NetSec-Analyst勉強ガイド、NetSec-Analyst受験方法

ちなみに、GoShiken NetSec-Analystの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=11Fwdbqiee41Dqd3Jo1L6Bm-kcSRE0bZv

最近の数年間で、IT領域の継続的な発展と成長に従って、NetSec-Analyst認証試験はもうPalo Alto Networks試験のマイルストーンになりました。Palo Alto NetworksのNetSec-Analyst「Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst」の認証試験はあなたがIT分野のプロフェッショナルになることにヘルプを差し上げます。Palo Alto NetworksのNetSec-Analystの試験問題を提供するウェブが何百ありますが、なぜ受験生は殆どGoShikenを選んだのですか。それはGoShikenにはIT領域のエリートたちが組み立てられた団体があります。その団体はPalo Alto NetworksのNetSec-Analystの認証試験の最新の資料に専攻して、あなたが気楽にPalo Alto NetworksのNetSec-Analystの認証試験に合格するためにがんばっています。GoShikenは初めにPalo Alto NetworksのNetSec-Analystの認証試験を受けるあなたが一回で成功することを保証します。GoShikenはいつまでもあなたのそばにいて、あなたと一緒に苦楽を共にするのです。

Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.

トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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.

NetSec-Analyst受験方法、NetSec-Analyst日本語参考

研究により、学習への関心を刺激することが最善の解決策であることがわかっています。したがって、NetSec-Analyst準備ガイドの焦点は、NetSec-Analyst試験の準備方法を変更することにより、厳格で無駄なメモリモードを改革することです。 NetSec-Analyst実践教材のソフトバージョンは、知識と最新テクノロジーを組み合わせて学習力を大幅に刺激します。楽しい学習シーンと鮮明な説明をシミュレートすることにより、ユーザーは資格のあるNetSec-Analyst試験に合格する自信が大きくなります。

Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst 認定 NetSec-Analyst 試験問題 (Q207-Q212):

質問 # 207
A Palo Alto Networks firewall is configured with an SSL Decryption Policy that includes several rules. An administrator needs to ensure that traffic destined for specific healthcare providers (identified by a custom URL Category named 'Healthcare_Providers') is never decrypted due to compliance reasons. However, all other internet-bound traffic must be decrypted. How should this be configured optimally in the decryption policy rulebase?

- A. Create a 'No Decryption' policy rule at the top of the rulebase, specifying the 'Healthcare_Providers' URL Category as destination, followed by a 'Decrypt' rule for 'any' destination.
- B. Configure a custom 'Decryption Profile' for 'Healthcare_Providers' with 'No Decryption' enabled, and apply it to a specific security policy.
- C. Apply a Decryption Exclusion for the 'Healthcare_Providers' URL Category within the SSL Forward Proxy profile.
- D. Create a 'No Decryption' policy rule at the bottom of the rulebase, specifying the 'Healthcare_Providers' URL Category as destination.
- E. Create a 'Decrypt' policy rule at the top of the rulebase for 'Healthcare_Providers', and a 'No Decryption' rule below it for 'any' destination.

正解：A

解説：
Palo Alto Networks policy rules are evaluated from top to bottom. To ensure that specific traffic is never decrypted while everything else is , the 'No Decryption' rule for the healthcare providers must be placed above the general 'Decrypt' rule for all other traffic.

This ensures the 'No Decryption' rule is hit first for the specified traffic. Option A would result in the 'Decrypt' rule being hit first for healthcare traffic. Option B would incorrectly decrypt healthcare traffic. Option D is a global exclusion and might not provide the policy granularity needed. Option E is not how decryption policies are applied; decryption policies determine whether to decrypt, not which profile to use directly in a security policy.

質問 # 208
What are three characteristics of the Palo Alto Networks DNS Security service? (Choose three.)

- A. It enables users to access real-time protections using advanced predictive analytics.
- B. It requires a valid Threat Prevention license.
- C. It requires an active subscription to a third-party DNS Security service.
- D. It requires a valid URL Filtering license.
- E. It uses techniques such as DGA.DNS tunneling detection and machine learning.

正解：A、B、E

解説：
DNS Security subscription enables users to access real-time protections using advanced predictive analytics. When techniques such as DGA/DNS tunneling detection and machine learning are used, threats hidden within DNS traffic can be proactively identified and shared through an infinitely scalable cloud service. Because the DNS signatures and protections are stored in a cloud-based architecture, you can access the full database of ever-expanding signatures that have been generated using a multitude of data sources. This list of signatures allows you to defend against an array of threats using DNS in real-time against newly generated malicious domains. To combat future threats, updates to the analysis, detection, and prevention capabilities of the DNS Security service will be available through content releases. To access the DNS Security service, you must have a Threat Prevention license and DNS Security license.

