Paloalto-Networks

Exam Questions PCNSE

Palo Alto Networks Certified Security Engineer (PCNSE)PAN-OS 9.0

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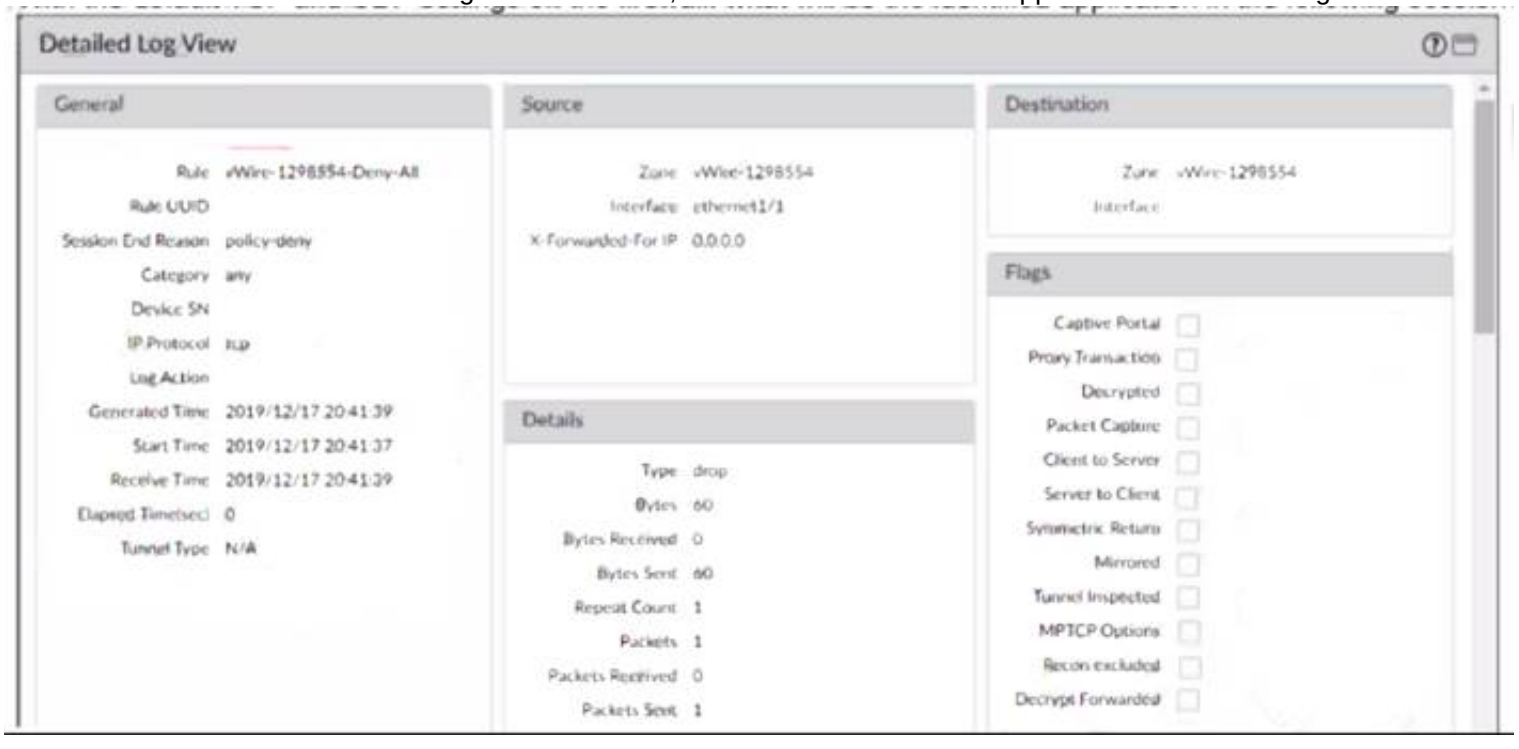
NEW QUESTION 1
With the default TCP and UDP settings on the firewall, what will be the identified application in the following session?



A. Incomplete
B. unknown-tcp
C. Insufficient-data
D. not-applicable

Answer: D

Explanation:
Traffic didnt match any other policies and so landed at the implicit "deny all" policy. If it's deny all, the traffic was dropped before the application could be determined. https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClibCAC

NEW QUESTION 2
Which GlobalProtect gateway selling is required to enable split-tunneling by access route, destination domain, and application?

A. No Direct Access to local networks
B. Tunnel mode
C. iPSec mode
D. Satellite mode

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/globalprotect/9-1/globalprotect-admin/globalprotect-gateways/split-tunnel-tra

NEW QUESTION 3
A firewall engineer creates a NAT rule to translate IP address 1.1.1.10 to 192.168.1.10. The engineer also plans to enable DNS rewrite so that the firewall rewrites the IPv4 address in a DNS response based on the original destination IP address and translated destination IP address configured for the rule. The engineer wants the firewall to rewrite a DNS response of 1.1.1.10 to 192.168.1.10.
What should the engineer do to complete the configuration?

A. Create a U-Turn NAT to translate the destination IP address 192.168.1.10 to 1.1.1.10 with the destination port equal to UDP/53.
B. Enable DNS rewrite under the destination address translation in the Translated Packet section of the NAT rule with the direction Forward.
C. Enable DNS rewrite under the destination address translation in the Translated Packet section of the NAT rule with the direction Reverse.
D. Create a U-Turn NAT to translate the destination IP address 1.1.1.10 to 192.168.1.10 with the destination port equal to UDP/53.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If the DNS response matches the Original Destination Address in the rule, translate the DNS response using the same translation the rule uses. For example, if the rule translates IP address 1.1.1.10 to 192.168.1.10, the firewall rewrites a DNS response of 1.1.1.10 to 192.168.1.10.
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-admin/networking/nat/source-nat-and-destination-nat/desti

NEW QUESTION 4
To ensure that a Security policy has the highest priority, how should an administrator configure a Security policy in the device group hierarchy?

A. Add the policy to the target device group and apply a master device to the device group.
B. Reference the targeted device's templates in the target device group.
C. Clone the security policy and add it to the other device groups.
D. Add the policy in the shared device group as a pre-rule

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/panorama/9-1/panorama-admin/manage-firewalls/manage-device-groups/man
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/panorama/9-1/panorama-admin/panorama-overview/centralized-firewall-conf

NEW QUESTION 5
An administrator is attempting to create policies tor deployment of a device group and template stack. When creating the policies, the zone drop down list does not include the required zone.
What must the administrator do to correct this issue?

A. Specify the target device as the master device in the device group
B. Enable "Share Unused Address and Service Objects with Devices" in Panorama settings
C. Add the template as a reference template in the device group
D. Add a firewall to both the device group and the template

Answer: C

Explanation:
In order to see what is in a template, the device-group needs the template referenced. Even if you add the firewall to both the template and device-group, the device-group will not see what is in the template. The following link has a video that demonstrates that B is the correct answer.
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000PNfeCAG

NEW QUESTION 6
A firewall engineer creates a new App-ID report under Monitor > Reports > Application Reports > New Applications to monitor new applications on the network and better assess any Security policy updates the engineer might want to make.
How does the firewall identify the New App-ID characteristic?

A. It matches to the New App-IDs downloaded in the last 90 days.
B. It matches to the New App-IDs in the most recently installed content releases.
C. It matches to the New App-IDs downloaded in the last 30 days.
D. It matches to the New App-IDs installed since the last time the firewall was rebooted.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The New App-ID characteristic enables the firewall to monitor new applications on the network, so that the engineer can better assess the security policy updates they might want to make. The New App-ID characteristic always matches to only the new App-IDs in the most recently installed content releases. When a new content release is installed, the New App-ID characteristic automatically begins to match only to the new App-IDs in that content release version. This way, the engineer can see how the newly-categorized applications might impact security policy enforcement and make any necessary
adjustments. References: Monitor New App-IDs

NEW QUESTION 7
When you import the configuration of an HA pair into Panorama, how do you prevent the import from affecting ongoing traffic?

