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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

NEW QUESTION # 162
A Palo Alto Networks administrator needs to investigate a potential data exfiltration attempt. They have identified several 'data-filtering' logs in the Log Viewer indicating sensitive data patterns being transmitted outbound. The Incidents and Alerts page shows a correlated alert for 'High Severity DLP Violation'. Which of the following data points from the Log Viewer and Incidents page are MOST critical for initial forensic analysis and response?

- A. Log Viewer: 'Source IP', 'Destination IP', 'Application', 'User', 'Data Filter Profile', 'Action'. Incidents Page: 'Alert ID', 'Description', 'Correlated Events', 'Recommended Action'.
- B. Log Viewer: 'Protocol', 'Source Port', 'Destination Port'. Incidents Page: 'MITRE ATT&CK Tactic', 'MITRE ATT&CK Technique'.
- C. Log Viewer: 'Severity', 'Rule Name', 'Interface'. Incidents Page: 'Description', 'Affected Assets'.
- D. Log Viewer: 'Session ID', 'Byte Count', 'Ingress Zone'. Incidents Page: 'Assignee', 'Creation Time'.

- E. Log Viewer: 'Time', 'Source IP', 'Destination IP', 'Application', 'User'. Incidents Page: 'Alert ID', 'Status'.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For data exfiltration, detailed contextual information is vital. From the Log Viewer, 'Source IP' (who initiated), 'Destination IP' (where data went), 'Application' (how it went, e.g., FTP, HTTP, email), 'User' (which user account), 'Data Filter Profile' (which specific DLP profile was triggered), and 'Action' (was it blocked, allowed with alert?) are paramount. On the Incidents and Alerts page, the 'Alert ID' for tracking, 'Description' for a summary, 'Correlated Events' for broader context (e.g., preceding reconnaissance), and 'Recommended Action' (if provided by the system) are critical for immediate response and further investigation. Options A, B, D, and E provide some useful data but lack the comprehensive set required for initial forensic analysis of data exfiltration.

NEW QUESTION # 163
A Palo Alto Networks Network Security Engineer is investigating an alert on the Incidents and Alerts page indicating 'Port Scan detected'. The alert details point to a source IP of 192.168.1.50 and a destination IP range. In the Log Viewer, filtering for 'threat' logs from 192.168.1.50 reveals numerous 'vulnerability' logs with 'severity: low' for various destination ports. The engineer suspects an advanced, low-and-slow reconnaissance attempt that isn't being fully captured by the default settings. Which of the following advanced configurations or investigative steps would MOST effectively improve detection and incident generation for such sophisticated scanning and potentially identify the true extent of the activity?

- A. Configure a 'Correlation Object' on the firewall that triggers a 'critical' severity incident if 'N' low-severity vulnerability logs from the same source IP are observed within 'X' seconds, targeting different ports. This would require specific Custom Reports in the Log Viewer or a SIEM integration.
- B. Adjust the 'Scan Detection' threshold in the Anti-Spyware profile to a lower value and set the action to 'block' and 'generate alert' for port scan events. Also, enable packet capture for the source IP.
- C. Increase the logging level for all security policies to 'session-start' and 'session-end' to capture more granular traffic details, and then review all session logs for the source IP.
- D. Create a custom 'Threat Signature' in the Vulnerability Protection profile based on the specific port scan patterns observed in the low-severity logs, assigning it a 'high' severity and 'alert' action. Correlate this with existing Incidents.
- E. Enable 'DDoS Protection' profiles and configure zone-based protection with aggressive thresholds for SYN flood and UDP flood, as port scans often precede these attacks.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
This is a multiple-response question. Both A and C are highly effective for detecting and escalating sophisticated low-and-slow scans. 'A' directly addresses the 'Port Scan detected' alert. Lowering the 'Scan Detection' threshold in the Anti-Spyware profile makes the firewall more sensitive to port scans, including low-and-slow ones. Setting the action to 'block' provides immediate mitigation, and 'generate alert' ensures an incident is created. Packet capture provides crucial forensic evidence. 'C' addresses the 'low-and-slow' aspect by leveraging correlation. While a direct 'Correlation Object' on the firewall for this specific scenario isn't a native feature for generic log correlation, the concept of building correlation rules based on aggregated low-severity events is a core principle in advanced threat detection (often in a SIEM). It recognizes that multiple low-severity events can indicate a high-severity incident. For a Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst, this would primarily involve using a SIEM or custom reporting to achieve this correlation on aggregated log data, or potentially leveraging Autofocus/Cortex XDR for more advanced correlation capabilities if integrated. However, the question asks for advanced configurations or investigative steps, and the conceptual approach of correlating low-severity events is highly relevant and effective for this scenario. Option B might work for very specific, known patterns but is less effective for generalized port scanning where patterns might vary. Option D is for DDoS attacks, not specifically port scanning. Option E increases log volume but doesn't inherently improve detection or correlation of subtle scan patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 164
Consider a Palo Alto Networks firewall where decryption policies are being refined. An administrator observes that certain internal web services, which are critical for business operations, are experiencing intermittent connectivity issues when SSL Forward Proxy decryption is enabled. These services use client-certificate authentication. What is the most effective and secure approach to handle this scenario while maintaining the highest possible security posture for other traffic?

