone for internet traffic. Option E is the user's local physical interface, not relevant to the traffic flow through Prisma Access. Prisma Access uses the 'Mobile-Users' zone to logically segment traffic originating from connected remote users.

NEW QUESTION # 244

An organization is deploying Palo Alto Networks VM-Series firewalls within a public cloud VPC (e.g., AWS, Azure) to secure application tiers. They require High Availability for these firewalls. While Active/Passive HA is supported, they are considering an Active/Active setup using external cloud provider load balancers or routing mechanisms for distributing traffic. Which of the following statements accurately describe aspects or implications of implementing VM-Series HA in public cloud environments, particularly when considering Active/Active configurations? (Select all that apply)

- A. VM-Series Active/Active HA requires dedicated HA links configured with static IP addresses for control plane and data plane synchronization between the instances.
- B. Active/Passive HA for VM-Series typically relies on gratuitous ARP and MAC address updates for failover, similar to physical appliances.
- C. Implementing Active/Active HA for VM-Series in public cloud often requires external cloud infrastructure (like load balancers or policy-based routing) to distribute incoming sessions across the active firewall instances.
- D. Session state synchronization between VM-Series firewalls in an Active/Active configuration is necessary to prevent session disruption if a firewall instance handling a flow fails.
- E. Cloud NGFW for AWS/Azure provides native cloud-managed HA, abstracting the underlying HA mechanisms from the user.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

HA in virtualized and cloud environments has specific considerations: - Option A (Incorrect): Public cloud networks often restrict or don't support Gratuitous ARP or direct MAC address manipulation for HA failover. VM-Series HA in the cloud typically relies on cloud-specific mechanisms like API calls to update route tables or IP addresses, or external load balancers. - Option B (Correct): Active/Active HA on VM-Series requires an external mechanism (like an AWS Network Load Balancer or Azure Standard Load Balancer, or routing manipulation) to direct incoming traffic to both active firewall instances, distributing the load. - Option C (Correct): In Active/Active HA, multiple firewalls are processing traffic simultaneously. To ensure session continuity if one active instance fails, the session state must be synchronized between the instances. Otherwise, traffic arriving at the remaining active instance for a session previously handled by the failed instance would be seen as a new session, potentially causing disruption. - Option D (Correct): Cloud NGFW for AWS/Azure is a managed service. The cloud provider and Palo Alto Networks handle the underlying HA and scaling mechanisms (often multi-AZ) transparently to the user, who simply consumes the firewall service. - Option E (Incorrect): While physical PA-Series use dedicated HA links, VM-Series in cloud environments typically use standard virtual network interfaces for HA synchronization traffic, often within a dedicated management or HA subnet/VLAN.

NEW QUESTION # 245

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