A. Set the passive link state to shutdown".
B. Disable config sync.
C. Disable the HA2 link.
D. Disable HA.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To prevent the import from affecting ongoing traffic when you import the configuration of an HA pair into Panorama, you should disable config sync on both firewalls. Config sync is a feature that enables the firewalls in an HA pair to synchronize their configurations and maintain consistency. However, when you import the configuration of an HA pair into Panorama, you want to avoid any changes to the firewall configuration until you verify and commit the imported configuration on Panorama. Therefore, you should disable config sync before importing the configuration, and re-enable it after committing the changes on Panorama12. References: Migrate a Firewall HA Pair to Panorama Management, PCNSE Study Guide (page 50)

NEW QUESTION 8
A network administrator is trying to prevent domain username and password submissions to phishing sites on some allowed URL categories
Which set of steps does the administrator need to take in the URL Filtering profile to prevent credential phishing on the firewall?

A. Choose the URL categories in the User Credential Submission column and set action to block Select the User credential Detection tab and select Use Domain Credential Filter Commit
B. Choose the URL categories in the User Credential Submission column and set action to block Select the User credential Detection tab and select use IP User Mapping Commit
C. Choose the URL categories on Site Access column and set action to block Click the User credential Detection tab and select IP User Mapping Commit
D. Choose the URL categories in the User Credential Submission column and set action to block Select the URL filtering settings and enable Domain Credential Filter Commit

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-admin/threat-prevention/prevent-credential-phishing/set-u https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/url-filtering/prevent-credential-phishing/set-up-cre

NEW QUESTION 9
Which statement about High Availability timer settings is true?

A. Use the Critical timer for faster failover timer settings.

B. Use the Aggressive timer for faster failover timer settings
C. Use the Moderate timer for typical failover timer settings
D. Use the Recommended timer for faster failover timer settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Recommended: Use for typical failover timer settings. Unless you're sure that you need different settings, the best practice is to use the Recommended settings.
Aggressive: Use for faster failover timer settings.
Advanced: Allows you to customize the values to suit your network requirement for each of the following timers:

NEW QUESTION 10
Which type of zone will allow different virtual systems to communicate with each other?

A. Tap
B. External
C. Virtual Wire
D. Tunnel

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-admin/virtual-systems/communication-between-virtual-s

NEW QUESTION 10
An engineer troubleshoots a high availability (HA) link that is unreliable. Where can the engineer view what time the interface went down?

A. Monitor > Logs > System
B. Device > High Availability > Active/Passive Settings
C. Monitor > Logs > Traffic
D. Dashboard > Widgets > High Availability

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA14u000000oNlUCAU&lang=en_US

NEW QUESTION 14
A security engineer needs firewall management access on a trusted interface.
Which three settings are required on an SSL/TLS Service Profile to provide secure Web UI authentication? (Choose three.)

A. Minimum TLS version
B. Certificate
C. Encryption Algorithm
D. Maximum TLS version
E. Authentication Algorithm

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/certificate-management/configure-an-ssltls-service

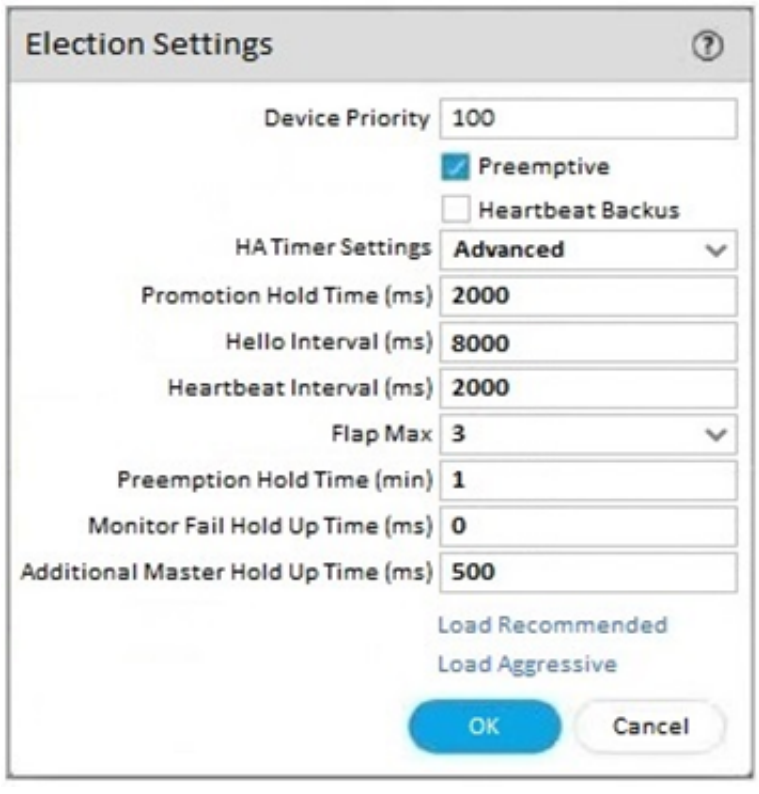
NEW QUESTION 17
An engineer needs to configure a standardized template for all Panorama-managed firewalls. These settings will be configured on a template named "Global" and will be included in all template stacks.
Which three settings can be configured in this template? (Choose three.)

A. Log Forwarding profile
B. SSL decryption exclusion
C. Email scheduler
D. Login banner
E. Dynamic updates

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
A template is a set of configuration options that can be applied to one or more firewalls or virtual systems managed by Panorama. A template can include settings from the Device and Network tabs on the firewall web interface, such as login banner, SSL decryption exclusion, and dynamic updates4. These settings can be configured in a template named "Global" and included in all template stacks. A template stack is a group of templates that Panorama pushes to managed firewalls in an ordered hierarchy4. References: Manage Templates and Template Stacks, PCNSE Study Guide (page 50)

NEW QUESTION 19
An engineer is reviewing the following high availability (HA) settings to understand a recent HAfailover event.



