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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84
A company is using Prisma SASE (Prisma Access) with the Enterprise DLP subscription to secure remote users. They have a policy to block the upload of documents containing sensitive financial data to unsanctioned websites, but allow the same documents to be uploaded to sanctioned corporate cloud storage (e.g., corporate OneDrive). They also need to monitor if sensitive data is being shared via encrypted instant messaging applications. Which configuration elements and capabilities within Prisma SASE/DLP are necessary to implement this granular policy? (Select all that apply)

- A. Security Policy rules that match the source user/group, destination zone (Public or Service-Connection), specific sanctioned application App-IDs (e.g., corporate- onedrive), and apply the Data Filtering profile with an 'allow' or 'alert' action.
- B. A Data Filtering profile configured with patterns for sensitive financial data (using built-in or custom identifiers).
- C. Security Policy rules that match the source user/group, destination zone (Public), specific unsanctioned application App-IDs (e.g., consumer-cloud-storage), and apply the Data Filtering profile with a 'block' action.
- D. Creating custom URL Categories for all unsanctioned websites and blocking these categories in the URL Filtering profile.

- E. SSL Forward Proxy decryption enabled for traffic to unsanctioned websites and instant messaging applications to allow inspection of the payload.

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:
Implementing granular DLP requires decryption for visibility, defining data patterns, and applying policies based on user, application, and destination. - Option A (Correct): Sensitive data within encrypted traffic cannot be inspected without decryption. SSL Forward Proxy is needed for outbound traffic to public destinations (unsanctioned sites, 1M apps). - Option B (Correct): A Data Filtering profile must be configured with the specific patterns or identifiers (like financial data) that you want to detect. - Option C (Correct): Security Policy rules tie together the criteria (user, application, destination) and apply the Data Filtering profile. A rule matching traffic to unsanctioned apps/sites and applying the profile with a 'block' action enforces the prevention. - Option D (Correct): To allow sensitive data to sanctioned locations, you need separate Security Policy rules matching those specific applications/destinations and applying the Data Filtering profile with a different action (e.g., 'allow' and 'alert' for monitoring, or simply 'allow'). - Option E (Incorrect): While URL Categories help with access control and basic filtering, they don't inspect the content of the traffic for specific data patterns. DLP requires content inspection via the Data Filtering profile.

NEW QUESTION # 85
When configuring a Security Policy rule, the administrator can specify an 'Application' and a 'Service'. Under what circumstance is it generally recommended to set the 'Service' to 'application-default' instead of a specific port (like tcp/80 or tcp/443)?

- A. When the application is encrypted and requires SSL decryption.
- B. When the goal is to allow the application to use any port, bypassing App-ID.
- C. When configuring a Security Policy rule with the Action set to 'deny'.
- D. When App-ID is used in the rule's 'Application' field, and the administrator wants the firewall to allow the application on its standard ports as identified by App-ID.
- E. When the traffic matches a NAT policy rule that changes the destination port.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The 'application-default' service is designed to work hand-in-hand with App-ID. - Option A: Setting 'Service: any' or not using App-Ld bypasses application identification based on dynamic methods, not 'application-default'. - Option B (Correct): When you specify an application by App-ID (e.g., 'web-browsing', 'ms-sql') and set the Service to 'application-default', the firewall automatically allows that application on the ports it is known to use (e.g., 80, 443 for web-browsing; 1433 for ms-sql). This is the recommended practice as it aligns policy with application identity, not just ports. - Option C: The action ('allow' or 'deny') doesn't dictate whether to use 'application-default'. - Option D: Decryption is a separate process from defining the application's allowed ports. - Option E: NAT policy is evaluated before the Security Policy rule is matched based on its criteria (including service).

NEW QUESTION # 86
In a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW or Prisma Access environment, traffic is processed through either the 'slow path' or the 'fast path'. Which of the following conditions or processing stages most accurately describes an action or requirement that forces the initial packet of a new session into the slow path?

