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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
A financial institution utilizes custom-built applications that transmit highly sensitive data over non-standard ports (e.g., TCP 10000, 10001 They need to apply the full suite of security profiles (Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, Vulnerability Protection, URL Filtering, File Blocking, Data Filtering) to this traffic. However, Palo Alto Networks' App-ID initially classifies this traffic as 'unknown-tcp'. What is the most appropriate and secure method to ensure these security profiles are applied correctly?

- A. Create an 'Application Override' rule for TCP ports 10000 and 10001 , setting the overridden application to 'web-browsing'. Then, apply the security profiles to the policy allowing 'web-browsing'.
- B. Develop a 'Custom Application' signature for the internal applications based on their unique traffic characteristics (e.g., specific HTTP headers, protocol patterns, or SSL certificate details). Once recognized, use this custom application in the

Security Policy and apply the desired security profiles.

- C. Configure a Security Policy rule for the specific source/destination/port, and set the application to 'any'. Apply the profile group to this rule.
- D. Create a 'Service' object for ports 10000 and 10001. In the Security Policy, use this service object, set the application to 'unknown-tcp', and apply the security profiles.
- E. Apply the security profiles to the 'Default Security Policy' rule, as it catches all 'unknown-tcp' traffic by default.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option C is the most appropriate and secure. The core of Palo Alto Networks' Next-Generation Firewall capabilities is App-ID. For custom applications on non-standard ports, creating a 'Custom Application' signature (using known characteristics like HTTP headers if it's web- based, or specific byte patterns if it's a proprietary protocol) allows the firewall to correctly identify and classify the application. Once classified, the firewall can then apply the full suite of security profiles. Option A is incorrect because applying profiles to 'any' or 'unknown-tcp' without proper App- ID means the profiles won't function effectively as they rely on application context. Option B (Application Override) is a workaround but typically used when an application is misidentified, not for applying security profiles based on deep inspection of a truly custom application. Option E is flawed for the same reason as A 'unknown-tcp' doesn't provide the necessary context for effective profile application. Option D is a security risk as the default policy is generally a 'deny' rule and not intended for applying granular profiles to specific allowed traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 41
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. Utilize Panorama's 'ACC' (Application Command Center) for 'GlobalProtect', 'Threat', and 'Traffic' monitoring, as these indirectly reflect resource usage.
- B. Configure SNMP traps on the firewall to send resource utilization data to an external monitoring system with long-term data retention capabilities.
- C. Extract 'Resource Monitor' reports directly from the firewall's GUI (Monitor > Reports > Resource Monitor) for various timeframes.
- D. Periodically log into the firewall CLI and run show running resource-monitor all, then manually compile the data into a spreadsheet.
- E. Leverage Panorama's 'Managed Devices' tab, navigate to the specific firewall, and view 'System' and 'Network' dashboards for historical graphs and data summaries.

Answer: B

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 # 42
An organization relies heavily on Microsoft Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) for administrative access, but they've implemented a custom RDP gateway on a non-standard port TCP/3390. While App-ID correctly identifies 'ms-rdp' on standard port 3389, it identifies TCP/3390 traffic as 'unknown-tcp'. The security team wants to ensure:
1 . All TCP/3390 traffic to the RDP gateway is explicitly identified as 'ms-rdp'.
2. Specific threat prevention profiles and a custom QOS profile are applied to this 'ms-rdp' traffic.
3. No other application override rule or App-ID signature should inadvertently reclassify this critical traffic.
Which of the following CLI command sequences for an Application Override policy would best meet these requirements?

- A.

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source-zone 'internal' destination-zone 'dmz' description 'Force RDP identification'
position-after 'web-browsing-override'
```

- B.

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source-zone 'internal' destination-zone 'dmz' description 'Force RDP identification'
match-criteria 'all'
```

- C.

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source-zone 'internal' destination-zone 'dmz' description 'Force RDP identification'
order 'first'
```

- D.

