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Most candidates who register for Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist (SecOps-Generalist) certification lack the right resources to help them achieve it. As a result, they face failure, which causes them to waste time and money, and sometimes even lose motivation to repeat their Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist exam. TestBraindump will solve such problems for you by providing you with SecOps-Generalist Questions. The Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist certification exam is undoubtedly a challenging task, but it can be made much easier with the help of TestBraindump's reliable preparation material.

## Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist Sample Questions (Q230-

## Q235):

### NEW QUESTION # 230

In a PAN-OS SD-WAN deployment, how does the firewall primarily leverage App-ID information when making real-time path selection decisions for application traffic?

- A. App-ID dynamically changes the port and protocol of the application to match the capabilities of the best available WAN link.
- B. App-ID directs traffic to the management plane for detailed processing and path selection.
- C. App-ID identifies the application, and the Path Selection policy uses this application identity as a matching criterion to apply specific routing rules or performance requirements.
- D. App-ID is used to encrypt traffic before it is sent over the selected WAN link.
- E. App-ID is only used for security policy enforcement (allow/deny), not for path selection.

### Answer: C

Explanation:

App-ID is fundamental to the application-aware capabilities of PAN-OS SD-WAN. - Option A: Encryption is typically handled by IPSec or SSL/TLS tunnels, not App-ID. - Option B (Correct): App-ID identifies the specific application (e.g., Zoom, SQL, SharePoint). The Path Selection policy rules use these App-IDs as matching criteria. This allows you to define rules like "For Zoom traffic (App-ID 'zoom'), use the path with the lowest jitter," or "For SQL traffic (App-ID 'ms-sql'), use the MPLS path if latency is below 50ms." The real-time path quality metrics are then applied to the links based on the application's needs as defined in the policy. - Option C: App-ID identifies the application; it doesn't modify its port or protocol. - Option D: App-ID identification occurs on the data plane during initial session setup, not the management plane for routing decisions. - Option E: App-ID is used for both security policy (allow/deny/inspect) and for intelligent path selection in SD-WAN.

### NEW QUESTION # 231

After successfully downloading and installing a new version of a dynamic update (e.g., App-ID or Threat Prevention) on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW or Prisma Access node, when does the firewall start using the new definitions or signatures?

- A. Immediately after the download completes.
- B. After the associated Security Policy rule is modified and committed.
- C. After the firewall is rebooted.
- D. Immediately after the installation completes, typically without requiring a reboot or commit for most dynamic updates.
- E. After a configuration commit is performed.

### Answer: D

Explanation:

Dynamic updates are designed to be applied frequently and without disruption. Unlike PAN-OS software upgrades, dynamic updates (App-ID, Threat, URL, WildFire) are typically loaded into the firewall's memory and activated shortly after installation, without requiring a reboot or a configuration commit. This ensures the firewall is using the latest intelligence as quickly as possible. Option A is incorrect; there's an installation step after download. Options B and C describe actions for software upgrades or configuration changes, not dynamic updates. Option E is incorrect; applying updates doesn't require modifying the policy rule itself (unless you want to leverage a new feature enabled by the update, like a new application function).

### NEW QUESTION # 232

A large enterprise is migrating some internal applications to a cloud-based Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) model and implementing a SASE architecture leveraging Palo Alto Networks Prisma Access. They are encountering issues with the correct identification and enforcement of policies for a specific custom internal web application that now runs on a standard HTTPS port (443) alongside other legitimate SaaS traffic. The security team needs to ensure this custom application is identified separately from general 'web-browsing' and enforce specific QOS and security profiles on it.

- A. Create a custom application signature using App-ID based on unique characteristics of the application's payload or behavior, then create a security policy rule matching this custom App-ID.
- B. Configure a URL Filtering profile to block access to the custom application's URL, then allow it in a separate rule with the desired profiles.
- C. Modify the default 'web-browsing' application signature to exclude traffic destined for the specific IP address/FQDN of the custom application.

- D. Rely on Content-ID to identify the specific application content and apply policies based on content signatures instead of App-ID.
- E. Deploy a separate, dedicated Strata NGFW appliance specifically for this custom application traffic before it reaches Prisma Access.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Identifying custom or less common applications running on standard ports is a key use case for App-ID's custom application signature capabilities. Option A correctly describes the process: create a custom App-ID signature that looks for unique attributes of the application traffic (like specific HTTP headers, URL patterns, or payload content that identifies it as the custom app), and then use this custom App-ID in security policies to apply granular control and inspection. Option B is incorrect because modifying default signatures is not possible or recommended. Option C is incorrect; Content-ID focuses on threats and sensitive data within applications, not the identification of the application itself. App-ID is required for application identification and policy enforcement. Option D is a workaround using URL filtering but doesn't provide true application-level identification and control based on App-ID. Option E is impractical and defeats the purpose of a unified SASE architecture like Prisma Access.

