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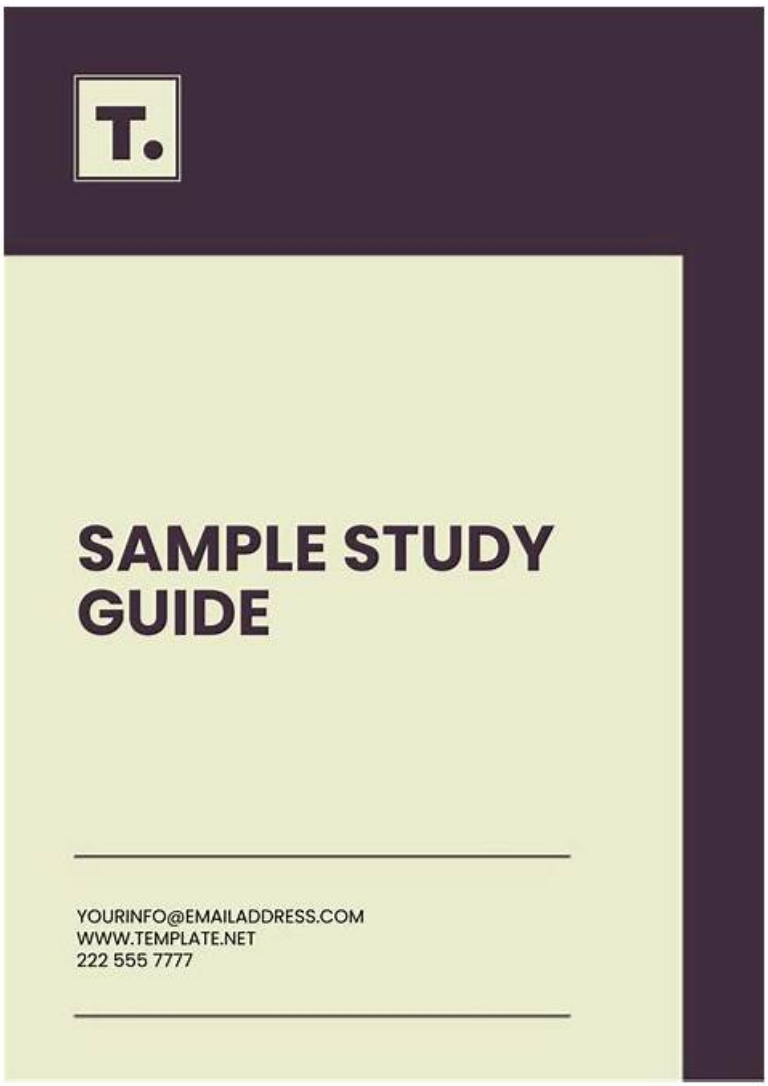

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Palo Alto Networks Network Security Analyst Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
An organization uses Palo Alto Networks firewalls and needs to enforce a strict data exfiltration prevention policy. They want to block any outgoing traffic that contains specific patterns of sensitive internal project codes, credit card numbers (PCI DSS scope), and social security numbers (PII scope). They have identified the following requirements: 1. Project codes (e.g., 'PROJ-ALPHA-2024-001', 'PROJ-BETA-FY25-ABC') follow a regex pattern: 2. Credit card numbers (16 digits) must be detected but only if they are associated with the 'PCI DATA ZONE' source zone. 3. Social security numbers (XXX-XX-XXXX) must be detected regardless of the source zone. Which combination of Data Filtering objects, profiles, and security policy rules would achieve this goal with the highest precision and minimal false positives, considering the specific zone requirement for credit cards?

