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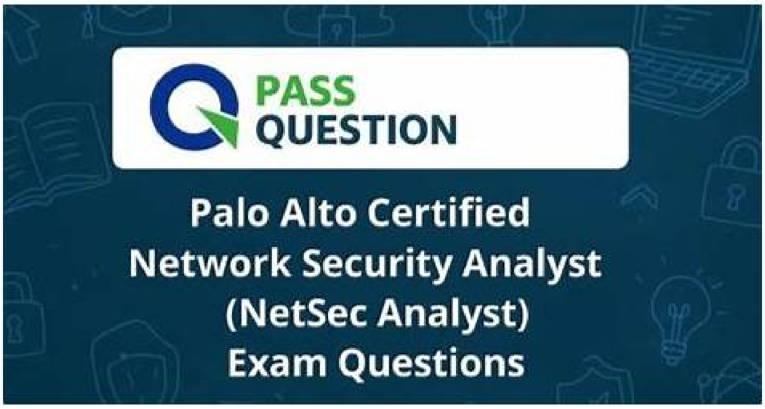

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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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	• 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	• 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.

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The modern Palo Alto Networks world is changing its dynamics at a fast pace. To stay and compete in this challenging market, you have to learn and enhance your in-demand skills. Fortunately, with the Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) certification exam you can do this job nicely and quickly. To do this you just need to enroll in the Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Certification Exam and put all your efforts to pass the Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst (NetSec-Analyst) certification exam.

Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q368-Q373):

NEW QUESTION # 368
A critical web application serves content to external users. Due to a recent surge in web-based attacks (SQL injection, XSS), the security team has decided to implement aggressive protection. They want to block known attack patterns, detect and prevent zero-day exploits, and ensure any compromised system attempts to communicate with C2 servers are immediately shut down. Furthermore, all inbound file uploads must be scanned by WildFire, and specific sensitive file types (e.g., .exe, .dll, .js, .bat) should be blocked, regardless of content, if uploaded by external users. How do you combine Security Profiles and their actions to achieve this multifaceted protection?

- A. Configure a comprehensive Threat Prevention profile. Set all threat categories to 'block' for known attacks. Enable 'Signature-based Protection' and 'Protocol Anomaly Detection'. For C2, configure a DNS Security profile to 'block' and 'sinkhole'. For file uploads, use a Data Filtering profile to detect and block specific file types. WildFire is handled separately via a dedicated rule for file transfer applications.
- B. Create a Security Profile Group. Include a Vulnerability Protection profile with signatures for SQL injection and XSS set to 'reset-both', and 'packet-capture' enabled for critical alerts. Include an Anti-Spyware profile with 'sinkhole' action for all C2 categories. Include a WildFire Analysis profile set to 'block' for 'PE' files and 'upload' for 'all' other file types. Include a File Blocking profile set to 'block' for .exe, .dll, .js, .bat. This group is then applied to the web application security policy rule.
- C. Create a Security Profile Group. Include a Vulnerability Protection profile with 'block' for critical severities and 'reset-both' for high. Include an Anti-Spyware profile with 'block' for C2 and 'sinkhole' for DNS queries. Include a WildFire Analysis profile set to 'upload' for all file types. Include a File Blocking profile set to 'block' for the specified file types. Apply this group to the inbound web application policy.
- D. Create a Security Profile Group including: a Vulnerability Protection profile with specific rules for SQLi/XSS set to 'block' or 'reset-both' for critical/high. An Anti-Spyware profile configured with 'sinkhole' and 'block' for command-and-control categories, and 'DNS Sinkhole' enabled. A File Blocking profile configured to 'block' for .exe, .dll, .js, .bat for specific directions (upload). A WildFire Analysis profile set to 'block' for 'PE' and 'android' files, and 'upload' for 'all'. Apply this single Security Profile Group to the inbound web application security policy.
- E. Apply individual Security Profiles directly to the inbound web application policy: a Vulnerability Protection profile (block SQLi/XSS), an Anti-Spyware profile (block C2), a WildFire Analysis profile (upload all), and a File Blocking profile (block specific extensions). Ensure the 'Log at End' option is enabled on the policy rule for all profile logs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B offers the most precise and effective combination of profiles and actions to meet the requirements. Vulnerability Protection ('reset-both' for SQLi/XSS, packet-capture): Directly addresses known attack patterns and allows for post-incident analysis for zero-day identification. 'Reset-both' terminates the connection immediately. Anti-Spyware ('sinkhole' for C2): Efficiently detects and diverts C2 communication attempts to a controlled sinkhole, preventing exfiltration and allowing analysis. WildFire Analysis ('block' for PE, 'upload' for all): Ensures immediate prevention for executable files (a common malware vector) while still analyzing all other file types for unknown threats. File Blocking ('block' for .exe, .dll, .js, .bat): Provides a hard block for specified sensitive file types regardless of WildFire verdict, which is critical for preventing supply chain or client-side injection attacks. This consolidated approach within a single Security Profile Group applied to the specific web application policy is highly efficient. Option A's WildFire 'upload' for all won't block immediately. Option C is less efficient than a group. Option D separates file blocking and WildFire, which is less integrated for this specific use case. Option E's WildFire 'block' only for PE/android misses other important file types for immediate blocking (like malicious scripts).