質問 # 209
You are troubleshooting an issue where a specific critical application, deployed on a server behind a Palo Alto Networks firewall, is experiencing significant performance degradation (high latency, timeouts) only when 'Threat Prevention' is enabled on the security policy governing its traffic. Disabling 'Threat Prevention' resolves the issue. You need to identify the specific Threat Prevention signature or module causing the overhead. Which of the following is the MOST EFFECTIVE and LEAST disruptive approach to pinpoint the culprit?

- A. Utilize the 'Threat Log' (Monitor > Logs > Threat) and filter by the source/destination of the application traffic, looking for high hit counts on specific signatures, then cross-reference with 'Packet Capture' for the same traffic.
- B. Create a new security policy specifically for the critical application, apply a 'Vulnerability Protection' profile with only 'critical' severity signatures enabled, and progressively add more signatures until the performance issue reappears.
- C. Change the 'Action' for the Threat Prevention profile in the security policy from 'reset-server' or 'block' to 'alert' and monitor logs for specific threat IDs.
- D. On the CLI, run debug global-protect-debug level high to get granular debugging output related to threat processing.
- E. Disable all Threat Prevention sub-profiles (Vulnerability Protection, Anti-Spyware, Antivirus) one by one in the security policy until the issue subsides, then re-enable them to isolate the problematic one.

正解：A

解説：
When Threat Prevention causes performance issues, it's often a specific signature or a high volume of hits on certain signatures that consumes excessive resources. The MOST EFFECTIVE and LEAST disruptive approach (Option D) is to start by analyzing the 'Threat Log' for the problematic application's traffic. High hit counts on specific signatures (especially 'vulnerability' or 'spyware' signatures) during the performance degradation period can pinpoint the problematic signature(s). Cross-referencing with packet capture (if feasible and targeted) can provide further context. Option A is disruptive. Option B changes the action but doesn't isolate the specific signature causing the performance overhead. Option C is for GlobalProtect, not general threat prevention. Option E is a valid but more iterative and potentially disruptive approach, requiring multiple commits, compared to log analysis first.

質問 # 210
Based on the image provided, which two statements apply to the Security policy rules? (Choose two.)

- A. The Allow-Office-Programs rule is using an application group.
- B. In the Allow-FTP policy, FTP is allowed using App-ID.
- C. The Allow-Social-Media rule allows all Facebook functions.
- D. The Allow-Office-Programs rule is using an application filter.

正解：C、D

質問 # 211
You are debugging a complex application issue where a server behind a Palo Alto Networks firewall is unable to establish outbound HTTPS connections to specific external APIs, despite a broad security policy allowing HTTPS. Packet captures on the firewall show SYN packets leaving the server's interface, but no SYN-ACKs are returned from the external API server. The firewall's session browser shows the session in a 'PREINIT state for an extended period before eventually aging out. There are no 'deny' logs for this traffic. Which of the following is the MOST ADVANCED troubleshooting step to determine where the packets are being dropped or what is delaying the session establishment?

- A. Enable a debug flow on the firewall from the server's IP to the API IP, specifically looking for drop reasons using debug flow basic < source-ip> <destination- ip> and analyzing the output.
- B. Check the NAT policy configuration for this traffic to ensure the correct egress interface is selected and that source NAT is applied appropriately.
- C. Perform a 'Packet Flow' analysis on the firewall (Monitor > Packet Flow) for a problematic session, tracing each stage: ingress, ingress processing, lookup, security policy, NAT, egress processing, and egress.
- D. Use tcpdump on the firewall's ingress and egress interfaces for the specific server and API IP addresses to confirm packet forwarding.
- E. Utilize the 'Test Policy Match' tool in the GUI (Policies > Security > Policy Match) for the problematic source/destination/application to verify policy adherence.

正解：C

解説：
The 'PREINIT' state combined with no SYN-ACK and no 'deny' logs is highly indicative of a packet getting stuck or dropped within the firewall's processing path, or the response packet not making it back. While A and B are valuable, the 'Packet Flow' tool (Option E) is a unique and advanced Palo Alto Networks feature that visually and logically traces a packet's journey through the firewall's internal processing stages . It shows if the packet successfully hits the ingress interface, passes through security policy lookups, NAT, route lookups, etc., and if it's eventually punted or dropped at any specific stage. This granular view is superior to basic debug flows or tcpdump for understanding why the firewall itself isn't completing the session establishment. Option C confirms policy match but not packet flow. Option D is important, but Packet Flow will reveal NAT issues if they are the cause.

質問 # 212
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NetSec-Analyst試験に合格して証明書を取得する方法に関する質問を検討していますか？最良の答えは、NetSec-Analystクイズトレントをダウンロードして学習することです。 NetSec-Analyst試験の質問は、必要なものを短時間で取得するのに役立ちます。 NetSec-Analystトレーニング準備を購入した後、GoShikenダウンロードしてインストールするのに少し時間が必要です。その後、学習するのに約20〜30時間かかります。 NetSec-Analyst試験ガイドをご覧いただき、貴重な時間を割いていただければ幸いです。

NetSec-Analyst受験方法: https://www.goshiken.com/Palo-Alto-Networks/NetSec-Analyst-mondaishu.html

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