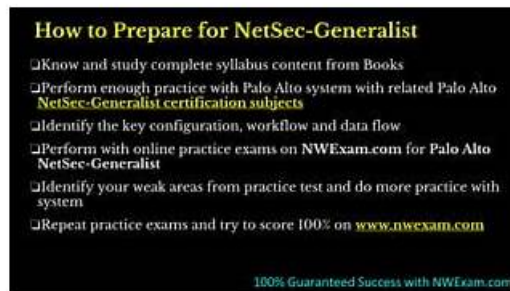


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Palo Alto Networks NetSec-Generalist Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• NGFW and SASE Solution Functionality: This section targets Cybersecurity Specialists to understand the functionality of Cloud NGFWs, PA-Series, CN-Series, and VM-Series firewalls. It includes perimeter security, zone segmentation, high availability configurations, security policy implementation, and monitoring • logging practices. A critical skill assessed is implementing zone security policies effectively.
Topic 2	• Network Security Fundamentals: This section measures the skills of Network Security Engineers and explains application layer inspection for Strata and SASE products. It covers topics such as slow path versus fast path packet inspection, decryption methods like SSL Forward Proxy, and network hardening techniques including Content and Zero Trust. A key skill measured is applying decryption techniques effectively.

Topic 3	• Infrastructure Management and CDSS: This section measures the skills of Infrastructure Managers in managing CDSS infrastructure by configuring profiles • policies for IoT devices or enterprise DLP • SaaS security solutions while ensuring data encryption • access control practices are implemented correctly across these platforms. A key skill measured is securing IoT devices through proper configuration.
Topic 4	• Platform Solutions, Services, and Tools: This section measures the skills of IT Architects in describing Palo Alto Networks NGFW and Prisma SASE products for enhanced security efficacy. It covers creating security policies with User-ID • App-ID configurations along with monitoring tools like CDSS (Cloud-Delivered Security Services). A key skill measured is configuring cloud-delivered services efficiently.

Palo Alto Networks Network Security Generalist Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

What will collect device information when a user has authenticated and connected to a GlobalProtect gateway?

- A. RADIUS Authentication
- B. IP address
- C. Host information profile (HIP)
- D. Session ID

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 53

How many places will a firewall administrator need to create and configure a custom data loss prevention (DLP) profile across Prisma Access and the NGFW?

- A. Three
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Four

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 54

When using the perfect forward secrecy (PFS) key exchange, how does a firewall behave when SSL Inbound Inspection is enabled?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which statement best demonstrates a fundamental difference between Content-ID and traditional network security methods?

- A. Content-ID focuses on blocking malicious IP addresses and ports.
- B. Traditional methods provide comprehensive application layer inspection.
- C. Traditional methods block specific applications using signatures.

- **D. Content-ID inspects traffic at the application layer to provide real-time threat protection.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 56

A hospital system allows mobile medical imaging trailers to connect directly to the internal network of its various campuses. The network security team is concerned about this direct connection and wants to begin implementing a Zero Trust approach in the flat network.

Which solution provides cost-effective network segmentation and security enforcement in this scenario?

- A. Manually inspect large images like holograms and MRIs, but permit smaller images to pass freely through the campus core firewalls.
- B. Configure access control lists on the campus core switches to control and inspect traffic based on image size, type, and frequency.
- **C. Configure separate zones to isolate the imaging trailer's traffic and apply enforcement using the existing campus core firewalls.**
- D. Deploy edge firewalls at each campus entry point to monitor and control various traffic types through direct connection with the trailers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA), network segmentation is critical to prevent unauthorized lateral movement within a flat network. Since the hospital system allows mobile medical imaging trailers to connect directly to its internal network, this poses a significant security risk, as these trailers may introduce malware, vulnerabilities, or unauthorized access to sensitive medical data.

The most cost-effective and practical solution in this scenario is:

Creating separate security zones for the imaging trailers.

Applying access control and inspection policies via the hospital's existing core firewalls instead of deploying new hardware.

Implementing strict policy enforcement to ensure that only authorized communication occurs between the trailers and the hospital's network.

Why Separate Zones with Enforcement is the Best Solution?

Network Segmentation for Zero Trust

By placing the medical imaging trailers in their own firewall-enforced zone, they are isolated from the main hospital network.

This reduces attack surface and prevents an infected trailer from spreading malware to critical hospital systems.

Granular security policies ensure only necessary communications occur between zones.

Cost-Effective Approach

Uses existing core firewalls instead of deploying costly additional edge firewalls at every campus.

Reduces complexity by leveraging the current security infrastructure.

Visibility & Security Enforcement

The firewall enforces security policies, such as allowing only medical imaging protocols while blocking unauthorized traffic.

Integration with Threat Prevention and WildFire ensures that malicious files or traffic anomalies are detected.

Logging and monitoring via Panorama helps the security team track and respond to threats effectively.

Other Answer Choices Analysis

(A) Deploy edge firewalls at each campus entry point

This is an expensive approach, requiring multiple hardware firewalls at every hospital location.

While effective, it is not the most cost-efficient solution when existing core firewalls can enforce the necessary segmentation and policies.

(B) Manually inspect large images like holograms and MRIs

This does not align with Zero Trust principles.

Manual inspection is impractical, as it slows down medical workflows.

Threats do not depend on image size; malware can be embedded in small and large files alike.

(D) Configure access control lists (ACLs) on core switches

ACLs are limited in security enforcement, as they operate at Layer 3/4 and do not provide deep inspection (e.g., malware scanning, user authentication, or Zero Trust enforcement).

Firewalls offer application-layer visibility, which ACLs on switches cannot provide.

Switches do not log and analyze threats like firewalls do.

Reference and Justification:

Firewall Deployment - Firewall-enforced network segmentation is a key practice in Zero Trust.

Security Policies - Granular policies ensure medical imaging traffic is controlled and monitored.

VPN Configurations - If remote trailers are involved, secure VPN access can be enforced within the zones.

Panorama - Centralized visibility into all traffic between hospital zones and trailers.

Thus, Configuring separate zones (C) is the correct answer, as it provides cost-effective segmentation, Zero Trust enforcement, and security visibility using existing firewall infrastructure.

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