- A. Create three Data Patterns: 'ProjectCode_Pattern' (Regex), 'CreditCard_Pattern' (Pre-defined), 'SSN Pattern' (Pre-defined). Create two Data Filtering Profiles: with 'ProjectCode_Pattern', 'CreditCard_Pattern', and 'SSN_Pattern' enabled. with 'ProjectCode_Pattern' and 'SSN Pattern' enabled. Create two Security Policy rules: Rule 1: Source=PCI DATA ZONE, Destination=Any, Action=Deny, Data Filtering Rule 2: Source-Any (excluding Destination-Any, Action-Deny, Data Filtering
- B. Create three Data Patterns: 'ProjectCode_Pattern' (Regex), 'CreditCard_Pattern' (Regex, pre-defined), 'SSN_Pattern' (Regex, pre-defined). Create one Data Filtering Profile: 'Comprehensive_Exfil_Profile' with all three data patterns enabled. Create two Security Policy rules: Rule 1: Source=PCI DATA ZONE, Destination=Any, Action=Deny, Data Filtering Profile=Comprehensive_Exfil_Profile. Rule 2: Source=Any, Destination=Any, Action=Deny, Data Filtering Profile=Comprehensive_Exfil Profile (with 'CreditCard_Pattern' disabled in this specific profile's application if possible, which is not directly supported).
- C. Create three Data Patterns: 'ProjectCode_Pattern' (Regex), 'CreditCard_Pattern' (Regex, pre-defined), 'SSN_Pattern' (Regex, pre-defined). Create two Data Filtering Profiles: 'Internal_Exfil Profile' with 'ProjectCode_Pattern' and 'SSN Pattern' enabled, and 'PCI Exfil Profile' with 'CreditCard_Pattern' enabled. Create two Security Policy rules: Rule 1: Source=Any, Destination-Any, Action-Allow, Data Filtering Rule 2: Destination=Any, Action=Allow, Data Filtering Profile=PCI Exfil_Profile.
- D. Create three Data Patterns: 'ProjectCode_Pattern' (Regex: 'CreditCard_Pattern' (Pre-defined Data Pattern for Credit Card Numbers), 'SSN_Pattern' (Pre-defined Data Pattern for SSN). Create one Data Filtering Profile: 'Exfil_Prevention_Profile' with all three data patterns enabled and set to 'Block' action. Create two Security Policy rules: Rule 1: Name='PCI_Exfil_Block', Source=PCI_DATA_ZONE, Destination=Any, Service=Any, Application=Any, Action=Deny, Profile-Group (or specific profiles)=, Data Filtering Profile='Exfil_Prevention_Profile'. Rule 2: Name='General_Exfil_Block', Source=Any, Destination=Any, Service=Any, Application=Any, Action=Deny, Profile-Group (or specific profiles)=, Data Filtering Profile='Exfil_Prevention_Profile' (but for 'CreditCard_Pattern', set 'action' to 'alert' instead of 'block' within the rule's profile override for all sources EXCEPT 'PCI_DATA_ZONE').
- E. Create a custom Application object for each data type. Create three Security Policy rules: Rule 1: Source=PCI DATA ZONE, Destination=Any, Application=CreditCard_App, Action=Deny. Rule 2: Source=Any, Destination=Any, Application=ProjectCode_App, Action=Deny. Rule 3: Source=Any, Destination=Any, Application=SSN_App, Action=Deny.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This scenario requires granular control over data patterns based on source zones, which is best achieved by applying different Data Filtering profiles to different security policies. Let's break down why Option D is the most precise and why others fall short: Option D (Correct): Data Patterns: Correctly defines the three necessary data patterns: 'ProjectCode_Pattern' (custom regex), 'CreditCard_Pattern' (pre- defined for accuracy), and 'SSN_Pattern' (pre-defined). Data Filtering Profiles: Creates two distinct profiles: Includes all three patterns, ensuring that when traffic from 'PCI_DATA ZONE' is processed, all sensitive data types (including credit cards) are blocked. Includes only 'ProjectCode_Pattern' and 'SSN_Pattern'. This profile will be applied to traffic from all other zones, correctly preventing project code and SSN exfiltration without blocking credit cards from non-PCI zones. Security Policy Rules: Rule 1 (for PCI_DATA_ZONE): Matches traffic from and applies with a 'Deny' action, enforcing all three data pattern blocks. Rule 2 (for other zones): Matches traffic from 'Any' source (implicitly excluding what Rule 1 already matched due to rule order) and applies with a 'Deny' action, enforcing project code and SSN blocks only. This correctly separates the enforcement based on the source zone requirement. Why other options are incorrect: A: Using 'Allow' action with Data Filtering Profiles will only log or alert, not block, failing the 'prevent' requirement. Also, the profiles are designed to apply generally, not to deny based on pattern matches within an allow rule. B: While creating one comprehensive profile is possible, selectively disabling patterns within a profile's application per security rule for specific patterns (like disabling credit card detection for non-PCI zones) is not a standard, direct feature. You usually apply a profile as-is or override the action for the entire profile, not individual patterns within it. This approach would likely lead to over-blocking or misconfiguration. C: Similar to B, while the concept of overriding actions within a profile group per rule exists, precisely disabling a single pattern's action within a profile specifically for certain rules while keeping others active is overly complex and prone to error or not directly supported at that granularity. The cleaner approach

