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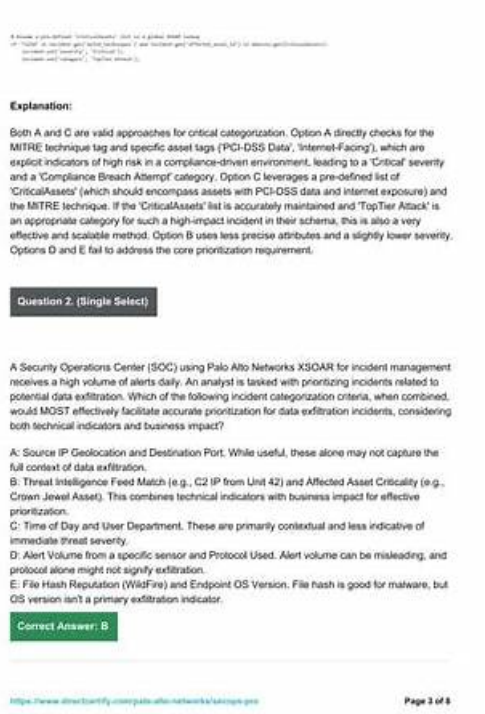

Explanation:

Both A and C are valid approaches for critical categorization. Option A directly checks for the MITRE technique tag and specific asset tags ('PCI-DSS Data', 'Internet-Facing'), which are explicit indicators of high risk in a compliance-driven environment, leading to a 'Critical' severity and a 'Compliance Breach Attempt' category. Option C leverages a pre-defined list of 'CriticalAssets' (which should encompass assets with PCI-DSS data and internet exposure) and the MITRE technique. If the 'CriticalAssets' list is accurately maintained and 'TopTier Attack' is an appropriate category for such a high-impact incident in their schema, this is also a very effective and scalable method. Option B uses less precise attributes and a slightly lower severity. Options D and E fail to address the core prioritization requirement.

Question 2: (Single Select)

A Security Operations Center (SOC) using Palo Alto Networks XSOAR for incident management receives a high volume of alerts daily. An analyst is tasked with prioritizing incidents related to potential data exfiltration. Which of the following incident categorization criteria, when combined, would MOST effectively facilitate accurate prioritization for data exfiltration incidents, considering both technical indicators and business impact?

A: Source IP Geolocation and Destination Port. While useful, these alone may not capture the full context of data exfiltration.
B: Threat Intelligence Feed Match (e.g., C2 IP from Unit 42) and Affected Asset Criticality (e.g., Crown Jewel Asset). This combines technical indicators with business impact for effective prioritization.
C: Time of Day and User Department. These are primarily contextual and less indicative of immediate threat severity.
D: Alert Volume from a specific sensor and Protocol Used. Alert volume can be misleading, and protocol alone might not signify exfiltration.
E: File Hash Reputation (WildFire) and Endpoint OS Version. File hash is good for malware, but OS version isn't a primary exfiltration indicator.

Correct Answer: B

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

NEW QUESTION # 132
When a remote user connecting via GlobalProtect accesses the public internet through Prisma Access, which security policy flow is evaluated?

- A. From the Public' zone to the 'Mobile-Users' zone.
- B. From the user's local interface zone to the internet destination zone.
- C. From the 'Service-Connection' zone to the 'Public' zone.
- D. From the 'Mobile-UserS zone to the 'Public' zone.
- E. From the 'Remote-Networks' zone to the 'Public' zone.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Prisma Access defines specific zones for mobile users and the public internet. - Option A: The user's local interface zone is not relevant to the traffic flow once it's in the Prisma Access cloud. - Option B (Correct): Traffic from mobile users connecting via GlobalProtect originates from the 'Mobile-Users' zone within Prisma Access and is destined for the public internet, represented by the 'Public' zone. Security Policy rules for outbound internet access for mobile users are written from the 'Mobile-Users' zone to the "Public' zone. - Option C: 'Remote- NetworkS zone is for site-to-site VPNs. - Option D: This is the flow for traffic originating from the internet destined for mobile users (less common for standard browsing, more for specific services). - Option E: 'service-Connectiori zone represents internal resources, not the source of mobile user traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 133
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. Ensure the GlobalProtect tunnel interface or subinterface that receives user traffic is assigned to the 'VPN-Zone'.
- C. Define a dedicated Security Zone for the GlobalProtect VPN user pool (e.g., 'VPN-Zone').
- D. Define distinct Security Zones for each internal VLAN (e.g., 'Prod-Zone', 'Dev-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 # 134
An administrator is onboarding a new VM-Series firewall in a public cloud environment (e.g., AWS) and wants to manage it using Strata Cloud Manager (SCM). Unlike physical firewalls, VM-Series often leverage cloud-native capabilities for initial setup. Which method is commonly used for the initial setup and onboarding of a VM-Series firewall into SCM or Panorama in a cloud environment, facilitating Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP)?