- A. The packet is being forwarded based on an existing hardware-accelerated session lookup.
- B. The packet is the first packet of a flow and requires App-ID identification and security policy lookup to build a session.
- C. The packet is dropped due to a security policy deny rule after inspection.
- D. The packet is part of an established TCP session that has already been identified and allowed.
- E. The packet requires basic routing lookups and interface forwarding.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The slow path (also known as the session setup path or control plane/management plane involvement for specific tasks) is primarily where the first packet of a new session is processed. This initial processing is required to perform several critical functions: 1. Session Creation: A stateful session entry must be built. 2. App-ID Identification: The application needs to be identified, which may require inspecting packet headers and even initial payload data. 3. Security Policy Lookup: The identified application, source/destination zones, users, etc., are used to find the matching security policy rule. 4. NAT/Routing Decisions: Final routing and NAT decisions are confirmed based on the policy. 5. Security Profile Assignment: Relevant security profiles (Threat, Antivirus,

Antispyware, Vulnerability Protection, URL Filtering, WildFire) are identified and associated with the session for subsequent inspection. Once the session is created and the policy is matched, subsequent packets for that session are typically offloaded to the fast path (data plane) for high-performance processing, unless they trigger specific slow path requirements like decryption, file inspection, or encountering certain threat types requiring deeper analysis. Option A describes a basic network function that might or might not require deep slow path processing depending on context, but is not the primary defining characteristic forcing the first packet into the slow path compared to App-ID/policy lookup. Options C and D describe characteristics of traffic processed by the fast path (established sessions, hardware lookup). Option E describes an outcome of policy enforcement after processing, not the mechanism that initially put the first packet on the slow path.

NEW QUESTION # 87
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. 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.
- D. SNMP queries to network switches to identify the MAC addresses and associated switch ports, then correlating with DHCP logs to find user mappings.
- E. Authentication Policy configured on the firewall, prompting users for credentials for specific applications, with mapping learned directly by the firewall.

Answer: A,B,C,E

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 # 88
Consider the following snippet of a Palo Alto Networks Decryption policy rule:
What is the primary function of the 'profile "default-decryption-profile"' within this Decryption policy rule configuration?

- A. It specifies actions to take when the firewall encounters issues during the decryption process, such as unsupported versions, cipher suites, or certificate errors.
- B. It determines which Security Profiles (Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, etc.) will be applied to the traffic after it has been successfully decrypted.
- C. It lists specific URLs or URL Categories that should be excluded from decryption based on compliance or privacy requirements.
- D. It dictates the SSL/TLS versions and cipher suites that the firewall will negotiate with both the client and the server during the decryption process.
- E. It defines which certificate (Forward Trust or Forward Untrust) the firewall will use to re-sign server certificates during the SSL Fomard Proxy process.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Palo Alto Networks firewalls, the Decryption Profile (referenced within a Decryption policy rule) is primarily used to configure the behavior of the firewall when it encounters errors or specific conditions during the SSL/TLS decryption process. Key settings within a Decryption Profile include actions for unsupported versions, unsupported cipher suites, decryption errors, and expired/invalid certificates (Block, Bypass, or Reset). While some aspects of certificate handling and supported protocols are indirectly related or influenced by the profile settings and the chosen certificate, the primary function controlled by the profile is defining the action upon encountering a decryption issue. Option A is incorrect; the certificates (Fomard Trust/Untrust) are selected at the Virtual System or Panorama level and referenced in the Decryption Policy rule options, not primarily defined within the profile itself. Option C is incorrect; Security Profiles are applied in the Security policy rule, not the Decryption profile or policy. Option D is incorrect; URL categories or specific URLs to exclude from decryption are typically defined directly in Decryption Policy rules (usually before inclusion rules) by matching source/destination criteria or specific URL categories, not within the Decryption Profile itself. Option E is partially correct in that the profile can influence actions based on versions/ciphers, but the profile doesn't dictate the negotiation process itself as its primary role; that's a function of the SSL/TLS engine based on its supported algorithms and the negotiated parameters, with the profile defining the response to negotiation failures or unsupported parameters.

NEW QUESTION # 89
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