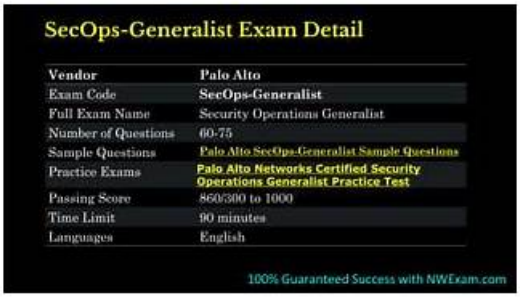
Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist Answers Real Questions & SecOps-Generalist Study Reference



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Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Automation and Response	- Configure automation rules and playbooks • 1. Action tasks • 2. Trigger conditions - Execute response actions • 1. Containment • 2. Remediation
Platform and Architecture	- Identify the components of the Cortex product portfolio • 1. Cortex XDR • 2. Cortex XSOAR • 3. Cortex XSIAM - Describe the architecture and deployment models • 1. Cloud-based deployment • 2. Hybrid deployment
Data Ingestion and Configuration	- Manage assets and identity mappings - Configure data sources for analysis • 1. Firewalls • 2. Network traffic • 3. Endpoints

Detection and Investigation	- Perform threat hunting and investigation • 1. Timeline analysis • 2. Querying data - Analyze alerts and incidents • 1. Root cause analysis • 2. Alert grouping

>> Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist Answers Real Questions <<

SecOps-Generalist Study Reference - Clearer SecOps-Generalist Explanation

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q231-Q236):

NEW QUESTION # 231
An organization uses Palo Alto Networks firewalls with Enterprise DLP and monitors logs in Cortex Data Lake. An administrator wants to generate a report showing all instances where sensitive data (defined by a Data Filtering profile) was detected in outbound application traffic, regardless of whether it was blocked or allowed. Which log type in Cortex Data Lake should be used as the primary source for this report?

- A. Data Filtering logs
- B. URL Filtering logs
- C. Traffic logs
- D. Threat logs
- E. System logs

Answer: A

Explanation:
Data Filtering logs are specifically generated when a configured Data Filtering profile matches sensitive content in a traffic stream. These logs record the details of the detection, the action taken by the profile (alert, block), the policy rule involved, and session information. To report on all instances of sensitive data detection, regardless of the final session action, the Data Filtering logs are the most direct source. Option A shows session details but not the specific DLP match. Option B is for threats. Option C is for web access. Option E is for system events.

NEW QUESTION # 232
An organization is designing a security policy for its Strata NGFW separating its network into four zones: 'Internal-Users', 'Servers-Prod', 'DMZ-Web', and 'Internet'. They need to enforce the following policies: 1. Users in 'Internal-Users' can access servers in 'Servers-Proff on specific application ports. 2. Users in 'Internal-Users' can access web servers in 'DMZ-Web' on HTTPS. 3. External users from 'Internet' can access web servers in 'DMZ-Web' on HTTPS. 4. Web servers in 'DMZ-Web' can initiate connections to servers in 'Servers-Prod' only on specific database ports. 5. No direct access is allowed from 'Internet' to 'Servers-Prod'. 6. No direct access is allowed from 'Internal-Users' to 'Internet' without deep content inspection. Considering these requirements and best practices for zone-based policy, which of the following statements are TRUE about the necessary security policy rules and zone configuration?
(Select all that apply)

- A. You would need to create at least one security policy rule with 'source Zone: Internet' and 'Destination Zone: DMZ-Web'.
- B. You would need to create at least one security policy rule with 'Source Zone: Internal-Users' and 'Destination Zone: Servers-Proff.

- C. A single zone could encompass all server types ('Servers-Proff and 'DMZ-Web') to simplify policy, as long as App-ID is used.
- D. Decryption policies would need to be configured for traffic from 'Internal-Users' to 'Internet to enable deep content inspection.
- E. The default inter-zone-default rule will automatically block traffic flow from 'Internet' to 'Servers-Proff unless a specific policy rule permits it.

