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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
A company uses GlobalProtect on a self-managed PA-Series firewall to provide remote access. They have internal network segments defined by VLANs (e.g., Production Servers VLAN 10, Development Servers VLAN 20, User VLAN 30). Users connecting via GlobalProtect are assigned IP addresses from a dedicated VPN pool (e.g., 172.16.1.0/24). The security policy needs to restrict remote users' access to specific applications on specific server VLANs based on their user group and device compliance. How are Security Zones used to implement this segmentation and access control for remote user traffic interacting with internal resources? (Select all that apply)

- A. Create Security Policy rules with the Source Zone as 'VPN-Zone' and Destination Zone(s) as the respective internal server zones ('Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone').

- B. Define a dedicated Security Zone for the GlobalProtect VPN user pool (e.g., 'VPN-Zone').
- C. Define distinct Security Zones for each internal VLAN (e.g., 'Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone').
- D. Ensure the GlobalProtect tunnel interface or subinterface that receives user traffic is assigned to the 'VPN-Zone'.
- E. Traffic between remote users (within the VPN IP pool) is implicitly allowed by the intra-zone-default rule because they are in the same 'VPN-Zone'.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
Segmenting remote user access to internal resources requires defining zones for both the remote users and the internal segments, and applying policy between them. - Option A (Correct): Internal network segments that need to be controlled must be defined as distinct Security Zones on the firewall. - Option B (Correct): The IP address pool assigned to GlobalProtect users needs to be associated with a dedicated Security Zone (the 'VPN-Zone'). This acts as the source zone for remote user traffic entering the firewall. - Option C (Correct): Security Policy rules are written to allow traffic flow from the remote user zone CVPN-Zone') to the specific internal segments/zones they need access to (' Prod- Zone' , 'Dev-Zone'). These rules will include criteria like User-ID, App-ID, etc. - Option D (Correct): The interface on the firewall that terminates the GlobalProtect tunnel and is configured with the VPN user IP pool must be assigned to the 'VPN-Zone' to ensure traffic originating from remote users is correctly associated with that zone for policy lookup. - Option E (Incorrect): While intra-zone traffic is implicitly allowed, this applies to traffic between interfaces assigned to the same zone . Traffic between different IPs within the same zone is still subject to inter-zone policy if the logical flow is between zones (which it isn't here, but the statement is about the users being in the zone, not interfaces). More importantly, traffic between remote users is usually explicitly controlled by policies within the 'VPN-Zone' if needed, or potentially goes out to the internet and back in if split-tunneling isn't configured, but the implicit allow applies to traffic traversing the firewall between interfaces in the same zone.

NEW QUESTION # 18
In a Palo Alto Networks NGFW with Advanced DNS Security enabled, where would an administrator configure the policy to specify the action the firewall should take (e.g., sinkhole, block, alert) when a DNS query is classified as malicious by the cloud service?

- A. In the Decryption Policy rule for DNS traffic.
- B. In the Security Policy rule matching the DNS traffic, by selecting a specific action like 'deny'.
- C. In the WildFire Analysis profile.
- D. In the URL Filtering profile for the 'malware' category.
- E. Within the DNS Security Profile that is attached to the Security Policy rule matching the DNS traffic.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Actions for detected malicious DNS queries are configured within the DNS Security Profile, which is then applied to Security Policy rules. - Option A: The Security Policy rule defines the overall action for the session (e.g., 'allow' DNS traffic). The specific action upon detection of a malicious query within that allowed traffic is defined in the security profile. - Option B (Correct): The DNS Security Profile is where you configure how the firewall responds to different classifications provided by the Advanced DNS Security cloud service (e.g., 'malware', 'phishing', 'command- and-control'). You define actions like 'Sinkhole', 'Block', 'Alert', etc., based on these categories. This profile is then attached to the Security Policy rule that permits DNS traffic (UDP/53 or TCP/53). - Option C: Decryption policy is for encrypted traffic, not standard DNS. - Option D: WildFire Analysis profiles are for file analysis. - Option E: URL Filtering profiles are for web access based on URLs, not DNS queries.

NEW QUESTION # 19
A security analyst receives an alert indicating that a user attempted to access a website categorized as 'malware' by the Palo Alto Networks NGFW using the Advanced URL Filtering subscription. The analyst wants to understand how this categorization and blocking occurred and the additional protective measures provided by Advanced URL Filtering beyond standard URL filtering. Which of the following capabilities are relevant to Advanced URL Filtering's ability to identify and block such malicious websites? (Select all that apply)

- A. Inspecting the content of the webpage for embedded exploits using the URL Filtering profile.
- B. Blocking access to malicious domains or IPs associated with the URL, identified via correlation with other threat intelligence feeds (e.g., from WildFire or Threat prevention).
- C. Using a local, static database of known malicious URLs on the firewall.
- D. Real-time analysis of unknown URLs using machine learning to identify malicious characteristics.

