Paloalto-Networks

Exam Questions PCNSE

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

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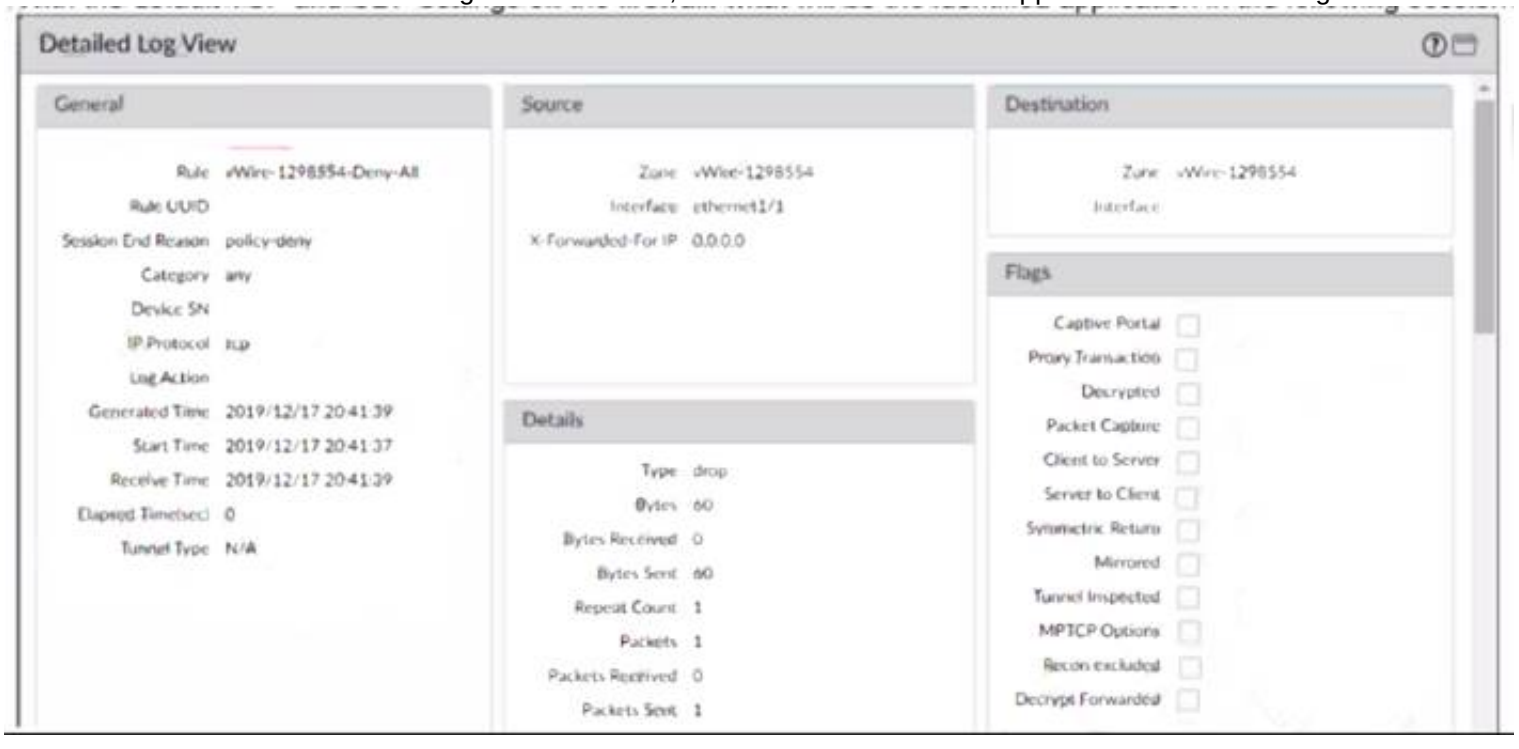
NEW QUESTION 1
With the default TCP and UDP settings on the firewall, what will be the identified application in the following session?



