

# NetSec-Analyst Exam Introduction | Latest Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst: Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst 100% Pass



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## Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Troubleshooting:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
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## >> NetSec-Analyst Exam Introduction <<

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### Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q255-Q260):

#### NEW QUESTION # 255

Which service protects cloud-based applications such as Dropbox and Salesforce by administering permissions and scanning files for sensitive information?

- A. Parisma SaaS
- B. GlobalProtect
- C. Aperture
- D. AutoFocus

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 256

An energy utility is employing Palo Alto Networks NGFWs to secure its distribution grid, which relies heavily on DNP3 and IEC 61850 protocols for substation automation. The security team wants to apply an 'IoT Security Profile' that provides robust protection against common industrial protocol vulnerabilities and ensures protocol conformity. Specifically, they need to:

1. Enforce strict DNP3/IEC 61850 protocol compliance, flagging any malformed packets or out-of-spec commands.
2. Prevent unauthorized 'firmware update' commands on IEC 61850 devices.
3. Detect and block known exploits targeting DNP3 and IEC 61850.

Which combination of features within an 'IoT Security Profile' and associated policy would address all these requirements effectively? (Multiple Response)

- A. Set up a custom 'URL Filtering' profile to block access to known malicious update servers.
- B. Implement 'Application Function Filtering' for IEC 61850 within the IoT Security Profile, specifically denying the 'firmware-update' function code or equivalent.
- C. Utilize 'Protocol Anomaly Detection' within the IoT Security Profile for DNP3 and IEC 61850 to detect malformed packets and non-compliant commands.
- D. Configure a 'Vulnerability Protection' profile with a focus on 'Critical' and 'High' severity signatures related to SCADA/ICS and apply it to the security policies governing DNP3/IEC 61850 traffic.
- E. Apply a 'Data Filtering' profile to prevent specific binary patterns associated with firmware updates from traversing the network.

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

This question tests a deep understanding of ICS/OT security within Palo Alto Networks' IoT Security capabilities.

A: Correct. 'Protocol Anomaly Detection' is precisely designed to ensure protocol conformity and flag malformed packets or out-of-spec commands for industrial protocols like DNP3 and IEC 61850. This addresses requirement #1.

B: Correct. 'Application Function Filtering' allows for granular control over specific functions within supported industrial protocols. Denying 'firmware-update' commands directly addresses requirement #2.

C: Correct. 'Vulnerability Protection' profiles are essential for detecting and blocking known exploits and vulnerabilities, including those targeting DNP3 and IEC 61850, fulfilling requirement #3.

D: Incorrect. 'Data Filtering' is more about sensitive data exfiltration (e.g., credit card numbers, PII) and less about blocking specific protocol commands based on their functional meaning. While it might block some specific data, it's not the primary mechanism for preventing unauthorized protocol functions.

E: Incorrect. 'URL Filtering' is for web traffic and not directly relevant to securing DNP3/IEC 61850, which are typically non-HTTP protocols. Firmware updates for these devices are usually via specific industrial protocols, not web-based URLs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 257

Which User Credential Detection method should be applied within a URL Filtering Security profile to check for the submission of a valid corporate username and the associated password?

- A. Group Mapping
- B. Valid Username Detected Log Severity
- C. IP User
- D. Domain Credential

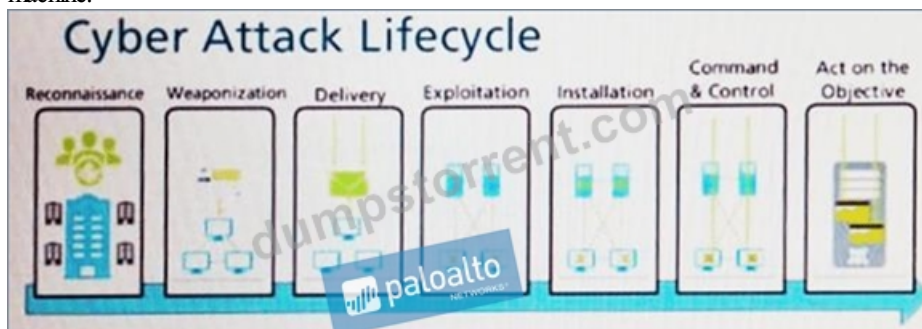
**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Domain Credential detection is the User Credential Detection method that checks for the submission of a valid corporate username and the associated password within a URL Filtering Security profile. This method requires the Windows User-ID agent and the User-ID credential service to be installed on a read-only domain controller (RODC). The firewall can then detect passwords submitted to web pages and compare them with the domain credentials stored on the RODC. If the firewall detects a match, it can block the request, alert the user, or generate a log entry<sup>1</sup>. References: Configure Credential Detection with the Windows User-ID Agent, Set Up Credential Phishing Prevention, Certifications - Palo Alto Networks, Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator (PAN-OS 10.0) or [Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator (PAN-OS 10.0)].

#### NEW QUESTION # 258

Given the Cyber-Attack Lifecycle diagram, identify the stage in which the attacker can initiate malicious code against a targeted machine.



- A. Installation
- B. Reconnaissance
- C. Act on Objective
- D. Exploitation

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 259

Which license must an Administrator acquire prior to downloading Antivirus Updates for use with the firewall?

- A. Threat Implementation License

- Answer: B**

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