

New NetSec-Pro Dumps Ebook - Exam NetSec-Pro Duration



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It is necessary to strictly plan the reasonable allocation of NetSec-Pro test time in advance. Many students did not pay attention to the strict control of time during normal practice, which led to panic during the process of examination, and even some of them are not able to finish all the questions. If you purchased NetSec-Pro learning dumps, each of your mock exams is timed automatically by the system. NetSec-Pro learning dumps provide you with an exam environment that is exactly the same as the actual exam. It forces you to learn how to allocate exam time so that the best level can be achieved in the examination room.

Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Pro Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Connectivity and Security: This part measures the skills of network engineers and security analysts in maintaining and configuring network security across on-premises, cloud, and hybrid environments. It covers network segmentation, security and network policies, monitoring, logging, and certificate management. It also includes maintaining connectivity and security for remote users through remote access solutions, network segmentation, security policy tuning, monitoring, logging, and certificate usage to ensure secure and reliable remote connections.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">NGFW and SASE Solution Functionality: This part assesses the knowledge of firewall administrators and network architects on the functions of various Palo Alto Networks firewalls including Cloud NGFWs, PA-Series, CN-Series, and VM-Series. It covers perimeter and core security, zone security and segmentation, high availability, security and NAT policy implementation, as well as monitoring and logging. Additionally, it includes the functionality of Prisma SD-WAN with WAN optimization, path and NAT policies, zone-based firewall, and monitoring, plus Prisma Access features such as remote user and network configuration, application access, policy enforcement, and logging. It also evaluates options for managing Strata and SASE solutions through Panorama and Strata Cloud Manager.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFW and SASE Solution Maintenance and Configuration: This domain evaluates the skills of network security administrators in maintaining and configuring Palo Alto Networks hardware firewalls, VM-Series, CN-Series, and Cloud NGFWs. It includes managing security policies, profiles, updates, and upgrades. It also covers adding, configuring, and maintaining Prisma SD-WAN including initial setup, pathing, monitoring, and logging. Maintaining and configuring Prisma Access with security policies, profiles, updates, upgrades, and monitoring is also assessed.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Management and CDSS: This section tests the abilities of security operations specialists and infrastructure managers in maintaining and configuring Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) including security policies, profiles, and updates. It includes managing IoT security with device IDs and monitoring, as well as Enterprise Data Loss Prevention and SaaS Security focusing on data encryption, access control, and logging. It also covers maintenance and configuration of Strata Cloud Manager and Panorama for network security environments including supported products, device addition, reporting, and configuration management.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Security Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures skills of network security engineers and covers key concepts such as application layer inspection for Strata and SASE products, differentiating between slow and fast path packet inspection, and the use of decryption methods including SSL Forward Proxy, SSL Inbound Inspection, SSH Proxy, and scenarios where no decryption is applied. It also includes applying network hardening techniques like Content-ID, Zero Trust principles, User-ID (including Cloud Identity Engine), Device-ID, and network zoning to enhance security on Strata and SASE platforms.

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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Professional Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which action allows an engineer to collectively update VM-Series firewalls with Strata Cloud Manager (SCM)?

- A. Creating an update grouping rule
- **B. Creating a device grouping rule**
- C. Scheduling software update
- D. Setting a target OS version

Answer: B

Explanation:

Device grouping rules in SCM allow administrators to organize firewalls into logical groups and collectively manage updates or configuration pushes across those groups.

"SCM allows you to create device group rules, enabling streamlined management and collective updates of multiple NGFW instances." (Source: SCM Device Grouping) This approach ensures consistency in software versions and configuration baselines across large deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which GlobalProtect configuration is recommended for granular security enforcement of remote user device posture?

- A. Implementing multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all users attempting to access internal applications

- B. Applying log at session end to all GlobalProtect Security policies
- C. Configuring a rule that blocks the ability of users to disable GlobalProtect while accessing internal applications
- D. Configuring host information profile (HIP) checks for all mobile users

Answer: D

Explanation:

Host Information Profile (HIP) checks are used in GlobalProtect to collect and evaluate endpoint posture (OS, patch level, AV status) to enforce granular security policies for remote users.

"The HIP feature collects information about the host and can be used in security policies to enforce posture-based access control. This ensures only compliant endpoints can access sensitive resources." (Source: GlobalProtect HIP Checks) This enables fine-grained, context-aware access decisions beyond user identity alone.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which feature of SaaS Security will allow a firewall administrator to identify unknown SaaS applications in an environment?

- A. SaaS Data Security
- B. Cloud Identity Engine
- C. App-ID
- D. App-ID Cloud Engine

Answer: D

Explanation:

App-ID Cloud Engine (ACE) in SaaS Security uses cloud-based signatures to detect unknown and unsanctioned SaaS applications in the environment.

"App-ID Cloud Engine (ACE) uses real-time cloud intelligence to identify SaaS applications, including previously unknown or newly introduced applications." (Source: ACE for SaaS Visibility) This feature is key for comprehensive SaaS visibility beyond static signatures.

NEW QUESTION # 21

In a service provider environment, what key advantage does implementing virtual systems provide for managing multiple customer environments?

- A. Shared threat prevention policies across all tenants
- B. Unified logging across all virtual systems
- C. Centralized authentication for all customer domains
- D. Logical separation of control and Security policy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Virtual systems provide logical separation in a single physical firewall, allowing different customers (or tenants) to have isolated control and security policies.

"Virtual systems enable service providers to offer logically separated, independent environments on a single firewall. Each virtual system can have its own security policies, interfaces, and administrators." (Source: Virtual Systems) This ensures secure, tenant-specific segmentation within multi-tenant environments.

NEW QUESTION # 22

When a firewall acts as an application-level gateway (ALG), what does it require in order to establish a connection?

- A. Payload
- B. Pinholes
- C. Dynamic IP and Port (DIPP)
- D. Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)

Answer: A

"Application Layer Gateways (ALGs) inspect the payload of certain protocols to dynamically manage sessions that use dynamic port assignments. By modifying payloads, the ALG ensures that NAT and security policies are correctly applied." (Source: ALG Support)

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