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
After implementing a new NGFW, a firewall engineer sees a VoIP traffic issue going through the firewall After troubleshooting the engineer finds that the firewall performs NAT on the voice packets payload and opens dynamic pinholes for media ports
What can the engineer do to solve the VoIP traffic issue?

A. Disable ALG under H.323 application
B. Increase the TCP timeout under H.323 application
C. Increase the TCP timeout under SIP application
D. Disable ALG under SIP application

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-0/pan-os-admin/app-id/disable-the-sip-application-level-gateway-a

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
Which protocol is supported by GlobalProtect Clientless VPN?

A. FTP
B. RDP
C. SSH
D. HTTPS

Answer: D

Explanation:
Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) and Virtual Machine (VM) environments, such as Citrix XenApp and XenDesktop or VMWare Horizon and Vcenter, support access natively through HTML5. You can RDP, VNC, or SSH to these machines through Clientless VPN without requiring additional third-party middleware. In environments that do not include native support for HTML5 or other web application technologies supported by Clientless VPN, you can use third-party vendors, such as Thinfinity, to RDP through Clientless VPN. Reference:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/globalprotect/10-1/globalprotect-admin/globalprotect-clientless-vpn/supporte
https://networkwiki.blogspot.com/2017/03/palo-alto-networks-clientless-vpn-and.html

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
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 10
Given the following snippet of a WildFire submission log did the end-user get access to the requested information and why or why not?

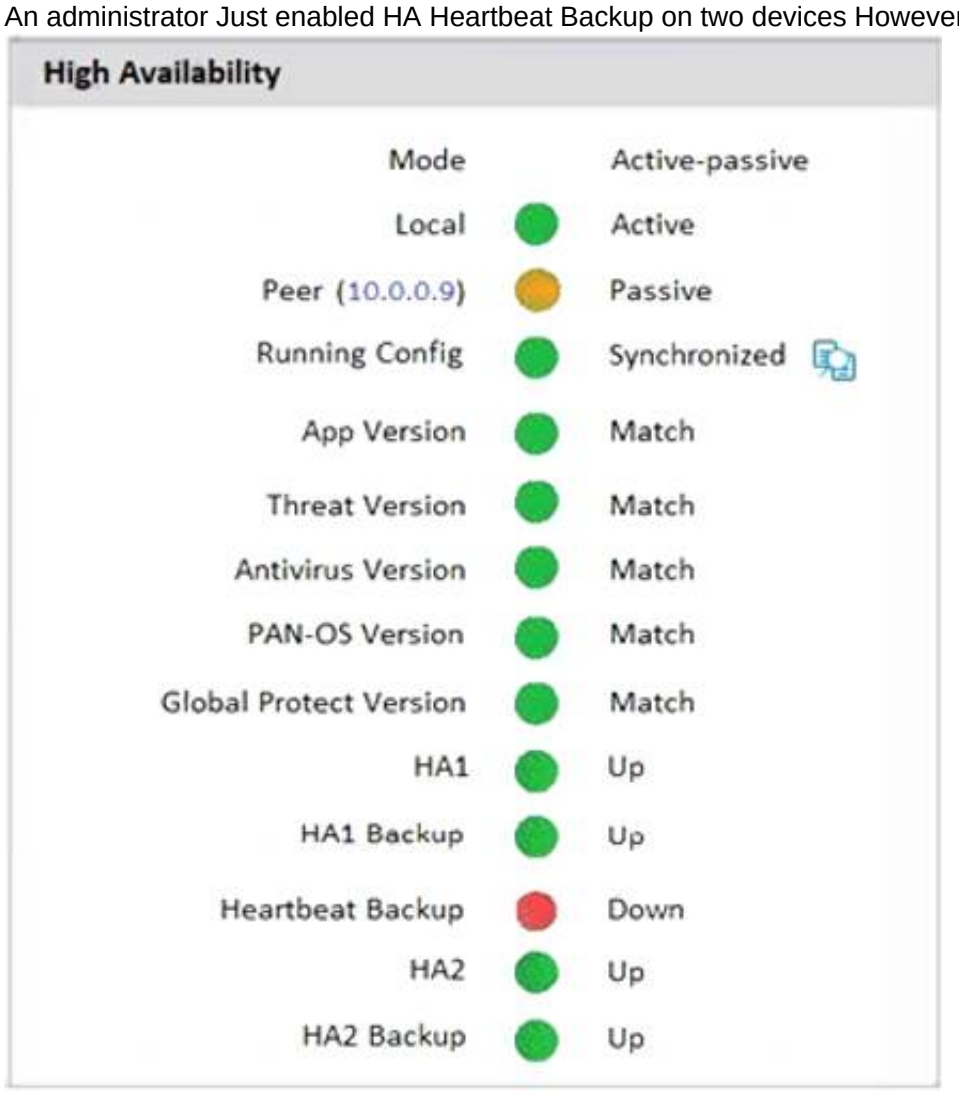
TYPE	APPLICATION	ACTION	RULE	RULE UUID	BYTES	SEVERITY	CATEGORY	URL CATEGORY LIST	VERDICT
wildfire	web-browsing	allow	General Web Infrastructure	af55edec-93...		high			malicious
url	web-browsing	alert	General Web Infrastructure	af55edec-93...		informational	private-ip-addresses	private-ip-addresses	

