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Palo-Alto

PCNSA

Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator



Question: 80

Users from the internal zone need to be allowed to Telnet into a server in the DMZ zone.

Complete the security policy to ensure only Telnet is allowed.

Security Policy: Source Zone: Internal to DMZ Zone _____services “Application defaults”, and action = Allow

- A. Destination IP: 192.168.1.123/24
- B. Application = ‘Telnet’
- C. Log Forwarding
- D. USER-ID = ‘Allow users in Trusted’

Answer: B

Question: 81

Which three types of authentication services can be used to authenticate user traffic flowing through the firewalls data plane? (Choose three)

- A. TACACS
- B. SAML2
- C. SAML10
- D. Kerberos
- E. TACACS+

Answer: A,B,D

Question: 82

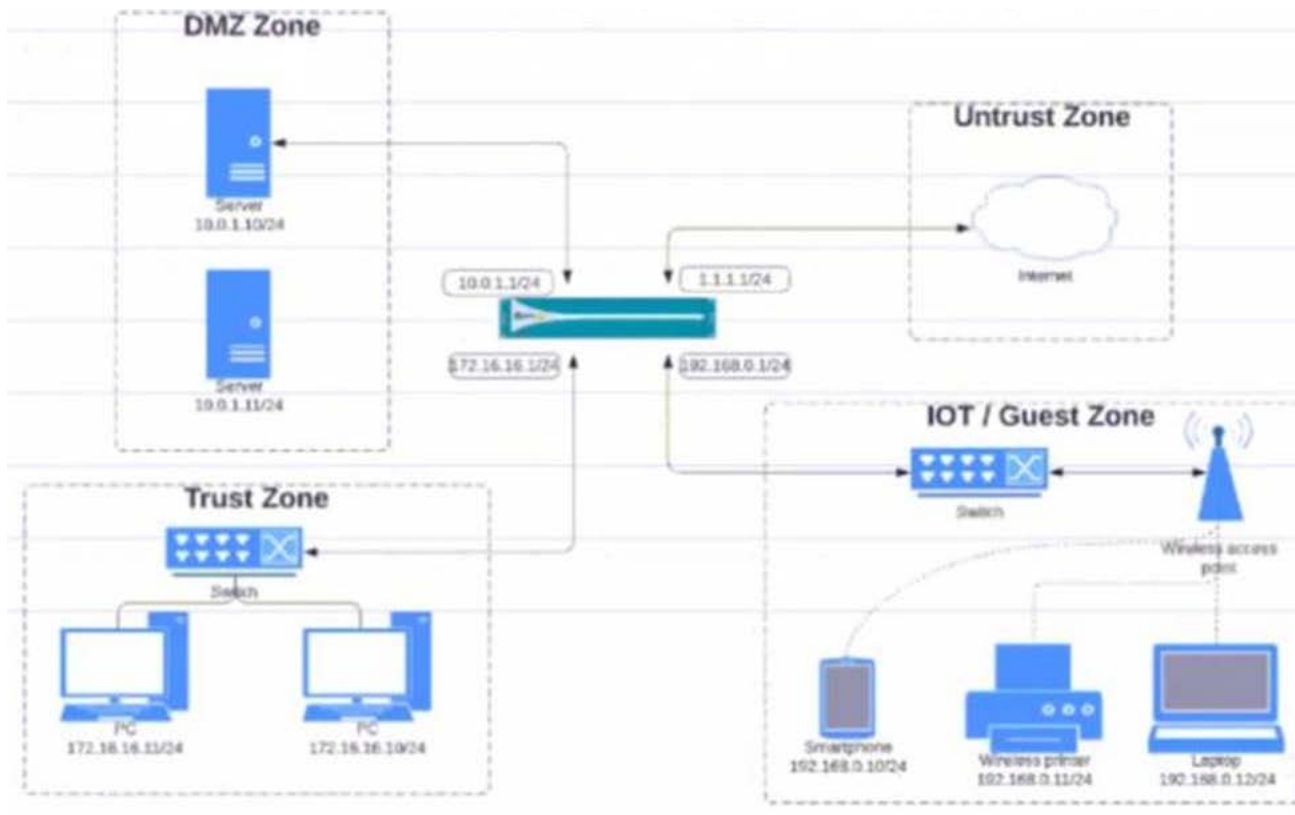
What do you configure if you want to set up a group of objects based on their ports alone?

