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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94

A company uses Palo Alto Networks Prisma Access for its remote workforce. They have a strict policy to prevent the exfiltration of sensitive customer data, specifically documents containing patterns resembling Social Security Numbers (SSNs) or Credit Card Numbers (CCNs). Users should be blocked if they attempt to upload such documents to cloud storage or webmail services. Assuming App-ID correctly identifies the applications and SSL Forward Proxy decryption is successfully enabled for relevant traffic, which Content-ID feature is used to enforce this policy, and what is a key aspect of its configuration?

- A. Data Filtering profile configured with specific patterns (regex or built-in) for SSNs and CCNs, applied to relevant security policy rules with an action like 'block' or
- B. File Blocking profile configured to block document file types (like .doc, .pdf) being uploaded to the internet.
- C. Antivirus profile configured to detect data patterns associated with sensitive information.
- D. URL Filtering profile configured to block access to all cloud storage and webmail categories.
- E. Threat Prevention profile configured with signatures for SSNs and CCNs, which scans the decrypted data stream.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Preventing sensitive data loss based on pattern matching within application traffic is the specific function of the Data Filtering profile (part of Content-ID). Option D correctly identifies this feature and a key aspect of its configuration: defining the patterns to look for (using regular expressions or built-in data identifiers) and specifying the action (block, alert, etc.) when a match is found within the traffic flow that the Data Filtering profile is applied to via a security policy. Option A is incorrect; Threat Prevention signatures are primarily for exploits and malware, not data patterns. Option B is too blunt; it blocks access entirely rather than inspecting the content being transferred. Option C blocks file types, not specific content within files. Option E is incorrect; Antivirus profiles scan for malware signatures, not sensitive data patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 95
A large enterprise is migrating some internal applications to a cloud-based Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) model and implementing a SASE architecture leveraging Palo Alto Networks Prisma Access. They are encountering issues with the correct identification and enforcement of policies for a specific custom internal web application that now runs on a standard HTTPS port (443) alongside other legitimate SaaS traffic. The security team needs to ensure this custom application is identified separately from general 'web-browsing' and enforce specific QOS and security profiles on it.

- A. Rely on Content-ID to identify the specific application content and apply policies based on content signatures instead of App-ID.
- B. Configure a URL Filtering profile to block access to the custom application's URL, then allow it in a separate rule with the desired profiles.
- C. Deploy a separate, dedicated Strata NGFW appliance specifically for this custom application traffic before it reaches Prisma Access.
- D. Modify the default 'web-browsing' application signature to exclude traffic destined for the specific IP address/FQDN of the custom application.
- E. Create a custom application signature using App-ID based on unique characteristics of the application's payload or behavior, then create a security policy rule matching this custom App-ID.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Identifying custom or less common applications running on standard ports is a key use case for App-ID's custom application signature capabilities. Option A correctly describes the process: create a custom App-ID signature that looks for unique attributes of the application traffic (like specific HTTP headers, URL patterns, or payload content that identifies it as the custom app), and then use this custom App-ID in security policies to apply granular control and inspection. Option B is incorrect because modifying default signatures is not possible or recommended. Option C is incorrect; Content-ID focuses on threats and sensitive data within applications, not the identification of the application itself. App-ID is required for application identification and policy enforcement. Option D is a workaround using URL filtering but doesn't provide true application-level identification and control based on App-ID. Option E is impractical and defeats the purpose of a unified SASE architecture like Prisma Access.

NEW QUESTION # 96
A global enterprise using Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFWs at headquarters and Prisma Access for remote users needs to implement granular, user-aware security policies. Users authenticate via various methods, including Active Directory/LDAP, SaaS applications integrated via SAML, and VPN connections. The security team needs to map IP addresses to usernames across these diverse environments to enforce consistent policies. Which of the following are valid methods or sources that Palo Alto Networks User-ID can leverage to obtain IP-to-user mappings in such a hybrid environment, potentially involving the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE)? (Select all that apply)

- A. Captive Portal requiring user authentication via the firewall itself, generating mappings upon successful login.

