

# Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 考古題推薦，SecOps-Generalist 在線考題

Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Certification Prerequisites



此外，這些KaoGuTi SecOps-Generalist考試題庫的部分內容現在是免費的：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xWjR2RfXdXG7HmJSCvd6FbQ9k-9UJjtd>

Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證考試已經成為了IT行業中很熱門的一個考試，但是為了通過考試需要花很多時間和精力掌握好相關專業知識。在這個時間很寶貴的時代，時間就是金錢。KaoGuTi為Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證考試提供的培訓方案只需要20個小時左右的時間就能幫你鞏固好相關專業知識，讓你為第一次參加的Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證考試做好充分的準備。

我們KaoGuTi有很多IT專業人士，我們提供的考試練習題和答案是由很多IT精英認證的。我們KaoGuTi提供的考試練習題和答案覆蓋面相當大，正確率可達100%。雖然有很多類似網站，也許他們可以為你提供學習指南以及線上服務，但我們KaoGuTi是領先這些眾多網站的。能使KaoGuTi在這麼多同行中脫穎而出的原因是我們有相當準確命中考題的考試練習題和答案以及可以對考試練習題和答案迅速的更新。這樣可以很好的提高通過率，讓準備參加Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist認證考試的人更安心地選擇使用KaoGuTi為你提供的考試練習題和答案通過考試。我們KaoGuTi 100%保證你通過Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist認證考試

>> Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 考古題推薦 <<

## SecOps-Generalist 考古題推薦：Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist | Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 最佳途徑

你只需要獲得KaoGuTi提供的Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist認證考試的練習題和答案做模擬測試，您是可以順利通過Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證考試的。如果你有了Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證證書，你的職業水準就超出很大部分人，你就可以獲得很大職位晉升機會。將KaoGuTi的產品加入購物車吧，KaoGuTi可以在互聯網上為你提供24小時線上客戶服務。

## 最新的 Security Operations Generalist SecOps-Generalist 免費考試真題 (Q118-Q123):

### 問題 #118

A company is using Palo Alto Networks GlobalProtect to provide secure remote access for its mobile workforce. With a Premium GlobalProtect license, they want to gain deeper visibility into the security posture of endpoints connecting to the network and enforce policy based on endpoint compliance. Which feature, part of the Premium GlobalProtect offering, collects endpoint attributes and sends them to the firewall to enable compliance-based access control?

- A. Host Information Profile (HIP)
- B. Data Filtering
- C. Cortex XDR integration

- D. App-ID
- E. User-ID

答案： A

解題說明：

Premium GlobalProtect includes the Host Information Profile (HIP) feature. HIP allows the GlobalProtect agent on the endpoint to collect detailed information about the device's security posture (e.g., OS version, patch status, antivirus installed and updated, disk encryption status, running processes). This information is sent to the GlobalProtect gateway (on the NGFW or Prisma Access), where it's evaluated against configured HIP Objects and Profiles, which can then be used as criteria in Security Policy rules to grant or deny access based on compliance. Option A (User-ID) identifies the user. Option C (App-ID) identifies applications. Option D (Cortex XDR) provides endpoint detection and response. Option E (Data Filtering) inspects content for sensitive data.

#### 問題 #119

When analyzing logs from Prisma Access in Cortex Data Lake, an administrator wants to focus specifically on sessions that were blocked due to a URL Filtering policy violation and originated from users in the 'Marketing' user group. Which filtering criteria in the log viewer interface would be MOST effective for this specific investigation?

- A. Filter by Log Type 'Threat', Category 'url', and Source User 'marketing-group'.
- **B. Filter by Log Type 'URL Filtering', Action 'block', and Source User 'marketing-group'.**
- C. Filter by Log Type 'Threat' and Action 'block'.
- D. Filter by Log Type 'System' and Event 'URL Block'.
- E. Filter by Log Type 'Traffic', Action 'deny', and Source Zone 'Remote-Networks'.

答案： B

解題說明：

To find specific logs related to a URL Filtering block from a particular user group, you need to select the correct log type and apply filters based on the action and user/group. - Option A: Threat logs capture detected threats like malware or exploits, not URL filtering actions. - Option B (Correct): URL Filtering logs record URL access attempts and the actions taken by the URL Filtering profile. Filtering by 'Log Type URL Filtering', 'Action block', and specifying the 'Source User' (mapped by User-ID) to the 'marketing-group' directly targets the required logs. - Option C: Traffic logs show policy actions (allow/deny) but don't specifically indicate why a session was denied (could be Security rule, URL Filtering, etc.). Filtering by Zone is too broad. - Option D: System logs track system events, not specific traffic or URL filtering decisions. - Option E: While some URL blocks might appear in the Threat logs under a 'url' category depending on the specific threat feed match, the primary logs for general URL filtering policy actions are the URL Filtering logs.