- A. Application groups
- B. Service groups
- C. Address groups
- D. Custom objects

Answer: B

Question: 83

Given the network diagram, traffic should be permitted for both Trusted and Guest users to access general Internet and DMZ servers using SSH, web-browsing and SSL applications.



Which policy achieves the desired results?

A)

NAME	TAGS	TYPE	Source				Destination	
			ZONE	ADDRESS	USER	DEVICE	ZONE	ADDRESS
04-A	none	universal	IOT-Guest	172.16.16.0/24	any	any	DMZ	any
			Trust	192.168.0.0/24			Untrust	

B)

NAME	TAGS	TYPE	Source				Destination	
			ZONE	ADDRESS	USER	DEVICE	ZONE	ADDRESS
03-A	none	universal	IOT-Guest	172.16.16.0/24	any	any	DMZ	1.1.1.0/24
			Trust	192.168.0.0/24			Untrust	10.0.1.0/24

C)

NAME	TAGS	TYPE	Source				Destination	
			ZONE	ADDRESS	USER	DEVICE	ZONE	ADDRESS
02-A	none	universal	IOT-Guest	172.16.18.0/24	any	any	DMZ	any
			Trust	192.168.0.0/24			Untrust	

D)

NAME	TAGS	TYPE	Source				Destination	
			ZONE	ADDRESS	USER	DEVICE	ZONE	ADDRESS
01-A	none	universal	IOT-Guest	10.0.1.0/24	any	any	DMZ	1.1.1.0/24
			Trust	172.16.16.0/12			Untrust	192.168.0.0/24

- A. Option
- B. Option
- C. Option
- D. Option

Answer: C

Question: 84

Given the detailed log information above, what was the result of the firewall traffic inspection?

Device SN: 007251000154341 IP Protocol: udp Log Action: global-logs Generated Time: 2021/08/27 02:02:49 Receive Time: 2021/08/27 02:02:53 Serial Type: N/A	Interface: ethernet1/4 NAT IP: 67.290.64.58 NAT Port: 24351 X-Forwarded-For IP: 0.0.0.0	NAT IP: 8.8.4.4 NAT Port: 53
Details Threat Type: spyware Threat ID/Name: Phishing:SSL:116.74in-addr:arpa ID: 108020001 (View in Threat Vault) Category: dns-spoofing Content Version: AppThreat-0-0 Severity: low Repeat Count: 2 File Name: URL: SSL:116.74in-addr:arpa Partial Hash: 0 Pcap ID: 0 Source UUID: Destination UUID: Dynamic User Group: Network Slice ID: 0 Network Slice ID SST: Network Slice ID SD: App Category: networking App Subcategory: infrastructure App Technology: network-protocol App Characteristic: used-by-malware-has-known-vulnerability-perceived-one App Container: App Risk: 3		Flags Captive Portal: <input type="checkbox"/> Proxy Transaction: <input type="checkbox"/> Decrypted: <input type="checkbox"/> Packet Capture: <input type="checkbox"/> Client to Server: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Server to Client: <input type="checkbox"/> Tunnel Inspected: <input type="checkbox"/>
DeviceID Source Device Category: Virtual Machine Source Device Profile: VMware Source Device Model: Source Device Vendor: VMware, Inc. Source Device OS Family: Source Device OS Version: Source Device Host: ubuntu-server Source Device MAC: 00:50:56:a2:19:63 Destination Device Category: Destination Device Profile: Destination Device Model:		

