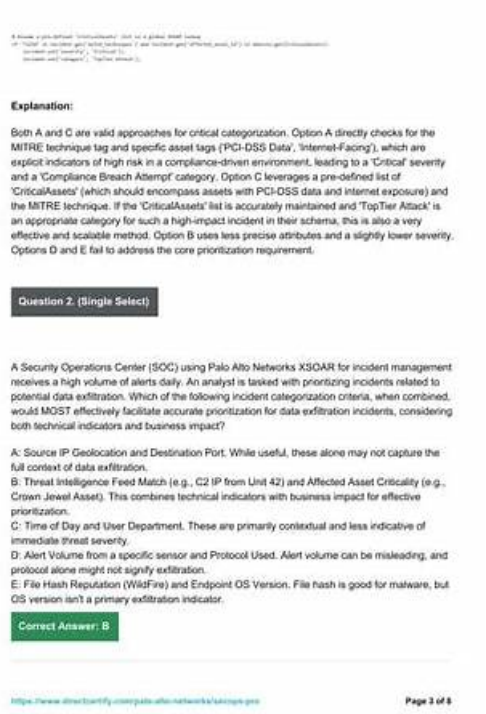
SecOps-Generalist Test Vce, SecOps-Generalist Most Reliable Questions



Explanation:

Both A and C are valid approaches for critical categorization. Option A directly checks for the MITRE technique tag and specific asset tags ('PCI-DSS Data', 'Internet-Facing'), which are explicit indicators of high risk in a compliance-driven environment, leading to a 'Critical' severity and a 'Compliance Breach Attempt' category. Option C leverages a pre-defined list of 'CriticalAssets' (which should encompass assets with PCI-DSS data and internet exposure) and the MITRE technique. If the 'CriticalAssets' list is accurately maintained and 'TopTier Attack' is an appropriate category for such a high-impact incident in their schema, this is also a very effective and scalable method. Option B uses less precise attributes and a slightly lower severity. Options D and E fail to address the core prioritization requirement.

Question 2: (Single Select)

A Security Operations Center (SOC) using Palo Alto Networks XSOAR for incident management receives a high volume of alerts daily. An analyst is tasked with prioritizing incidents related to potential data exfiltration. Which of the following incident categorization criteria, when combined, would MOST effectively facilitate accurate prioritization for data exfiltration incidents, considering both technical indicators and business impact?

A: Source IP Geolocation and Destination Port. While useful, these alone may not capture the full context of data exfiltration.
B: Threat Intelligence Feed Match (e.g., C2 IP from Unit 42) and Affected Asset Criticality (e.g., Crown Jewel Asset). This combines technical indicators with business impact for effective prioritization.
C: Time of Day and User Department. These are primarily contextual and less indicative of immediate threat severity.
D: Alert Volume from a specific sensor and Protocol Used. Alert volume can be misleading, and protocol alone might not signify exfiltration.
E: File Hash Reputation (WildFire) and Endpoint OS Version. File hash is good for malware, but OS version isn't a primary exfiltration indicator.

Correct Answer: B

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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q146-Q151):

NEW QUESTION # 146
A security manager needs a weekly report summarizing the top detected threats (malware, exploits, C2) by severity and category across all managed Palo Alto Networks firewalls and Prisma Access locations. Which centralized management or logging platform provides the capability to generate such a consolidated security report from aggregated threat logs?

- A. Individual firewall web interfaces
- B. Prisma SD-WAN Cloud Management Console
- C. Cortex Data Lake (or Panorama Log Collector integrated with CDL/managed firewalls)
- D. The local syslog server at the main office
- E. The Palo Alto Networks support portal

Answer: C

Explanation:
Centralized reporting and analytics require logs to be collected in a single location from all devices and services. Cortex Data Lake (CDL) is the primary cloud-based logging service, and Panorama (with its Log Collector functionality or integrating with CDL) is the on-premises platform for aggregating logs from managed firewalls. Both provide extensive reporting capabilities on collected logs. Option A is decentralized. Option B is local to one site. Option D is specific to SD-WAN. Option E is for support cases.

