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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

NEW QUESTION # 162

A company is using Prisma Access for Mobile Users and Remote Networks. They want to apply different levels of security inspection based on the source of the traffic. Traffic from corporate-owned laptops connecting via GlobalProtect should receive full decryption and deep content inspection, while traffic from less-trusted Remote Networks (e.g., guest Wi-Fi at branches) should receive basic threat prevention and URL filtering but may not be fully decrypted. How are Security Profiles and Decryption Policies typically used in conjunction with Security Policy rules in Prisma Access to achieve this tiered security approach? (Select all that apply)

- A. Create Decryption Policy rules that match the source zone (Mobile Users) and specify the 'Decrypt' action for relevant traffic (like HTTPS), placing them higher than rules for other sources.
- B. Apply the comprehensive Security Profile Group to the Security Policy rules matching Mobile User traffic.
- C. Configure separate Security Policy rules for each source type (Mobile Users, Remote Networks), matching the respective source zones.
- D. Apply the less comprehensive Security Profile Group to the Security Policy rules matching Remote Network traffic and ensure relevant Decryption Policy rules (e.g., 'No Decrypt' or specific exclusions) are configured for those zones.
- E. Create different Security Profile Groups, one with comprehensive profiles (Threat, AV, WildFire, URL, File, Data) and another with a subset of profiles (Basic Threat, Basic URL).

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation:

Implementing tiered security in Prisma Access involves segmenting traffic sources by zone, defining different security profiles, and controlling decryption. - Option A (Correct): Policy evaluation starts by matching traffic to a Security Policy rule. Creating rules based on source zones (Mobile-Users, Remote-Networks) is the way to apply different policies to traffic from different origins. - Option B (Correct): Security profiles define the specific inspection settings. Creating different bundles of profiles allows you to apply varying levels of inspection. - Option C (Correct): Decryption is necessary for deep inspection. Decryption Policy rules determine if traffic is decrypted. Rules matching the 'Mobile-Users' zone with a 'Decrypt' action enable full inspection for corporate users. Rules for less trusted zones might specify 'No Decrypt' for certain traffic or have a 'Decrypt' rule placed lower or with more exceptions. - Option D (Correct): Once the Security Policy rule matches the Mobile User traffic (identified by Source Zone 'Mobile-Users'), applying the comprehensive Security Profile Group enforces the desired deep inspection. - Option E (Correct): Similarly, applying the less comprehensive Security Profile Group to the rules matching Remote Network traffic enforces a lower level of inspection. Ensuring Decryption Policies are aligned (e.g., fewer things decrypted, more bypasses, or 'No Decrypt' rules) is necessary because full deep inspection (like Data Filtering or WildFire analysis) requires decryption.

NEW QUESTION # 163

When reviewing logs and monitoring data in the Prisma SD-WAN Cloud Management Console, what is the significance of the 'Application Health Score' metric?

- A. It shows the percentage of users accessing the application from a specific branch.
- B. It measures the total bandwidth consumed by the application over a given period.
- C. It indicates the security risk level associated with the application, based on detected threats.
- D. It represents the number of active sessions for a specific application.
- E. It is a metric based on the application's performance relative to its defined SLA thresholds or expected quality characteristics (latency, jitter, loss).

Answer: E

Explanation:

Application Health Score is a key metric in SD-WAN monitoring, reflecting user experience for specific applications. Option A is session count. Option C relates to security risk (though performance issues can indicate a potential security problem). Option D is bandwidth. Option E is user distribution. The Application Health Score is a composite metric derived from the underlying network performance metrics (latency, jitter, loss) compared to the application's requirements or defined SLA. A high score indicates good performance relative to needs, while a low score indicates poor performance likely impacting user experience.

NEW QUESTION # 164

In Cortex XSOAR, what is the key difference between scripts and jobs?

