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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Pro Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Management and CDSS: This section tests the abilities of security operations specialists and infrastructure managers in maintaining and configuring Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) including security policies, profiles, and updates. It includes managing IoT security with device IDs and monitoring, as well as Enterprise Data Loss Prevention and SaaS Security focusing on data encryption, access control, and logging. It also covers maintenance and configuration of Strata Cloud Manager and Panorama for network security environments including supported products, device addition, reporting, and configuration management.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity and Security: This part measures the skills of network engineers and security analysts in maintaining and configuring network security across on-premises, cloud, and hybrid environments. It covers network segmentation, security and network policies, monitoring, logging, and certificate management. It also includes maintaining connectivity and security for remote users through remote access solutions, network segmentation, security policy tuning, monitoring, logging, and certificate usage to ensure secure and reliable remote connections.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGFW and SASE Solution Functionality: This part assesses the knowledge of firewall administrators and network architects on the functions of various Palo Alto Networks firewalls including Cloud NGFWs, PA-Series, CN-Series, and VM-Series. It covers perimeter and core security, zone security and segmentation, high availability, security and NAT policy implementation, as well as monitoring and logging. Additionally, it includes the functionality of Prisma SD-WAN with WAN optimization, path and NAT policies, zone-based firewall, and monitoring, plus Prisma Access features such as remote user and network configuration, application access, policy enforcement, and logging. It also evaluates options for managing Strata and SASE solutions through Panorama and Strata Cloud Manager.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFW and SASE Solution Maintenance and Configuration: This domain evaluates the skills of network security administrators in maintaining and configuring Palo Alto Networks hardware firewalls, VM-Series, CN-Series, and Cloud NGFWs. It includes managing security policies, profiles, updates, and upgrades. It also covers adding, configuring, and maintaining Prisma SD-WAN including initial setup, pathing, monitoring, and logging. Maintaining and configuring Prisma Access with security policies, profiles, updates, upgrades, and monitoring is also assessed.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Security Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures skills of network security engineers and covers key concepts such as application layer inspection for Strata and SASE products, differentiating between slow and fast path packet inspection, and the use of decryption methods including SSL Forward Proxy, SSL Inbound Inspection, SSH Proxy, and scenarios where no decryption is applied. It also includes applying network hardening techniques like Content-ID, Zero Trust principles, User-ID (including Cloud Identity Engine), Device-ID, and network zoning to enhance security on Strata and SASE platforms.

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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Professional Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which GlobalProtect configuration is recommended for granular security enforcement of remote user device posture?

- A. Configuring a rule that blocks the ability of users to disable GlobalProtect while accessing internal applications
- **B. Configuring host information profile (HIP) checks for all mobile users**
- C. Implementing multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all users attempting to access internal applications
- D. Applying log at session end to all GlobalProtect Security policies

Answer: B

Explanation:

Host Information Profile (HIP) checks are used in GlobalProtect to collect and evaluate endpoint posture (OS, patch level, AV status) to enforce granular security policies for remote users.

"The HIP feature collects information about the host and can be used in security policies to enforce posture-based access control. This ensures only compliant endpoints can access sensitive resources." (Source: GlobalProtect HIP Checks) This enables fine-grained, context-aware access decisions beyond user identity alone.

NEW QUESTION # 36

How does a firewall behave when SSL Inbound Inspection is enabled?

- A. It decrypts inbound and outbound SSH connections.
- B. It acts transparently between the client and the internal server.
- C. It decrypts traffic between the client and the external server.
- **D. It acts as meddler-in-the-middle between the client and the internal server.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

SSL Inbound Inspection allows the firewall to decrypt incoming encrypted traffic to internal servers (e.g., web servers) by acting as a man-in-the-middle (MITM). The firewall uses the private key of the server to decrypt the session and apply security policies before re-encrypting the traffic.

"SSL Inbound Inspection requires you to import the server's private key and certificate into the firewall. The firewall then acts as a man-in-the-middle (MITM) to decrypt inbound sessions from external clients to internal servers for inspection." (Source: SSL Inbound Inspection)

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which two security services are required for configuration of NGFW Security policies to protect against malicious and misconfigured domains? (Choose two.)

- **A. Advanced DNS Security**
- B. SaaS Security
- C. Advanced WildFire
- **D. Advanced Threat Prevention**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Protecting against malicious and misconfigured domains requires two critical services:

Advanced Threat Prevention

Provides signature-based and advanced analysis to identify threats, including DNS-based attacks.

"Advanced Threat Prevention enables the NGFW to detect and prevent exploits and malware-based communications, including those leveraging DNS." (Source: Advanced Threat Prevention) Advanced DNS Security Specifically designed to detect and sinkhole malicious and misconfigured DNS queries.

"DNS Security uses real-time intelligence to block DNS-based threats, protect against data exfiltration, and automatically sinkhole suspicious domain lookups." (Source: DNS Security) By combining these services in security policies, NGFWs ensure robust protection against domain-based threats and misconfigurations.

NEW QUESTION # 38

A company has an ongoing initiative to monitor and control IT-sanctioned SaaS applications. To be successful, it will require configuration of decryption policies, along with data filtering and URL Filtering Profiles used in Security policies. Based on the need to decrypt SaaS applications, which two steps are appropriate to ensure success? (Choose two.)

- **A. Validate which certificates will be used to establish trust.**
- **B. Configure SSL Forward Proxy.**
- C. Create new self-signed certificates to use for decryption.
- D. Configure SSL Inbound Inspection.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To inspect SaaS app traffic (often encrypted), you must configure:

SSL Forward Proxy

"The SSL Forward Proxy decryption profile enables the firewall to decrypt outbound SSL traffic, essential for visibility into SaaS app usage." (Source: SSL Forward Proxy Overview) Validate certificates

"Validating and deploying the appropriate root and intermediate CA certificates is critical for establishing trust and preventing SSL errors during decryption." (Source: Certificate Deployment and Validation) Without these steps, SaaS decryption and policy

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