```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source-zone 'internal' destination-zone 'dmz' description 'Force RDP identification'
position-before 'any'
```

- E.

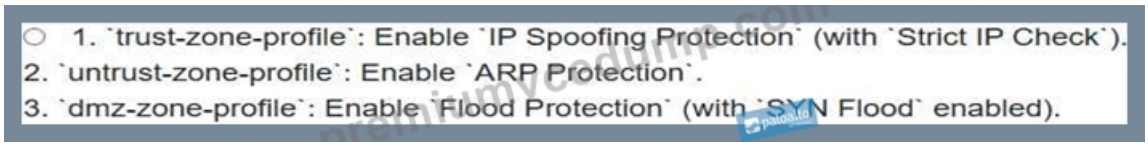
```
set application-override rule 'custom-rdp-override' application 'ms-rdp' protocol tcp port 3390
source 'any' destination 'any' description 'Force RDP identification'
position-top
```

Answer: D

Explanation:
The crucial part of the requirement is to ensure 'no other application override rule or App-ID signature should inadvertently reclassify this critical traffic'. Application Override rules are processed in order. By using 'position-before 'any'', you ensure this specific override rule is placed at the very top of the override policy list, meaning it's evaluated before any other override or App-ID. This guarantees its precedence. 'position-top' (Option C) achieves a similar effect but might be less explicit in its positioning relative to other rules, depending on the specific CLI version and context. 'position-after' (Option A) would mean other rules might match first. 'match-criteria 'all'' (Option D) is not a valid or relevant option for positioning. Option E 'order 'first'' is not a standard CLI command for positioning. The specific source and destination zones also ensure the override is precise and doesn't broadly impact other traffic on TCP/3390 if it were to exist.

NEW QUESTION # 43
An organization is migrating services to a hybrid cloud environment and needs to create custom Zone Protection profiles to mitigate specific Layer 2 and Layer 3 attacks targeting their new cloud-connected interfaces. They have identified the following attack vectors:
1 . ARP Spoofing attempts originating from within the trusted internal network segment connected to the firewall's 'trust-zone' interface.
2. IP Spoofing (source IP outside allowed ranges) on their external-facing 'untrust-zone' interface.
3. Fragmented Packet attacks targeting the 'dmz-zone' interface, where a critical web server resides. Which combination of Zone Protection Profiles and their respective settings would address these requirements most effectively and precisely?

- A.
  1. `trust-zone-profile`: Enable `ARP Protection`.
  2. `untrust-zone-profile`: Enable `IP Spoofing Protection` (with `Block` action).
  3. `dmz-zone-profile`: Enable `Packet Based Attack Protection` (with `Fragmented Packets` enabled and `Block` action).
- B.
  1. `trust-zone-profile`: Enable `ARP Protection` (with `Static ARP Entry Verification`).
  2. `untrust-zone-profile`: Enable `IP Spoofing Protection` (Source IP `Any`, Action `Block`).
  3. `dmz-zone-profile`: Enable `Packet Based Attack Protection` (with `Fragmented Packets` and `IP Option Drop` enabled, Action `Block`)
- C.
  1. `trust-zone-profile`: Enable `ARP Protection` (dynamic learning, and Static ARP Entries if critical).
  2. `untrust-zone-profile`: Enable `IP Spoofing Protection` (with 'Action: Block' and ensuring the firewall's connected interface IPs are correctly recognized as valid sources).
  3. `dmz-zone-profile`: Enable `Packet Based Attack Protection` (specifically `Fragmented Packets` with 'Action: Block').

- D. 

- E. 

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question tests the practical application of Zone Protection Profiles for various attack types. Let's break down each requirement and the corresponding Zone Protection feature: 1. ARP Spoofing attempts from 'trust-zone: Feature: 'ARP Protection" within the Zone Protection Profile. This feature monitors ARP traffic and detects anomalies like Gratuitous ARP inconsistencies or ARP request/reply mismatches. It's crucial for internal network segments. Dynamic learning helps build a baseline, and static entries can be added for critical devices. Why D is good: 'ARP Protection' (dynamic learning, and Static ARP Entries if critical) directly addresses this. 2. IP Spoofing (source IP outside allowed ranges) on 'untrust-zone': Feature: "IP Spoofing Protection'. This feature checks if the source IP address of incoming packets is valid for the ingress interface/zone. For external-facing interfaces, it ensures that traffic purporting to be from the internal network (or any network not expected on the untrust-zone) is blocked. Why D is good: 'IP Spoofing Protection' with 'Action: Block' and emphasizing correct recognition of valid sources (i.e., external IPs) is accurate for the untrust-zone. 3. Fragmented Packet attacks targeting 'dmz-zone': Feature: Packet Based Attack Protection' and specifically 'Fragmented PacketS. This part of Zone Protection aims to prevent attacks that exploit weaknesses in fragmented IP packets (e.g., overlapping fragments, tiny fragments). These attacks can bypass security controls or cause resource exhaustion. Why D is good: 'Packet Based Attack Protections (specifically Fragmented PacketS with 'Action: Block') directly addresses this. Evaluation of Options: A: Correctly identifies the features. It's a strong contender. The wording on IP Spoofing protection in D is slightly more robust by mentioning the need to ensure valid sources are understood. B: Incorrect. SIP Spoofing Protection' on 'trust-zone' is usually not the primary concern for ARP spoofing (which is L2). 