Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist日本語版試験解答、SecOps-Generalist対応資料

さらに、Xhs1991 SecOps-Generalistダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=16m0LxT_tYst2uZXsD4Pg3t49R5cSyjs8

人はそれぞれの夢を持っています。あなたの夢は何でしょうか。昇進ですか。あるいは高給ですか。私の夢はPalo Alto NetworksのSecOps-Generalist認定試験に受かることです。この認証の証明書を持っていたら、全ての難問は解決できるようになりました。この試験に受かるのは難しいですが、大丈夫です。私はXhs1991のPalo Alto NetworksのSecOps-Generalist試験トレーニング資料を選びましたから。私が自分の夢を実現することを助けられますから。あなたもITに関する夢を持っていたら、速くXhs1991のPalo Alto NetworksのSecOps-Generalist試験トレーニング資料を選んでその夢を実現しましょう。Xhs1991は絶対信頼できるサイトです。

当社Xhs1991は、優れた職人技と成熟したサービスシステムを備えた専門家グループを作り上げました。SecOps-Generalistの最新の質問の品質は高いです。なぜなら、私たちの専門家チームが実際の試験のニーズに応じてそれらを整理および編集し、試験に関するすべての情報の本質を抽出したからです。したがって、当社のSecOps-Generalist認定ツールは、同種の学習教材の中でもブティックです。高品質のSecOps-Generalist試験準備のための熱心な追求により、最高ランクのSecOps-Generalistテストガイドが作成され、販売量が常に増加しています。

>> Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist日本語版試験解答 <<

SecOps-Generalist対応資料 & SecOps-Generalist資格取得

社会と経済の発展につれて、多くの人はIT技術を勉強します。なぜならば、IT職員にとって、Palo Alto NetworksのSecOps-Generalist資格証明書があるのは肝心な指標であると言えます。自分の能力を証明するために、SecOps-Generalist試験に合格するのは不可欠なことです。弊社のSecOps-Generalist真題を入手して、試験に合格する可能性が大きくなります。

Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist 認定 SecOps-Generalist 試験問題 (Q208-Q213):

質問 # 208
A large organization is implementing a Zero Trust security model across its distributed environment, leveraging Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFWs and Prisma SASE. They aim for granular policy enforcement based on user identity, device compliance, application type, and threat context. Which of the following components and policy elements are fundamental building blocks for creating effective security policies that align with these Zero Trust principles? (Select all that apply)

- A. User-ID and Device-ID (including HIP) for incorporating user identity and device posture into policy rules.
- B. Policy rules based on Source IP Address, Destination IP Address, and Service (Port/Protocol) only.
- C. App-ID for identifying and controlling applications regardless of port or protocol.
- D. Security Zones for defining trust boundaries and segmenting the network into logical areas.
- E. Content-ID profiles (Threat Prevention, WildFire, URL Filtering, Data Filtering, File Blocking) for performing deep inspection of allowed traffic.

正解：A、C、D、E

解説：
Implementing a Zero Trust model with Palo Alto Networks platforms requires leveraging the full suite of next-generation capabilities to achieve granular, context-aware policy enforcement: - Option A (Correct): App-ID is essential for moving policy control from ports (Layer 4) to applications (Layer 7), enabling policies like 'Allow only approved collaboration apps' or 'Block all file-sharing uploads for this group', fundamental to 'Verify Explicitly'. - Option B (Correct): User-ID provides 'who' context, allowing policies based on user identity (e.g., 'only allow Finance users to access the ERP app'). Device-ID and HIP provide 'what device' and 'what state is the device in', enabling policies like 'only allow access to sensitive data from compliant corporate laptops', crucial for explicit verification and device posture. - Option C (Correct): Security Zones define logical segments and trust boundaries. Policies are written between these zones (e.g., User-Zone to Server-Zone, IoT-Zone to Internet-Zone), providing the foundational structure for segmentation and limiting the blast radius in an 'Assume Breach' scenario. - Option D (Correct): Content-ID profiles perform deep inspection of traffic after it's allowed by policy. This aligns with 'Assume Breach' and 'Always Verify' by scanning allowed application traffic for malware, exploits, sensitive data, and malicious URLs, providing enforcement beyond just allowing or denying the application flow. - Option E (Incorrect): While IP/Port/Protocol is still used for initial matching in some cases or for specific services, relying solely on these methods represents the traditional, perimeter-based model (Layer 3/4) and is insufficient for granular, identity-aware, application-aware Zero Trust principles.

質問 # 209
A security administrator is investigating a potential malware outbreak on the internal network protected by a Palo Alto Networks PA-Series firewall. They need to identify which users are accessing specific malicious URLs or downloading suspicious files. Which log types generated by the firewall are MOST relevant for this investigation, providing visibility into user activity, applications, and detected threats? (Select all that apply)

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

正解：B、C、E

解説：
Investigating user activity, application usage, and detected threats relies on specific firewall log types: - Option A (Correct): Traffic logs record details about every session flowing through the firewall that matches a logging-enabled security policy rule. They include source/destination IP/port, zones, application ID, user ID, action (allow/deny/drop), and session duration. This is fundamental for seeing who accessed what application. - Option B (Correct): Threat logs record all detected security threats, including malware, exploits, spyware, and command-and-control activity, based on the applied Threat Prevention, Antivirus, and WildFire profiles. These logs directly indicate malicious activity. - Option C (Correct): URL Filtering logs record details about URL access attempts,

including the requested URL, the URL category, the configured action (allow/block/alert), the source user, and the destination IP. This is essential for tracking user access to specific websites, including known malicious ones. - Option D (Incorrect): Configuration logs track changes made to the firewall's configuration, which is not relevant for investigating traffic-related security incidents. - Option E (Incorrect): System logs record events related to the firewall's operation (e.g., interface status changes, daemon restarts, resource utilization) but not the details of user traffic or detected threats within those flows.

