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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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.
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	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which interface type is used to monitor traffic and cannot be used to perform traffic shaping?

- A. Virtual Wire
- B. Layer 2
- C. Layer 3
- D. Tap

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which three configuration settings are required on a Palo Alto networks firewall management interface?

- A. auto-negotiation
- B. default gateway
- C. hostname
- D. netmask
- E. IP address

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClN7CAK

NEW QUESTION # 63

All users from the internal zone must be allowed only Telnet access to a server in the DMZ zone. Complete the two empty fields in the Security Policy rules that permits only this type of access.
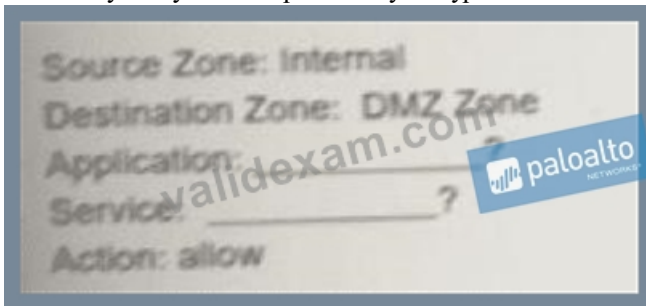
Choose two.

- A. Application = "Telnet"
- B. Application = "any"
- C. Service - "application-default"
- D. Service = "any"

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 64

Consider a large enterprise with multiple regional data centers and branch offices. They are deploying SD-WAN with Palo Alto Networks firewalls. The security team mandates that all Internet-bound traffic from branch offices must first be inspected by a centralized security stack (e.g., NGFW cluster, SWG) located in Region A Data Center, before exiting to the Internet. However, internal branch-to-branch communication should be routed directly over the optimal SD-WAN path without hair-pinning through a data center. All traffic types have their own application-specific SLA requirements. Which of the following policy constructs are essential and correctly ordered to satisfy these requirements?

- A. 1. SD-WAN Policy for Internet-bound traffic: Match destination 'Any', configure 'Egress Interface' to the tunnel to Region A DC, and apply application-specific SLAs. 2. SD-WAN Policy for Branch-to-Branch traffic: Match internal destinations, and apply application-specific SLAs for direct path selection. 3. PBF Rule: Define a PBF rule with higher priority than SD-WAN policies to enforce Internet-bound traffic to the Region A D
- B. 1. Policy-Based Forwarding (PBF) Rule: Match internet-bound traffic (destination 'Any', egress interface 'Internet') and set next-hop to the tunnel interface leading to Region A DC. Set a PBF tag. 2. SD-WAN Policy: Create application-specific policies for branch-to-branch traffic with 'Dynamic Path Selection'. 3. Security Policy: Define security rules for all traffic types.
- C. 1. SD-WAN Policy for Internet-bound traffic: Define destination as 'Any' and egress interface as the tunnel to Region A DC. 2. PBF Rule: Match Internet-bound traffic and explicitly forward to the Region A DC tunnel. 3. SD-WAN Policy for Branch-to-Branch: Define specific internal network destinations and apply application-specific SLAs.
- D. 1. SD-WAN Policy for Branch-to-Branch: Define internal destinations and apply appropriate application SLAs for direct routing. 2. SD-WAN Policy for Internet- bound traffic: Match destination 'Any', configure 'Data Center Access' pointing to Region A DC as the preferred egress for internet traffic, allowing SD-WAN to select the optimal tunnel based on DC availability and performance. 3. Security Policies: Ensure proper access controls.
- E. 1. PBF Rule: Match branch-to-branch traffic (source branch networks, destination branch networks) and specify 'no-forward' to SD-WAN. 2. SD-WAN Policy for Internet-bound traffic: Match all other traffic, apply application-specific SLAs, and configure 'Data Center Access' to Region A DC for Internet egress. 3. Security Policies: Allow/deny traffic as needed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option D represents the most robust and Palo Alto Networks-centric solution. PBF rules are processed before SD-WAN policies and security policies. By creating a PBF rule for all Internet-bound traffic and forcing it to the Region A DC tunnel, the 'Internet hairpin' requirement is met. The PBF tag can optionally be used for further granular control or logging. Subsequently, SD-WAN policies can then intelligently handle branch-to-branch traffic based on application-specific SLAs, as they are not subject to the higher-priority PBF rule for Internet- bound traffic. Security policies then control what traffic is allowed/denied regardless of the path.

NEW QUESTION # 65

A large enterprise utilizes multiple Palo Alto Networks firewalls globally. They wish to distribute custom blacklists (IP and URL) to all firewalls efficiently and consistently using External Dynamic Lists. They also need to ensure that the lists are updated frequently (every 5 minutes) and are resilient to single points of failure. Which combination of strategies would best meet these requirements?

- A. Host EDLs on a single, centralized web server with a public IP address and configure all firewalls to pull from it with a 5-minute repeat interval.
- B. Create a script on each firewall to curl the blacklist sources every 5 minutes and update a custom application.
- C. Deploy a high-availability pair of web servers within the internal network to host the EDLs, configure all firewalls to pull from a DNS record resolving to the HA pair, and set the repeat interval to 5 minutes.
- D. Manually copy the blacklist files to each firewall's local disk and configure local EDLs with a 'Never' repeat interval.
- E. Use Panorama to push static IP address and URL objects to all firewalls every 5 minutes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the most robust and scalable solution. High-availability web servers ensure resilience. Using a DNS record allows for easy failover and load balancing if expanded. A 5-minute repeat interval meets the frequency requirement. Option A introduces a single point of failure and potential security risks if the server is public. Option C is manual, not scalable, and doesn't meet the frequency requirement. Option D (pushing static objects) isn't dynamic and would involve high management overhead for frequent updates. Option E is not a standard or supported way to use EDLs and would be complex to manage across many firewalls.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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