Response:

- A. Scripts store historical security incidents, whereas jobs do not

- B. Jobs only execute when Cortex XDR detects a new security threat
- C. Scripts run on-demand or as part of playbooks, whereas jobs execute on a scheduled basis
- D. Scripts require manual execution, while jobs are fully automated

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 165

An organization relies on Palo Alto Networks NGFWs (PA-Series and VM-Series) to protect against the latest threats. Which dynamic updates are MOST critical for ensuring these firewalls have the most current information to identify applications, detect known malware and vulnerabilities, and identify malicious websites?

- A. WildFire updates
- B. PAN-OS software updates
- C. Threat Prevention updates (Antivirus, Vulnerability Protection, Anti-Spyware signatures)
- D. URL Filtering updates
- E. App-ID updates

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

Dynamic content and threat updates are essential for maintaining security efficacy. - Option A: PAN-OS software updates provide new features, bug fixes, and security patches to the firewall operating system itself, but not the latest threat intelligence or application definitions. - Option B (Correct): App-ID updates provide definitions for new applications, changes to existing applications, and application function identities, ensuring the firewall can correctly identify and control the latest applications. - Option C (Correct): Threat Prevention updates deliver the latest signatures for detecting known malware, exploits, and spyware/C2 traffic. These are released frequently in response to new threats. - Option D (Correct): WildFire updates deliver verdicts and associated signatures from WildFire analysis of unknown threats, providing rapid protection against zero-day malware. - Option E (Correct): URL Filtering updates provide real-time categorization and threat status information for URLs, including newly identified malicious websites (phishing, malware hosting, C2). These updates ensure accurate web filtering and blocking of risky sites.

NEW QUESTION # 166

A company is implementing SSL Inbound Inspection on their Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW to secure internal web servers and APIs accessed by external partners. They have successfully imported the server certificates and private keys onto the firewall and configured decryption policies. However, some partners report connection failures or application errors when accessing specific internal services via HTTPS. Which of the following are potential reasons for these issues related to SSL Inbound Inspection implementation?

- A. The NGFW's Decryption Policy rule for inbound inspection is placed after a Security Policy rule allowing the same traffic without decryption.
- B. The private key imported for a specific server certificate does not match the public key in the certificate actually being presented by the server.
- C. The internal servers are using SSL/TLS protocol versions or cipher suites that are not supported for decryption by the specific NGFW model or PAN-OS version.
- D. The Decryption policy rule for inbound inspection is correctly configured, but the associated Decryption Profile is set to 'Block' on 'Decryption Errors'.
- E. The partners' client applications or devices are configured to use client-side certificates for mutual authentication with the internal servers, which is disrupted by the firewall's decryption process.

Answer: B,C,D,E

Explanation:

Troubleshooting SSL Inbound Inspection often involves examining certificate issues, decryption capabilities, and compatibility with client/server behaviors. - Option A (Correct): If the private key imported onto the firewall doesn't match the public key pair used by the server, the firewall cannot decrypt the symmetric session key, leading to decryption failure. - Option B (Correct): The Decryption Profile dictates the firewall's action upon encountering decryption errors. If set to 'Block', any failure in the decryption process (due to various reasons like key mismatch, unsupported parameters, errors in the handshake) will result in the connection being reset or dropped, causing partner connection failures. - Option C (Correct): Like any security device, Palo Alto Networks firewalls have limitations on the SSL/TLS versions, cipher suites, and key exchange methods they can effectively decrypt. If the internal servers or partner clients negotiate unsupported parameters, decryption will fail. - Option D (Correct): SSL Inbound

Inspection, by acting as a proxy, can interfere with client-side certificate authentication (mutual authentication). The firewall sits between the client and server; the server expects the client to present a certificate, but the firewall, facilitating the session, may disrupt this process unless specifically handled (which often involves excluding such traffic from decryption or using specific application proxy configurations if available). - Option E (Incorrect): Decryption policy evaluation occurs largely independently of Security policy evaluation, although the outcome (decrypted or not) influences subsequent security profile application. A Security rule allowing traffic without decryption won't prevent the Decryption rule from being evaluated first to determine if decryption should happen. The primary issue with policy order in decryption typically involves exclusion rules needing to be placed before inclusion rules within the Decryption policy itself.

NEW QUESTION # 167

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