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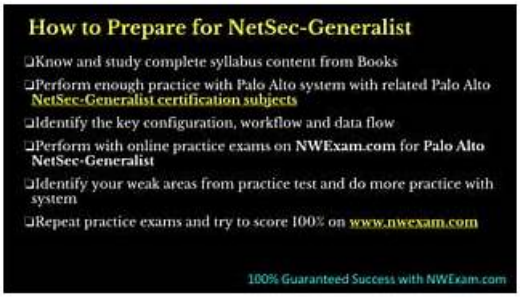

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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

NEW QUESTION # 142
A Palo Alto Networks firewall is configured with a Layer 3 interface on zone 'Internal' (10.0.1.1/24) and another on zone 'External' (203.0.113.1/29). An internal server (10.0.1.100) needs to initiate outbound connections to the internet, and its source IP address must be translated to a specific public IP from a pool. You are tasked with configuring a NAT policy for this. Which of the following NAT types and configurations would achieve this requirement for ALL outbound connections from the internal server, ensuring the internal IP is always hidden behind a public IP from the pool?

- A. Source NAT (Dynamic IP) with 'Translated Address Type' set to 'Dynamic IP' and 'Address Type' set to 'Address Object' referencing a pre-defined public IP pool.
- B. Source NAT (Static IP) with 'Translated Address Type' set to 'Static IP' and 'Address Type' set to 'Address Object' referencing a single public IP address.
- C. Destination NAT with 'Translated Address Type' set to 'Dynamic IP and Port' and 'Address Type' set to 'Interface Address' for the 'External' interface.
- D. Source NAT (Dynamic IP and Port) with 'Translated Address Type' set to 'Dynamic IP and Port' and 'Address Type' set to 'Interface Address' for the 'External' interface.
- E. No NAT policy is required; outbound connections automatically translate through the external interface.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The requirement is to translate the internal server's IP to a specific public IP from a pool for ALL outbound connections. Source NAT is used for outbound connections. 'Dynamic IP' (sometimes referred to as 'Dynamic IP and Port') with a pre-defined Address Object referencing a public IP pool is the correct choice. 'Dynamic IP and Port' with 'Interface Address' would use the firewall's egress interface IP, not a pool. Destination NAT is for inbound connections. Static IP would map a single private IP to a single public IP, which doesn't fit the 'pool' requirement. Outbound connections do not automatically translate without a NAT policy.

NEW QUESTION # 143
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. Configure SNMP traps on the firewall to send resource utilization data to an external monitoring system with long-term data retention capabilities.
- B. Extract 'Resource Monitor' reports directly from the firewall's GUI (Monitor > Reports > Resource Monitor) for various timeframes.
- C. Leverage Panorama's 'Managed Devices' tab, navigate to the specific firewall, and view 'System' and 'Network' dashboards for historical graphs and data summaries.
- D. Utilize Panorama's 'ACC' (Application Command Center) for 'GlobalProtect', 'Threat', and 'Traffic' monitoring, as these indirectly reflect resource usage.
- E. Periodically log into the firewall CLI and run show running resource-monitor all, then manually compile the data into a spreadsheet.

Answer: A

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 # 144
An administrator is troubleshooting intermittent decryption failures for a specific set of websites. The logs show 'SSL Protocol Error' or 'Unsupported Protocol Version' frequently. The current decryption profile uses default settings for protocol versions. Upon investigation, it's discovered these websites are still using TLS 1.0 or TLS 1.1 , while the firewall is configured to prefer TLS 1.2 and above by default. Which of the following actions, or combination of actions, could resolve this issue while minimizing security compromises?

- A. Install the certificates of these websites as trusted CAS on the firewall.
- B. Add the problematic websites to a custom URL category and configure a 'No Decryption' policy for this category.
- C. Modify the existing Decryption Profile's 'Minimum Protocol Version' to 'TLS 1.0' globally.
- D. Disable SSL decryption entirely for these specific websites using an exclusion list.
- E. Create a new Decryption Profile. In the 'SSL Protocol Settings' section, set the 'Minimum Protocol Version' to 'TLS 1.0'. Apply this new profile to a security policy rule specific to these problematic websites, placed above the general decryption rule.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
This question has multiple correct answers depending on the security vs. access priority. Option A: Creating a specific decryption profile with a lower minimum TLS version (TLS 1.0) and applying it only to the problematic websites is a targeted approach. This allows older protocols only where necessary, minimizing the security compromise globally while enabling access. This is a common solution when dealing with legacy applications. Option B: If the security team decides that decrypting traffic using old, insecure

protocols is too risky, the safest approach is to simply exclude these problematic websites from decryption. This maintains security posture by not decrypting insecure sessions, but it means the traffic to these sites will not be inspected. This is a valid choice if the risk of decryption with old protocols outweighs the benefit of inspection. Option C: Modifying the global decryption profile to allow TLS 1.0 globally is a significant security compromise, as it opens the door for all traffic to use a deprecated and potentially vulnerable protocol. Option D: While using a 'No Decryption' policy (similar to B), this option describes a similar outcome but Option B is more direct in terms of exclusion via decryption settings. Both bypass decryption. Option E: Installing certificates as trusted CAS doesn't address protocol version incompatibilities; it addresses certificate trust issues.

