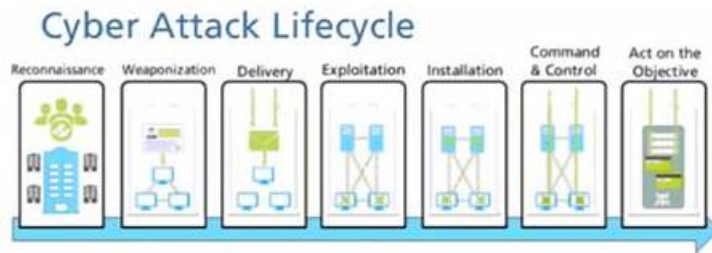


NetSec-Analyst 최신버전 공부문제 - NetSec-Analyst 완벽 공부자료



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최신 Network Security Administrator NetSec-Analyst 무료 샘플문제 (Q100-Q105):

질문 # 100

A Palo Alto Networks Network Security Engineer is developing an automated remediation script to respond to specific, repeatable 'DLP Violation' incidents. The script needs to retrieve the 'source-user' and 'destination-IP' from the incident, dynamically create a new security policy rule to block the 'source-user' from accessing the 'destination-IP', and then commit the changes. Assuming the script can query the Incidents and Alerts page API (using XSOAR or custom code) for active incidents and interact with the firewall via its XML API/REST API, what is the MOST critical data point to extract from the incident, and which API operation would be necessary for creating the blocking rule?

- A. Critical Data Point: 'src' (from log data within incident) and 'dst' (from log data within incident). API Operation:

```
<set> <config> <rulebase> <security> <rules> <entry name='Block_DLP_User'> ... </entry> </rules> </security> </config> </set>
```
- B. Critical Data Point: 'threat-id'. API Operation:

```
<set> <rulebase> <security> <rules> <entry name='Block_DLP_User'> ... </entry> </rulebase> </set>
```
- C. Critical Data Point: 'incident-id' and 'log-entry-count'. API Operation:

```
<add> <security-policy-rule> <name> Block_DLP_User </name> <source-user> USER_FROM_INCIDENT </source-user> <destination-ip> DEST_IP_FROM_INCIDENT </destination-ip> </add>
```
- D. Critical Data Point: 'source-user' and 'destination-ip' (as directly available fields from the incident object). API Operation:

```
<set> <config> <rulebase> <security> <rules> <entry name='Block_DLP_User'> <from> <member> any </member> </from> <to> <member> any </member> </to> <source> <member> USER_FROM_INCIDENT </member> </source> <destination> <member> DEST_IP_FROM_INCIDENT </member> </destination> <application> <member> any </member> </application> <service> <member> any </member> </service> <action> deny </action> </entry> </rules> </security> </config> </set>
```
- E. Critical Data Point: 'user' (from incident context) and 'destination' (from incident context). API Operation:

```
<edit> <config> <rulebase> <security> <rules> <entry name='Block_DLP_User'> <from> <member> any </member> </from> <to> <member> any </member>
</to> <source> <member> USER_FROM_INCIDENT </member> </source> <destination> <member> DEST_IP_FROM_INCIDENT </member> </destination> <action>
deny </action> </entry> </rules> </security> </config> </edit>
```

정답: D

설명:

To dynamically create a blocking rule, the script requires the specific user and destination IP that triggered the DLP violation. Palo Alto Networks incidents often contain these details directly as 'source-user' and 'destination-ip' or similar fields within the incident object's attributes. The API operation needed is " (or 'edit' depending on the exact context and desired behavior) within the " hierarchy to create a new security policy rule. Option D correctly identifies the critical data points and provides the most complete and accurate XMLAPI structure for setting a new security rule with source user and destination. Option B uses " but the full XML path is slightly less precise for creating a new rule compared to ". Option A uses threat-id which is not the user/IP. Option C uses 'src' and 'dst' which are generic log fields, not necessarily the rich 'source-user' field from the incident context. Option E uses an incorrect API operation and simplified XML.

질문 # 101

Which two DNS policy actions in the anti-spyware security profile can prevent hacking attacks through DNS queries to malicious domains? (Choose two.)

- A. Deny
- **B. Sinkhole**
- C. Override
- **D. Block**

정답: B,D

설명:

* A DNS policy action is a setting in an Anti-Spyware security profile that defines how the firewall handles DNS queries to malicious domains. A malicious domain is a domain name that is associated with a known threat, such as malware, phishing, or botnet1.

* There are four possible DNS policy actions: alert, allow, block, and sinkhole1.

* The alert action logs the DNS query and allows it to proceed to the intended destination. This action does not prevent hacking attacks, but only notifies the administrator of the potential threat1.

* The allow action allows the DNS query to proceed to the intended destination without logging it. This action does not prevent hacking attacks, but only bypasses the DNS security inspection2.

* The block action blocks the DNS query and sends a response to the client with an NXDOMAIN (non-existent domain) error code. This action prevents hacking attacks by preventing the client from resolving the malicious domain1.

* The sinkhole action redirects the DNS query to a predefined IP address (the sinkhole IP address) that is under the control of the administrator. This action prevents hacking attacks by isolating the client from the malicious domain and allowing the administrator to monitor and remediate the infected host1.

* The override action is not a valid DNS policy action, but a setting in an Anti-Spyware security profile that allows the administrator to create exceptions for specific spyware signatures that they want to override the default action or log settings3.

Therefore, the two DNS policy actions that can prevent hacking attacks through DNS queries to malicious domains are block and sinkhole.

