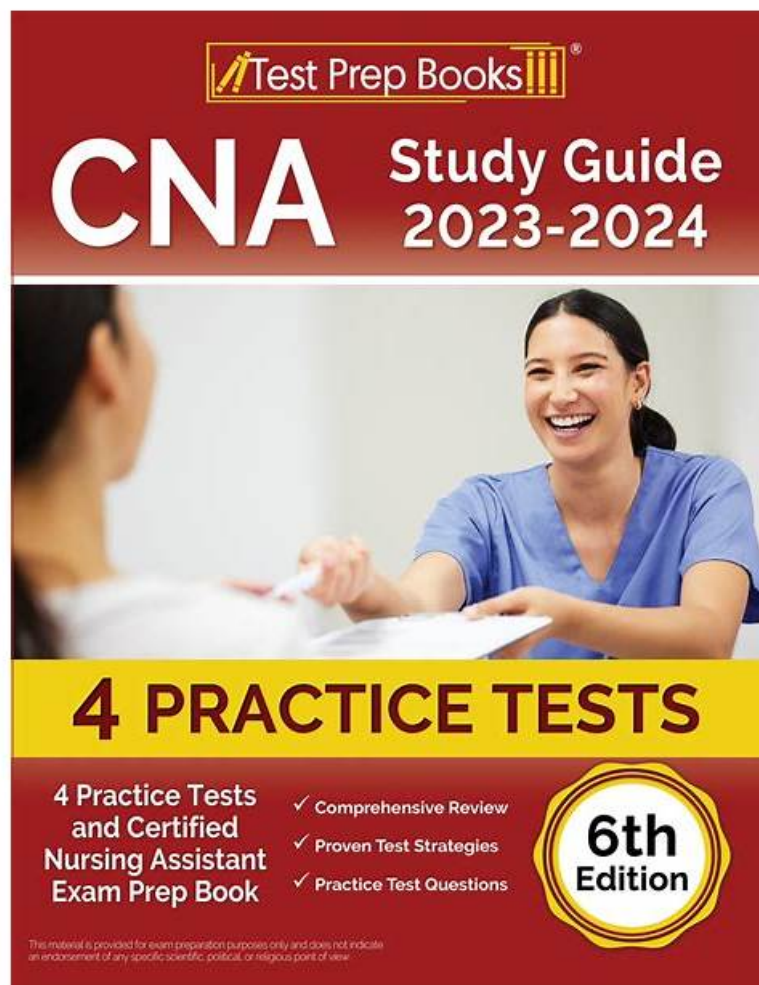


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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

Consider the following XML configuration snippet for a Palo Alto Networks decryption profile:

yes yes yes block yes

If this 'CustomDecryptionProfile' is applied to a security policy, and an internal user attempts to access a legitimate external website whose certificate chain includes an intermediate CA that is not present in the firewall's trusted CA store, what will be the likely outcome for that connection?

- A. The connection will be blocked due to the 'untrusted-cert-action' setting, which implicitly covers intermediate CA trust failures.
- B. The firewall will attempt to download the missing intermediate CA certificate automatically to complete the chain.
- C. The connection will be allowed, and the user will receive a browser warning about an untrusted certificate.
- D. The connection will be allowed but not decrypted, as the firewall cannot build a trusted chain.
- E. The connection will be allowed and decrypted, as 'untrusted-cert-action' only applies to the root CA

Answer: A

Explanation:

The 'untrusted-cert-action' setting in the SSL Forward Proxy section dictates the firewall's behavior when it encounters a server certificate that cannot be validated against its trusted certificate store. This includes scenarios where the certificate chain (which comprises the root CA, intermediate CAs, and the end-entity certificate) cannot be fully built and validated as trusted. If an intermediate CA is missing from the firewall's trust store, the chain cannot be validated, making the server certificate 'untrusted' from the firewall's perspective. With 'untrusted-cert-action' set to 'block', the connection will be blocked.