NEW QUESTION # 147
An organization is concerned about attackers exploiting known vulnerabilities in their web servers and client applications. They have deployed Palo Alto Networks NGFWs with an Advanced Threat Prevention subscription. Which specific security profiles, enhanced by the Advanced Threat Prevention CDSS, are primarily responsible for protecting against vulnerability exploits and preventing spyware/command-and-control communications?

- A. File Blocking profile for controlling file transfers.
- B. Data Filtering profile for preventing sensitive data exfiltration.
- C. URL Filtering profile for blocking access to malicious websites.
- D. Vulnerability Protection and Anti-Spyware profiles for exploit prevention and blocking C2 traffic.
- E. Antivirus profile for malware signature detection.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Advanced Threat Prevention subscription primarily enhances the capabilities of the Vulnerability Protection and Anti-Spyware security profiles. Vulnerability Protection focuses on detecting and blocking attempts to exploit software vulnerabilities. Anti-Spyware focuses on detecting and blocking traffic patterns associated with spyware and command-and-control (C2) communications. Option A detects malware files. Option B blocks URLs. Option D controls file types. Option E prevents data leakage.

NEW QUESTION # 148
A company is using Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFWs and Prisma Access to secure access to sanctioned and unsanctioned SaaS applications. They have implemented SSL Forward Proxy decryption for most SaaS traffic. They need to prevent users from uploading sensitive data to personal cloud storage accounts (like consumer Dropbox) while allowing uploads to the corporate sanctioned cloud storage (corporate Box). They also want to prevent the use of unsanctioned instant messaging and collaboration apps entirely. Which combination of Palo Alto Networks features and configurations are MOST effective for achieving these SaaS security goals? (Select all that apply)

- A. Security Policy rules using App-ID to identify specific sanctioned (e.g., 'box') and unsanctioned (e.g., 'dropbox-base',

'whatsapp') SaaS applications and application functions (e.g., 'dropbox-upload'
- B. Decryption Policy configured to decrypt HTTPS traffic to relevant SaaS application domains/categories.
- C. Relying solely on URL Filtering categories (e.g., 'Cloud Storage', 'Instant Messaging') to control access.
- D. Security Policy rules allowing sanctioned applications (like corporate Box upload with Data Filtering applied) and denying unsanctioned applications/functions (like consumer Dropbox upload or WhatsApp-base).
- E. Data Filtering profiles configured to detect sensitive data patterns (e.g., PII, financial data) and applied to Security Policy rules.

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive SaaS security requires visibility (decryption), granular identification (App-ID), content inspection (Data Filtering), and policy enforcement (Security Policy). - Option A (Correct): Decryption is necessary to see the specific activities and content within encrypted SaaS traffic. - Option B (Correct): App-ID is crucial for identifying the specific SaaS applications (sanctioned vs. unsanctioned) and the granular actions within them (upload, download, post, etc.). - Option C (Correct): Data Filtering profiles are needed to detect sensitive data patterns within the allowed traffic streams (like uploads to Box or attempted uploads to Dropbox). - Option D (Correct): Security Policy rules tie everything together. Rules are needed to explicitly allow sanctioned applications/functions with appropriate inspection (Data Filtering), and rules are needed to explicitly deny unsanctioned applications or specific risky functions within generally allowed applications. - Option E (Incorrect): URL Filtering provides website categorization but doesn't see the specific application actions within the site (e.g., upload vs. view) or inspect the content being transferred for sensitive data. App-ID and Data Filtering are required for that level of granularity.