References:

1: Enable DNS Security - Palo Alto Networks 2: How To Disable the DNS Security Feature from an Anti-Spyware Profile - Palo Alto Networks 3: Security Profile: Anti-Spyware - Palo Alto Networks

질문 # 102

Which definition describes the guiding principle of the zero-trust architecture?

- **A. never trust, always verify**
- B. trust, but verify
- C. always connect and verify
- D. never trust, never connect

정답: A

설명:

Explanation/Reference:

<https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cyberpedia/what-is-a-zero-trust-architecture>

질문 # 103

Which component is a building block in a Security policy rule?

- A. timeout (min)
- **B. application**
- C. destination interface
- D. decryption profile

정답: B

설명:

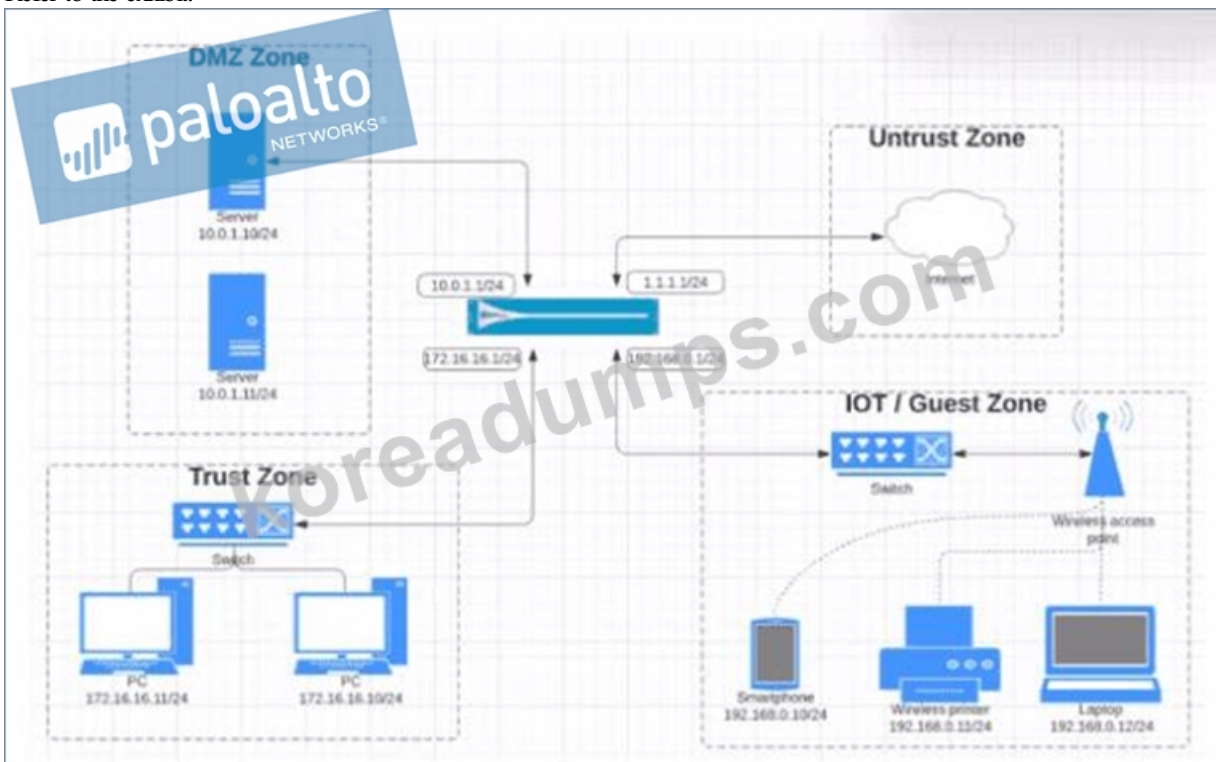
Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

<https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-0/pan-os-web-interface-help/policies/policies-security/buildingblocks-in-a-security-policy-rule.html>

질문 # 104

Refer to the exhibit.



View the diagram. What is the most restrictive, yet fully functional rule, to allow general Internet and SSH traffic into both the DMZ and Untrust/Internet zones from each of the IOT/Guest and Trust Zones?

- A.

NAME	TAGS	TYPE	Source				Destination			APPLICATION	SERVICE
			ZONE	ADDRESS	USER	DEVICE	ZONE	ADDRESS	DEVICE		

- **B.**

NAME	TAGS	TYPE	Source				Destination			APPLICATION	SERVICE
			ZONE	ADDRESS	USER	DEVICE	ZONE	ADDRESS	DEVICE		
01-A	none	universal	 IoT-Guest	 10.0.1.0/24	 any	 any	 DMZ	 1.1.1.0/24	 any	 ssh	 application-default
			 Trust	 172.16.16.0/24			 Untrust	 192.168.0.0/24	 ssh	 web-browsing	

- C.

NAME	TAGS	TYPE	Source				Destination			APPLICATION	SERVICE
			ZONE	ADDRESS	USER	DEVICE	ZONE	ADDRESS	DEVICE		
Q2-A	none	universal	IoT-Guest	172.16.16.0/24	any	any	DMZ	any	any	ssh	application-default
			Trust	192.168.0.0/24			Untrust			ssl	
										web-browsing	

• D.

NAME	TAGS	TYPE	Source				Destination			APPLICATION	SERVICE
			ZONE	ADDRESS	USER	DEVICE	ZONE	ADDRESS	DEVICE		
Q3-A	none	universal	IoT-Guest	172.16.16.0/24	any	any	DMZ	1.1.1.0/24	any	ssh	application-default
			Trust	192.168.0.0/24			Untrust	10.0.1.0/24		ssl	
										web-browsing	

정답: B

질문 # 105

.....

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