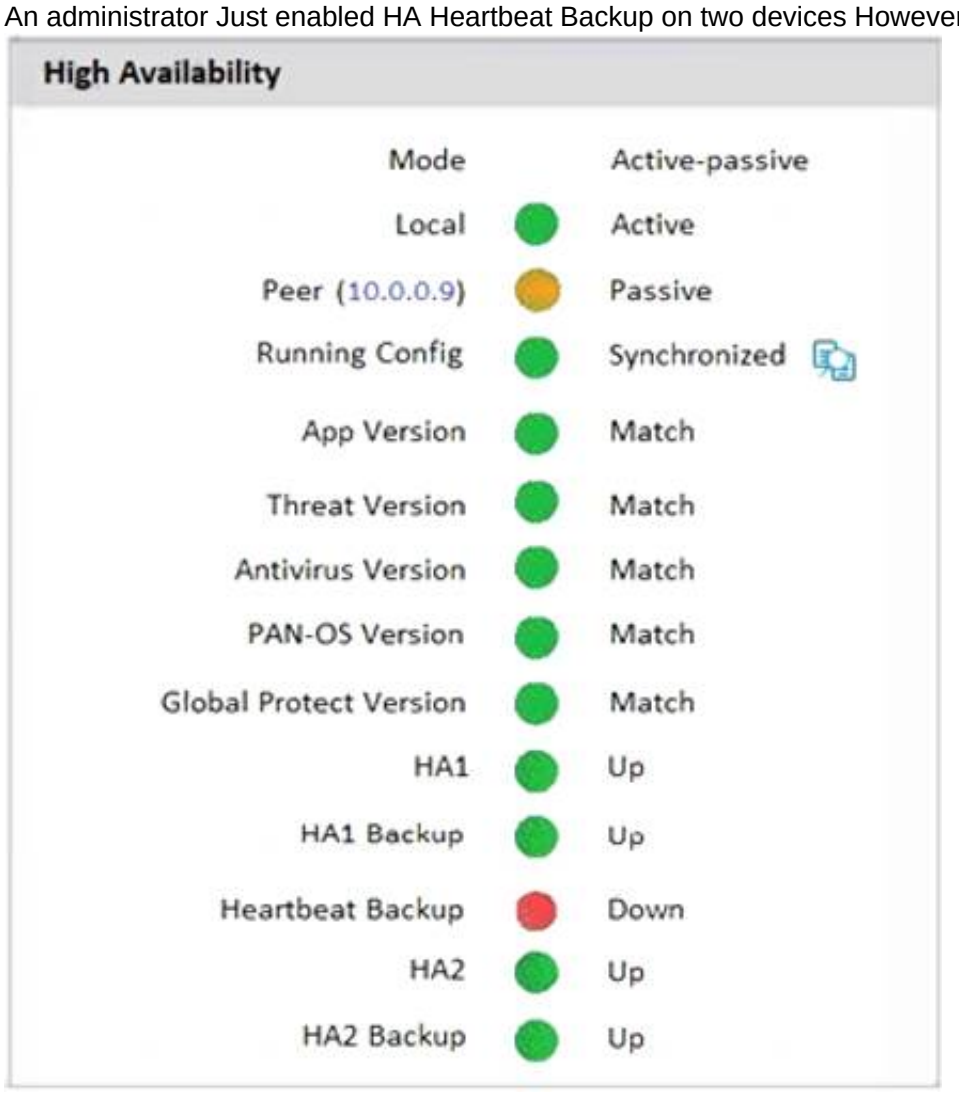
Which timer determines the frequency between packets sent to verify that the HA functionality on the other HA firewall is operational?

A. Monitor Fail Hold Up Time
B. Promotion Hold Time
C. Heartbeat Interval
D. Hello Interval

Answer: D

Explanation:
The timer that determines the frequency between packets sent to verify that the HA functionality on the other HA firewall is operational is the Hello Interval. The Hello Interval is the interval in milliseconds between hello packets that are sent to check the HA status of the peer firewall. The default value for the Hello Interval is 8000 ms for all platforms, and the range is 8000-60000 ms. If the firewall does not receive a hello packet from its peer within the specified interval, it will declare the peer as failed and initiate a failover12. References: H Timers, Layer 3 High Availability with Optimal Failover Times Best Practices
How to Configure Ping Interval/Timeout Settings ... - Palo Alto Networks

NEW QUESTION 20
An administrator Just enabled HA Heartbeat Backup on two devices However, the status on tie firewall's dashboard is showing as down High Availability.



What could an administrator do to troubleshoot the issue?

A. Go to Device > High Availability> General > HA Pair Settings > Setup and configuring the peer IP for heartbeat backup
B. Check peer IP address In the permit list In Device > Setup > Management > Interfaces > Management Interface Settings
C. Go to Device > High Availability > HA Communications> General> and check the Heartbeat Backup under Election Settings
D. Check peer IP address for heartbeat backup to Device > High Availability > HA Communications > Packet Forwarding settings.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClF4CAK

NEW QUESTION 23
Which template values will be configured on the firewall if each template has an SSL to be deployed. The template stack should consist of four templates arranged according to the diagram.

Which template values will be configured on the firewall if each template has an SSL/TLS Service profile configured named Management?

A. Values in Datacenter
B. Values in efwOlab.chi
C. Values in Global Settings
D. Values in Chicago

Answer: D

Explanation:
The template stack should consist of four templates arranged according to the diagram. The template values that will be configured on the firewall if each template has an SSL/TLS Service profile configured named Management will be the values in Chicago. This is because the SSL/TLS Service profile is configured in the Chicago template, which is the highest priority template in the stack. The firewall will inherit the settings from the highest priority template that has the setting configured, and ignore the settings from the lower priority templates that have the same setting configured. Therefore, the values in Datacenter, efwOlab.chi, and Global Settings will not be applied to the firewall. References:

- [Template Stack Configuration]
- [Template Stack Priority]

NEW QUESTION 28
An engineer is configuring a template in Panorama which will contain settings that need to be applied to all firewalls in production.
Which three parts of a template an engineer can configure? (Choose three.)

A. NTP Server Address
B. Antivirus Profile
C. Authentication Profile
D. Service Route Configuration
E. Dynamic Address Groups

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

- A, C, and D are the correct answers because they are the parts of a template that an engineer can configure in Panorama. A template is a collection of device and network settings that can be pushed to multiple firewalls from Panorama1. A template can contain settings such as2:
- A: NTP Server Address: This is the address of the Network Time Protocol server that synchronizes the time on the firewall.
- C: Authentication Profile: This is the profile that defines how the firewall authenticates users and administrators.
- D: Service Route Configuration: This is the configuration that specifies which interface and source IP address the firewall uses to access external services, such as DNS, email, syslog, etc.

NEW QUESTION 31
Which two policy components are required to block traffic in real time using a dynamic user group (DUG)? (Choose two.)

A. A Deny policy for the tagged traffic
B. An Allow policy for the initial traffic
C. A Decryption policy to decrypt the traffic and see the tag
D. A Deny policy with the "tag" App-ID to block the tagged traffic

Answer: AB

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-new-features/user-id-features/dynamic-user-groups Use the dynamic user group in a policy to regulate traffic for the members of the group. You will need to
configure at least two rules: one to allow initial traffic to populate the dynamic user group and one to deny traffic for the activity you want to prevent (in this case, questionable-activity). To tag users, the rule to allow traffic must have a higher rule number in your rulebase than the rule that denies traffic.
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/policy/use-dynamic-user-groups-in-policy

NEW QUESTION 33

An engineer is configuring a firewall with three interfaces:
• MGT connects to a switch with internet access.
• Ethernet1/1 connects to an edge router.
• Ethernet1/2 connects to a visualization network.
The engineer needs to configure dynamic updates to use a dataplane interface for internet traffic. What should be configured in Setup > Services > Service Route Configuration to allow this traffic?

A. Set DNS and Palo Alto Networks Services to use the ethernet1/1 source interface.
B. Set DNS and Palo Alto Networks Services to use the ethernet1/2 source interface.
C. Set DNS and Palo Alto Networks Services to use the MGT source interface.
D. Set DDNS and Palo Alto Networks Services to use the MGT source interface.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClGJCA0

NEW QUESTION 35
An engineer troubleshoots a Panorama-managed firewall that is unable to reach the DNS servers configured via a global template. As a troubleshooting step, the engineer needs to configure a local DNS server in place of the template value.
Which two actions can be taken to ensure that only the specific firewall is affected during this process? (Choose two)

A. Configure the DNS server locally on the firewall.
B. Change the DNS server on the global template.
C. Override the DNS server on the template stack.
D. Configure a service route for DNS on a different interface.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To override a device and network setting applied by a template, you can either configure the setting locally on the firewall or override the setting on the template stack. Configuring the setting locally on the firewall will
copy the setting to the local configuration of the device and will no longer be controlled by the template. Overriding the setting on the template stack will apply the setting to all the firewalls that are assigned to the template stack, unless the setting is also overridden locally on a firewall. Changing the setting on the global template will affect all the firewalls that inherit the setting from the template, which is not desirable in this scenario. Configuring a service route for DNS on a different interface will not change the DNS server address, but only the interface that the firewall uses to reach the DNS server. References:
- Override a Template Setting
- Overriding Panorama Template settings

NEW QUESTION 37
What can be used as an Action when creating a Policy-Based Forwarding (PBF) policy?