is using separate profiles. E: Custom Application objects are for identifying applications (e.g., specific web services, proprietary protocols) based on signatures, not for detecting data patterns within application payload. Data filtering is the correct mechanism for this.

NEW QUESTION # 12
A Security Administrator wants to implement a policy to block all file transfers (upload and download) on web-based email applications (e.g., Gmail, Outlook Web Access) for non-HR users, while HR users should have unrestricted file transfer access. Additionally, for all web-based email traffic, regardless of user or application, all malicious files detected by WildFire should be blocked. Which set of configurations and policy rules best achieves this?

- A. Define a custom File Blocking Profile 'No_File_Transfer_Email' to block all file types for 'upload' and 'download'. Define a WildFire Analysis Profile 'Block WildFire Malicious' to block all WildFire verdicts.

- B. Rule 1: Source User: HR_Group, Destination: Untrust, Application: web-email, Action: allow, Profiles: WildFire Analysis (block all). Rule 2: Source User: NOT HR_Group, Destination: Untrust, Application: web-email, Action: allow, Profiles: File Blocking (block all files), WildFire Analysis (block all).
- C. Rule 1: Source User: HR_Group, Destination: Untrust, Application: gmail, outlook-web-access, Action: allow, Profiles: WildFire Analysis (block all). Rule 2: Source User: any, Destination: Untrust, Application: gmail, outlook-web-access, Action: allow, Profiles: File Blocking (block all files), WildFire Analysis (block all).
- D. Create a single policy rule that allows 'web-email' for all users. Apply a File Blocking Profile to block all files, and a WildFire Analysis Profile to block all. Then create a separate application override for HR users for web-email to bypass file blocking.
- E. Define a custom File Blocking Profile 'No_File_Transfer_Email' to block all file types for 'upload' and 'download'. Define a WildFire Analysis Profile 'Block WildFire Malicious' to block all WildFire verdicts.

```
Security Policy Rules:
1. Name: Block_Non_HR_Email_Files
   Source Zone: Trust
   Source User: NOT HR_Group
   Destination Zone: Untrust
   Application: web-email
   Service: application-default
   Action: allow
   Profile: No_File_Transfer_Email, Block_WildFire_Malicious

2. Name: HR_Email_Access
   Source Zone: Trust
   Source User: HR_Group
   Destination Zone: Untrust
   Application: web-email
   Service: application-default
   Action: allow
   Profile: Block_WildFire_Malicious
```


Answer: E

Explanation:
Option D is the most precise and correctly ordered approach. The key here is the order of policies and applying the correct profiles.
1. The first rule for 'NOT HR_Group' explicitly applies the 'No_File_Transfer_Email' (blocking all files for both upload/download) and the 'Block_WildFire_Malicious' profiles.
2. The second rule, for 'HR_Group', being evaluated AFTER the non-HR rule, will apply only the 'Block_WildFire_Malicious' profile, ensuring HR can transfer files but malicious files are still blocked for them. Option C has the correct profiles but the rule order is crucial. If the HR rule is first, and a non-HR user falls into it (e.g., due to a previous misconfiguration), they might get unrestricted access. The 'NOT HR_Group' rule must come first to enforce the stricter policy. Option A and B are less granular with application groups and profile application. Option E is not a standard or efficient way to manage this with Security Policies.

