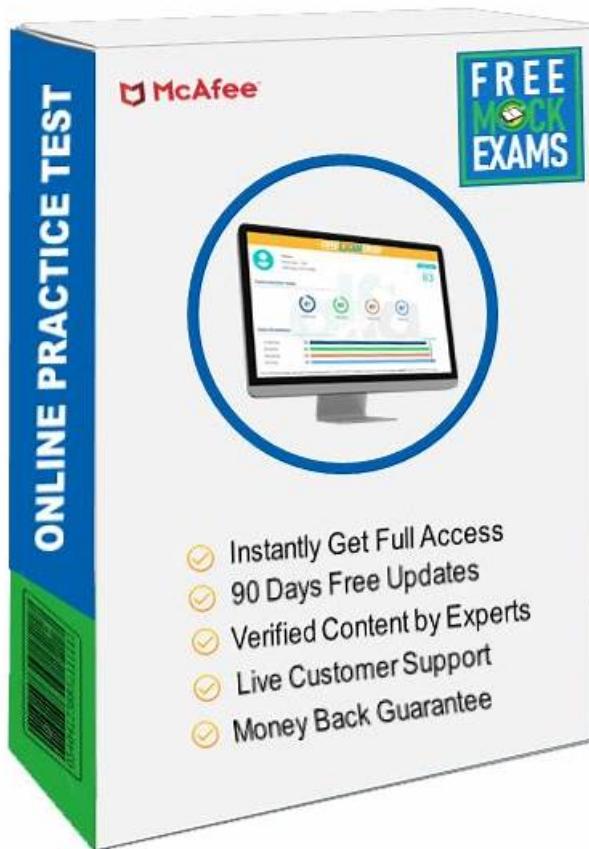


# High-quality Test NetSec-Analyst Simulator Online and Practical Exam NetSec-Analyst Guide & Effective Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Latest Braindumps Questions



P.S. Free & New NetSec-Analyst dumps are available on Google Drive shared by VCE4Dumps: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qzLNq6r5pQDEFWDkvy0VFcHf2TFLnwXj>

The web-based Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst practice exam is compatible with all browsers like Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, MS Edge, Internet Explorer, Safari, Opera, and more. Unlike the desktop version, it requires an internet connection. The Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) practice exam will ask real Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) exam questions.

## Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management and Operations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Professionals and covers the use of centralized management tools to maintain and monitor firewall environments. It focuses on Strata Cloud Manager, folders, snippets, automations, variables, and logging services. Candidates are also tested on using Command Center, Activity Insights, Policy Optimizer, Log Viewer, and incident-handling tools to analyze security data and improve the organization overall security posture. The goal is to validate competence in managing day-to-day firewall operations and responding to alerts effectively.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Analysts and covers the identification and resolution of configuration and operational issues. It includes troubleshooting misconfigurations, runtime errors, commit and push issues, device health concerns, and resource usage problems. This domain ensures candidates can analyze failures across management systems and on-device functions, enabling them to maintain a stable and reliable security infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Creation and Application: This section of the exam measures the abilities of Firewall Administrators and focuses on creating and applying different types of policies essential to secure and manage traffic. The domain includes security policies incorporating App-ID, User-ID, and Content-ID, as well as NAT, decryption, application override, and policy-based forwarding policies. It also covers SD-WAN routing and SLA policies that influence how traffic flows across distributed environments. The section ensures professionals can design and implement policy structures that support secure, efficient network operations.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Object Configuration Creation and Application: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Analysts and covers the creation, configuration, and application of objects used across security environments. It focuses on building and applying various security profiles, decryption profiles, custom objects, external dynamic lists, and log forwarding profiles. Candidates are expected to understand how data security, IoT security, DoS protection, and SD-WAN profiles integrate into firewall operations. The objective of this domain is to ensure analysts can configure the foundational elements required to protect and optimize network security using Strata Cloud Manager.</li> </ul>

>> [Test NetSec-Analyst Simulator Online](#) <<

## Palo Alto Networks - NetSec-Analyst - Valid Test Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Simulator Online

When we started offering Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst exam questions and answers and exam simulator, we did not think that we will get such a big reputation. What we are doing now is incredible form of a guarantee. VCE4Dumps guarantee passing rate of 100%, you use your Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam to try our Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst training products, this is correct, we can guarantee your success.

## Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q225-Q230):

### NEW QUESTION # 225

Which two actions are needed for an administrator to get real-time WildFire signatures? (Choose two.)