A. Deny
B. Discard
C. Allow
D. Next VR

Answer: B

Explanation:
Set the Action to take when matching a packet: Forward—Directs the packet to the specified Egress Interface.
Forward to VSYS (On a firewall enabled for multiple virtual systems)—Select the virtual system to which to forward the packet.
Discard—Drops the packet.
No PBF—Excludes packets that match the criteria for source, destination, application, or service defined in the rule. Matching packets use the route table instead of PBF; the firewall uses the route table to exclude the matched traffic from the redirected port.
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-admin/policy/policy-based-forwarding/create-a-policy-ba

NEW QUESTION 41
Where can a service route be configured for a specific destination IP?

A. Use Netw ork > Virtual Routers, select the Virtual Router > Static Routes > IPv4
B. Use Device > Setup > Services > Services
C. Use Device > Setup > Services > Service Route Configuration > Customize > Destination
D. Use Device > Setup > Services > Service Route Configuration > Customize > IPv4

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClGJCA0

NEW QUESTION 46
Which log type would provide information about traffic blocked by a Zone Protection profile?

A. Data Filtering
B. IP-Tag
C. Traffic
D. Threat

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClhzCAC

- D is the correct answer because the threat log type would provide information about traffic blocked by a Zone Protection profile. This is because Zone Protection profiles are used to protect the network from attacks, including common flood, reconnaissance attacks, and other packet-based attacks1. These attacks are classified as threats by the firewall and are logged in the threat log2. The threat log displays information such as the source and destination IP addresses, ports, zones, applications, threat types, actions, and severity of the threats2.

Verified References:

- 1: Zone protection profiles - Palo Alto Networks Knowledge Base
- 2: Threat Log Fields - Palo Alto Networks

NEW QUESTION 48
A network administrator wants to deploy SSL Forward Proxy decryption. What two attributes should a forward trust certificate have? (Choose two.)

A. A subject alternative name
B. A private key
C. A server certificate
D. A certificate authority (CA) certificate

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The two attributes that a forward trust certificate should have for SSL Forward Proxy decryption are:

- B: A private key. This is the key that the firewall uses to sign the certificates that it generates for the decrypted sessions. The private key must be securely stored on the firewall and not shared with anyone1.
- D: A certificate authority (CA) certificate. This is the certificate that the firewall uses to issue the certificates for the decrypted sessions. The CA certificate must be trusted by the client browsers and devices that receive the certificates from the firewall1.

NEW QUESTION 49
Which three multi-factor authentication methods can be used to authenticate access to the firewall? (Choose three.)

A. Voice
B. Fingerprint
C. SMS
D. User certificate
E. One-time password

Answer: CDE

Explanation:
The firewall can use three multi-factor authentication methods to authenticate access to the firewall: SMS, user certificate, and one-time password. These methods can be used in combination with other authentication factors, such as username and password, to provide stronger security for accessing the firewall web interface or CLI. The firewall can integrate with various MFA vendors that support these methods through RADIUS or SAML protocols5. Voice and fingerprint are not supported by the firewall as MFA methods. References: MF Vendor Support, PCNSE Study Guide (page 48)

NEW QUESTION 50
What is the best definition of the Heartbeat Interval?

A. The interval in milliseconds between hello packets
B. The frequency at which the HA peers check link or path availability
C. The frequency at which the HA peers exchange ping
D. The interval during which the firewall will remain active following a link monitor failure

Answer: C

Explanation:
The firewalls exchange hello messages and heartbeats at configurable intervals to verify that the peer firewall is responsive and operational. Hello messages are sent from one peer to the other to verify the state of the firewall. The heartbeat is an ICMP ping to the HA peer. A response from the peer indicates that the firewalls are connected and responsive.
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClUcCAK
"A "heartbeat-interval" CLI command was added to the election settings for HA, this interval has a 1000ms minimum for all Palo Alto Networks platforms and is an ICMP ping to the other device through the HA control link." https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClMaCAK

NEW QUESTION 53
A network security administrator has been tasked with deploying User-ID in their organization. What are three valid methods of collecting User-ID information in a network? (Choose three.)

A. Windows User-ID agent
B. GlobalProtect
C. XMLAPI
D. External dynamic list
E. Dynamic user groups

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

User-ID is a feature that allows the firewall to identify and classify users and groups on the network based on their usernames, IP addresses, and other attributes1. User-ID information can be collected from various sources, such as:

- A: Windows User-ID agent: A software agent that runs on a Windows server and collects user information from Active Directory domain controllers, Exchange servers, or eDirectory servers2. The agent then sends the user information to the firewall or Panorama for user mapping2.
- B: GlobalProtect: A software agent that runs on the endpoints and provides secure VPN access to the network3. GlobalProtect also collects user information from the endpoints and sends it to the firewall or Panorama for user mapping4.
- C: XMLAPI: An application programming interface that allows external systems or scripts to send user information to the firewall or Panorama in XML format. The XMLAPI can be used to integrate with third-party systems, such as identity providers, captive portals, or custom applications.

NEW QUESTION 56
A company has configured a URL Filtering profile with override action on their firewall. Which two profiles are needed to complete the configuration? (Choose two)

A. SSL/TLS Service
B. HTTP Server
C. Decryption
D. Interface Management

Answer: AD

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClRdCAK https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/url-filtering/configure-url-filtering
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/url-filtering/allow-password-access-to-certain-site

NEW QUESTION 58
If a URL is in multiple custom URL categories with different actions, which action will take priority?

A. Allow
B. Override
C. Block
D. Alert

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a URL matches multiple categories, the category chosen is the one that has the most severe action defined below (block being most severe and allow least severe).
1 block
2 override
3 continue
4 alert
5 allow https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClsmCAC

NEW QUESTION 60
Refer to the exhibit.

```
##################################
admin@Lab33-111-PA-3060(active)>show routing fib

id      destination      nexthop      flags      interface      mtu
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
47      0.0.0.0/0        10.46.40.1   ug         ethernet1/3    1500
46      10.46.40.0/23    0.0.0.0      u          ethernet1/3    1500
45      10.46.41.111/32  0.0.0.0      uh         ethernet1/3    1500
70      10.46.41.113/32  10.46.40.1   ug         ethernet1/3    1500
51      192.168.111.0/24 0.0.0.0      u          ethernet1/6    1500
50      192.168.111.2/32 0.0.0.0      uh         ethernet1/6    1500

--------------------------------------------------------------------------
##################################

admin@Lab33-111-PA-3060(active)>show virtual-wire all

total virtual-wire shown:
flags:   m-multicast firewalling
         p= link state pass-through
         s- vlan sub-interface
         i- ip+vlan sub-interface
         t-tenant sub-interface

name          interface1      interface2      flags          allowed-tags
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VW-1          ethernet1/7     ethernet1/5     p

##################################
```

Which will be the egress interface if the traffic's ingress interface is ethernet1/7 sourcing from 192.168.111.3 and to the destination 10.46.41.113?

A. ethernet1/6
B. ethernet1/3
C. ethernet1/7
D. ethernet1/5

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the second image, VW ports mentioned are 1/5 and 1/7. Hence it can not be a part of any other routing. So if any traffic coming as ingress from 1/7, it has to go out via 1/5.
The egress interface for the traffic with ingress interface ethernet1/7, source 192.168.111.3, and destination 10.46.41.113 will be ethernet1/5. This is because the traffic will match the virtual wire with interfaces ethernet1/5 and ethernet1/7, which is configured to allow VLAN-tagged traffic with tags 10 and 201. The traffic will also match the security policy rule that allows traffic from zone Trust to zone Untrust, which are assigned to ethernet1/7 and ethernet1/5 respectively2. Therefore, the traffic will be forwarded to the same interface from which it was received, which is ethernet1/53.

NEW QUESTION 61
Given the following snippet of a WildFire submission log, did the end user successfully download a file?

