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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

NEW QUESTION # 121
A large enterprise uses a critical, internally developed database replication service that communicates exclusively between two specific database clusters (Cluster-A and Cluster-B) over TCP/1433 and TCP/50000-50005. App-ID occasionally misidentifies traffic on TCP/1433 as 'ms-sql-smb' and TCP/50000-50005 as 'unknown-tcp'. The security team wants to enforce strict security profiles on this replication traffic, ensuring it's always classified as 'internal-db-replication', a custom application previously defined. Additionally, they need to apply a specific QOS profile. Which set of configurations will best achieve this, considering the need for both precise identification and performance?

- A. 1. Create an Application Filter that includes 'ms-sql-smb' and 'unknown-tcp'. 2. Create a security policy allowing this Application Filter between Cluster-A and Cluster-B, with the desired profiles.
- B. 1. Disable App-ID for all traffic between Cluster-A and Cluster-B. 2. Create a security policy based on IP addresses and ports, applying the security and QOS profiles.
- C. 1. Create a Service Group including TCP/1433 and TCP/50000-50005. 2. Create a security policy allowing 'any' application with this Service Group between Cluster-A and Cluster-B, applying the security and QOS profiles.
- D. 1. Create two custom application signatures, one for TCP/1433 and another for TCP/50000-50005, both named 'internal-db-replication'. 2. Create a security policy allowing 'internal-db-replication' between Cluster-A and Cluster-B,

applying the desired security and QOS profiles.

- E. 1. Create two Application Override policies:

```
set application-override rule 'db-repl-1433' application 'internal-db-replication' protocol tcp port 1433 source 'Cluster-A-IPs'
destination 'Cluster-B-IPs'
```

Answer: E

Explanation:
This scenario highlights the precise application of Application Overrides for critical services. While Option A (custom signatures) is possible, it's more complex if the underlying protocol hasn't fundamentally changed, just its identification. Option B uses Application Overrides to force the correct classification ('internal-db-replication') for the specific source/destination/port combinations. Once the traffic is correctly identified by the override, the security policy can then precisely apply the necessary security and QOS profiles based on this accurate application ID. Options C, D, and E either bypass App-ID entirely, leading to less granular control and visibility, or don't properly reclassify the traffic for specific policy application.

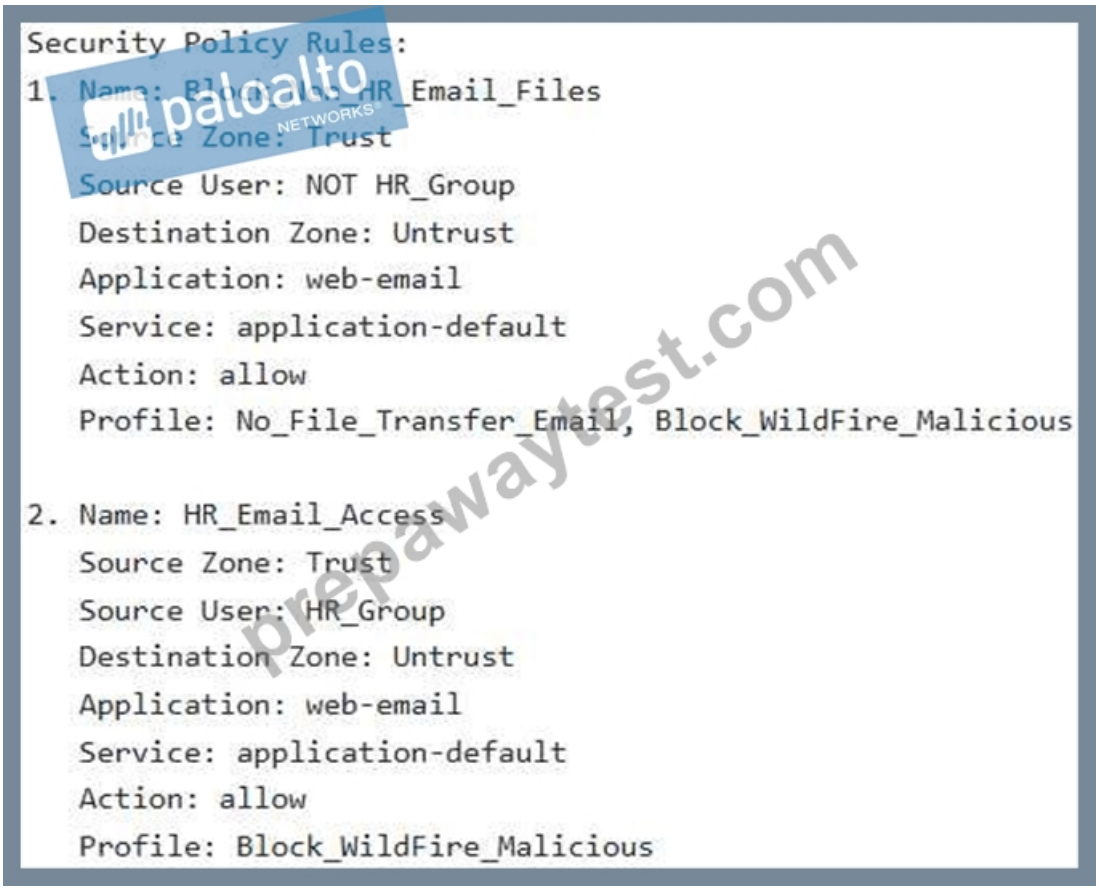
NEW QUESTION # 122
A Security Administrator wants to implement a policy to block all file transfers (upload and download) on web-based email applications (e.g., Gmail, Outlook Web Access) for non-HR users, while HR users should have unrestricted file transfer access. Additionally, for all web-based email traffic, regardless of user or application, all malicious files detected by WildFire should be blocked. Which set of configurations and policy rules best achieves this?