**NEW QUESTION # 233**

A critical data center perimeter is secured by a pair of Palo Alto Networks PA-5220 firewalls configured in an Active/Passive High Availability (HA) setup. In this configuration, which key state information is actively synchronized between the primary (Active) and secondary (Passive) firewalls to ensure minimal disruption to established connections upon a failover event?

- A. Master key for decrypting sensitive configuration data.
- B. **NAT translation table entries for currently active NAT sessions.**
- C. User-ID mappings (IP to username) learned from various sources.
- D. **Session state table, including application identification status and security profile enforcement points.**
- E. Routing table entries and neighbor discovery (ARP table).

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

In a Palo Alto Networks Active/Passive HA configuration, the primary goal of state synchronization is to maintain established traffic flows across a failover. This requires synchronizing dynamic state information about active connections. Key tables synchronized for this purpose are the session state table (which includes details about application ID, security profiles applied, etc., for the current flow) and the NAT translation table (for active NAT sessions). Option A is incorrect; routing and ARP are generally handled independently by each firewall's control plane, though gratuitous ARPs are sent upon failover to update network devices. Option D is incorrect; the master key is part of the configuration, not session state, and while configuration is synchronized, the master key isn't something that needs dynamic sync for failover itself. Option E is incorrect; User-ID mappings are synchronized but are not strictly necessary for maintaining existing sessions ; they are used for new session policy lookups.

**NEW QUESTION # 234**

A remote user connected to Prisma Access via GlobalProtect reports being unable to access an internal application hosted in the data center. The application uses HTTPS. The user successfully authenticated to GlobalProtect, and their device passed the HIP check. The network administrator verifies that the Security Policy rule explicitly permits the user's group to access the application's IP/port, and the rule has logging enabled, but no traffic logs are generated for the user's connection attempt to the application. What is the MOST likely reason the traffic is not hitting the expected Security Policy rule and not being logged?

- A. SSL Decryption is failing for the HTTPS traffic, preventing the Security Policy from being applied correctly.
- B. The GlobalProtect client is configured in 'Tunnel Off mode, preventing corporate traffic from being sent through Prisma Access.
- C. **The target internal network range is not included in the 'Service Connection' configuration in Prisma Access that the user is associated with.**
- D. The HIP check failed, and the GlobalProtect gateway policy is set to block non-compliant devices.
- E. The application is using a non-standard port, and App-ID is failing to identify it correctly.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

If a user successfully connects to GlobalProtect but traffic destined for an internal network isn't reaching the firewall for policy

evaluation (and thus not logging), it points to an issue with how the internal network is being routed or made available to the user via Prisma Access. - Option A: If the tunnel were off, no corporate traffic would go through Prisma Access, and the user wouldn't be able to access any internal resources. - Option B: App-ID failure might impact the matching of an application-specific rule, but basic IP/port matching would still occur, and traffic logs (showing the basic flow) would typically still be generated unless it hit an earlier deny. The lack of any traffic logs for the attempt suggests the traffic isn't reaching the policy evaluation point. - Option C (Correct): Service Connections in Prisma Access define which internal networks are reachable via the tunnels from Prisma Access locations (for mobile users or remote networks). If the specific internal application server's subnet is not included in the IP ranges defined in the Service Connection the user's GlobalProtect connection terminates to, Prisma Access simply doesn't know how to route that destination, and the traffic will not be sent down the tunnel to the internal network for policy evaluation. This is a common cause of internal resource access failure for Prisma Access mobile users. - Option D: Decryption failure would happen after the session hits a policy rule allowing encrypted traffic and is evaluated for decryption. The problem is the traffic isn't even hitting the security policy rule. - Option E: A failed HIP check resulting in a block would usually be logged at the GlobalProtect gateway level (HIP Match logs, System logs) and prevent the tunnel from establishing or staying up, or enforce a restricted access policy, but the symptom described is specifically traffic after successful login/HIP check not being routed/logged for the internal application.

## NEW QUESTION # 235

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