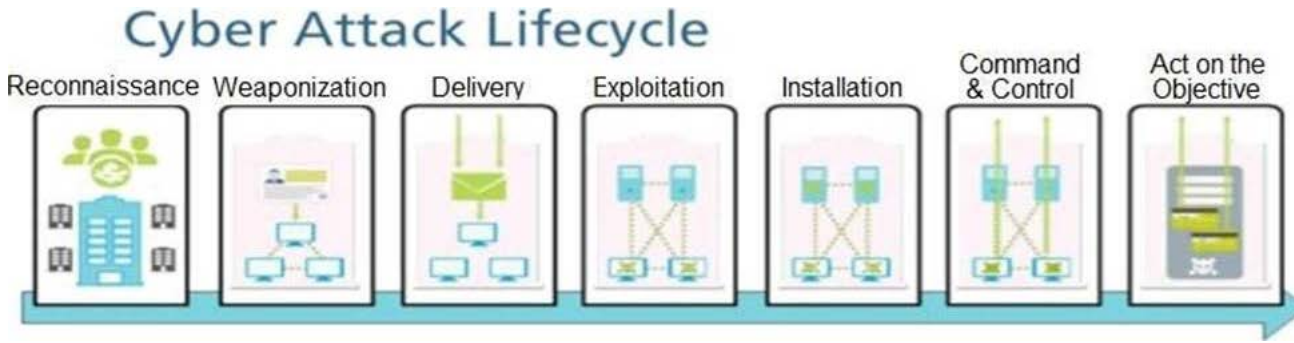
- A. It was blocked by the Vulnerability Protection profile action.
- B. It was blocked by the Anti-Virus Security profile action.
- C. It was blocked by the Anti-Spyware Profile action.

D. It was blocked by the Security policy action.

Answer: C

Question: 85

Given the Cyber-Attack Lifecycle diagram, identify the stage in which the attacker can initiate malicious code against a targeted machine.



- A. Exploitation
- B. Installation
- C. Reconnaissance
- D. Act on Objective

Answer: A

Question: 86

How are Application Filters or Application Groups used in firewall policy?

- A. An Application Filter is a static way of grouping applications and can be configured as a nested member of an Application Group
- B. An Application Filter is a dynamic way to group applications and can be configured as a nested member of an Application Group
- C. An Application Group is a dynamic way of grouping applications and can be configured as a nested member of an Application Group
- D. An Application Group is a static way of grouping applications and cannot be configured as a nested member of Application Group

Answer: B

Question: 87

Complete the statement. A security profile can block or allow traffic_____

- A. on unknown-tcp or unknown-udp traffic
- B. after it is matched by a security policy that allows traffic
- C. before it is matched by a security policy
- D. after it is matched by a security policy that allows or blocks traffic

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security profiles are objects added to policy rules that are configured with an action of allow.

Question: 88

Which interface does not require a MAC or IP address?

- A. Virtual Wire
- B. Layer3
- C. Layer2
- D. Loopback

Answer: A

Question: 89

Which two App-ID applications will need to be allowed to use Facebook-chat? (Choose two.)

- A. facebook
- B. facebook-chat
- C. facebook-base
- D. facebook-email

Answer: B,C

Question: 90

Which administrator receives a global notification for a new malware that infects hosts. The infection will result in the infected host attempting to contact and command-and-control (C2) server.

Which security profile components will detect and prevent this threat after the firewall's signature database has been updated?

- A. antivirus profile applied to outbound security policies
- B. data filtering profile applied to inbound security policies
- C. data filtering profile applied to outbound security policies
- D. vulnerability profile applied to inbound security policies

Answer: C

Question: 91

Which statement is true about Panorama managed devices?

- A. Panorama automatically removes local configuration locks after a commit from Panorama
- B. Local configuration locks prohibit Security policy changes for a Panorama managed device
- C. Security policy rules configured on local firewalls always take precedence

D. Local configuration locks can be manually unlocked from Panorama

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/panorama/9-1/panorama-admin/administer-panorama/manage-locks-forrestricting-configuration-changes.html>

Question: 92

Which solution is a viable option to capture user identification when Active Directory is not in use?

- A. Cloud Identity Engine
- B. group mapping
- C. Directory Sync Service
- D. Authentication Portal

Answer: D

Question: 93

An internal host wants to connect to servers of the internet through using source NAT.

Which policy is required to enable source NAT on the firewall?

- A. NAT policy with source zone and destination zone specified
- B. post-NAT policy with external source and any destination address
- C. NAT policy with no source of destination zone selected
- D. pre-NAT policy with external source and any destination address

Answer: A

Question: 94

What are three differences between security policies and security profiles? (Choose three.)

- A. Security policies are attached to security profiles
- B. Security profiles are attached to security policies
- C. Security profiles should only be used on allowed traffic
- D. Security profiles are used to block traffic by themselves
- E. Security policies can block or allow traffic

Answer: B,C,E

Question: 95

What is a recommended consideration when deploying content updates to the firewall from Panorama?