TYPE	APPLICATION	ACTION	RULE	RULE UUID	BYTES	SEVERITY	CATEGORY	URL CATEGORY LIST	VERDICT
end	flash	allow	General Web Infrastructure	af55edec-933...	6332		private-ip-addresses		
wildfire	flash	block	General Web Infrastructure	af55edec-933...		informational			malicious
wildfire-virus	flash	reset-both	General Web Infrastructure	af55edec-933...		medium	private-ip-addresses		
virus	flash	reset-both	General Web Infrastructure	af55edec-933...		medium	private-ip-addresses		
file	flash	alert	General Web Infrastructure	af55edec-933...		low	private-ip-addresses		
url	web-browsing	alert	General Web Infrastructure	af55edec-933...		informational	private-ip-addresses	private-ip-addresses	

A. No, because the URL generated an alert.
B. Yes, because both the web-browsing application and the flash file have the 'alert" action.
C. Yes, because the final action is set to "allow."
D. No, because the action for the wildfire-virus is "reset-both."

Answer: C

Explanation:

Based on the snippet of the WildFire submission log provided, it appears that the end user was able to successfully download a file. The key indicator here is that the final action for the web-browsing application and the flash file is set to “allow.” This means that despite any alerts or other actions taken earlier in the process, the ultimate decision was to allow the file to be downloaded.

NEW QUESTION 64
Which three options does Panorama offer for deploying dynamic updates to its managed devices? (Choose three.)

A. Check dependencies
B. Schedules
C. Verify
D. Revert content
E. Install

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-web-interface-help/panorama-web-interface/panorama-de https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-web-interface-help/panorama-web-interface/panorama-de

NEW QUESTION 67
When an engineer configures an active/active high availability pair, which two links can they use? (Choose two)

A. HSCI-C
B. Console Backup
C. HA3
D. HA2 backup

Answer: CD

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/high-availability/set-up-activeactive-ha/prerequisit
These are the two links that can be used to configure an active/active high availability pair. An active/active high availability pair consists of two firewalls that are both active and share the traffic load between them1. To configure an active/active high availability pair, the following links are required2:

- HA1: This is the control link that is used for exchanging heartbeat messages and configuration synchronization between the firewalls. It can be a dedicated interface or a subinterface. It can also have a backup link for redundancy.
- HA2: This is the data link that is used for forwarding sessions from one firewall to another in case of failover or load balancing. It can be a dedicated interface or a subinterface. It can also have a backup link for redundancy.
- HA3: This is the session owner synchronization link that is used for synchronizing session information between the firewalls in different virtual systems. It can be a dedicated interface or a subinterface. It is only required for active/active high availability pairs, not for active/passive pairs.

NEW QUESTION 70
An engineer decides to use Panorama to upgrade devices to PAN-OS 10.2. Which three platforms support PAN-OS 10.2? (Choose three.)

A. PA-220
B. PA-800 Series
C. PA-5000 Series
D. PA-500
E. PA-3400 Series

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/compatibility-matrix/supported-os-releases-by-model/palo-alto-networks-nex

NEW QUESTION 73
Information Security is enforcing group-based policies by using security-event monitoring on Windows User-ID agents for IP-to-User mapping in the network.
During the rollout, Information Security identified a gap for users authenticating to their VPN and wireless networks.
Root cause analysis showed that users were authenticating via RADIUS and that authentication events were not captured on the domain controllers that were being monitored Information Security found that authentication events existed on the Identity Management solution (IDM). There did not appear to be direct integration between PAN-OS and the IDM solution
How can Information Security extract and learn iP-to-user mapping information from authentication events for VPN and wireless users?

A. Add domain controllers that might be missing to perform security-event monitoring for VPN and wireless users.
B. Configure the integrated User-ID agent on PAN-OS to accept Syslog messages over TLS.
C. Configure the User-ID XML API on PAN-OS firewalls to pull the authentication events directly fromthe IDM solution
D. Configure the Windows User-ID agents to monitor the VPN concentrators and wireless controllers for IP-to-User mapping.

Answer: B

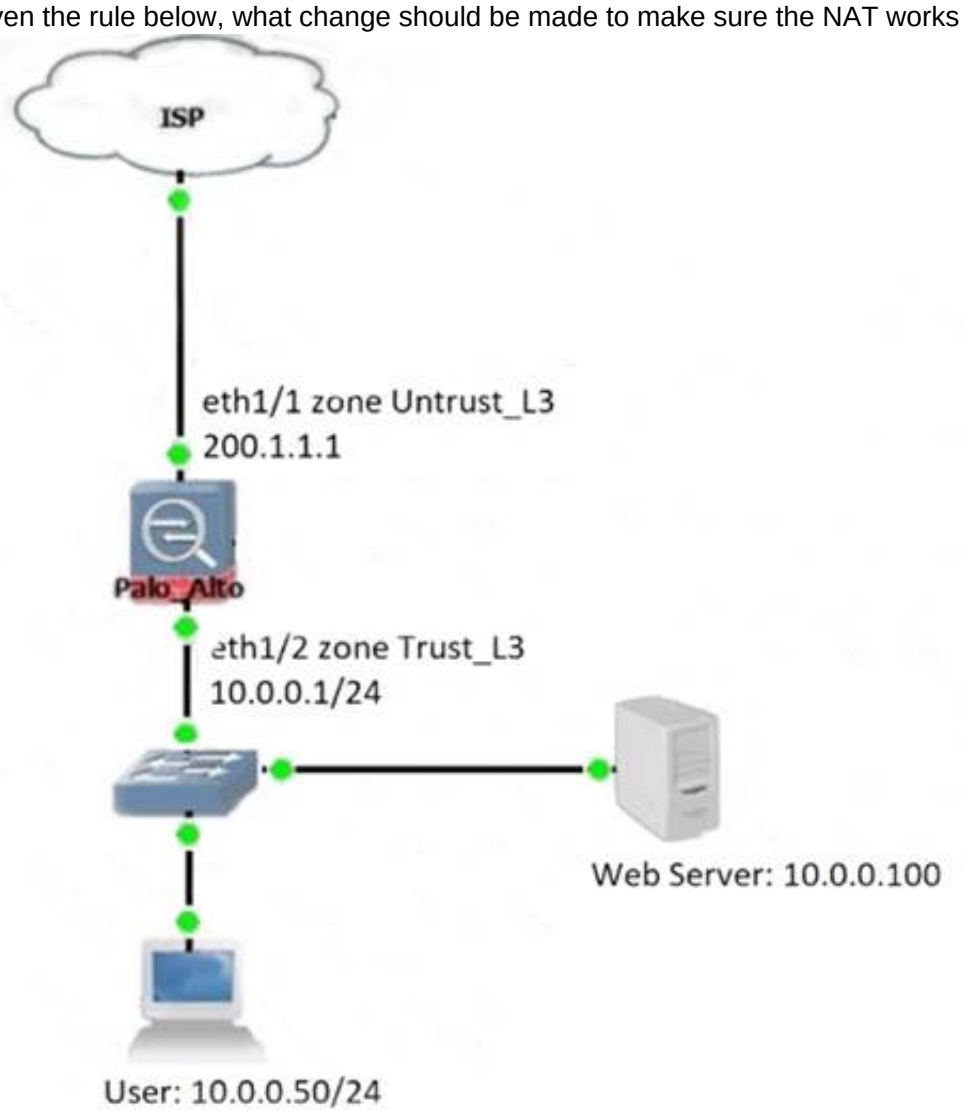
Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/user-id/map-ip-addresses-to-users/configure-user-i

NEW QUESTION 78
An administrator has configured a pair of firewalls using high availability in Active/Passive mode. Link and Path Monitoring is enabled with the Failure Condition set to "any." There is one link group configured containing member interfaces ethernet1/1 and ethernet1/2 with a Group Failure Condition set to "all."
Which HA state will the Active firewall go into if ethernet1/1 link goes down due to a failure?'

