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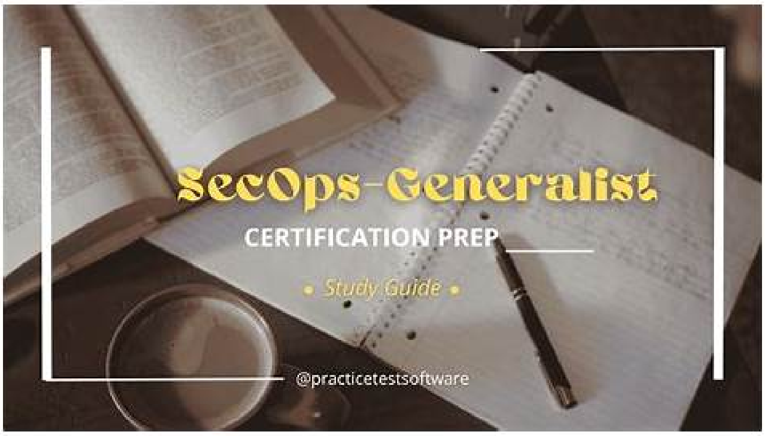

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q172-Q177):

NEW QUESTION # 172
A security analyst is investigating a potential data exfiltration attempt by a remote user connected to Prisma Access. The user is suspected of uploading sensitive documents to a personal cloud storage account. The Prisma Access deployment includes SSL Decryption and Enterprise DLP subscriptions, and relevant Security Policy rules with Data Filtering profiles are configured and logging to Cortex Data Lake. Which of the following log types or reporting views in Cortex Data Lake or the Cloud Management Console would be MOST relevant for confirming the exfiltration attempt and identifying the sensitive data? (Select all that apply)

- A. Data Filtering logs indicating a match against the sensitive data patterns defined in the DLP profile, associated with the user's session.
- B. File logs showing details of files uploaded during the user's session, including file type and potentially WildFire analysis results (though DLP is for content, not just malware).
- C. Decryption logs confirming that the user's upload traffic to the cloud storage service was successfully decrypted.
- D. Traffic logs showing allowed 'dropbox-upload' or 'google-drive-upload' sessions from the user's IPlusername to external

destinations.
- E. Threat logs showing a 'wildfire' verdict for a malicious file download.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
Investigating data exfiltration over encrypted channels requires confirming the activity, checking for data leakage detection, verifying successful inspection, and potentially seeing file transfer details. - Option A (Correct): Traffic logs confirm the user initiated an upload session to a cloud storage application (identified by App-ID), which is the suspected activity. - Option B (Correct): Data Filtering logs are the direct evidence of the DLP policy working. They show if sensitive data patterns were detected within the session's data stream, which is the core of the exfiltration concern. - Option C (Correct): File logs provide details about any files transferred, confirming what file type was uploaded during the suspicious session. This complements the DLP detection. - Option D (Correct): Since the exfiltration is suspected over an encrypted channel (HTTPS to cloud storage), confirming that the upload traffic was successfully decrypted is essential for ensuring that the Data Filtering inspection could actually occur. - Option E: Threat logs are for detecting malware or exploits, not sensitive data exfiltration itself (unless the exfiltration method involved a malicious file, but the primary concern is data content).

NEW QUESTION # 173
A security team is investigating a potential advanced persistent threat (APT) targeting their network. They found evidence of a highly evasive executable file and suspicious DNS requests to a domain not previously seen. The Palo Alto Networks NGFW, integrated with Advanced WildFire, was the primary security control. Which of the following capabilities, provided by Advanced WildFire and integrated with the NGFW/CDSS, could have contributed to detecting this activity? (Select all that apply)

- A. Identification of the suspicious DNS request destination as a newly registered or malicious domain via DNS Security (a related CDSS leveraging WildFire intelligence).
- B. Correlation of behavioral indicators from the endpoint (e.g., process creation, registry changes) with network events from the firewall via a unified platform like Cortex XDR (leveraging WildFire verdicts).
- C. Generation of new signatures (Antivirus, Antispyware, Vulnerability) based on the analysis of the evasive executable, which are then distributed globally.
- D. Real-time blocking of the evasive executable file upon first encounter based on a static hash lookup before submission to the sandbox.
- E. Analysis of the evasive executable file in the WildFire sandbox to observe its malicious behavior (e.g., process injection, file modification, network connections).

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:
Advanced WildFire and integrated CDSS provide multi-faceted detection for sophisticated threats. - Option A (Correct): The core of WildFire is dynamic analysis. Executing the file in a sandbox reveals its true behavior, even if it's evasive, allowing detection based on actions rather than just signatures. - Option B (Correct): A key value of WildFire is its feedback loop. When new malware is identified in the sandbox, Palo Alto Networks generates and rapidly distributes new signatures (Antivirus, Threat Prevention) and indicators (URLs, IPs, domains) globally to all subscribers, enabling rapid protection against the newly discovered threat. - Option C (Correct): DNS Security is a CDSS that leverages intelligence, including from WildFire analysis, to identify and block access to malicious or suspicious domains, including newly created C2 domains. WildFire analysis can reveal C2 communication attempts to such domains, feeding this intelligence into DNS Security. - Option D (Correct): Cortex XDR integrates endpoint and network security data. WildFire verdicts and related logs from the firewall, combined with endpoint telemetry (process activity, file changes), enable the correlation needed to detect complex attacks like APTs that involve multiple stages and behaviors. - Option E (Incorrect): Real-time blocking on first encounter is the goal, but if the file is truly unknown and evasive, a static hash lookup (which is for known malware) won't block it. WildFire provides 'inline ML' and rapid analysis results for near real-time prevention of zero-day threats, but blocking on first encounter based purely on hash isn't how zero-day detection works; it's based on analysis after encountering the file.

