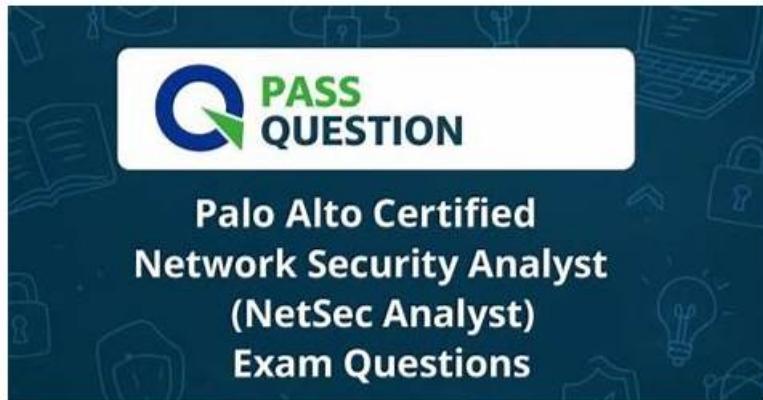


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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q355-Q360):

NEW QUESTION # 355

The PowerBall Lottery has reached an unusually high value this week. Your company has decided to raise morale by allowing employees to access the PowerBall Lottery website (www.powerball.com) for just this week. However, the company does not want employees to access any other websites also listed in the URL filtering "gambling" category.

Which method allows the employees to access the PowerBall Lottery website but without unblocking access to the "gambling" URL category?

- A. Add *.powerball.com to the URL Filtering allow list.
- B. Create a custom URL category, add *.powerball.com to it and allow it in the Security Profile.
- C. Manually remove powerball.com from the gambling URL category.
- D. Add just the URL www.powerball.com to a Security policy allow rule.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 356

A Palo Alto Networks firewall needs to forward all security-related logs (traffic, threat, URL, data, wildfire, auth) to a Splunk instance via syslog. However, a critical requirement dictates that for 'threat' logs specifically, only those with a 'high' or 'critical' severity should be sent to Splunk, while all other selected log types (traffic, URL, data, wildfire, auth) should be sent regardless of severity. How would this granular filtering be achieved within a single Log Forwarding Profile?

- A. Create one Log Forwarding Profile. Select all required log types. For 'threat' logs, adjust the minimum forwarding severity to 'high'. All other log types will be forwarded based on their default minimum severity.
- B. Use two Log Forwarding Profiles. One for threat logs (filtered for high/critical severity), and another for all other security logs (no severity filter). Apply both profiles to the relevant Security Policies, ensuring they forward to the same Splunk syslog server.
- C. Create one Log Forwarding Profile. Select all required log types (traffic, threat, URL, data, wildfire, auth). Under the syslog destination, apply a custom filter:
 - D. This level of conditional filtering based on severity for a specific log type while others are unfiltered is not directly supported within a single Log Forwarding Profile in PAN-OS. Two separate profiles would be required.
 - E. Create a single Log Forwarding Profile. Add the Splunk syslog server. For 'Included Log Types', select 'traffic', 'URL',

'data', 'wildfire', 'auth'. For 'threat' logs, add a separate entry under 'Syslog Fields' to specify 'severity' as a filter and set the threshold.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option B correctly leverages the power of custom log filters in a Log Forwarding Profile. The filter precisely achieves the requirement: it forwards 'threat' logs only if their severity is 'high' or 'critical', AND it forwards all other log types (those where 'log.type' is NOT 'threat') without any severity restriction. Option A is incorrect because it is possible. Option C is incorrect as the minimum forwarding severity applies globally to all selected log types within that profile, not selectively to one. Option D is a less efficient, but viable, alternative but not the single profile solution asked for. Option E misinterprets 'Syslog Fields' usage, which is for customizing log content, not filtering.

NEW QUESTION # 357

Which action results in the firewall blocking network traffic without notifying the sender?

- A. Reset Client
- B. Drop
- **C. Deny**
- D. Reset Server

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 358

During the packet flow process, which two processes are performed in application identification? (Choose two.)

- **A. application override policy match**
- B. session application identified
- C. application changed from content inspection
- **D. pattern based application identification**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Reference: <http://live.paloaltonetworks.com/t5/image/serverpage/image-id/12862i950F549C7D4E6309>

NEW QUESTION # 359

A critical industrial control system (ICS) network, isolated from the internet, requires extremely low latency and high availability. While internal DoS attacks are rare, a misconfigured or rogue device could potentially flood the network. The security team wants to implement a DoS protection profile that proactively identifies and drops unusually high rates of UDP traffic targeting specific ICS application ports, without introducing any significant processing overhead or latency. Which configuration approach in Palo Alto Networks firewall DoS protection would best achieve this goal?

- A. Configure a 'Zone Protection' profile for the ICS zone with 'Flood Protection' enabled for 'UDP Flood', setting a 'Per-Packet Rate' threshold and 'Action: Drop'.
- B. Apply an 'IP Address Block' profile to the ICS interface, monitoring for any source IP exceeding a 'Session Rate' of 100 sessions/second and blocking for 300 seconds.
- C. Create a 'DoS Protection Policy' rule with 'Packet Based Attack Protection' for 'UDP Flood' and specify the target application ports, setting 'Action: Syn-Cookie' to mitigate.
- **D. Utilize 'Packet Based Attack Protection' within a 'DoS Protection Policy' rule, targeting 'UDP Flood' on specific destination ports, and configure a 'Per-Packet Rate' threshold with 'Action: Drop'.**
- E. Implement a 'Data Filtering' profile to identify specific UDP payload patterns associated with ICS applications and block traffic not conforming to these patterns.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The requirement is to proactively identify and drop high rates of UDP traffic on specific application ports with low latency. 'Packet

Based Attack Protection' within a 'DoS Protection Policy' is the most granular and efficient way to achieve this. By targeting 'UDP Flood' and specifying destination ports, the firewall can quickly identify and drop excessive UDP packets without the overhead of session tracking or SYN- cookie mechanisms (which are for TCP). Option A (Zone Protection) provides less granularity on specific ports. Option B incorrectly suggests 'Syn- Cookie' for UDP. Option C (IP Address Block) is reactive and might block legitimate devices due to misconfiguration. Option D (Data Filtering) is for content inspection, not volume-based DoS. Option E precisely matches the requirements for efficient, targeted UDP flood protection.

NEW QUESTION # 360

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