A. Active-Secondary
B. Non-functional
C. Passive
D. Active

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 81
Review the information below. A firewall engineer creates a U-NAT rule to allow users in the trust zone access to a server in the same zone by using an external, public NAT IP for that server.
Given the rule below, what change should be made to make sure the NAT works as expected?



	NAME	TAGS	Original Packet						SOURCE TRANSLATION
			SOURCE ZONE	DESTINATION ZONE	DESTINATION INTERFACE	SOURCE ADDRESS	DESTINATION ADDRESS	SERVICE	
1	same zone U-Turn NAT	none	Trust_L3	Untrust_L3	any	10.0.0.50	web-server-pu...	any	none

A. Change destination NAT zone to Trust_L3.
B. Change destination translation to Dynamic IP (with session distribution) using firewall ethI/2 address.
C. Change Source NAT zone to Untrust_L3.
D. Add source Translation to translate original source IP to the firewall eth1/2 interface translation.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClEiCAK

NEW QUESTION 82
An enterprise Information Security team has deployed policies based on AD groups to restrict user access to critical infrastructure systems. However, a recent phishing campaign against the organization has prompted Information Security to look for more controls that can secure access to critical assets. For users that need to access these systems. Information Security wants to use PAN-OS multi-factor authentication (MFA) integration to enforce MFA.
What should the enterprise do to use PAN-OS MFA?

A. Configure a Captive Portal authentication policy that uses an authentication sequence.
B. Configure a Captive Portal authentication policy that uses an authentication profile that references a RADIUS profile.
C. Create an authentication profile and assign another authentication factor to be used by a Captive Portal authentication policy.
D. Use a Credential Phishing agent to detect, prevent, and mitigate credential phishing campaigns.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To use PAN-OS multi-factor authentication (MFA) to secure access to critical assets, the enterprise should configure a Captive Portal authentication policy that

uses an authentication sequence. An authentication sequence is a feature that allows the firewall to enforce multiple authentication methods (factors) for users who access sensitive services or applications. An authentication sequence can include up to four factors, such as login and password, Voice, SMS, Push, or One-time Password (OTP) authentication. The firewall can integrate with MFA vendors through RADIUS or vendor APIs to provide the additional factors12.
To configure an authentication sequence, the enterprise needs to create an authentication profile for each factor and then add them to the sequence in the desired order. The enterprise also needs to create a Captive Portal authentication policy that matches the traffic that requires MFA and applies the authentication sequence to it. The Captive Portal is a web page that the firewall displays to users who need to authenticate before accessing the network or the internet. The Captive Portal can be customized to include a welcome message, a login prompt, a disclaimer, a certificate download link, and a logout button34.
When a user tries to access a service or application that matches the Captive Portal authentication policy, the firewall redirects the user to the Captive Portal web form for the first factor. After the user successfully authenticates for the first factor, the firewall prompts the user for the second factor through RADIUS or vendor API integration. The firewall repeats this process until all factors in the sequence are completed or until one factor fails. If all factors are completed successfully, the firewall allows the user to access the service or application. If one factor fails, the firewall denies access and logs an event56.
Configuring a Captive Portal authentication policy that uses an authentication profile that references a RADIUS profile is not sufficient to use PAN-OS MFA. This option only provides one factor of authentication through RADIUS integration with an MFA vendor. To use multiple factors of authentication, an authentication sequence is required.
Creating an authentication profile and assigning another authentication factor to be used by a Captive Portal authentication policy is not correct to use PAN-OS MFA. This option does not specify how to create or apply an authentication sequence, which is necessary for enforcing multiple factors of authentication.
Using a Credential Phishing agent to detect, prevent, and mitigate credential phishing campaigns is not relevant to use PAN-OS MFA. This option is a feature of Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR™ that helps protect endpoints from credential theft by malicious actors. It does not provide any MFA functionality for accessing critical assets.
References: Authentication Sequence, Configure Multi-Factor Authentication, Configure an Authenticatio Portal, Create an Authentication Profile, Create an Authentication Sequence, Create a Captive Portal Authentication Policy, [Credential Phishing Agent]

NEW QUESTION 85
An administrator is receiving complaints about application performance degradation. After checking the ACC, the administrator observes that there is an excessive amount of VoIP traffic.
Which three elements should the administrator configure to address this issue? (Choose three.)

A. An Application Override policy for the SIP traffic
B. QoS on the egress interface for the traffic flows
C. QoS on the ingress interface for the traffic flows
D. A QoS profile defining traffic classes
E. A QoS policy for each application ID

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
To address the issue of application performance degradation due to excessive VoIP traffic, the administrator should configure QoS on the egress interface for the traffic flows and a QoS profile defining traffic classes. QoS stands for Quality of Service, which is a feature that allows the firewall to manage bandwidth usage and prioritize traffic based on various criteria, such as application, user, service, etc. QoS can help improve the performance and quality of latency-sensitive applications, such as VoIP, by guaranteeing them sufficient bandwidth and priority over other traffic1.
To enable QoS on the firewall, the administrator needs to create a QoS profile and a QoS policy. A QoS profile defines the eight classes of service that traffic can receive, including priority, guaranteed bandwidth, maximum bandwidth, and weight. A QoS policy identifies the traffic that matches a specific class of service based on source and destination zones, addresses, users, applications, services, etc2. The administrator can also create a custom QoS profile or use the default one.
The administrator should apply QoS on the egress interface for the traffic flows, which is the interface where the traffic leaves the firewall. This is because QoS can only shape outbound traffic and not inbound traffic. The egress interface can be either internal or external, depending on the direction of the VoIP traffic. For example, if the VoIP traffic is from internal users to external servers, then the egress interface is the untrust interface facing the ISP. If the VoIP traffic is from external users to internal servers, then the egress interface is the trust interface facing the LAN3.
The administrator should assign a high priority and a sufficient guaranteed bandwidth to the VoIP traffic in the QoS profile. This will ensure that the VoIP packets are processed first by the firewall and are not dropped or delayed due to congestion. The administrator can also limit or block other applications that consume too much bandwidth or pose security risks in the same or different QoS classes4.
An Application Override policy for SIP traffic is not necessary to address this issue. An Application Override policy is used to change or customize the App-ID of certain traffic based on port and protocol criteria. This can be useful for optimizing performance or security for some applications that are difficult to identify or have non-standard behaviors. However, SIP is a predefined App-ID that identifies Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) traffic, which is commonly used for VoIP signaling. The firewall can recognize SIP traffic without an Application Override policy5.
QoS on the ingress interface for the traffic flows is not effective to address this issue. As mentioned earlier, QoS can only shape outbound traffic and not inbound traffic. Applying QoS on the ingress interface will not have any impact on how the firewall handles or prioritizes the incoming packets6.
A QoS policy for each application is not required to address this issue. A QoS policy can match multiple applications in a single rule by using application filters or application groups. This can simplify and consolidate the QoS policy configuration and management. The administrator does not need to create a separate QoS policy for each application unless there is a specific need to assign different classes of service or parameters to each application7.
References: QoS Overview, Configure QoS, QoS Use Cases, QoS Best Practices, Application Override FAQ, Create a QoS Policy Rule

NEW QUESTION 89
An engineer is configuring a Protection profile to defend specific endpoints and resources against malicious activity.
The profile is configured to provide granular defense against targeted flood attacks for specific critical systems that are accessed by users from the internet.
Which profile is the engineer configuring?