- E. Querying a large, dynamic cloud-based database of URLs and their categories.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Advanced URL Filtering leverages cloud intelligence and advanced techniques for robust web security. - Option A (Incorrect): While basic URL filtering might use a small local cache, Advanced URL Filtering primarily relies on a massive, dynamic cloud database. - Option B (Correct): Advanced URL Filtering's core strength is querying the vast, continuously updated cloud database for accurate categorization and threat status of URLs. - Option C (Correct): Advanced URL Filtering incorporates real-time analysis of previously unknown or uncategorized URLs using machine learning to detect malicious patterns and prevent access to new phishing or malware sites before they are added to the static database. -Option D (Correct): Advanced URL Filtering integrates with other threat intelligence sources. It can block access to malicious URLs and the associated IP addresses or domains that are identified as command-and-control or part of attack infrastructure through correlation with other threat intelligence feeds. - Option E (Incorrect): Inspecting webpage content for embedded exploits is the function of the Vulnerability Protection profile (part of Threat Prevention), not the URL Filtering profile.

NEW QUESTION # 20
Consider a scenario where an internal application uses certificate pinning and client-side certificates for authentication over HTTPS. Due to these technical requirements, the application breaks when subjected to SSL Forward Proxy decryption. To maintain application functionality while still applying general security policy (like App-ID based access control and basic URL filtering based on hostname), the administrator decides to exclude this application's traffic from decryption. Which of the following configuration steps is the MOST appropriate method to achieve this?

- A. Create a Security Policy rule for this application's traffic and set the 'Action' to 'No Decrypt'.
- B. Configure the application to use a different, unencrypted port instead of HTTPS.
- C. Define a custom URL Category for the application's domain(s) and add this category to the 'No Decrypt' list within a Decryption Profile.
- D. Create a Decryption Policy rule matching the source (users/zones), destination (application server IP/zone/URL category), and application (HTTPS if identified) and set the 'Action' of this rule to 'No Decrypt', ensuring it's placed higher than broader decrypt rules.
- E. Import the application server's private key into the firewall and configure SSL Inbound Inspection for the traffic.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Excluding specific traffic from decryption is handled within the Decryption Policy itself, not the Security Policy or Decryption Profile's configuration lists (although URL categories are used within the Decryption Policy rules). The 'No Decrypt' action is a per-rule setting in the Decryption Policy. - Option A: The 'No Decrypt' action is part of the Decryption Policy , not the Security Policy. Security Policy actions are 'Allow', 'Deny', 'Drop', 'Reset'. - Option B: While URL Categories can be used as matching criteria in Decryption Policy rules, the 'No Decrypt' setting is an action on the rule, not a list within a Decryption Profile. Decryption profiles handle error conditions and settings related to decryption, but not the decision whether to decrypt based on traffic matching. - Option C (Correct): This accurately describes the correct method. A Decryption Policy rule is created with specific matching criteria (source, destination, application, service, etc.) that uniquely identifies the traffic flow for the problematic application. The action for this rule is explicitly set to 'No Decrypt', and the rule must be placed logically above any other Decryption rules that might broadly match this traffic (e.g., a rule to decrypt all outbound web browsing). - Option D: While technically it would avoid the decryption issue, changing the application to use an unencrypted protocol is a significant security downgrade and usually not a feasible or desirable solution. - Option E: SSL Inbound Inspection is for traffic to the server, not necessarily from internal users to an application. While it involves importing the private key, it's a different use case than excluding specific problematic outbound/internal-to-internal flows from Forward Proxy or other decryption types.

NEW QUESTION # 21
A company with multiple branch offices is deploying PAN-OS SD-WAN on their Strata NGFWs (PA-Series) to connect branches over diverse WAN links (MPLS, Internet broadband, LTE) and intelligently route traffic to headquarters and the internet. Which core functionality of PAN-OS SD-WAN is primarily responsible for selecting the optimal WAN link for a specific application flow based on configured business objectives and real-time link performance?

- A. NAT Policy
- B. Path Selection policy
- C. Security Policy

- D. App-ID
- E. Path Monitoring

Answer: B

Explanation:
PAN-OS SD-WAN leverages the NGFW's capabilities for application-aware traffic steering. The Path Selection policy (often referred to as 'SD-WAN policy') is where administrators define how different applications or categories of traffic should be routed over the available WAN interfaces based on criteria like link quality (latency, jitter, loss), bandwidth requirements, or simply preference order. Option A identifies applications. Option B allows/denies traffic and applies security profiles. Option C monitors link health but doesn't make routing decisions itself. Option E handles address translation.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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