A. Yes, because the action is set to alert
B. No, because this is an example from a defeated phishing attack
C. No, because the severity is high and the verdict is malicious.
D. Yes, because the action is set to allow.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://live.paloaltonetworks.com/t5/general-topics/wildfire-submission-entries-with-severity-high-showing-acti

NEW QUESTION 10
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 12
Refer to the diagram. Users at an internal system want to ssh to the SSH server. The server is configured to respond only to the ssh requests coming from IP 172.16.16.1.
In order to reach the SSH server only from the Trust zone, which Security rule and NAT rule must be configured on the firewall?

A. NAT Rule:Source Zone: Trust - Source IP: Any - Destination Zone: Server Destination IP: 172.16.15.10 Source Translation: Static IP / 172.16.15.1 Security Rule:Source Zone: Trust - Source IP: Any - Destination Zone: Trust Destination IP: 172.16.15.10 - Application: ssh
B. NAT Rule:Source Zone: Trust Source IP: 192.168.15.0/24 Destination Zone: Trust - Destination IP: 192.168.15.1 Destination Translation: Static IP / 172.16.15.10 Security Rule:Source Zone: Trust Source IP: 192.168.15.0/24 Destination Zone: Server - Destination IP: 172.16.15.10 - Application: ssh
C. NAT Rule:Source Zone: Trust - Source IP: Any - Destination Zone: Trust Destination IP: 192.168.15.1 Destination Translation: Static IP /172.16.15.10 Security Rule:Source Zone: Trust - Source IP: Any - Destination Zone: Server Destination IP: 172.16.15.10 - Application: ssh
D. NAT Rule:Source Zone: Trust Source IP: Any - Destination Zone: Server Destination IP: 172.16.15.10 Source Translation: dynamic-ip-and-port / ethernet1/4 Security Rule:Source Zone: Trust - Source IP: Any - Destination Zone: Server Destination IP: 172.16.15.10 - Application: ssh

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClhwCAC https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-networking-admin/nat/source-nat-and-destination-nat/sou

NEW QUESTION 16
Which GloDalProtecI gateway setting is required to enable split-tunneting by access route, destination domain and application?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 18
Which three actions can Panorama perform when deploying PAN-OS images to its managed devices? (Choose three.)