質問 # 210
An administrator is reviewing the security policy for remote users accessing a corporate web application. The rule allows the 'internal- web-app' App-ID from the 'Mobile-Users' zone to the 'Internal-Servers' zone and has standard security profiles attached. They notice the application is slow for remote users, and traffic logs show high latency within the Prisma Access/GlobalProtect tunnel. Which policy tuning aspect is NOT directly related to improving the network performance or latency experienced by remote users accessing internal resources through the tunnel?

- A. Optimizing the 'Service Connection' tunnel from Prisma Access to the data center for latency and throughput.
- B. Ensuring the user's GlobalProtect connection is terminating at a Prisma Access location geographically close to the user.
- C. Configuring Application Function Control to restrict access to specific features within the internal web application.
- D. Disabling unnecessary security profiles (like Data Filtering if not required for this specific application) on the policy rule to reduce inspection overhead.
- E. Ensuring sufficient bandwidth is allocated to the user's Prisma Access mobile user license.

正解：C

解説：
Network performance and latency are primarily affected by network path, tunnel performance, firewall processing overhead, and allocated bandwidth. - Option A: Connecting to a nearby cloud edge reduces the initial leg of the journey over the internet. - Option B: The performance of the tunnel between Prisma Access and the data center is critical for accessing internal resources. - Option C: Security profile inspection adds processing overhead. Reducing unnecessary inspection can improve throughput and reduce latency. - Option D (Correct): Application Function Control is for granular access control based on application actions. It does not directly impact the network performance or latency of the allowed traffic flow itself. - Option E: Sufficient bandwidth is necessary to support traffic volume without congestion, which directly impacts performance and latency.

質問 # 211
When managing a fleet of firewalls using Panorama, an administrator makes a configuration change in a shared object (e.g., modifying an Address Group) and another change in a Template (e.g., changing an interface setting). Which sequence of actions must the administrator perform in Panorama to apply both changes to the managed firewalls?

- A. Commit the configuration, then push to the relevant Device Groups and Templates.
- B. Commit and push the policy changes first, then commit and push the template changes separately.
- C. Push to the relevant Device Groups first, then commit the configuration.
- D. Commit the configuration, then push to the relevant Template Stacks and Device Groups.
- E. Save the configuration, then commit and push to the relevant Device Groups.

正解：D

解説：
Applying configuration changes in Panorama involves a two-step process: commit on Panorama and then push to the managed firewalls/services. 1. Commit (Panorama): First, you commit the candidate configuration on Panorama itself. This validates the configuration syntax and logic on Panorama . This combines changes made in shared policy/objects and templates into a single committed version on Panorama. 2. Push (to Devices): After committing on Panorama, you push the configuration to the managed firewalls or Device Groups/Template Stacks. The push operation takes the committed configuration from Panorama and sends it to the selected managed devices. Therefore, the sequence is Commit on Panorama, then Push to the relevant targets. The targets for pushing are typically Device Groups (for policy/object changes) and Template Stacks (for template changes). Option C correctly reflects this two-step process and the correct targets for pushing changes. Option A saves the config but doesn't commit or push. Option B and D have the order wrong or incorrect targets. Option E is incorrect; policy and template changes made in the same session are committed together in one Panorama commit, then pushed.

質問 # 212

An administrator is using AIOps for NGFW to monitor the health, security posture, and performance of their Palo Alto Networks firewalls. They receive an alert from AIOps indicating a potential configuration best practice violation regarding an outdated security zone configuration. Which of the following actions can the administrator typically perform directly within or leverage through the AIOps for NGFW platform to address such a finding?

- A. Perform real-time packet captures on the affected firewall triggered by the AIOps alert.
- B. View detailed information about the specific best practice rule that was violated and the recommended corrective steps.
- C. Initiate a configuration commit on the affected firewall directly from the AIOps interface after making changes.
- D. Automatically remediate the configuration violation with a single click from the AIOps dashboard.
- E. Generate a report summarizing all identified best practice violations across all monitored firewalls.

正解：B、E

解説：
AIOps for NGFW is primarily a proactive monitoring, analysis, and recommendation engine. While it integrates with management platforms, its core function is providing insights and guidance. - Option A (Incorrect): AIOps for NGFW does not currently support one-click automatic remediation of configuration changes directly from the dashboard. It provides recommendations that the administrator must implement via Panorama or the firewall I-Jl. - Option B (Correct): A core function is providing detailed context for findings, including explanations of the best practice rule violated and specific, actionable recommendations for correction. - Option C (Correct): AIOps allows administrators to generate reports on various findings, including configuration best practices, performance bottlenecks, and security risks, across the managed firewall estate. - Option D (Incorrect): Configuration commits are performed on Panorama or the individual firewall, not directly initiated from the AIOps interface. - Option E (Incorrect): Real-time packet captures are troubleshooting tools performed directly on the firewall CLI or UI, not initiated by AIOps alerts.

質問 # 213
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□ { www.xhs1991.com }サイトにて“ SecOps-Generalist ”問題集を無料で使おうSecOps-Generalist試験対策書

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