#### 問題 #120

An administrator is configuring a Security Profile Group in Prisma Access. They want to include the standard set of security profiles: Threat Prevention, Antivirus, WildFire Analysis, URL Filtering, File Blocking, and Data Filtering. When creating or editing the Security Profile Group object, which of these profiles are available to be included?

- A. Only Threat Prevention, Antivirus, and URL Filtering are included by default.
- B. Threat Prevention, Antivirus, WildFire Analysis, URL Filtering, File Blocking
- C. Threat Prevention, Antivirus, URL Filtering, File Blocking, Data Filtering
- **D. Threat Prevention, Antivirus, WildFire Analysis, URL Filtering, File Blocking, Data Filtering**
- E. Threat Prevention, Antivirus, URL Filtering, Data Filtering

答案： D

解題說明：

The standard set of Content-ID security profiles that can be bundled into a Security Profile Group includes all the major inspection engines: Threat Prevention, Antivirus, WildFire Analysis, URL Filtering, File Blocking, and Data Filtering. Option B lists all these profiles.

#### 問題 #121

An organization uses Panorama to manage a large number of distributed PA-Series firewalls. They need to enforce a consistent security policy across groups of similar firewalls (e.g., all branch office firewalls should have the same basic internet access policy).

They also need to configure device-specific settings like interface IPs and zones on each firewall. Which two primary concepts within Panorama are used to achieve this separation of shared policy/objects and device-specific configurations?

- A. Shared Policy and Device-Specific Policy
- **B. Device Groups and Templates**
- C. Virtual Systems and Security Zones
- D. Log Collectors and Management Servers
- E. Security Policies and NAT Policies

**答案： B**

解題說明：

Panorama uses specific constructs for hierarchical configuration management. - Option A: These are types of policies, but not the containers for shared vs. device-specific settings. - Option B (Correct): Device Groups are used to manage shared security policies and objects that apply to all firewalls within the group. Templates are used to manage shared network and device-specific configurations (interfaces, zones, system settings). Firewalls are assigned to both a Device Group and a Template Stack (a collection of Templates evaluated in order) to receive their full configuration. - Option C: Virtual Systems segment a single firewall into multiple virtual firewalls; Security Zones define trust boundaries on the firewall. These are device-level concepts, not Panorama management constructs for shared vs. unique config. - Option D: While Panorama has shared policy, Device-Specific Policy is applied within the Device Group, and Templates handle the non-policy device config. - Option E: These are components for logging and management, not configuration management hierarchy.

#### 問題 #122

When onboarding IoT devices for visibility and security using Palo Alto Networks platforms with the IoT Security subscription, which of the following is the primary method the NGFW or Prisma Access uses to gain visibility into the IoT traffic and identify the devices communicating on the network?

- A. Integrating with endpoint detection and response (EDR) agents deployed on IoT devices.
- B. Installing an agent on each IoT device to report its characteristics and communication patterns.
- C. Performing active scans of network subnets to discover and profile IoT devices.
- D. Relying on SNMP traps from network switches to identify device connections.
- **E. Analyzing network traffic flows passing through the firewall to identify device types based on communication patterns, protocols, and metadata.**

**答案： E**

解題說明：

Palo Alto Networks IoT Security focuses on passive analysis of network traffic to identify and profile IoT devices without requiring agents on the devices themselves, which is often impossible or impractical for IoT. - Option A: Most IoT devices do not support installing third-party agents. - Option B (Correct): The NGFW or Prisma Access acts as a sensor, inspecting traffic flows (packet headers, protocols, behavioral patterns, connection destinations) as they pass through. This passive analysis is fed to the IoT Security cloud service, which uses machine learning and a vast database of known IoT devices and their behaviors to profile and categorize the devices. - Option C: Active scanning is generally avoided for IoT devices as it can disrupt their operation or be unreliable. - Option D: EDR agents are not typically deployable on IoT devices. - Option E: SNMP traps from switches can provide information about device connectivity but not the deep traffic analysis needed for device profiling and behavioral anomaly detection provided by the IoT Security subscription.

#### 問題 #123

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不要再因為準備一個考試浪費太多的時間了。快點購買KaoGuTi的SecOps-Generalist考古題吧。有了這個考古題，你將更好地知道該怎麼準備考試才更有效率。這是一個可以讓你輕鬆就通過考試的難得的工具，錯過這個機會你將會後悔。所以，不要猶豫趕緊行動吧。

**SecOps-Generalist在線考題：**[https://www.kaoguti.com/SecOps-Generalist\\_exam-pdf.html](https://www.kaoguti.com/SecOps-Generalist_exam-pdf.html)

在這裏向廣大考生推薦這個最優秀的 Palo Alto Networks 的 SecOps-Generalist 題庫參考資料，這是一個與真實考試一樣準確的練習題和答案相關的考試材料，也是一個能幫您通過 Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證考試很好的選擇，現在 Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證考試是很多IT人士參加的最想參加的認證考試之一，是IT人