- A. Rule 1: Source User: HR_Group, Destination: Untrust, Application: web-email, Action: allow, Profiles: WildFire Analysis (block all). Rule 2: Source User: NOT HR_Group, Destination: Untrust, Application: web-email, Action: allow, Profiles: File Blocking (block all files), WildFire Analysis (block all).
- B. Define a custom File Blocking Profile 'No_File_Transfer_Email' to block all file types for 'upload' and 'download'. Define a WildFire Analysis Profile 'Block WildFire Malicious' to block all WildFire verdicts.

```
Security Policy Rules:
1. Name: HR_Email_Access
   Source Zone: Trust
   Source User: HR_Group
   Destination Zone: Untrust
   Application: web-email
   Service: application-default
   Action: allow
   Profile: Block_WildFire_Malicious

2. Name: Non_HR_Email_Access
   Source Zone: Trust
   Source User: NOT HR_Group
   Destination Zone: Untrust
   Application: web-email
   Service: application-default
   Action: allow
   Profile: No_File_Transfer_Email, Block_WildFire_Malicious
```

- C. Rule 1: Source User: HR_Group, Destination: Untrust, Application: gmail, outlook-web-access, Action: allow, Profiles: WildFire Analysis (block all). Rule 2: Source User: any, Destination: Untrust, Application: gmail, outlook-web-access, Action: allow, Profiles: File Blocking (block all files), WildFire Analysis (block all).
- D. Create a single policy rule that allows 'web-email' for all users. Apply a File Blocking Profile to block all files, and a WildFire Analysis Profile to block all. Then create a separate application override for HR users for web-email to bypass file blocking.
- E. Define a custom File Blocking Profile 'No_File_Transfer_Email' to block all file types for 'upload' and 'download'. Define a WildFire Analysis Profile 'Block WildFire Malicious' to block all WildFire verdicts.



Answer: E

Explanation:
Option D is the most precise and correctly ordered approach. The key here is the order of policies and applying the correct profiles.
1. The first rule for 'NOT HR_Group' explicitly applies the 'No_File_Transfer_Email' (blocking all files for both upload/download) and the 'Block_WildFire_Malicious' profiles.
2. The second rule, for 'HR_Group', being evaluated AFTER the non-HR rule, will apply only the 'Block_WildFire_Malicious' profile, ensuring HR can transfer files but malicious files are still blocked for them. Option C has the correct profiles but the rule order is crucial. If the HR rule is first, and a non-HR user falls into it (e.g., due to a previous misconfiguration), they might get unrestricted access. The 'NOT HR_Group' rule must come first to enforce the stricter policy. Option A and B are less granular with application groups and profile application. Option E is not a standard or efficient way to manage this with Security Policies.

NEW QUESTION # 123
A company is deploying a new Palo Alto Networks firewall and requires comprehensive visibility into encrypted traffic. They plan to implement SSL Forward Proxy decryption. During testing, users report issues accessing various websites, including some financial institutions and healthcare portals. Upon investigation, the firewall logs show 'Untrusted Certificate' errors. Which of the following is the most likely cause and the immediate corrective action?

- A. The 'SSL Inbound Inspection' profile is misconfigured.
- B. The decryption policy rule is set to 'No Decryption' for these specific URL categories.
- C. The firewall's clock is out of sync with NTP, leading to certificate validity issues.
- D. The firewall's root CA certificate used for signing intercepted traffic has not been distributed to client trust stores.
- E. The 'Block Sessions with Unknown Status' setting is enabled in the SSL Protocol Settings of the decryption profile.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When SSL Forward Proxy decryption is enabled, the firewall acts as a man-in-the-middle, generating new certificates for intercepted connections, signed by its own Root CA. If this Root CA is not trusted by the client devices (i.e., not distributed to their trust stores), clients will receive an 'Untrusted Certificate' error. This is a very common initial hurdle in forward proxy deployments. Options B and D are unlikely to cause 'Untrusted Certificate' errors. Option C might cause blocks, but the primary error message

points to trust. Option E is a possibility for certificate validity, but 'Untrusted Certificate' directly implies a missing trust anchor for the firewall's self-signed certificates.