NEW QUESTION # 145
An enterprise is planning to automate parts of their Palo Alto Networks security policy lifecycle using a CI/CD pipeline. This involves dynamically creating and updating address objects and security policies based on data from a CMDB. The team wants to use the Panorama API for this purpose. However, they are concerned about the impact of frequent API calls and commits on Panorama's performance, especially considering the large number of firewalls and device groups. What is the most efficient and least impactful strategy for programmatic updates via the Panorama API concerning folders and snippets?

- A. Leverage 'snippets' (XML fragments) to define the changes, then use the 'load config partial xpath' API call to merge these snippets into the relevant Device Group or Shared folder configuration, followed by a single, consolidated commit.
- B. Use the 'set' API call for individual object updates within specific Device Group folders, and then execute a single 'commit' operation at the end of the batch process after all changes are applied.
- C. Export the full Panorama configuration via API, modify the XML locally, and then re-import the entire configuration using the 'load config override' API call.
- D. Only use the GUI for configuration changes, as API calls are inherently less efficient and more prone to errors for complex operations.
- E. Perform an API call for each object creation/update, followed by an immediate API commit for each change to ensure real-time consistency.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient and least impactful strategy. Using 'snippets' (XML fragments) with 'load config partial xpath' allows for granular updates to specific parts of the configuration (e.g., adding an address object to a particular folder or updating a rule within a device group's rulebase) without sending the entire configuration. This minimizes the payload and processing time per change. Critically, consolidating multiple changes into a single 'commit' operation at the end significantly reduces the load on Panorama compared to committing after every small change. Option A is highly inefficient due to frequent commits. Option B is better but still relies on individual 'set' calls which can be numerous. Option D is highly disruptive and risky, as 'load config override' replaces the entire configuration, leading to potential outages. Option E is incorrect, as the Panorama API is designed for efficient automation.

NEW QUESTION # 146
An organization wants to create a custom URL category for a list of highly sensitive internal web applications that should only be accessible from specific internal subnets. However, these applications are accessed via FQDNs that share a common, publicly resolvable root domain (e.g., 'appl.corp.example.com', 'app2.corp.example.com' , 'finance.corp.example.com'). The challenge is that .corp.example.com' is also used by many other public-facing services, and blocking the entire 'corp.example.com' domain would cause significant business disruption. The security team needs to precisely define the custom URL category to include only appl.corp.example.com' , 'app2.corp.example.com' , and 'finance.corp.example.com' , without affecting other subdomains, and then apply a strict access policy. Which configuration approach for the custom URL category is most precise and least prone to false positives, assuming other subdomains like 'public.corp.example.com' or 'dev.corp.example.com' exist and should not be included?

- A.

- B.


- C.

- D.


- E.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This scenario emphasizes precision in URL category definition to avoid over-blocking. Let's analyze the options: A. Custom URL Category Type: URL, Entries: 'appl.corp.example.com', 'app2.corp.example.com', 'finance.corp.example.com' (Correct) Type: URL : This type is used for exact string matches of full URLs or FQDNs. When you provide just the FQDNs (e.g., 'appl.corp.example.com') as entries, the firewall will match 'http://appl.corp.example.com', Shttps://appl.corp.example.com', and any path or query string following it (e.g., 'https://appl.corp.example.com/login'). This provides the most precise match for the explicitly listed sensitive applications without affecting other subdomains under 'corp.example.com' or the root domain itself. This is the simplest and most accurate method for a fixed list of FQDNs. B. Custom URL Category Type: Wildcard, Entries: 'appl.corp.example.com', 'app2.corp.example.com', 'finance.corp.example.com' Type: Wildcard : While Wildcard type exists, providing full FQDNs without any actual wildcards C ') makes it behave similarly to the 'URL' type in this specific case, but 'URL' is the more explicit and intended type for full FQDNs or URLs. If the entries were .corp.example.com', then it would be a wildcard, but that would over-block. C. Custom URL Category Type: Regex, Pattern: 'Ahttps?://(appl lapp21finance)\.corp\.example\.com(/.)?$ Type: Regex : This regex is technically correct and precise. However, for a fixed and small list of FQDNs, using the 'URL' type (Option A) is simpler, more efficient, and less prone to regex-related errors for administrators who might not be regex experts. Palo Alto Networks documentation often recommends the simplest effective method. If the list was dynamic or had complex patterns, Regex would be preferred, but not here. D. Custom URL Category Type: Domain, Entries: 'appl .corp.example.com', 'app2.corp.example.com', 'finance.corp.example.com' Type: Domain : This type matches the entire domain and all its subdomains. For instance, if you add 'corp.example.com' , it would match 'appl .corp.example.com', 'public.corp.example.com', 'dev.corp.example.com', and even 'www.corp.example.com'. Adding specific FQDNs like appl .corp.example.com' as 'Domain' type entries typically means it will match 'appl.corp.example.com' AND any sub-subdomains (e.g., 'test.appl.corp.example.com'), which is not what's intended for precise blocking of specific FQDNs. E. Custom URL Category Type: Regex, Pattern: ' . (appl Type: Regex : This regex uses . at the beginning and end, making it overly broad. It would match 'badappl.corp.example.com' or 'test-appl.corp.example.com', leading to false positives. It's not anchored to the beginning of the hostname or specific subdomains, which can be problematic.

NEW QUESTION # 147
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