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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Object Configuration Creation and Application: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Analysts and covers the creation, configuration, and application of objects used across security environments. It focuses on building and applying various security profiles, decryption profiles, custom objects, external dynamic lists, and log forwarding profiles. Candidates are expected to understand how data security, IoT security, DoS protection, and SD-WAN profiles integrate into firewall operations. The objective of this domain is to ensure analysts can configure the foundational elements required to protect and optimize network security using Strata Cloud Manager. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Analysts and covers the identification and resolution of configuration and operational issues. It includes troubleshooting misconfigurations, runtime errors, commit and push issues, device health concerns, and resource usage problems. This domain ensures candidates can analyze failures across management systems and on-device functions, enabling them to maintain a stable and reliable security infrastructure. |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy Creation and Application: This section of the exam measures the abilities of Firewall Administrators and focuses on creating and applying different types of policies essential to secure and manage traffic. The domain includes security policies incorporating App-ID, User-ID, and Content-ID, as well as NAT, decryption, application override, and policy-based forwarding policies. It also covers SD-WAN routing and SLA policies that influence how traffic flows across distributed environments. The section ensures professionals can design and implement policy structures that support secure, efficient network operations. |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management and Operations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Professionals and covers the use of centralized management tools to maintain and monitor firewall environments. It focuses on Strata Cloud Manager, folders, snippets, automations, variables, and logging services. Candidates are also tested on using Command Center, Activity Insights, Policy Optimizer, Log Viewer, and incident-handling tools to analyze security data and improve the organization overall security posture. The goal is to validate competence in managing day-to-day firewall operations and responding to alerts effectively. |

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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

What allows a security administrator to preview the Security policy rules that match new application signatures?

- A. Review Release Notes
- B. Policy Optimizer-New App Viewer
- C. **Dynamic Updates-Review Policies**
- D. Dynamic Updates-Review App

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-0/pan-os-admin/app-id/manage-new-app-ids-introduced-in-content-releases/review-new-app-id-impact-on-existing-policy-rules>

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which Security profile would you apply to identify infected hosts on the protected network using DNS traffic?

- A. **anti-spyware**
- B. antivirus
- C. URL traffic
- D. vulnerability protection

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 70

What is a default setting for NAT Translated Packets when the destination NAT translation is selected as Dynamic IP (with session distribution)?

- A. **Round Robin**
- B. Source IP Hash
- C. Least Sessions
- D. IP Hash

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the destination NAT translation is selected as Dynamic IP (with session distribution), the firewall uses a round-robin algorithm to distribute sessions among the available IP addresses that are resolved from the FQDN. This option allows you to load-balance traffic to multiple servers that have dynamic IP addresses¹. References: Destination NAT, NAT, Getting Started: Network Address Translation (NAT).

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which Security policy action will message a user's browser that their web session has been terminated?

- A. Reset client
- B. Reset server
- C. Deny
- D. Drop

Answer: A

Explanation:

Sending a reset only to the client would ensure, for example, internal hosts receive a notification the session was reset and the browser is not left spinning or the application can close the established session while the remote server is left unaware.

<https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClltCAC>

NEW QUESTION # 72

A company is migrating its critical applications to an Azure Virtual Network and requires secure connectivity via a Palo Alto Networks VM-Series firewall. They need to ensure that specific applications running on non-standard ports (e.g., custom database sync on TCP 20000, proprietary messaging on UDP 25000) are protected by threat prevention profiles. The challenge is that these applications' signatures are not recognized by default App-ID. How would you configure the firewall to apply security profiles effectively to this traffic?

- A. Use a combination of service objects and a 'generic' application type (e.g., 'any' or 'data-transfer'). Apply a comprehensive Security Profile Group to the security policy rule that matches these service objects. This will inspect all traffic on those ports.
- B. Configure App-ID to identify the traffic based on deep packet inspection of the application payload itself, even if it's on a non-standard port. This requires extensive packet capturing and analysis. Once identified, create a security policy rule based on these new App-IDs and apply the Security Profile Group.
- C. Leverage 'Custom Threat Signatures' to identify patterns specific to the custom database sync and proprietary messaging traffic. Once these signatures are deployed, create a security policy rule matching the newly identified custom threats. Apply a Vulnerability Protection profile with 'reset-both' action to these custom threat signatures.
- D. Create custom applications for each proprietary service, leveraging the 'application-override' feature to define the application based on its service port and protocol (e.g., 'custom-db-sync' for TCP 20000). Create a security policy rule matching these custom applications. Apply a Security Profile Group containing relevant Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, and Vulnerability Protection profiles to this rule.
- E. Create a service object for each non-standard port (TCP 20000, UDP 25000). Create a security policy rule allowing these services. Apply a comprehensive Security Profile Group to this rule. Rely on port-based matching for inspection.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B is the most appropriate and effective solution. When standard App-ID doesn't recognize an application on a non-standard port, the 'application-override' feature is specifically designed for this scenario. It allows the administrator to classify traffic based on specific port and protocol (and potentially source/destination) and assign it a custom App-ID. Once the traffic is correctly identified as a custom application, it can then be matched by a security policy rule, allowing granular application of Security Profiles (Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, Vulnerability Protection) for thorough threat prevention. Option A relies only on port, which is less precise than application-override. Option C is ideal for unknown apps but too complex and time-consuming for known proprietary apps. Option D is too generic and may apply unnecessary inspection or miss specific threats. Option E is for detecting specific malicious patterns, not for classifying legitimate custom applications.

NEW QUESTION # 73

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