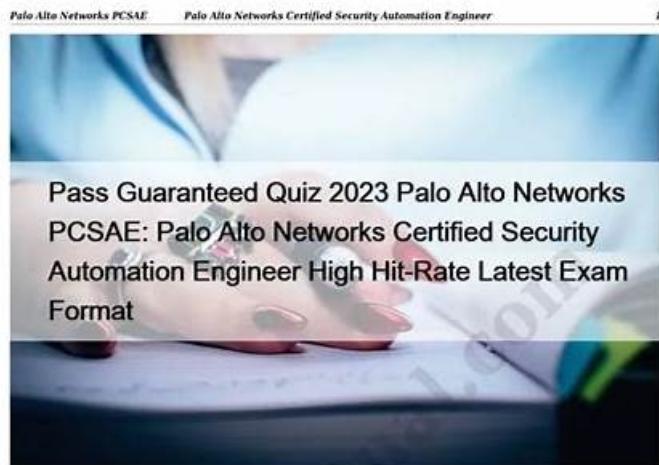


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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q192-Q197):

NEW QUESTION # 192

In which stage of the Cyber-Attack Lifecycle would the attacker inject a PDF file within an email?

- A. Weaponization
- B. Exploitation
- C. Command and Control
- D. Installation
- E. Reconnaissance

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 193

A critical industrial control system (ICS) network, isolated from the internet, requires extremely low latency and high availability. While internal DoS attacks are rare, a misconfigured or rogue device could potentially flood the network. The security team wants to implement a DoS protection profile that proactively identifies and drops unusually high rates of UDP traffic targeting specific ICS application ports, without introducing any significant processing overhead or latency. Which configuration approach in Palo Alto Networks firewall DoS protection would best achieve this goal?

- A. Configure a 'Zone Protection' profile for the ICS zone with 'Flood Protection' enabled for 'UDP Flood', setting a 'Per-Packet Rate' threshold and 'Action: Drop'.
- B. Utilize 'Packet Based Attack Protection' within a 'DoS Protection Policy' rule, targeting 'UDP Flood' on specific destination ports, and configure a 'Per-Packet Rate' threshold with 'Action: Drop'.
- C. Create a 'DoS Protection Policy' rule with 'Packet Based Attack Protection' for 'UDP Flood' and specify the target application ports, setting 'Action: Syn-Cookie' to mitigate.
- D. Apply an 'IP Address Block' profile to the ICS interface, monitoring for any source IP exceeding a 'Session Rate' of 100 sessions/second and blocking for 300 seconds.
- E. Implement a 'Data Filtering' profile to identify specific UDP payload patterns associated with ICS applications and block traffic not conforming to these patterns.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The requirement is to proactively identify and drop high rates of UDP traffic on specific application ports with low latency. 'Packet Based Attack Protection' within a 'DoS Protection Policy' is the most granular and efficient way to achieve this. By targeting 'UDP Flood' and specifying destination ports, the firewall can quickly identify and drop excessive UDP packets without the overhead of session tracking or SYN- cookie mechanisms (which are for TCP). Option A (Zone Protection) provides less granularity on specific ports. Option B incorrectly suggests 'Syn- Cookie' for UDP. Option C (IP Address Block) is reactive and might block legitimate devices due to misconfiguration. Option D (Data Filtering) is for content inspection, not volume-based DoS. Option E precisely matches the requirements for efficient, targeted UDP flood protection.

NEW QUESTION # 194

A cloud security architect is integrating a Palo Alto Networks firewall with a custom-developed SRE (Site Reliability Engineering) platform. The platform needs to dynamically adjust DoS protection profiles based on real-time application performance metrics and observed attack patterns. Specifically, when the platform detects a significant increase in application latency coupled with a surge in unknown TCP connections, it should programmatically enable and fine-tune a specific DoS protection profile. Consider the following

Python code snippet using the pan -os -python library:

Which of the following code additions would correctly complete the 'Missing code for adding TCP Flood thresholds' section within the DoSProtectionProfile object, ensuring it configures a TCP SYN flood protection with 'activation-rate' from 'threshold rate' and 'action: syn-cookie', and integrates with the overall dynamic deployment logic?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D. The
- E.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The