NEW QUESTION # 149
An organization is using Panorama to manage its PA-Series firewalls and has integrated Prisma Access logging with Panorama's Log Collector. The security team wants to generate a report that shows all traffic sessions that were denied by any security policy rule across all managed firewalls and Prisma Access nodes, grouped by the denying policy rule name and showing the source user and destination application. Which of the following steps or considerations are necessary to build this comprehensive report in Panorama? (Select all that apply)

- A. Include columns for 'Rule Name', 'Source User', and 'Application' in the custom report definition.
- B. Create a custom report in Panorama's Monitor > Reports tab, filtering for Log Type 'Traffic' and Action 'deny'.
- C. Ensure that traffic logs from all managed firewalls and Prisma Access nodes are successfully being forwarded to the Panorama Log Collector.
- D. Ensure that all relevant Security Policy rules on managed firewalls and Prisma Access are configured with logging enabled.
- E. Generate the report using System logs, as they contain policy violation details.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
Generating comprehensive reports across multiple devices/services requires data availability and correct reporting configuration. - Option A (Correct): Policy rule logs must be enabled on the individual firewalls/Prisma Access nodes. If a deny rule doesn't have logging enabled, sessions hitting it won't be recorded in the traffic logs. - Option B (Correct): Logs must be successfully collected in Panorama (or CDL if Panorama is forwarding to it). If logs are not forwarded correctly, the central repository won't have the data. - Option C (Correct): You use the 'Traffic' log type because it contains details about allowed/denied sessions, and you filter for the 'deny' action. - Option D (Correct): To see the requested information (rule name, user, application), you must include these fields as columns in the report output. The firewall logs capture this information (assuming User-ID and App-ID were operational). - Option E (Incorrect): System logs are for firewall operational events, not details of denied traffic sessions.

NEW QUESTION # 150
A company wants to control access to SaaS applications using Palo Alto Networks firewalls. They want to block access to unsanctioned applications in the 'social-networking' category, but allow access to sanctioned applications like LinkedIn. They also want to allow the use of corporate approved Slack workspaces but block access to personal Slack workspaces. Which combination of Palo Alto Networks features is required to implement this granular control, especially for differentiating between sanctioned and unsanctioned instances of the same base application (like Slack)?

- A. Decryption Policy to decrypt HTTPS traffic to the SaaS domains.
- B. A combination of App-ID, URL Filtering, and potentially policy based on User-ID or Service Group for sanctioned instances.
- C. URL Filtering based on categories and specific allowed/blocked URLs.

- D. Data Filtering profiles to detect keywords related to social networking.
- E. App-ID for the base applications (e.g., 'linkedin', 'slack') and potentially Application Function Control.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Granular SaaS control often requires combining multiple identification and policy methods. - Option A: URL filtering is useful for blocking categories like 'social-networking' but struggles with differentiating between sanctioned and unsanctioned instances of the same application (like corporate vs. personal Slack/Box/etc.) which often share the same base URLs but differ in behavior or subdomains. - Option B: App-ID identifies the base application ('slack'), and Application Function Control helps with specific actions ('slack-post'), but by itself, it doesn't differentiate between which Slack workspace is being accessed if they use the same App-ID. - Option C: Decryption is necessary for full visibility into application activity but doesn't, by itself, differentiate between sanctioned and unsanctioned instances . - Option D (Correct): This is the most comprehensive approach. You use App-ID (e.g., 'social-networking' App-IDs) to block the general category. You then use specific App-IDs Clinkedin' , 'slack') in allow rules. To differentiate between corporate and personal instances of the same app (like Slack), you often need to combine App-ID with other criteria: - URL Filtering: Create custom URL categories for the specific domains/subdomains used by your corporate sanctioned instances (e.g., 'mycompany.slack.com'). Policies can then allow 'slack' App-ID when destined for the corporate URL category but deny 'slacks when destined for generic 'slack.com' or consumer URLs. - User-ID/Group: Policy can differentiate based on user membership if personal accounts are tied to different user groups or if sanctioned access is limited to specific corporate user groups. - Service Group (less common for SaaS instances on 443): Less applicable here. The combination of App-ID, URL Filtering for instance differentiation, and potentially User-ID is required. - Option E: Data Filtering detects sensitive content, not application access or instance differentiation.

NEW QUESTION # 151
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