A. upload-onlys
B. install and reboot
C. upload and install
D. upload and install and reboot
E. verify and install

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
ttps://www.kareemccie.com/2021/05/palo-alto-firewall-packet-flow.html

NEW QUESTION 21
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 25
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:

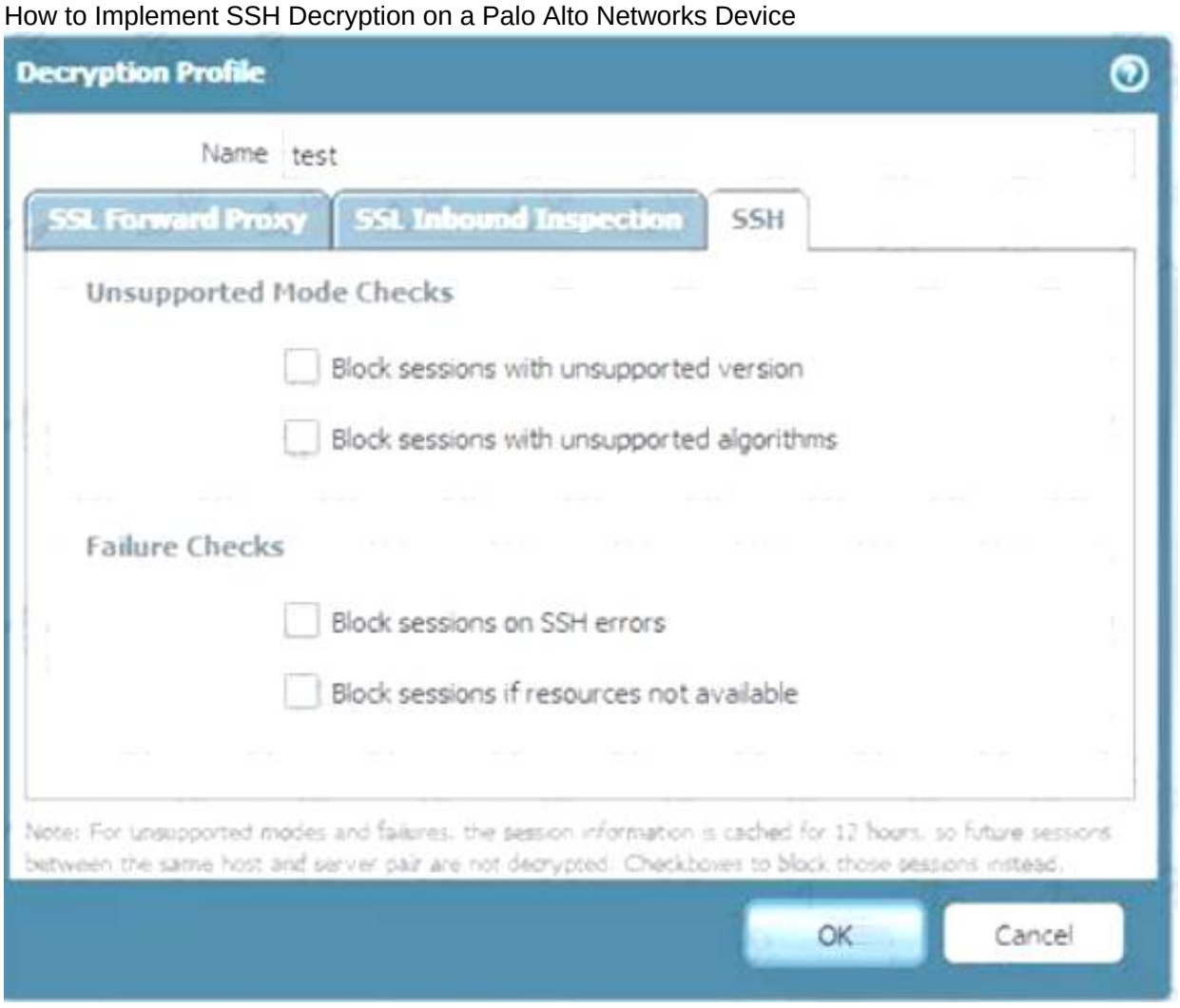
The firewall can use three multi-factor authentication methods to authenticate access to the firewall: SMS, user certificate, and one-time password. These methods can be used in combination with other authentication factors, such as username and password, to provide stronger security for accessing the 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 27
An organization wants to begin decrypting guest and BYOD traffic.
Which NGFW feature can be used to identify guests and BYOD users, instruct them how to download and install the CA certificate, and clearly notify them that their traffic will be decrypted?