'ARP Protection' on 'untrust-zone' is misplaced as ARP is a local LAN protocol. SYN Flood' is for DoS, not fragmented packets. C: 'ARP Protection' with 'Static ARP Entry Verification' is too restrictive and might cause issues if dynamic ARP entries are common. ' IP Spoofing Protection' with Source IP 'Any' is too generic and might not distinguish valid external sources. SIP Option Drop' is related but not the primary solution for fragmented packet attacks . D (Correct): This option provides the most precise and complete set of configurations. It clearly maps each attack vector to the correct Zone Protection feature and highlights relevant considerations (dynamic ARP learning, valid source recognition for IP spoofing). It specifically targets Fragmented Packets for the DMZ. E: Only addresses various types of Flood Protection (DoS attacks), which are not what the problem describes for ARP spoofing, IP spoofing, or fragmented packets.

NEW QUESTION # 44
A Security Administrator is hardening the outbound security posture for a network segment with multiple user groups, each requiring different levels of internet access and content inspection. Specifically: 1. The 'Finance' group requires strict URL filtering, preventing access to social media, streaming, and unknown categories, but allowing access to specific financial news sites. They also need aggressive threat prevention. 2. The 'Marketing' group needs access to social media and some streaming for business purposes, but all downloads must be scanned by WildFire and executable files blocked. 3. The 'IT' group has broad internet access but all outbound SSH and RDP traffic must be inspected for command injection and suspicious activity. How would you design the security policy rules and Security Profile Groups to meet these requirements efficiently?

- A. Consolidate all Security Profiles into a single, comprehensive Security Profile Group. Apply this group to a single, overarching security policy rule for all outbound internet traffic. Rely on user-ID and App-ID to filter allowed applications and URLs within the profiles themselves, not in the policy rules. This simplifies policy management but sacrifices granularity.
- B. For each group, define: (1) A specific URL Filtering profile. (2) A specific File Blocking profile (for Marketing) or general one (for Finance/IT). (3) A WildFire Analysis profile (for Marketing). (4) Comprehensive Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, and Vulnerability Protection profiles. Then, create a Security Profile Group for each user group, bundling these profiles. Finally, create a single security policy rule per user group (matching on User-ID group object) and attach the corresponding Security Profile Group.
- C. Create multiple Security Policy Rules per user group: one for URL Filtering, one for Threat Prevention, one for File Blocking/WildFire. This allows granular application of profiles. For IT, create specific rules for SSH/RDP with appropriate Vulnerability Protection profiles. This approach can lead to a very large rule set.
- D. Utilize a common Security Profile Group with basic threat prevention for all user groups. Then, create separate, more specific Security Profile Groups containing only the unique URL Filtering, File Blocking, or specialized Vulnerability Protection profiles. Apply these additional groups as 'overrides' in the security policy rules based on user group.
- E. Create a single Security Policy Rule for each user group (Finance, Marketing, IT) from the internal zone to the untrust

zone. For each rule, apply a distinct Security Profile Group that bundles the required URL Filtering profile, Threat Prevention profiles (Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, Vulnerability Protection), and File Blocking/WildFire profiles specific to that group.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option A is the most efficient and recommended approach. Creating a distinct Security Policy Rule for each user group (identified via User-ID) allows for the application of a unique Security Profile Group tailored to that group's specific requirements. This ensures that: Finance: Receives its custom URL Filtering profile (strict categories, allow financial sites) and aggressive threat prevention. Marketing: Gets its URL Filtering (allowing social media/streaming), WildFire for downloads, and executable file blocking. IT: Has broad access, but their SSH/RDP traffic (identified via App-ID within the same rule or a sub-rule) can have a specific Vulnerability Protection profile applied for command injection. This approach balances granularity with manageability. Option B leads to an unmanageable rule set. Option C's 'overrides' concept is not a standard or efficient way to manage diverse security profiles across user groups. Option D sacrifices crucial granularity. Option E describes the components but doesn't clearly articulate the most efficient rule design as well as A does, which implicitly suggests leveraging App-ID and User-ID effectively within each rule.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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