NEW QUESTION # 40

A Network Security Analyst is preparing to onboard a new set of cloud-based Palo Alto Networks firewalls (VM-Series) into an existing Panorama deployment. These firewalls will be part of a new 'Cloud-Prod' Device Group. The analyst needs to define several new application-override rules, custom URL categories, and external dynamic lists (EDLs) that are specific to the cloud environment but might also be leveraged by other device groups in the future. How should these new configuration elements be structured within Panorama to ensure maintainability, reusability, and proper inheritance?

- A. Use an API script to push these configurations directly to the 'Cloud-Prod' Device Group via the Panorama API, bypassing the GUI for object creation.
- B. Create a new top-level folder called 'Cloud-Objects' at the same level as 'Shared'. Place all cloud-specific objects here. Create a Device Group for 'Cloud-Prod' within this new folder.
- C. Define application-override rules, custom URL categories, and EDLs in the 'Shared' folder. Then, reference these objects in policies within the 'Cloud-Prod' Device Group.
- D. Create a new sub-folder directly under the 'Shared' folder, named 'Cloud-Specific'. Define all cloud-specific application-override rules, custom URL categories, and EDLs within this 'Cloud-Specific' folder. The 'Cloud-Prod' Device Group, being part of the overall hierarchy, will inherit these objects.
- E. Define all new application-override rules, custom URL categories, and EDLs directly within the 'Cloud-Prod' Device Group folder. If needed elsewhere, manually recreate them.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D is the most effective strategy. Placing 'Cloud-Specific' objects in a sub-folder directly under 'Shared' allows these objects to be inherited by all device groups that are children of 'Shared', including 'Cloud-Prod'. This makes them reusable for future cloud-related device groups or even on-premise firewalls if the cloud objects become relevant. Option A leads to duplication. Option B creates a parallel top-level folder that might not integrate well with overall inheritance if 'Shared' is the primary parent. Option C might clutter the 'Shared' folder with too many specialized objects if not carefully managed. Option E is an implementation method, not a structural strategy, and doesn't address inheritance or reusability.

NEW QUESTION # 41

A security analyst is investigating a persistent issue where an internal server, running a custom application over a non-standard TCP port (e.g., TCP 12345), cannot establish outbound connections to an external cloud service. The Palo Alto Networks firewall is configured with a security policy allowing this traffic with 'Application: any' and 'Service: application-default'. Packet captures show the initial SYN from the server, but no response from the cloud service. The firewall's traffic logs for this session show 'deny' with 'reason: untrusted' and 'action: drop'. What is the most plausible and complex reason for this behavior, indicating a deep understanding of App-ID and security profiles?

- A. The firewall's decryption profile is misconfigured for the outbound traffic, causing the 'untrusted' verdict.
- B. A custom threat signature is misfiring on the initial SYN packet, classifying it as malicious before App-ID can properly identify the application.
- C. The 'Service: application-default' setting is problematic because App-ID requires initial packets to establish a known application before allowing traffic, and for this non-standard port, it's failing classification or hitting a default security profile action.
- D. The external cloud service's IP address is mistakenly included in a custom URL category or External Dynamic List that is blocked by another policy.
- E. The security policy rule for the internal server's outbound traffic is incorrectly placed after a default deny rule.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The critical details are 'non-standard TCP port', 'Application: any', 'Service: application-default', 'deny', and 'reason: untrusted'. When 'Service: application-default' is used with 'Application: any', the firewall attempts to identify the application. If it cannot, or if the initial packets don't conform to any known application on that port, it might hit a 'default-security-profile' (or a profile applied by a general rule) that has an 'action: reset-client' or 'drop' for 'unknown' or 'incomplete' application states. The 'untrusted' reason often comes from a security profile (like Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, Vulnerability Protection) applying a verdict. For a non-standard port, App-ID might struggle, leading to the session being marked as 'incomplete' or 'unknown', and thus subsequently acted upon by a security profile which defaults to 'untrusted' for unclassified or suspicious flows. This is a complex interaction between App-ID, Service definition, and Security Profiles for non-standard traffic. Option A would typically show 'deny' but not necessarily 'untrusted'. Option B would show a URL filtering block, not 'untrusted' for the initial SYN. Option D is possible but less likely given 'untrusted' rather than a decryption error. Option E is less likely for an initial SYN packet before any data payload, although not impossible.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Consider a scenario where an organization wants to dynamically block access to newly registered domains (NRDs) identified as potential phishing sites. They subscribe to a reputable threat intelligence service that provides a daily updated list of NRDs. Which of the following configurations would be essential for successfully implementing this security measure using External Dynamic Lists on a Palo Alto Networks firewall?