A. Packet Buffer Protection
B. Zone Protection
C. Vulnerability Protection
D. DoS Protection

Answer: D

Explanation:
The engineer is configuring a DoS Protection profile to defend specific endpoints and resources against malicious activity. A DoS Protection profile is a feature that enables the firewall to detect and prevent denial-of-service (DoS) attacks that attempt to overwhelm network resources or disrupt services. A DoS Protection profile can provide granular defense against targeted flood attacks for specific critical systems that are accessed by users from the internet, such as web servers, DNS servers, or VPN gateways. A DoS Protection profile can be applied to a security policy rule that matches the traffic to and from the protected systems, and can specify the thresholds and actions for different types of flood attacks, such as SYN, UDP, ICMP, or other IP floods12. References: DoS Protection, PCNSE Study Guide (page 58)

NEW QUESTION 92
Which GlobalProtect gateway selling is required to enable split-tunneling by access route, destination domain, and application?

A. No Direct Access to local networks
B. Tunnel mode
C. iPSec mode
D. Satellite mode

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 96
A network engineer has discovered that asymmetric routing is causing a Palo Alto Networks firewall to drop traffic. The network architecture cannot be changed to correct this.
Which two actions can be taken on the firewall to allow the dropped traffic permanently? (Choose two.)

A. Navigate to Network > Zone Protection Click AddSelect Packet Based Attack Protection > TCP/IP Drop Set "Reject Non-syn-TCP" to No Set "Asymmetric Path" to Bypass
B. > set session tcp-reject-non-syn no
C. Navigate to Network > Zone Protection Click AddSelect Packet Based Attack Protection > TCP/IP Drop Set "Reject Non-syn-TCP" to Global Set "Asymmetric Path" to Global
D. # set deviceconfig setting session tcp-reject-non-syn no

Answer: AD

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClG2CAK

NEW QUESTION 101
An engineer is monitoring an active/active high availability (HA) firewall pair.
Which HA firewall state describes the firewall that is experiencing a failure of a monitored path?

A. Initial
B. Tentative
C. Passive
D. Active-secondary

Answer: B

Explanation:
In an active/active high availability (HA) firewall pair, when a firewall experiences a failure of a monitored path, it enters the “Tentative” state1. This state indicates that the firewall is synchronizing sessions and
configurations from its peer due to a failure or a change in monitored objects such as a link or path. The firewall in this state is not fully functional but is working towards resuming normal operations by syncing with its peer. Therefore, the correct answer is B. Tentative.
Firewall Stuck in Initial (Leaving Suspended State) - Palo Alto Networks

NEW QUESTION 105
What are three tasks that cannot be configured from Panorama by using a template stack? (Choose three.)

A. Change the firewall management IP address
B. Configure a device block list
C. Add administrator accounts
D. Rename a vsys on a multi-vsys firewall
E. Enable operational modes such as normal mode, multi-vsys mode, or FIPS-CC mode

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 106
A company wants to add threat prevention to the network without redesigning the network routing. What are two best practice deployment modes for the firewall? (Choose two.)

A. VirtualWire
B. Layer3
C. TAP
D. Layer2

Answer: AD

Explanation:
A and D are the best practice deployment modes for the firewall if the company wants to add threat prevention to the network without redesigning the network routing. This is because these modes allow the firewall to act as a transparent device that does not affect the existing network topology or routing1.
A: VirtualWire mode allows the firewall to be inserted into any existing network segment without changing the IP addressing or routing of that segment2. The firewall inspects traffic between two interfaces that are configured as a pair, called a virtual wire. The firewall applies security policies to the traffic and forwards it to the same interface from which it was received2.
D: Layer 2 mode allows the firewall to act as a switch that forwards traffic based on MAC addresses3.
The firewall inspects traffic between interfaces that are configured as Layer 2 interfaces and belong to the same VLAN. The firewall applies security policies to the traffic and forwards it to the appropriate interface based on the MAC address table3.
Verified References:
1: https://www.garlandtechnology.com/blog/whats-your-palo-alto-ngfw-deployment-plan
2: https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-admin/networking/configure-interfaces/virtual-wire
3: https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-admin/networking/configure-interfaces/layer-2.htm

NEW QUESTION 107
Which three items must be configured to implement application override? (Choose three)

A. Custom app
B. Security policy rule
C. Application override policy rule
D. Decryption policy rule
E. Application filter

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-web-interface-help/policies/policies-application-override
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000PPDrCAO

NEW QUESTION 111
An administrator receives the following error message:
"IKE phase-2 negotiation failed when processing Proxy ID. Received local id 192.168 33 33/24 type IPv4 address protocol 0 port 0, received remote id 172.16 33.33/24 type IPv4 address protocol 0 port 0."
How should the administrator identify the root cause of this error message?

A. In the IKE Gateway configuration, verify that the IP address for each VPN peer is accurate
B. Verify that the IP addresses can be pinged and that routing issues are not causing the connection failure
C. Check whether the VPN peer on one end is set up correctly using policy-based VPN
D. In the IPSec Crypto profile configuration, verify that PFS is either enabled on both VPN peers or disabled on both VPN peers.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/vpns/set-up-site-to-site-vpn/interpret-vpn-error-me The VPN peer on one end is using policy-based VPN. You must configure a Proxy ID on the Palo Alto
Networks firewall.
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-admin/vpns/set-up-site-to-site-vpn/interpret-vpn-error-me

NEW QUESTION 113
Based on the graphic which statement accurately describes the output shown in the Server Monitoring panel?

A. The User-ID agent is connected to a domain controller labeled lab-client
B. The host lab-client has been found by a domain controller
C. The host lab-client has been found by the User-ID agent.
D. The User-ID aaent is connected to the firewall labeled lab-client

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 114
What must be configured to apply tags automatically based on User-ID logs?

A. Device ID
B. Log Forwarding profile
C. Group mapping
D. Log settings

Answer: B

Explanation:
To apply tags automatically based on User-ID logs, the engineer must configure a Log Forwarding profile that specifies the criteria for matching the logs and the tags to apply. The Log Forwarding profile can be attached to a security policy rule or a decryption policy rule to enable auto-tagging for the traffic that matches the rule. The tags can then be used for dynamic address groups, policy enforcement, or
reporting1. References: Use Auto-Tagging to Automate Security Actions, PCNSE Study Guide (page 49)

NEW QUESTION 118
You are auditing the work of a co-worker and need to verify that they have matched the Palo Alto Networks Best Practices for Anti-Spyware Profiles.
For which three severity levels should single-packet captures be enabled to meet the Best Practice standard? (Choose three.)

A. Low
B. High
C. Critical
D. Informational
E. Medium

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/best-practices/10-2/data-center-best-practices/data-center-best-practice-securi
The Palo Alto Networks Best Practices for Anti-Spyware Profiles recommend enabling single-packet captures (PCAP) for medium, high, and critical severity threats. This allows for capturing the first packet of the malicious traffic for further analysis and investigation. PCAP should not be enabled for low and informational severity threats, as they generate a relatively high volume of traffic and are not particularly useful compared to potential threats2. References: Create the Data Center Best Practice Anti-Spyware Profile, Security Profile Anti-Spyware, PCNSE Study Guide (page 57)

NEW QUESTION 120
An engineer configures SSL decryption in order to have more visibility to the internal users' traffic when it is regressing the firewall.
Which three types of interfaces support SSL Forward Proxy? (Choose three.)

A. High availability (HA)
B. Layer 3
C. Layer 2
D. Tap
E. Virtual Wire

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
PAN-OS can decrypt and inspect SSL inbound and outbound connections going through the firewall. SSL decryption can occur on interfaces in virtual wire, Layer 2 or Layer 3 mode https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClmyCAC

NEW QUESTION 124
An engineer creates a set of rules in a Device Group (Panorama) to permit traffic to various services for a specific LDAP user group.
What needs to be configured to ensure Panorama can retrieve user and group information for use in these rules?

A. A service route to the LDAP server
B. A Master Device
C. Authentication Portal
D. A User-ID agent on the LDAP server

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://live.paloaltonetworks.com/t5/general-topics/what-is-a-master-device-in-device-groups/td-p/15032
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000PMtpCAG

NEW QUESTION 125
Phase two of a VPN will not establish a connection. The peer is using a policy-based VPN configuration. What part of the configuration should the engineer verify?