- A. Adjust the 'SSL Protocol Settings' in the Decryption Profile to 'Allow Sessions with Untrusted Certificates' globally.
- B. Configure an SSL Decryption Exemption for the specific IP addresses of the internal web services under the Decryption Profile.

- C. Implement 'SSL Inbound Inspection' for these internal services, requiring the import of their server certificates and private keys onto the firewall.
- D. Switch the Decryption Type to 'SSL No Decryption' for the zone where these services reside.
- E. Create a 'No Decryption' policy rule for the internal web services, placed at the top of the decryption policy rulebase.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Client-certificate authentication is fundamentally incompatible with SSL Forward Proxy decryption because the firewall would intercept and re-sign the server certificate, breaking the client's ability to present its certificate in response to the original server certificate. The most effective and secure approach is to create a specific 'No Decryption' policy rule for these internal web services. This ensures that only the necessary traffic is exempted, while the rest of the network remains under decryption. Option B (Decryption Exemption) is not a policy rule; it's a global setting in the Decryption Profile and might not offer the granularity of a policy. Option C (Inbound Inspection) is for inspecting traffic to a server (where the firewall is the destination), not for traffic from a client with client certificates. Options D and E significantly reduce security posture globally.

NEW QUESTION # 165
A Palo Alto Networks firewall is exhibiting intermittent connectivity issues to external services, despite seemingly correct security policies. Upon inspection, you notice that the firewall's DNS proxy is configured, but resolution for certain domains consistently fails. Which of the following troubleshooting steps, if overlooked, is most likely causing this intermittent failure and should be investigated first?

- A. Inspecting the DNS proxy configuration for the specific domain, ensuring that a static entry or a conditional forwarder for that domain is not incorrectly pointing to an internal, non-authoritative server.
- B. Examining the session browser for DNS sessions to determine if they are being dropped or aged out prematurely due to resource exhaustion.
- C. Analyzing the security policy rule order to ensure no broader 'deny' rule is inadvertently blocking DNS traffic before specific 'allow' rules.
- D. Verifying the firewall's clock synchronization (NTP) with a reliable time source.
- E. Checking the DNS server profile configured on the firewall for reachability and correct IP addresses, ensuring they are public DNS servers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
While options A, B, C, and D are valid troubleshooting steps, the key phrase 'resolution for certain domains consistently fails' when the DNS proxy is configured strongly suggests an issue with how specific domains are handled. A misconfigured static entry or conditional forwarder within the DNS proxy, pointing to an incorrect or unreachable internal DNS server for external domains, would lead to consistent failure for those specific domains while others might resolve correctly. This is a common misconfiguration for DNS proxy on Palo Alto firewalls.

NEW QUESTION # 166
A cybersecurity firm manages numerous Palo Alto Networks firewalls for clients, leveraging Panoram a. They need to implement a security policy where certain applications (e.g., specific SaaS apps) are only accessible from specific source IP ranges, which are dynamically updated via an external asset management system. Furthermore, different client firewalls may have different source IP ranges for the same application. How can this be achieved in Panorama using variables and dynamic objects efficiently, without creating a unique policy for every client and every application?

- A. Create a separate device group and template stack for each client, and within each stack, define unique address objects and security policies for every application based on the client's specific IP ranges.
- B. Use a single security policy rule applying to all firewalls. The source IP ranges are hardcoded into the rule, and administrators manually update them whenever the external asset management system changes.
- C. Configure 'Policy Based Forwarding' rules on each firewall to direct traffic for specific applications to different egress interfaces based on the source IP, bypassing security policies for this specific requirement.
- D. Employ 'Application Filters' in security policies to match applications. The source IP enforcement is handled by network ACLs upstream of the firewalls.
- E. Utilize Panorama's Variables' within a shared Security Policy Rule. The source IP ranges for the applications would be defined as 'Runtime Variables' that are dynamically populated per device group, or using 'Device Group Variables' that override a default value. Dynamic Address Groups (DAGs) would be used for the application FQDNs, updated by an

external script.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option B is the most elegant and efficient solution leveraging Panorama's advanced features: Shared Security Policy Rule: A single policy rule can be defined at a higher level in Panorama (e.g., a shared device group or template). Variables: For the dynamic source IP ranges, Panorama Variables' are crucial. 'Device Group Variables' allow defining a variable (e.g., with different values for different device groups (each client having its own device group). This variable can then be referenced in the shared security policy rule's source address field. Alternatively, 'Runtime Variables' could be updated via API for extreme dynamism per firewall. Dynamic Address Groups (DAGs): For the SaaS application FQDNs, DAGs are ideal. An external script or integration can populate these DAGs with the latest FQDNs or IP addresses of the SaaS applications. This allows the application destination to also be dynamic. This approach avoids policy duplication, simplifies management, and ensures that updates from the asset management system can automatically propagate without requiring manual policy edits for each client. Option A leads to significant configuration sprawl. Option C is not a security policy enforcement method. Option D is manual and not scalable. Option E delegates the security enforcement to another layer, which might not be desirable or feasible.

NEW QUESTION # 167
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