- A. Creating an EDL of type 'Domain' and referencing it in a Security Policy rule with a 'deny' action for web browsing.
- B. Implementing a DNS Sinkhole to redirect NRD queries to a blackhole server.
- C. Configuring a WildFire analysis profile to submit all NRD traffic for inspection.
- D. Creating an EDL of type 'URL' and configuring a URL Filtering profile to block access to this EDL.
- E. Creating an EDL of type 'IP Address (IPv4/IPv6)' and attaching it to a DoS Protection Policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To block newly registered domains, an EDL of type 'Domain' is required. This EDL can then be referenced in a Security Policy rule. When a user attempts to access a domain listed in the EDL, the security policy will enforce the 'deny' action, blocking the connection. 'URL' EDLs are for specific URLs, not just domain names. 'IP Address' EDLs are for IP addresses. WildFire and DNS Sinkhole are different security mechanisms, not directly related to applying a dynamic domain list in a security policy for blocking access.

NEW QUESTION # 43

A Security Architect is designing a multi-tenant environment using Palo Alto Networks firewalls managed by Panorama. Each tenant requires isolation of their network configurations, security policies, and administrative access. How can folders and device groups in Panorama be effectively leveraged to achieve this multi-tenant segregation, and what are the key considerations for object management across tenants?

- A. Manage all tenant configurations in a single 'Shared' Device Group, relying on security zones and address objects with specific naming conventions to differentiate tenant traffic.
- B. Utilize Virtual Systems (vsys) on individual firewalls for tenant segregation, and manage each vsys as a separate entry in Panorama's Device Group hierarchy. All objects should be created locally within each vsys configuration.
- C. Deploy a dedicated Panorama instance for each tenant to ensure complete isolation and prevent any cross-tenant visibility or configuration conflicts.
- D. Create a separate Device Group for each tenant, ensuring that all policies and objects related to a tenant are contained within their respective Device Group folder. Avoid using shared objects at the 'Shared' level to maintain strict isolation.
- E. Establish a hierarchical folder structure where each tenant has its own top-level folder under 'Shared'. Within each tenant's folder, create Device Groups for their firewalls. Common objects shared across tenants (e.g., standard DNS servers) can reside in the 'Shared' folder at the very top, while tenant-specific objects reside within their respective tenant folders.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option C is the most effective and scalable approach for multi-tenant segregation using Panorama. A hierarchical folder structure allows for clear separation of tenant configurations, policies, and administrative domains. Each tenant gets its own dedicated branch in the folder tree, with their firewalls assigned to Device Groups within that branch. Common objects (like standard DNS, NTP, or common application definitions) can be defined at the higher 'Shared' level or a specific parent folder that all tenants inherit from, ensuring consistency and reducing duplication, while tenant-specific objects are kept within their respective tenant folders. This balances isolation with reusability. Option A prevents any shared objects, leading to redundancy. Option B focuses on vsys, which is a firewall-level feature, but still requires a Panorama folder strategy for effective management. Option D is costly and inefficient for many tenants. Option E leads to configuration sprawl and difficulty in maintaining strict tenant isolation.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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