pan-os-python

library provides a structured way to manage PAN-OS configurations. For complex nested configurations like DoS protection thresholds, the method (or similar methods for setting nested attributes) is the most idiomatic and correct way to apply a dictionary representing the nested XML structure. Let's analyze the options: Option A: The 'add()' method is typically used for adding sub-elements that are lists (like adding members to an address group). It's not designed for setting nested attributes of a single profile in this way. Option B: This is the correct approach. The method (or similar methods like if available, depending on the library version) is designed to take a dictionary that mirrors the hierarchical structure of the XML for thresholds. The keys use hyphens to match the XML tags as expected by the library's underlying XML generation. This directly maps the required 'packet-based-attack-protection' -> 'tcp-flood' structure with its attributes. Option C: This implies direct attribute access (e.g., While some objects might expose direct attribute setters for simple fields, complex nested structures like DoS thresholds are usually handled via methods that take dictionaries or specialized objects, not direct chainable setters for non-existent intermediate objects like 'tcp_flood' on 'dos_profile' directly. Option D: Directly assigning a dictionary to an attribute like is not how the pan-os-python objects are designed to be modified for complex nested configurations; they typically use setters or dedicated methods that handle the objects are designed to be modified for complex nested configurations; they typically use setters or dedicated methods that handle the underlying XML mapping. Option E: This is incorrect. The pan-os-python library is designed to abstract much of the raw XML manipulation, allowing for object-oriented configuration. While direct XML can always be used via , it's not the primary or most convenient way for common tasks. Therefore, Option B correctly uses a method Cset_thresholdS) and a dictionary that matches the expected XML structure for DoS protection profile thresholds, making it the correct and idiomatic pan-os-python solution.

NEW QUESTION # 195

A Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst notices a pattern of 'DNS sinkhole' logs in the Log Viewer. These logs indicate internal hosts attempting to resolve known malicious domains, and the firewall is successfully redirecting these requests to the configured sinkhole IP. However, no corresponding 'critical' or 'high' severity alerts are appearing on the Incidents and Alerts page, despite the potential severity of internal compromise. What configuration element is MOST likely missing or misconfigured that would prevent these sinkhole events from generating an incident?

- A. The Log Forwarding profile is not configured to send 'threat' logs with 'severity: high' to the Cortex Data Lake for incident correlation.
- B. The DNS Proxy setting on the firewall is not enabled, preventing proper sinkholing.
- C. The Security Policy rule allowing DNS traffic has its 'Action' set to 'allow' instead of 'allow-log'.
- D. The WildFire Analysis profile is not enabled for DNS traffic, so no verdict is generated.
- E. The Anti-Spyware profile applied to the relevant security policy does not have the 'DNS Sinkhole' action set to 'alert' or 'block' for the respective threat category.

Answer: E

Explanation:

DNS Sinkholing is a feature of the Anti-Spyware profile. For DNS sinkhole events to generate alerts and incidents, the Anti-Spyware profile applied to the security policy allowing the DNS traffic must be configured to take an 'alert' or 'block' action when a DNS sinkhole event occurs. If the action is set to 'default' and the default does not include alerting, or if it's set to 'allow' without logging an alert, then no incident will be generated, even if the sinkholing itself is successful and logged. Option A is incorrect because sinkholing is occurring and logs are generated. Option C is plausible if no threat logs were generated at all, but here logs exist, just not alerts. Option D is irrelevant to basic DNS sinkhole alerting. Option E affects logging, but not the generation of an alert from a security profile's action.

NEW QUESTION # 196

Which three Ethernet interface types are configurable on the Palo Alto Networks firewall? (Choose three.)

- A. Layer 3
- B. Static
- C. Virtual Wire
- D. Dynamic
- E. Tap

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks firewalls support three types of Ethernet interfaces that can be configured on the firewall: virtual wire, tap, and layer 31. These interface types determine how the firewall processes traffic and applies security policies. Some of the characteristics of these interface types are:

Virtual Wire: A virtual wire interface allows the firewall to transparently pass traffic between two network segments without modifying the packets or affecting the routing. The firewall can still apply security policies and inspect the traffic based on the source and destination zones of the virtual wire2.

Tap: A tap interface allows the firewall to passively monitor traffic from a network switch or router without affecting the traffic flow. The firewall can only receive traffic from a tap interface and cannot send traffic out of it. The firewall can apply security policies and inspect the traffic based on the source and destination zones of the tap interface3.

Layer 3: A layer 3 interface allows the firewall to act as a router and participate in the network routing. The firewall can send and receive traffic from a layer 3 interface and apply security policies and inspect the traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses and zones of the interface4.

References: Ethernet Interface Types, Virtual Wire Interfaces, Tap Interfaces, Layer 3 Interfaces, Updated Certifications for PAN-OS 10.1, [Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator (PAN-OS 10.0)] or [Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator (PAN-OS 10.0)].

NEW QUESTION # 197

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