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Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q239-

Q244):

NEW QUESTION # 239

A company uses GlobalProtect on a self-managed PA-Series firewall to provide remote access. They have internal network segments defined by VLANs (e.g., Production Servers VLAN 10, Development Servers VLAN 20, User VLAN 30). Users connecting via GlobalProtect are assigned IP addresses from a dedicated VPN pool (e.g., 172.16.1.0/24). The security policy needs to restrict remote users' access to specific applications on specific server VLANs based on their user group and device compliance. How are Security Zones used to implement this segmentation and access control for remote user traffic interacting with internal resources? (Select all that apply)

- A. Ensure the GlobalProtect tunnel interface or subinterface that receives user traffic is assigned to the 'VPN-Zone'.
- B. Traffic between remote users (within the VPN IP pool) is implicitly allowed by the intra-zone-default rule because they are in the same 'VPN-Zone'.
- C. Define a dedicated Security Zone for the GlobalProtect VPN user pool (e.g., 'VPN-Zone').
- D. Create Security Policy rules with the Source Zone as 'VPN-Zone' and Destination Zone(s) as the respective internal server zones ('Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone').
- E. Define distinct Security Zones for each internal VLAN (e.g., 'Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone').

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

Segmenting remote user access to internal resources requires defining zones for both the remote users and the internal segments, and applying policy between them. - Option A (Correct): Internal network segments that need to be controlled must be defined as distinct Security Zones on the firewall. - Option B (Correct): The IP address pool assigned to GlobalProtect users needs to be associated with a dedicated Security Zone (the 'VPN-Zone'). This acts as the source zone for remote user traffic entering the firewall. - Option C (Correct): Security Policy rules are written to allow traffic flow from the remote user zone ('VPN-Zone') to the specific internal segments/zones they need access to ('Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone'). These rules will include criteria like User-ID, App-ID, etc. - Option D (Correct): The interface on the firewall that terminates the GlobalProtect tunnel and is configured with the VPN user IP pool must be assigned to the 'VPN-Zone' to ensure traffic originating from remote users is correctly associated with that zone for policy lookup. - Option E (Incorrect): While intra-zone traffic is implicitly allowed, this applies to traffic between interfaces assigned to the same zone. Traffic between different IPs within the same zone is still subject to inter-zone policy if the logical flow is between zones (which it isn't here, but the statement is about the users being in the zone, not interfaces). More importantly, traffic between remote users is usually explicitly controlled by policies within the 'VPN-Zone' if needed, or potentially goes out to the internet and back in if split-tunneling isn't configured, but the implicit allow applies to traffic traversing the firewall between interfaces in the same zone.

NEW QUESTION # 240

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

Answer: A

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 # 241

An administrator is configuring a Threat Prevention profile on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW to leverage the Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) CDSS. Which section within the Threat Prevention profile configuration allows the administrator to define how the firewall should react when a specific severity level of threat signature is matched (e.g., critical, high, medium, low, informational)?

- A. Signatures
- B. Exclusions
- C. Threat Exceptions
- D. Advanced
- E. Rule Details (or Rules tab)

Answer: E

Explanation:

Within a Threat Prevention profile, the actions for different threat severities are configured in the 'Rules' tab or 'Rule Details' section, which defines how the firewall should respond (allow, alert, reset, block) when a signature matches at a specific severity level. Option A is for excluding specific signatures. Option C is where you might view or manage individual signatures (less common in practice). Option D is for creating exceptions for specific threats under certain conditions. Option E contains other settings like packet capture options.

NEW QUESTION # 242

An organization hosts a public-facing e-commerce web application on internal servers, accessed by customers globally via HTTPS. To protect this application from encrypted threats, the security team has deployed a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW at the network perimeter and wants to inspect incoming SSL/TLS traffic destined for the web servers. Which core element is required on the NGFW to successfully perform SSL Inbound Inspection for this web application?

- A. The NGFW's Forward Trust certificate must be installed on all client devices accessing the web application.
- B. A custom application signature must be created for the e-commerce application's traffic using App-I
- C. The private key corresponding to the server certificate used by the web application must be imported onto the NGFW.
- D. The web application's public FQDN must be added to a URL Category list and assigned to a Decryption Exclusion policy rule.
- E. The public certificate of the web application server must be imported as a Trusted Root CA on the NGFW.

Answer: C

Explanation:

SSL Inbound Inspection is used to decrypt encrypted traffic arriving at the firewall, destined for internal servers. To perform this decryption, the firewall needs to be able to decrypt the symmetric session key exchanged during the SSL/TLS handshake, which is encrypted using the server's public key. To do this, the firewall must possess the corresponding private key of the server certificate. Option A describes an exclusion, not a requirement for inspection. Option C describes a requirement for SSL Forward Proxy, used for outbound traffic. Option D is relevant for application control but not the fundamental requirement for decrypting the traffic itself. Option E is incorrect; importing the server's public certificate is not sufficient for decryption; the private key is needed.

NEW QUESTION # 243

An organization needs to create a Security Policy rule in Prisma Access to allow remote users (members of the 'Sales-Team' group) to access an internal Customer Relationship Management (CRM) application hosted on a server farm in the data center (represented by the 'CRM-Servers' Address Group within the 'Service-Connection' zone). The CRM application uses a custom TCP port. The policy should also apply appropriate threat prevention profiles. Which combination of elements must be configured in the Security Policy rule for the traffic originating from the remote users to the CRM application?

- A. Option E
- B. Option C
- C. Option D
- D. Option A
- E. Option B

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating a granular security policy rule involves specifying the source, destination, user, application, and service, along with security

profiles. - Source Zone: For remote users connected via GlobalProtect, the source zone is typically 'Mobile-Users'. - Destination Zone: Internal data center resources accessed via Service Connections reside in the 'Service-Connection' zone. - Source User: The policy must match the specific user group, 'Sales-Team', identified via User-ID. - Destination Address: The target is the group of CRM servers, represented by the 'CRM-Servers' Address Group. - Application: While the service (port) is known, using a custom CRM App-ID (which can be defined for applications on non-standard ports) is the best practice for application-aware policy. Once the application is identified by App-ID, setting the Service to 'application-default' allows the firewall to use the standard ports defined for that App-ID. - Service: If using a custom App-ID, set to application-default. If App-ID isn't used or needs the port defined explicitly alongside 'any' App-ID, you'd use the custom TCP service. - Security Profiles: Applying Threat Prevention and other Content-ID profiles is essential for deep inspection. - Option A: Uses 'Application: any' and specifies the service explicitly. While functional for forwarding, it lacks the application awareness provided by a custom App-ID. - Option B: Uses the correct source zone, user, destination, and App-ID, but the source zone 'Remote-Networks' is typically for site-to-site VPNs, not mobile users. - Option C (Correct): Uses the correct source zone (Mobile-Users), destination zone ('Service-Connection'), source user ('Sales-Team'), destination address group (CRM-Servers), the appropriate method for application identification (custom CRM App-ID with application-default service), and includes the crucial step of applying Security Profiles for inspection. - Option D: Reverses the source and destination zones. - Option E: Uses IP addresses instead of zones (less scalable) and mixes App-ID with explicit service (typically either use App-ID with 'application-default' or use 'any' App-ID with explicit service, although using explicit service alongside App-ID is possible but less common when 'application-default' works).

NEW QUESTION # 244

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