- A. Move within the WildFire public cloud region.
- B. Obtain a Threat Prevention subscription.
- C. Enable Dynamic Updates.**
- D. Obtain a WildFire subscription.**

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

<https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/wildfire/u-v/wildfire-whats-new/wildfire-features-in-panos-100/wildfire-real-time-signature-updates>

## NEW QUESTION # 226

A cybersecurity team suspects a sophisticated, custom malware campaign targeting specific internal hosts. Traditional signature-based AV and WildFire submissions show no hits, yet anomalous network behavior persists, and host forensics confirm compromise. The Palo Alto Networks firewall's Threat Prevention policies are enabled. Which specific, less common misconfiguration or oversight on the firewall's advanced threat prevention features could be allowing this stealthy malware to bypass detection, and what troubleshooting step would best confirm it?

- A. The 'WildFire Analysis' security profile is configured for 'forward all' rather than 'block' for unknown files, allowing zero-day malware to reach endpoints before a verdict. Troubleshooting: Check WildFire profile's 'File Blocking' action for 'unknown files'.
- B. The 'Data Filtering' security profile is enabled, but the custom data patterns are too generic, leading to high false positives and subsequent disabling of the profile, or they are not configured to detect specific C2 indicators. Troubleshooting: Review 'Data Filtering' logs and policy actions; test with known C2 strings.
- C. The 'Antivirus' security profile is not configured to inspect all file types, allowing executable binaries to pass uninspected via non-standard ports. Troubleshooting: Verify the Antivirus profile's 'File Types' tab for 'any' or specific executable types.
- D. The 'DNS Sinkhole' feature is misconfigured or disabled, allowing internal hosts to resolve and connect to known malicious C2 domains instead of being redirected. Troubleshooting: Check the 'DNS Sinkhole' configuration under 'Objects > DNS Sinkhole' and verify it's applied in a 'Zone Protection' profile or 'Security Policy'.
- E. The 'Vulnerability Protection' security profile has certain critical signatures set to 'alert' instead of 'reset-both' or 'block', or the 'rule action' for specific critical vulnerabilities is set too permissively, allowing exploit attempts to succeed. Troubleshooting: Review 'Vulnerability Protection' logs for signature IDs, and check the action for 'critical' or 'high' severity threat IDs relevant to the attack vectors.

### Answer: D

Explanation:

The core of the problem is 'custom malware campaign' and 'anomalous network behavior persists' despite AV/WildFire not detecting it, suggesting a bypass of traditional file-based or generic exploit detection. DNS Sinkhole (D) is a powerful feature specifically designed to disrupt C2 communication, a hallmark of sophisticated custom malware, by redirecting malicious DNS queries. If it's misconfigured or disabled, the internal hosts would successfully resolve the C2 domains and connect, leading to persistent anomalous network behavior. This is a common and critical oversight for malware that relies heavily on bespoke C2 infrastructure. While other options (A, B, C, E) describe general threat prevention misconfigurations, they don't directly address the 'custom malware' and 'anomalous network behavior persists' as effectively as a C2 bypass mechanism like a misconfigured DNS Sinkhole. The troubleshooting step is also highly specific to confirming this feature's operational status.

## NEW QUESTION # 227

A Security Architect is designing a new firewall policy for a cloud environment where applications communicate using REST APIs over HTTP/S. They need to ensure that API traffic is strictly controlled and protected. Specifically, they want to: 1. Allow only specific API methods (e.g., GET, POST, PUT) and block others (e.g., DELETE, TRACE) unless explicitly authorized. 2. Inspect API payloads for XML/JSON injection attacks and enforce schema validation. 3. Prevent file uploads larger than 10MB to API endpoints. 4. Log all successful API calls and block/log all denied calls. Which combination of Security Profiles and features should be used, and how are they applied to achieve this?