A. Authentication Portal
B. SSL Decryption profile
C. SSL decryption policy
D. comfort pages

Answer: A

Explanation:
An authentication portal is a feature that can be used to identify guests and BYOD users, instruct them how to download and install the CA certificate, and clearly notify them that their traffic will be decrypted. An authentication portal is a web page that the firewall displays to users who need to authenticate before accessing the network or the internet. The authentication portal can be customized to include a welcome message, a login prompt, a disclaimer, a certificate download link, and a logout button. The authentication portal can also be configured to use different authentication methods, such as local database, RADIUS, LDAP, Kerberos, or SAML1. By using an authentication portal, the firewall can redirect BYOD users to a web page where they can learn about the decryption policy, download and install the CA certificate, and agree to the terms of use before accessing the network or the internet2.
An SSL decryption profile is not a feature that can be used to identify guests and BYOD users, instruct them how to download and install the CA certificate, and clearly notify them that their traffic will be decrypted. An SSL decryption profile is a set of options that define how the firewall handles SSL/TLS traffic that it decrypts. An SSL decryption profile can include settings such as certificate verification, unsupported protocol handling, session caching, session resumption, algorithm selection, etc3. An SSL decryption profile does not provide any user identification or notification functions.
An SSL decryption policy is not a feature that can be used to identify guests and BYOD users, instruct them how to download and install the CA certificate, and clearly notify them that their traffic will be decrypted. An SSL decryption policy is a set of rules that determine which traffic the firewall decrypts based on various criteria, such as source and destination zones, addresses, users, applications, services, etc. An SSL decryption policy can also specify which type of decryption to apply to the traffic, such as SSL Forward Proxy, SSL Inbound Inspection, or SSH Proxy4. An SSL decryption policy does not provide any user identification or notification functions.
Comfort pages are not a feature that can be used to identify guests and BYOD users, instruct them how to download and install the CA certificate, and clearly notify them that their traffic will be decrypted. Comfort pages are web pages that the firewall displays to users when it blocks or fails to decrypt certain traffic due to security policy or technical reasons. Comfort pages can include information such as the reason for blocking or failing to decrypt the traffic, the URL of the original site, the firewall serial number, etc5. Comfort pages do not provide any user identification or notification functions before decrypting the traffic.
References: Configure an Authentication Portal, Redirect Users Through an Authentication Portal, SSL Decryption Profile, Decryption Policy, Comfort Pages
How to Implement SSH Decryption on a Palo Alto Networks Device



NEW QUESTION 29
Which two profiles should be configured when sharing tags from threat logs with a remote User-ID agent? (Choose two.)

A. Log Ingestion
B. HTTP
C. Log Forwarding
D. LDAP

Answer: BC

Explanation:
>Threat logs, create a log forwarding profile to define how you want the firewall or Panorama to handle logs.
>Configure an HTTP server profile to forward logs to a remote User-ID agent. > Select the log forwarding profile you created then select this server profile as the HTTP server profile https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/11-0/pan-os-admin/policy/use-auto-tagging-to-automate-security-actio

NEW QUESTION 32
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 36
An engineer is designing a deployment of multi-vsys firewalls.
What must be taken into consideration when designing the device group structure?