NEW QUESTION # 369
A financial institution utilizes custom-built applications that transmit highly sensitive data over non-standard ports (e.g., TCP 10000, 10001 They need to apply the full suite of security profiles (Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, Vulnerability Protection, URL Filtering, File Blocking, Data Filtering) to this traffic. However, Palo Alto Networks' App-ID initially classifies this traffic as 'unknown-tcp'. What is the most appropriate and secure method to ensure these security profiles are applied correctly?

- A. Apply the security profiles to the 'Default Security Policy' rule, as it catches all 'unknown-tcp' traffic by default.
- B. Create an 'Application Override' rule for TCP ports 10000 and 10001 , setting the overridden application to 'web-browsing'. Then, apply the security profiles to the policy allowing 'web-browsing'.
- C. Configure a Security Policy rule for the specific source/destination/port, and set the application to 'any'. Apply the profile group to this rule.
- D. Develop a 'Custom Application' signature for the internal applications based on their unique traffic characteristics (e.g., specific HTTP headers, protocol patterns, or SSL certificate details). Once recognized, use this custom application in the Security Policy and apply the desired security profiles.
- E. Create a 'Service' object for ports 10000 and 10001. In the Security Policy, use this service object, set the application to 'unknown-tcp', and apply the security profiles.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C is the most appropriate and secure. The core of Palo Alto Networks' Next-Generation Firewall capabilities is App-ID. For custom applications on non-standard ports, creating a 'Custom Application' signature (using known characteristics like HTTP headers if it's web- based, or specific byte patterns if it's a proprietary protocol) allows the firewall to correctly identify and classify the application. Once classified, the firewall can then apply the full suite of security profiles. Option A is incorrect because applying profiles to 'any' or 'unknown-tcp' without proper App- ID means the profiles won't function effectively as they rely on application context. Option B (Application Override) is a workaround but typically used when an application is misidentified, not for applying security profiles based on deep inspection of a truly custom application. Option E is flawed for the same reason as A 'unknown-tcp' doesn't provide the necessary context for effective profile application. Option D is a security risk as the default policy is generally a 'deny' rule and not intended for applying granular profiles to specific allowed traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 370
A Security Operations Center (SOC) team is tasked with correlating security events across 50+ Palo Alto Networks firewalls deployed globally. They need to rapidly identify anomalous behavior, generate custom reports on failed authentication attempts exceeding a threshold, and push security policy updates to specific firewall groups. Which Strata Logging Service feature set, when integrated with a centralized management system like Panorama, provides the MOST efficient and scalable solution for these requirements?

- A. Implementing a distributed Splunk deployment without any Strata Logging Service integration.
- B. Strata Logging Service's standard log forwarding to a generic SIEM, combined with manual Panorama policy management.
- C. Utilizing only Panorama's local log collection and reporting features, without Strata Logging Service integration.
- D. Exporting logs from each firewall directly to a CSV file and manually aggregating them for analysis.
- E. Strata Logging Service's Data Lake for long-term storage and advanced analytics, leveraging its native API for custom reporting and Panorama for centralized policy deployment.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Strata Logging Service's Data Lake is designed for scalable, long-term log storage and advanced analytics across numerous Palo Alto Networks devices. Its native API allows for programmatic access to log data, enabling custom report generation and integration with other security tools. Panorama provides the centralized management plane for efficient policy deployment to groups of firewalls. This combination addresses the requirements for rapid identification, custom reporting, and scalable policy management far more effectively than other options.

NEW QUESTION # 371
Which interface does not require a MAC or IP address?

- A. Loopback
- B. Layer2
- C. Virtual Wire
- D. Layer3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 372

You are tasked with analyzing the long-term resource usage trends of a Palo Alto Networks firewall to justify a hardware upgrade. You need to gather specific metrics over the past year, including average and peak session counts, CPU utilization (data plane and management plane), and throughput. Which of the following methods provides the MOST comprehensive and historical data for this purpose, assuming the firewall is managed by Panorama?

- A. Leverage Panorama's 'Managed Devices' tab, navigate to the specific firewall, and view 'System' and 'Network' dashboards for historical graphs and data summaries.
- B. Utilize Panorama's 'ACC' (Application Command Center) for 'GlobalProtect', 'Threat', and 'Traffic' monitoring, as these indirectly reflect resource usage.
- C. Extract 'Resource Monitor' reports directly from the firewall's GUI (Monitor > Reports > Resource Monitor) for various timeframes.
- D. Periodically log into the firewall CLI and run show running resource-monitor all, then manually compile the data into a spreadsheet.
- E. Configure SNMP traps on the firewall to send resource utilization data to an external monitoring system with long-term data retention capabilities.

Answer: E

Explanation:
For long-term, comprehensive, and historical resource usage analysis to justify an upgrade, SNMP with an external monitoring system (Option D) is the most effective. While Panorama (Option C) provides some historical data, its native retention for detailed resource metrics like specific CPU core utilization or granular session counts over a year is often limited by its logging and reporting capacity and configured data retention periods. A dedicated SNMP monitoring system (e.g., SolarWinds, PRTG, Zabbix, Grafana/Prometheus) can collect and store these metrics with much greater granularity and for extended periods, allowing for custom reporting, trend analysis, and predictive modeling for capacity planning. Options A and B are manual and limited in scope/history. Option E focuses on traffic/threats, not direct resource utilization trends for hardware sizing.

NEW QUESTION # 373

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