- A. Define a Security Policy Rule that explicitly allows HTTP/S traffic to API endpoints. Within the 'Application' section of this rule, use 'http-method' application filters (e.g., allow 'http-get', 'http-post'). Apply a Vulnerability Protection profile with signatures for injection attacks. Use a File Blocking profile for upload size limits. For payload inspection and schema validation, configure a Data Filtering profile with custom regex patterns for the expected API structure. Attach all to a Security Profile Group on the API rule.
- B. Create a URL Filtering profile to block unwanted HTTP methods. Use a Vulnerability Protection profile to detect XML/JSON injection. Configure a File Blocking profile to limit upload sizes. Apply these to a Security Profile Group on the API security policy rule. Logging is default.
- C. Configure an HTTP Header Insertion Profile to enforce allowed methods. Use a Vulnerability Protection profile with specific attack signatures and a custom Data Pattern in a Data Filtering profile for schema validation of API payloads (e.g., regex for required fields). Utilize a File Blocking profile for size limits. Apply these through a Security Profile Group to the API security policy rule. Create a custom URL category for each API endpoint to apply granular controls.
- D. Leverage a custom URL Category for 'allowed-api-methods' and 'blocked-api-methods' within a URL Filtering profile. Use a Data Filtering profile to enforce schema validation and detect injection, and a separate File Blocking profile for upload size. Apply all of these within a Security Profile Group to the API policy rule. Ensure session logging is enabled on the rule.

- E. Create a custom application for API traffic. Define a custom signature for HTTP methods within the Threat Prevention profile (Vulnerability Protection) to block specific methods. Use a Vulnerability Protection profile with signatures for XML/JSON injection and a File Blocking profile for upload size. Data Filtering for schema validation is not natively supported for XML/JSON. Ensure logging on the security rule.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option E provides the most accurate and integrated solution for API security on a Palo Alto Networks firewall. HTTP Method Control ('http-method' application filters): The most direct and efficient way to allow/block specific HTTP methods is by using App-ID's built-in 'http-method' application filters directly in the security policy rule. Vulnerability Protection (Injection Attacks): Standard for detecting and preventing XML/JSON injection attacks through signatures. File Blocking (Upload Size): Directly handles the requirement to limit file upload sizes. Data Filtering (Schema Validation/Payload Inspection): While not full WAF-style schema validation, Data Filtering with custom regex patterns can effectively inspect API payloads for specific data formats or the presence/absence of required fields, acting as a form of light schema enforcement or anomaly detection. Security Profile Group: Consolidating these profiles into a group is best practice for manageability and consistent application. Option A's URL Filtering for methods is less precise than App-ID. Option B suggests Data Filtering for schema validation (which is possible with regex, but less direct than E's approach), but URL filtering for methods is less precise. Option C is incorrect about Data Filtering's capabilities. Option D uses HTTP Header Insertion, which is not primarily for blocking methods or payload inspection, and custom URL categories for endpoints don't directly control methods or payload content as effectively as E's approach.

**NEW QUESTION # 228**

Given the screenshot, what are two correct statements about the logged traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. The web session was unsuccessfully decrypted.
- B. The traffic was denied by URL filtering.
- C. The traffic was denied by security profile.
- D. **The web session was decrypted.**

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION # 229**

A security analyst needs to programmatically retrieve a list of all security policy rules that have a specific 'service' object assigned, across all Device Groups and Virtual Systems managed by a Panorama instance. The output should include the policy name, device group, vsys (if applicable), and rule index. Which combination of Panorama API calls and query parameters would be most effective and efficient for this task?

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option E is the most comprehensive and efficient API call. It uses an XPath union ('|') to simultaneously query both the shared rulebase and all device group/vsys rulebases for security policies. The 'query' parameter then filters these results specifically for rules where the 'service' attribute matches the 'service\_object\_name>'. This avoids the need for multiple API calls (as in C), or parsing excessively large datasets (as in D), or only querying specific paths (as in A and B). The output for each rule will include its parent node (device group and vsys if applicable) and the rule name, allowing for extraction of the required details.

**NEW QUESTION # 230**

.....

The NetSec-Analyst Exam practice software is based on the real NetSec-Analyst exam dumps. The interface of NetSec-Analyst exam practice software is user-friendly so you will not face any difficulty to become familiar with it. Practice test software contains

simulated real NetSec-Analyst exam scenario. It has numerous self-learning and self-assessment features to test their learning. Our software exam offers you statistical reports which will upkeep the students to find their weak areas and work on them. We guarantee if you trust the NetSec-Analyst Exam Practice test software, getting the highest score in the actual NetSec-Analyst exam will not be difficult anymore.

**Exam NetSec-Analyst Guide:** <https://www.vce4dumps.com/NetSec-Analyst-valid-torrent.html>

BONUS!!! Download part of VCE4Dumps NetSec-Analyst dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qzLNq6r5pQDEFWDkv0VFcHf2TFLnwXj>