A. Only one vsys or one firewall can be assigned to a device group, and a multi-vsys firewall can have each vsys in a different device group.
B. Multiple vsys and firewalls can be assigned to a device group, and a multi-vsys firewall can have each vsys in a different device group.
C. Only one vsys or one firewall can be assigned to a device group, except for a multi-vsys firewall, which must have all its vsys in a single device group.
D. Multiple vsys and firewalls can be assigned to a device group, and a multi-vsys firewall must have all its vsys in a single device group.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000ClETCA0
A device group is a logical grouping of firewalls that share the same security policy rules. A device group can contain multiple vsys and firewalls, including multi-vsys firewalls. A multi-vsys firewall can have each vsys in a different device group, depending on the desired security policy for each vsys. This allows for granular control and flexibility in managing multi-vsys firewalls with Panorama1. References: Device Group Push to Multi-VSYS Firewall, Configure Virtual Systems, PCNSE Study Guide (page 50)

NEW QUESTION 39
An administrator has two pairs of firewalls within the same subnet. Both pairs of firewalls have been configured to use High Availability mode with Active/Passive.
The ARP tables for upstream routes display the same MAC address being shared for some of these firewalls.
What can be configured on one pair of firewalls to modify the MAC addresses so they are no longer in conflict?

A. Configure a floating IP between the firewall pairs.
B. Change the Group IDs in the High Availability settings to be different from the other firewall pair on the same subnet.
C. Change the interface type on the interfaces that have conflicting MAC addresses from L3 to VLAN.
D. On one pair of firewalls, run the CLI command: set network interface vlan arp.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000Cm1OCAS
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000Cm1OCAS

NEW QUESTION 40
An administrator configures a site-to-site IPsec VPN tunnel between a PA-850 and an external customer on their policy-based VPN devices.
What should an administrator configure to route interesting traffic through the VPN tunnel?

A. Proxy IDs
B. GRE Encapsulation
C. Tunnel Monitor
D. ToS Header

Answer: A

Explanation:
An administrator should configure proxy IDs to route interesting traffic through the VPN tunnel when the peer device is a policy-based VPN device. Proxy IDs are used to identify the traffic that belongs to a particular IPSec VPN and to direct it to the appropriate tunnel. Proxy IDs consist of a local IP address, a remote IP address, and an application (protocol and port numbers). Each proxy ID is considered to be a VPN tunnel and is counted towards the IPSec VPN tunnel capacity of the firewall. Proxy IDs are required for IKEv1 VPNs and optional for IKEv2 VPNs. If the proxy ID is not configured, the firewall uses the default values of source IP: 0.0.0.0/0, destination IP: 0.0.0.0/0, and application: any, which may not match the peer's policy and result in a failure to establish the VPN connection.

References:

- Proxy ID for IPSec VPN
- Set Up an IPSec Tunnel

NEW QUESTION 44
During the process of developing a decryption strategy and evaluating which websites are required for corporate users to access, several sites have been identified that cannot be decrypted due to technical reasons. In this case, the technical reason is unsupported ciphers Traffic to these sites will therefore be blocked if decrypted.
How should the engineer proceed?

A. Install the unsupported cipher into the firewall to allow the sites to be decrypted
B. Allow the firewall to block the sites to improve the security posture.
C. Add the sites to the SSL Decryption Exclusion list to exempt them from decryption.
D. Create a Security policy to allow access to those sites.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If some sites cannot be decrypted due to technical reasons, such as unsupported ciphers, and blocking them is not an option, then the engineer should add the sites to the SSL Decryption Exclusion list to exempt them from decryption. The SSL Decryption Exclusion list is a predefined list of sites that are not subject to SSL decryption by the firewall. The list includes sites that use certificate pinning, mutual authentication, or unsupported cipher suites. The engineer can also add custom sites to the list if they have a valid business reason or technical limitation for not decrypting them34. Adding the sites to the SSL Decryption Exclusion list will allow the traffic to pass through without being decrypted or blocked by the firewall. References: SSL Decryption Exclusion, Troubleshoot Unsupported Cipher Suites

NEW QUESTION 49
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 52
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 56
Which two key exchange algorithms consume the most resources when decrypting SSL traffic? (Choose two.)