NEW QUESTION # 13
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. 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.
- B. Perform an API call for each object creation/update, followed by an immediate API commit for each change to ensure real-time consistency.
- C. 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.
- D. Only use the GUI for configuration changes, as API calls are inherently less efficient and more prone to errors for complex operations.
- E. 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.

Answer: C

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 # 14
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'
match-criteria 'all'
```
- 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'
position-before 'any'
```
- 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 'any' destination 'any' description 'Force RDP identification'
position-top
```
- E.
```
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'
```

Answer: B

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 # 15
An SD-WAN deployment includes branch offices with diverse internet connectivity (e.g., DSL, Fiber, 4G LTE). The network team needs to enforce specific routing for SaaS applications (e.g., Office 365, Zoom) while ensuring high availability and optimal user experience. Specifically, Office 365 traffic should prefer Fiber, then 4G LTE, then DSL, based on latency. Zoom traffic should prefer 4G LTE, then Fiber, then DSL, based on jitter. All other general internet traffic should use the cheapest available link that

meets a basic 5% packet loss threshold. Additionally, during a major incident, a manual override might be required to force all traffic from a specific branch over the 4G LTE link for a short period. Select ALL correct configuration steps to achieve these requirements.

- A. For general internet traffic, configure a default SD-WAN policy that uses the 'Cost-Optimized' path selection type, with a 'General_SLA monitoring a 5% packet loss threshold. Ensure this policy has a lower priority than the application-specific policies.
- B. Define separate SLA profiles: '0365_SLA' (latency-focused), Zoom_SLX (jitter-focused), and 'General_SLA' (packet loss focused). Create path quality profiles for Fiber, 4G LTE, and DSL, reflecting their typical performance characteristics.
- C. Implement an SD-WAN aggregate interface group for all internet links. Configure application-specific QOS policies on this aggregate group to prioritize Office 365 and Zoom traffic. The SD-WAN policy engine will then automatically handle path selection based on application priority.
- D. To handle the manual override for a major incident, create a high-priority PBF rule for the specific branch. This PBF rule should match all traffic from that branch and explicitly forward it to the 4G LTE interface, overriding any existing SD-WAN policies. This PBF rule should be administratively enabled/disabled as needed.
- E. Create three SD-WAN policies: one for Office 365, one for Zoom, and one for general internet traffic. Each policy will reference the appropriate SLA profile and configure the path preference order using 'Best Path' selection, explicitly ordering the interfaces (Fiber > 4G > DSL for 0365, and 4G > Fiber > DSL for Zoom).

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:
This question requires combining multiple SD-WAN policy elements. A: Correct. Defining distinct SLA profiles based on the critical metrics (latency for 0365, jitter for Zoom, packet loss for general) is fundamental. Path quality profiles reflect the capabilities of each link type. B: Correct. Separate SD-WAN policies for each application allow for granular control over their specific path selection logic. Using 'Best Path' with explicit interface ordering within the policy ensures the desired preference based on performance. C: Correct. A PBF rule has higher precedence than SD-WAN policies. Forcing all traffic from a specific branch to 4G LTE via a high-priority, manually managed PBF rule is the ideal way to implement a temporary, emergency override. D: Incorrect. An SD-WAN aggregate interface group is more for combining bandwidth or simplified interface management, not for enforcing application-specific path preferences based on different metrics. QOS prioritizes within a link, not selects between links based on dynamic performance for specific applications. E: Correct. A 'Cost-Optimized' path selection type for general internet traffic, combined with a basic packet loss SLA, correctly addresses the requirement for this traffic. Ensuring it has lower priority prevents it from interfering with the application-specific policies.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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