A. IKE Crypto Profile
B. Security policy
C. Proxy-IDs
D. PAN-OS versions

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClbXCAS https://live.paloaltonetworks.com/t5/general-topics/phase-2-tunnel-is-not-up/td-p/424789

NEW QUESTION 130
An engineer manages a high availability network and requires fast failover of the routing protocols. The engineer decides to implement BFD.
Which three dynamic routing protocols support BFD? (Choose three.)

A. OSPF
B. RIP
C. BGP
D. IGRP
E. OSPFv3 virtual link

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/11-0/pan-os-networking-admin/bfd/bfd-overview/bfd-for-dynamic-ro

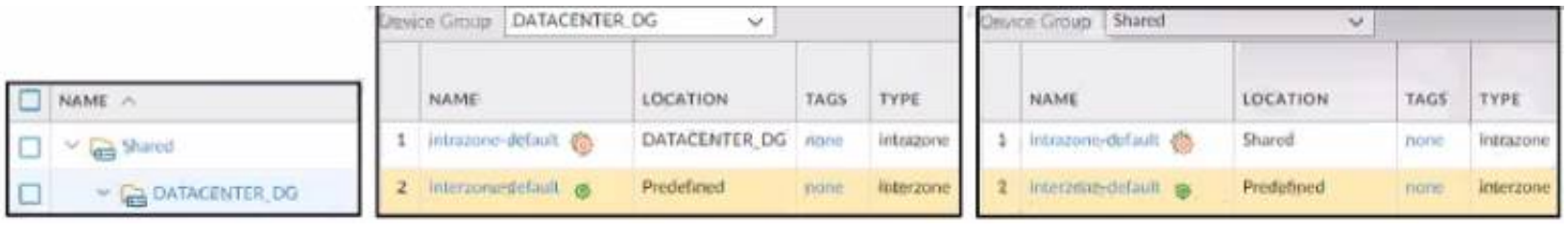
NEW QUESTION 133
Which operation will impact the performance of the management plane?

A. Decrypting SSL sessions
B. Generating a SaaS Application report
C. Enabling DoS protection
D. Enabling packet buffer protection

Answer: B

Explanation:
TIPS & TRICKS: REDUCING MANAGEMENT PLANE LOAD:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClSvCAK TIPS & TRICKS: REDUCING MANAGEMENT PLANE LOAD—PART 2:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClU4CAK

NEW QUESTION 138
Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the screenshots above what is the correct order in which the various rules are deployed to firewalls inside the DATACENTER_DG device group?

A. shared pre-rules DATACENTER DG pre rulesrules configured locally on the firewall shared post-rules DATACENTER_DG post-rules DATACENTER.DG default rules
B. shared pre-rules DATACENTER_DG pre-rulesrules configured locally on the firewall shared post-rulesDATACENTER.DG post-rules shared default rules
C. shared pre-rules DATACENTER_DG pre-rulesrules configured locally on the firewall DATACENTER_DG post-rules shared post-rulesshared default rules

D. shared pre-rules DATACENTER_DG pre-rulesrules configured locally on the firewall DATACENTER_DG post-rules shared post-rules DATACENTER_DG default rules

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 143
Which two statements correctly describe Session 380280? (Choose two.)

```
> show session id 380280

Session          380280

        c2s flow:
                source:      172.17.149.129 [L3-Trust]
                dst:         104.154.89.105
                proto:       6
                sport:       60997           dport:       443
                state:       ACTIVE          type:        FLOW
                src user:    unknown
                dst user:    unknown

        s2c flow:
                source:      104.154.89.105 [L3-Untrust]
                dst:         10.46.42.149
                proto:       6
                sport:       443             dport:       7260
                state:       ACTIVE          type:        FLOW
                src user:    unknown
                dst user:    unknown

      start time                          : Tue Feb  9 20:38:42 2021
      timeout                             : 15 sec
      time to live                        : 2 sec
      total byte count(c2s)               : 3330
      total byte count(s2c)               : 12698
      layer7 packet count(c2s)            : 14
      layer7 packet count(s2c)            : 19
      vsys                                : vsys1
      application                         : web-browsing
      rule                                : Trust-to-Untrust
      service timeout override(index)     : False
      session to be logged at end         : True
      session in session ager             : True
      session updated by HA peer          : False
      session proxied                     : True
      address/port translation            : source
      nat-rule                            : Trust-NAT(vsys1)
      layer7 processing                   : completed
      URL filtering enabled               : True
      URL category                        : computer-and-internet-info, low-risk
      session via syn-cookies             : False
      session terminated on host          : False
      session traverses tunnel            : False
      session terminate tunnel            : False
      captive portal session              : False
      ingress interface                   : ethernet1/6
      egress interface                    : ethernet1/3
      session QoS rule                    : N/A (class 4)
      tracker stage l7proc                : proxy timer expired
      end-reason                          : unknown
```

A. The session went through SSL decryption processing.
B. The session has ended with the end-reason unknown.
C. The application has been identified as web-browsing.
D. The session did not go through SSL decryption processing.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 144
An administrator needs to identify which NAT policy is being used for internet traffic.
From the Monitor tab of the firewall GUI, how can the administrator identify which NAT policy is in use for a traffic flow?

A. Click Session Browser and review the session details.
B. Click Traffic view and review the information in the detailed log view.
C. Click Traffic view; ensure that the Source or Destination NAT columns are included and review the information in the detailed log view.
D. Click App Scope > Network Monitor and filter the report for NAT rules.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Traffic view in the Monitor tab of the firewall GUI can display the information about the NAT policy that is in use for a traffic flow, if the Source or Destination NAT columns are included and reviewed in the detailed log view1. The Source NAT column shows the translated source IP address and port, and the Destination NAT column shows the translated destination IP address and port2. These columns can help the administrator identify which NAT policy is applied to the traffic flow based on the pre-NAT and post-NAT addresses and ports.

NEW QUESTION 145
An administrator has been tasked with configuring decryption policies, Which decryption best practice should they consider?

A. Consider the local, legal, and regulatory implications and how they affect which traffic can be decrypted.
B. Decrypt all traffic that traverses the firewall so that it can be scanned for threats.
C. Place firewalls where administrators can opt to bypass the firewall when needed.
D. Create forward proxy decryption rules without Decryption profiles for unsanctioned applications.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best decryption best practice that the administrator should consider is A: Consider the local, legal, and regulatory implications and how they affect which traffic can be decrypted. This is because decryption involves intercepting and inspecting encrypted traffic, which may raise privacy and compliance issues depending on the jurisdiction and the type of traffic1. Therefore, the administrator should be aware of the local, legal, and regulatory implications and how they affect which traffic

can be decrypted, and follow the appropriate guidelines and policies to ensure that decryption is done in a lawful and ethical manner1.

NEW QUESTION 148
In a template, which two objects can be configured? (Choose two.)

A. SD-WAN path quality profile
B. Monitor profile
C. IPsec tunnel
D. Application group

Answer: BC

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-web-interface-help/network/network-network-profiles/ne

NEW QUESTION 151
A firewall engineer reviews the PAN-OS GlobalProtect application and sees that it implicitly uses web-browsing and depends on SSL.
When creating a new rule, what is needed to allow the application to resolve dependencies?

A. Add SSL and web-browsing applications to the same rule.
B. Add web-browsing application to the same rule.
C. Add SSL application to the same rule.
D. SSL and web-browsing must both be explicitly allowed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
'Implicitly Uses' has web-browsing listed. This means that if you allow facebook-posting, that it will also be allowing the web-browsing application implicitly.. In our case, we dont know which APP the question referes too but 'Implicitly means already uses HTTP.

NEW QUESTION 156
.....

Relate Links

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