NEW QUESTION # 174
A security administrator is configuring a Security Policy rule on a Palo Alto Networks PA-Series firewall to allow outbound web browsing for the 'Internal-Users' zone to the 'External' zone. The requirement is to apply comprehensive threat prevention, malware detection, and content filtering to this traffic. Which security profiles, considered Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) or relying on cloud components for full efficacy, should be attached to this Security Policy rule to meet these requirements? (Select all that apply)

- A. Antivirus profile
- B. WildFire Analysis profile
- C. URL Filtering profile
- D. Threat Prevention profile
- E. File Blocking profile

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) are subscriptions that enhance the security efficacy of Palo Alto Networks platforms by leveraging cloud-based intelligence and analysis. The profiles listed are the key Content-ID security profiles used for deep inspection, many of which heavily rely on cloud lookups and analysis for their full effectiveness: - Option A (Correct): Threat Prevention uses cloud-delivered threat intelligence for IPS and Antispyware. - Option B (Correct): Antivirus uses cloud-delivered malware signatures for real-time scanning. - Option C (Correct): WildFire Analysis submits unknown files to the cloud sandbox for dynamic analysis and verdict determination. - Option D (Correct): URL Filtering queries the cloud-based URL database for categorization and threat intelligence (malicious URLs). - Option E (Correct): File Blocking enforces policy on file types detected via deep inspection, often working in conjunction with Antivirus and WildFire. While some profiles also have on-box components, their full, dynamic, and global intelligence comes from the cloud services. All of these profiles are standard Content-ID security profiles applied to Security Policy rules for comprehensive inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 175

When integrating Palo Alto Networks NGFWs or Prisma Access with the IoT Security subscription for monitoring, what information is primarily sent from the firewall/Prisma Access to the cloud-based IoT Security service to enable device discovery and profiling?

- A. Endpoint process and file system information from IoT devices.
- B. Full packet captures of all IoT traffic.
- C. Configuration files from the firewall.
- D. Sensitive data content detected within IoT traffic.
- E. Metadata about IoT traffic flows, including source/destination IP/port, protocol, application ID, and behavioral indicators.

Answer: E

Explanation:
IoT Security profiling is primarily based on analyzing traffic metadata observed by the firewall. - Option A: Sending full packet captures for all IoT traffic would be resource-intensive and unnecessary for profiling. - Option B (Correct): The firewall sends metadata about the traffic flows it sees originating from or destined for IoT devices. This includes information like IP addresses, ports, identified applications, protocols, and observed behavioral patterns (e.g., connection frequency, destinations). This metadata is what the IoT Security cloud service analyzes to fingerprint devices and identify their behavior. - Option C: Sensitive data content detection is a function of DLP, not the primary information sent for IoT device profiling. - Option D: Configuration files are not sent for device profiling. - Option E: IoT Security is agentless and does not collect detailed endpoint information like processes or file systems from the devices themselves.

NEW QUESTION # 176

A company wants to implement a Zero Trust policy where access to the internal development code repository application is only allowed for members of the 'DevTeam' Active Directory group if they are connecting from a device identified as a 'Company Laptop' and the device posture is compliant (e.g., antivirus updated, disk encrypted), as verified by GlobalProtect HIP. Which specific Palo Alto Networks features and policy configurations are essential to achieve this granular control on a Strata NGFW or Prisma Access?

- A. Ensure User-ID is configured and operational to map user IPs to AD user accounts/groups and use the 'DevTeam' group in the Security policy rule's 'Source User' tab.
- B. Create a custom service object for the development repository's port and protocol, and use this service object in the Security policy rule.
- C. Configure GlobalProtect with Host Information Profile (HIP) collection and define a HIP Object that represents the 'compliant company laptop' posture, then reference this HIP Object in the Security policy rule's 'Source User' tab.
- D. Use Device-ID to identify the device as a 'Company Laptop' and incorporate this Device-ID into the Security policy rule criteria.
- E. Configure App-ID to identify the 'development-repo' application and use it in a Security policy rule's 'Application' tab.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:
Achieving this granular, context-aware access control requires combining identity (User-ID), application identification (App-ID), and device context (Device-ID/HIP). Let's break down the options: - Option A (Correct): App-ID is essential to identify the specific application traffic ('development-repo') independent of ports, ensuring the policy applies precisely. - Option B (Correct): User-ID is required to identify the user as a member of the 'DevTeam' group, enabling identity-based policy. - Option C (Correct): GlobalProtect HIP is the mechanism to collect device posture information. Defining a HIP Object for the 'compliant company laptop' posture and referencing it in the Security policy rule's 'Source User' tab (alongside or in conjunction with the User-ID group) allows the firewall to enforce policy based on device compliance. - Option D (Correct): Device-ID provides visibility into the device type (e.g., Windows laptop, iPhone, IoT device). While HIP provides posture, Device-ID identifies the device itself. In this scenario, identifying it as a 'Company Laptop' device type (which Device-ID can often infer from DHCP options, user-agent strings, etc., or via integrated endpoints) is a valid policy criterion, often used in conjunction with or as part of HIP requirements, to ensure the user isn't connecting from a personal phone, for example. - Option E (Incorrect): Using a Service object based on port/protocol is a legacy approach that bypasses the granular application identification provided by App-ID and does not incorporate user or device context.

NEW QUESTION # 177
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