- B. Integration with Terminal Services Agents (TS Agents) deployed on Citrix/RDS servers to map multiple user sessions on a single IR
- C. Authentication Policy configured on the firewall, prompting users for credentials for specific applications, with mapping learned directly by the firewall.
- D. Log Forwarding from Windows Domain Controllers (DCs) or Syslog from authentication servers (like RADIUS or other identity providers) parsed by a User-ID agent or Cloud Identity Engine connector.
- E. SNMP queries to network switches to identify the MAC addresses and associated switch ports, then correlating with DHCP logs to find user mappings.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
User-ID is designed to obtain IP-to-user mappings from various sources to provide identity awareness for policy enforcement. In a hybrid environment, multiple methods are often used concurrently. - Option A (Correct): This is a very common and scalable method. User-ID agents (installed on servers) or Cloud Identity Engine connectors (for cloud-based IDPs) can monitor event logs (like security event logs from DCS for Windows logins) or parse syslog messages from authentication systems to learn mappings. - Option B (Correct): Authentication Policy (also known as Policy Based Authentication) allows the firewall to directly challenge users for credentials (e.g., via web forms or Kerberos) for specific traffic, learning the mapping upon successful authentication. - Option C (Correct): Captive Portal requires users to authenticate through a web page hosted or proxied by the firewall before granting access. The firewall learns the IP-to-user mapping upon successful authentication. - Option D (Correct): TS Agents (Terminal Services Agents) are specifically used in multi-user server environments (like Citrix, RDS) where many users share the same server IP. The agent maps specific ports or sessions on that IP back to individual users, allowing the firewall to apply granular policies. - Option E (Incorrect): While MAC address and DHCP correlation can sometimes aid in device tracking or location, it is not a standard or reliable method for direct user identification and mapping in Palo Alto Networks User-ID.

NEW QUESTION # 97
An administrator is reviewing AIOps for NGFW insights. They see a finding related to 'Security Policy Rule Usage'. This finding highlights several policy rules that have not generated any traffic logs within the last 30 days. What is the primary administrative benefit of AIOps identifying these unused policy rules?

- A. It suggests that the firewall's logging configuration is incorrect and needs adjustment.
- B. It highlights rules that are explicitly configured to not generate logs.
- C. It means the applications or users specified in these rules are not active on the network.
- D. It identifies rules that can be safely removed or reviewed for potential misconfiguration (e.g., never matched due to incorrect criteria), simplifying the policy set and reducing attack surface.
- E. It indicates a potential misconfiguration in the firewall's routing or NAT settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AIOps Best Practices analysis identifies configurations that deviate from recommended security or operational practices. Unused policy rules fall into this category. - Option A: Unused rules don't directly indicate routing or NAT issues, although those issues could cause rules further down the list to be unused. - Option B (Correct): Rules that haven't been hit indicate either obsolete policies (no longer needed) or potentially misconfigured rules (with criteria that never match actual traffic). Identifying these helps administrators clean up the policy base, improve readability, and reduce the attack surface by removing potentially unintended allowances or simply clutter. - Option C: While logging is involved in determining usage, the finding itself is about rules that haven't generated logs because they weren't matched, not necessarily an issue with the logging system itself. - Option D: It might mean the applications/users are inactive, but it could also mean the rule criteria (zones, IPs, etc.) are incorrect, or the rule is shadowed by an earlier rule. - Option E: A rule might be configured without logging, but AIOps' usage analysis checks if the rule was matched by traffic flows that were logged by other means (e.g., session end logs). If the rule is never matched, it won't appear as 'used' regardless of its logging setting.

NEW QUESTION # 98
An organization uses a Palo Alto Networks NGFW with multiple virtual systems (vsys) configured. Each vsys represents a separate logical firewall managing traffic for a different business unit or network segment (e.g., 'Sales-vsys', 'Eng-vsys'). Security and Network policies need to be configured independently for each vsys. Which of the following statements accurately describe policy management and configuration isolation in a multi-vsys environment? (Select all that apply)

- A. The default inter-zone-default rule is applied and enforced independently within each virtual system.
- B. Panorama can manage multiple virtual systems on a single physical firewall, allowing for centralized policy and object

management across vsys.

- C. Traffic flowing between interfaces assigned to different virtual systems is implicitly allowed by default.
- D. Security policies, NAT policies, Decryption policies, and network configuration (interfaces, zones, routing) are configured separately within each virtual system.
- E. Shared policy objects (like Address Groups or Security Profiles) created in one virtual system can be directly referenced by policy rules in another virtual system.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Virtual systems provide logical isolation of firewall functions. - Option A (Correct): A primary purpose of vsys is to provide configuration separation. Each vsys has its own distinct set of Security, NAT, and Decryption policies, as well as its own network configuration (interfaces, zones, routing tables). - Option B (Incorrect): Configuration is isolated between vsys. Objects defined within one vsys cannot be directly referenced by policies in another vsys. Shared objects must be defined at the vsys level where they are used or inherited from a Panorama template/device group if managed centrally. - Option C (Correct): Each vsys functions as an independent firewall instance. The default intra-zone-default allow and inter-zone-default deny rules are applied and enforced independently within the context of each vsys's zones. - Option D (Incorrect): Traffic flowing between interfaces assigned to different virtual systems is implicitly denied by default, just like traffic between different zones within a vsys. Explicit inter-vsys policy must be configured in a dedicated inter-vsys zone (if configured) or via a separate firewall/routing if not directly connected. - Option E (Correct): Panorama can manage multiple virtual systems on a single physical or virtual firewall. It allows defining shared policies and objects at higher levels that can be inherited by specific vsys, or managing each vsys as a distinct device group.

NEW QUESTION # 99
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