- A. Using cloud-init or user data scripts provided during VM launch to bootstrap the firewall with initial configuration and SCM registration details.
- B. Connecting a serial console to the virtual machine for manual configuration.
- C. Manually configuring the management interface and pointing it to SCM's IP address.
- D. Automatically discovering SCM via multicast on the cloud network.
- E. Uploading a saved configuration file from the local firewall I-Jl.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cloud environments offer automation capabilities for VM deployment and configuration. - Option A: While basic connectivity is needed, relying solely on manual configuration after deployment isn't leveraging cloud automation. - Option B (Correct): Cloud platforms like AWS and Azure provide mechanisms (cloud-init for Linux, user data scripts) to inject scripts or configuration data during VM launch. This is commonly used to bootstrap the VM-Series firewall with its management IP, default gateway, DNS, and the information needed to register with SCM or Panorama for ZTP (e.g., authentication key, serial number, management IP of Panorama/SCM). This enables ZTP in the cloud. - Option C: Serial console access is possible but is a manual, legacy method not used for automated ZTP in cloud environments. - Option D: Multicast is generally not supported or used for management discovery in public cloud networks. - Option E: Uploading a saved configuration file is for restoring configuration, not initial onboarding to a management platform.

NEW QUESTION # 135
In addition to identifying device types and vulnerabilities, the Palo Alto Networks IoT Security subscription also performs behavioral analytics on IoT traffic. If the platform detects a 'High' severity behavioral anomaly from a device (e.g., unexpected communication with an external IP, unusual data transfer size), how is this intelligence typically integrated with the NGFW for policy enforcement or alerting?

- A. An alert is generated in the IoT Security dashboard, but no immediate action is taken on the NGFW.
- B. The anomalous device is automatically moved into a 'High-Risk IoT' dynamic device group, which can be used as a matching criterion in Security Policy rules with a 'deny' action.
- C. The IoT Security cloud service automatically changes the firewall's security policy to block the anomalous communication.
- D. The NGFW sends the full packet capture of the anomalous traffic to WildFire for detailed analysis.
- E. The anomaly triggers a 'Threat' log entry with a specific threat ID and severity on the NGFW/Panorama/CDL.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Behavioral anomalies detected by IoT Security are integrated for alerting and policy enforcement. - Option A (Correct): Behavioral anomalies are typically logged as specific event types, often categorized as threats or system events with a relevant severity, visible in the NGFW/Panorama/CDL logs for investigation. - Option B (Incorrect): The cloud service doesn't automatically modify the firewall's security policy. Policy changes are managed by the administrator. - Option C (Correct): Detecting a high-severity anomaly can cause the device to be automatically classified into a dynamic device group representing high-risk devices. Administrators can then leverage this group in Security Policies to isolate or restrict traffic from such devices automatically upon reclassification. - Option D: An alert is generated, but automated actions via policy integration (as described in A and C) are possible and intended. - Option E: While WildFire analyzes files and potentially stream content, behavioral analysis is distinct and doesn't necessarily involve

sending full packet captures to WildFire for every anomaly.

NEW QUESTION # 136
A branch office has a Prisma SD-WAN ION device deployed. The internal network is segmented into a 'Corporate' VLAN (employees) and a 'Guest-WIFI' VLAN (visitors). Both VLANs are configured on interfaces connected to the ION device. The security requirement is to allow Corporate users full internet access with deep security inspection but only allow Guest users basic web browsing and email, with stricter content filtering. How are Security Zones used on the Prisma SD-WAN ION to enforce these differing access policies between the internal segments and the internet?

- A. Each internal VLAN interface is assigned to a different Security Zone (e.g., 'Corporate-Zone', 'Guest-Zone'), and separate Security Policy rules are created from each internal zone to the 'Internet' zone with different application and URL filtering profiles.
- B. Security Zones are defined in the cloud management console but don't map directly to interfaces on the ION device.
- C. All internal VLAN interfaces are assigned to a single 'Internal' zone, and policy differentiation is solely based on user groups via User-ID.
- D. Security Zones are not used on ION devices; policy is applied based on VLAN IDs directly.
- E. Zones are used for traffic steering (Path Policy) but not for security policy enforcement.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Prisma SD-WAN ION devices include zone-based firewall capabilities, leveraging Security Zones just like other Palo Alto Networks NGFW form factors. - Option A (Incorrect): ION devices use Security Zones for policy enforcement. - Option B (Correct): The standard approach for enforcing different security policies on distinct internal segments is to assign interfaces connected to those segments (like VLAN subinterfaces) to separate Security Zones. Policies are then written from each source zone (e.g., 'Corporate-Zone', 'Guest-Zone') to the destination zone (' Internet-Zone'), allowing the application of different rules, applications, and security profiles (like URL Filtering with stricter categories for guests) based on the originating zone. - Option C (Incorrect): While User-ID can differentiate policy based on users within a zone, using separate zones for fundamentally different network segments (like corporate vs. guest) provides a cleaner, more robust policy structure and is the standard best practice for segmentation. - Option D (Incorrect): Zones defined in the cloud management console do map to interfaces configured on the ION devices. - Option E (Incorrect): Zones are fundamental for both security policy (allow/deny/inspect) and path policy (steering), but this question specifically asks about security policy enforcement based on segments.

NEW QUESTION # 137
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