- A. Before deploying content updates, always check content release version compatibility.

- B. Content updates for firewall A/P HA pairs can only be pushed to the active firewall.
- C. Content updates for firewall A/A HA pairs need a defined master device.
- D. After deploying content updates, perform a commit and push to Panorama.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/panorama/9-1/panorama-admin/manage-licenses-and-updates/deploy-updates-to-firewalls-log-collectors-and-wildfire-appliances-using-panorama/schedule-a-content-update-using-panorama.html>

Question: 96

An administrator wishes to follow best practices for logging traffic that traverses the firewall

Which log setting is correct?

- A. Disable all logging
- B. Enable Log at Session End
- C. Enable Log at Session Start
- D. Enable Log at both Session Start and End

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000Clt5CAC>

Question: 97

Which administrator type utilizes predefined roles for a local administrator account?

- A. Superuser
- B. Role-based
- C. Dynamic
- D. Device administrator

Answer: C

Question: 98

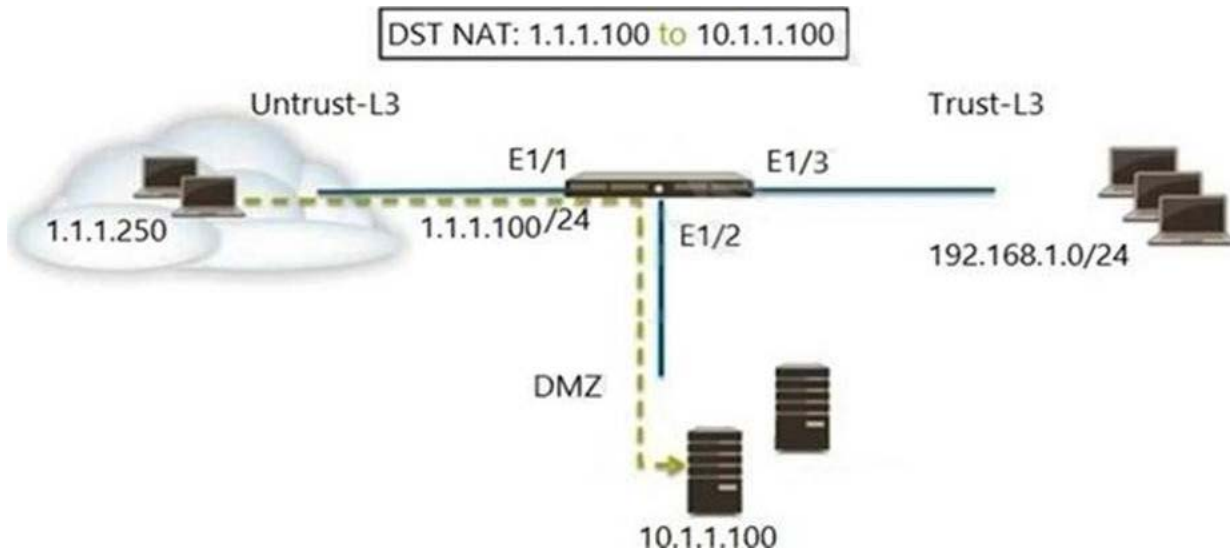
What are the requirements for using Palo Alto Networks EDL Hosting Service?

- A. any supported Palo Alto Networks firewall or Prisma Access firewall
- B. an additional subscription free of charge
- C. a firewall device running with a minimum version of PAN-OS 10.1
- D. an additional paid subscription

Answer: A

Question: 99

Refer to the exhibit.



A web server in the DMZ is being mapped to a public address through DNAT.

Which Security policy rule will allow traffic to flow to the web server?

- A. Untrust (any) to DMZ (10.1.1.100), web browsing -Allow
- B. Untrust (any) to Untrust (1.1.1.100), web browsing – Allow
- C. Untrust (any) to Untrust (10.1.1.100), web browsing -Allow
- D. Untrust (any) to DMZ (1.1.1.100), web browsing – Allow

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/8-1/pan-os-admin/networking/nat/nat-configuration-examples/destination-nat-exampleone-to-one-mapping>



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