NEW QUESTION # 124
A critical industrial control system (ICS) network, isolated from the internet, requires extremely low latency and high availability. While internal DoS attacks are rare, a misconfigured or rogue device could potentially flood the network. The security team wants to implement a DoS protection profile that proactively identifies and drops unusually high rates of UDP traffic targeting specific ICS application ports, without introducing any significant processing overhead or latency. Which configuration approach in Palo Alto Networks firewall DoS protection would best achieve this goal?

- A. Create a 'DoS Protection Policy' rule with 'Packet Based Attack Protection' for 'UDP Flood' and specify the target application ports, setting 'Action: Syn-Cookie' to mitigate.
- B. Apply an 'IP Address Block' profile to the ICS interface, monitoring for any source IP exceeding a 'Session Rate' of 100 sessions/second and blocking for 300 seconds.
- C. Configure a 'Zone Protection' profile for the ICS zone with 'Flood Protection' enabled for 'UDP Flood', setting a 'Per-Packet Rate' threshold and 'Action: Drop'.
- D. Utilize 'Packet Based Attack Protection' within a 'DoS Protection Policy' rule, targeting 'UDP Flood' on specific destination ports, and configure a 'Per-Packet Rate' threshold with 'Action: Drop'.
- E. Implement a 'Data Filtering' profile to identify specific UDP payload patterns associated with ICS applications and block traffic not conforming to these patterns.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The requirement is to proactively identify and drop high rates of UDP traffic on specific application ports with low latency. 'Packet Based Attack Protection' within a 'DoS Protection Policy' is the most granular and efficient way to achieve this. By targeting 'UDP Flood' and specifying destination ports, the firewall can quickly identify and drop excessive UDP packets without the overhead of session tracking or SYN- cookie mechanisms (which are for TCP). Option A (Zone Protection) provides less granularity on specific ports. Option B incorrectly suggests 'Syn- Cookie' for UDP. Option C (IP Address Block) is reactive and might block legitimate devices due to misconfiguration. Option D (Data Filtering) is for content inspection, not volume-based DoS. Option E precisely matches the requirements for efficient, targeted UDP flood protection.

NEW QUESTION # 125
You are debugging a connectivity issue where an internal application server, running a custom SSH service on port 2222, cannot establish connections to an external cloud logging service. The firewall logs show 'deny' actions with application 'ssh' and service 'application-default', even though a specific policy rule allows 'custom_ssh_app' (a custom App-ID for port 2222) to the logging service. What is the most likely cause and solution?

- A. The firewall is correctly identifying the traffic as standard SSH (App-ID: ssh) despite the custom port. The solution is to modify the allowing rule to explicitly allow 'ssh' application and 'tcp/2222' as the service.
- B. The custom App-ID 'custom_ssh_app' is incorrectly defined and is not identifying the traffic as SSH. The solution is to redefine the custom App-ID to accurately match the SSH handshake on port 2222.
- C. The security policy rule for 'custom_ssh_app' has a lower priority than a generic 'deny all SSH' rule. The solution is to move the 'custom_ssh_app' rule to a higher priority.
- D. The issue is with Application Override. The firewall is incorrectly overriding the custom App-ID with the default 'ssh' App-I The solution is to remove any Application Override rules that might conflict with this custom application.
- E. The traffic is being identified as 'application-incomplete' before the custom App-ID can classify it. The solution is to allow 'application-incomplete' for the destination IP, then refine the rule.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is a classic App-ID behavior scenario. Palo Alto Networks firewalls perform deep packet inspection. Even if you define a custom App-ID for a non-standard port, if the traffic itself inherently resembles a known application (like SSH), the firewall will identify it as that known application's App-ID. The log showing 'application: ssh' confirms this. Therefore, the allowing rule needs to specify the 'ssh' App-ID and the custom port 'tcp/2222' as the service. Option A is unlikely if the custom App-ID was meant for a custom protocol, but here it's still SSH. Option B is possible but the log showing 'ssh' indicates App-ID identification, not just a generic deny. Option D is incorrect; Application Override forces a specific application, it wouldn't cause it to be seen as 'ssh' if a custom App-ID was intended. Option E is incorrect as the application IS identified as 'ssh'.

NEW QUESTION # 126
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