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:
This scenario tests the understanding of how zones are used to structure policy and the implications of the default deny stance. - Option A (Correct): Requirement 1 dictates traffic flow from 'Internal-Users' to 'Servers-Proff. This requires a policy rule explicitly allowing this zone-to-zone traffic flow. - Option B (Correct): Requirement 3 dictates traffic flow from 'Internet' to 'DMZ-Web'. This requires a policy rule explicitly allowing this zone-to-zone traffic flow. - Option C (Correct): Requirement 5 states no direct 'Internet' to Servers-Proff access. Since these are different zones, the default inter-zone-default rule (which is a deny) will block this traffic automatically unless an explicit policy rule allowing it is created. The statement is true; the default rule provides this protection by default. - Option D (Correct): Requirement 6 demands deep content inspection for 'Internal-UserS to 'Internet' traffic (like web browsing on HTTPS). Deep inspection (Threat Prevention, URL Filtering beyond SNI, WildFire, Data Filtering) requires decryption for encrypted traffic. Therefore, decryption policies are necessary. - Option E (Incorrect): While App-ID allows granular control within a policy, putting servers with fundamentally different trust levels and access requirements ('Servers- Prod' with sensitive internal data vs. 'DMZ-Web' public-facing) into the same zone violates the principle of using zones for trust boundaries and makes policy writing significantly more complex and less secure. Segmentation via zones is a cornerstone of hardening.

NEW QUESTION # 233
A security administrator is configuring a Security Policy rule on a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW to allow outbound web traffic from the internal network. They need to apply comprehensive security inspection to this traffic. Which type of configuration object is attached to a Security Policy rule to apply specific security engines like Threat Prevention, Antivirus, URL Filtering, and File Blocking?

- A. Application Filters
- B. Network Zones
- C. NAT Policy rules
- D. Service Objects
- E. Security Profiles

Answer: E

Explanation:
Security Profiles are the configuration objects used to define the settings and actions for the various Content-ID inspection engines (Threat Prevention, Antivirus, URL Filtering, WildFire, Data Filtering, File Blocking). These profiles are then attached to Security Policy rules to apply the defined inspection to traffic that matches the rule. Option A defines trust boundaries. Option C defines ports/protocols. Option D groups applications. Option E handles address translation.

NEW QUESTION # 234
An administrator is configuring Security Policy rules in Prisma Access for mobile users. They need to create a policy that allows members of the 'Engineering' user group to access a specific public SaaS application ('engineering-saas') while blocking all other users from accessing this application. Which combination of elements should be configured in the Security Policy rule?

- A. Source Zone: 'Mobile-UserS, Destination Zone: 'Public' , Source Address: specific IPs for Engineering users, Application: 'engineering-saas' , Action: 'allow'.
- B. Source Zone: 'Mobile-Users', Destination Zone: 'Public' , Source User: 'Engineering' , Application: 'engineering-saas' , Action: 'allow'.
- C. Source Zone: 'Mobile-Users', Destination Zone: 'Public' , Source User: 'any' , Application: 'engineering-saas' , Action: 'allow'.
- D. Source Zone: ' Public', Destination Zone: 'Mobile-UserS , Source User: 'Engineering' , Application: 'engineering-saas' , Action: 'allow".
- E. Source Zone: 'Mobile-Users' , Destination Zone: 'Public' , Destination Address: IP of the SaaS application, Source User. 'Engineering' , Application: 'any' , Action: allow'.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Security policy rules in Prisma Access for mobile users use zones to represent the user side and the destination side (public internet or internal service connection), and leverage User-ID and App-ID for granular control. - Source Zone: Remote users connect to the 'Mobile-Users' zone in Prisma Access. - Destination Zone: Public SaaS applications are accessed via the 'Public' or 'Internet' zone. - Source User: To restrict by user group, the 'Engineering' user group is specified. - Application: The policy should match the specific application, 'engineering-saaS , identified by App-ID. - Action: The action is 'allow' for this specific user group and application. Option A correctly combines these elements. Option B reverses the zones. Option C uses IP addresses instead of User-ID for the source, which is less effective for mobile users with dynamic IPs. Option D uses the destination IP instead of the App-ID for the application, which is less application-aware. Option E would allow any user access to the application, not just the Engineering team.

NEW QUESTION # 235
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. Threat Prevention profile configured with signatures for SSNs and CCNs, which scans the decrypted data stream.
- B. 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
- C. URL Filtering profile configured to block access to all cloud storage and webmail categories.
- D. Antivirus profile configured to detect data patterns associated with sensitive information.
- E. File Blocking profile configured to block document file types (like .doc, .pdf) being uploaded to the internet.

Answer: B

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 # 236
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