A. ECDSA
B. ECDHE
C. RSA
D. DHE

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The two key exchange algorithms that consume the most resources when decrypting SSL traffic are ECDHE and DHE. These are both Diffie-Hellman based algorithms that enable perfect forward secrecy (PFS), which means that they generate a new and unique session key for each SSL/TLS session, and do not reuse any previous keys. This enhances the security of the encrypted communication, but also increases the computational cost and complexity of the key exchange process. ECDHE stands for Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral, which uses elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) to generate the session key. DHE stands for Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral, which uses modular arithmetic to generate the session key. Both ECDHE and DHE require more CPU and memory resources than RSA, which is a non-PFS algorithm that uses public and private keys to encrypt and decrypt the session key123. References: Key Exchange Algorithms, Best Practices for Enabling SSL Decryption, PCNSE Study Guide (page 60)

NEW QUESTION 60
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 65
Which Panorama feature protects logs against data loss if a Panorama server fails?

A. Panorama HA automatically ensures that no logs are lost if a server fails inside the HA Cluster.
B. Panorama Collector Group with Log Redundancy ensures that no logs are lost if a server fails inside the Collector Group.
C. Panorama HA with Log Redundancy ensures that no logs are lost if a server fails inside the HA Cluster.
D. Panorama Collector Group automatically ensures that no logs are lost if a server fails inside the Collector Group

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/panorama/11-0/panorama-admin/manage-log-collection/manage-collector-gr "Log redundancy is available only if each Log Collector has the same number of logging disks."
(Recommended) Enable log redundancy across collectors if you are adding multiple Log Collectors to a single Collector group. Redundancy ensures that no logs are lost if any one Log Collector becomes unavailable. Each log will have two copies and each copy will reside on a different Log Collector. For example, if you have two Log Collectors in the collector group the log is written to both Log Collectors. Enabling redundancy creates more logs and therefore requires more storage capacity, reducing storage capability in half. When a Collector Group runs out of space, it deletes older logs. Redundancy also doubles the log processing traffic in a Collector Group, which reduces its maximum logging rate by half, as each Log Collector must distribute a copy of each log it receives.

NEW QUESTION 70
An administrator is troubleshooting why video traffic is not being properly classified. If this traffic does not match any QoS classes, what default class is assigned?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-admin/quality-of-service/qos-concepts/qos-classes

NEW QUESTION 71
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 72
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 77
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 79
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 84
An administrator notices that an interface configuration has been overridden locally on a firewall. They require all configuration to be managed from Panorama and overrides are not allowed. What is one way the administrator can meet this requirement?

A. Perform a commit force from the CLI of the firewall.
B. Perform a template commit push from Panorama using the "Force Template Values" option.
C. Perform a device-group commit push from Panorama using the "Include Device and Network Templates" option.
D. Reload the running configuration and perform a Firewall local commit.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way for the administrator to meet the requirement of managing all configuration from Panorama and preventing local overrides is B: Perform a template commit push from Panorama using the “Force Template Values” option. This option allows the administrator to overwrite any local configuration on the firewall with the values defined in the template1. This way, the administrator can ensure that the interface configuration and any other

NEW QUESTION 88
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 93
If an administrator wants to apply QoS to traffic based on source, what must be specified in a QoS policy rule?

A. Post-NAT destination address
B. Pre-NAT destination address
C. Post-NAT source address
D. Pre-NAT source address

Answer: C

Explanation:
If an administrator wants to apply QoS to traffic based on source, they must specify the post-NAT source address in a QoS policy rule. This is because QoS is enforced on traffic as it egresses the firewall, and the firewall applies NAT rules before QoS rules. Therefore, the firewall will match the QoS policy rule based on the translated source address, not the original source address. If the administrator uses the pre-NAT source address in the QoS policy rule, the firewall will not be able to identify the traffic correctly and apply the desired QoS treatment. References:

- QoS Policy
- Configure QoS

NEW QUESTION 94
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 98
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 103
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

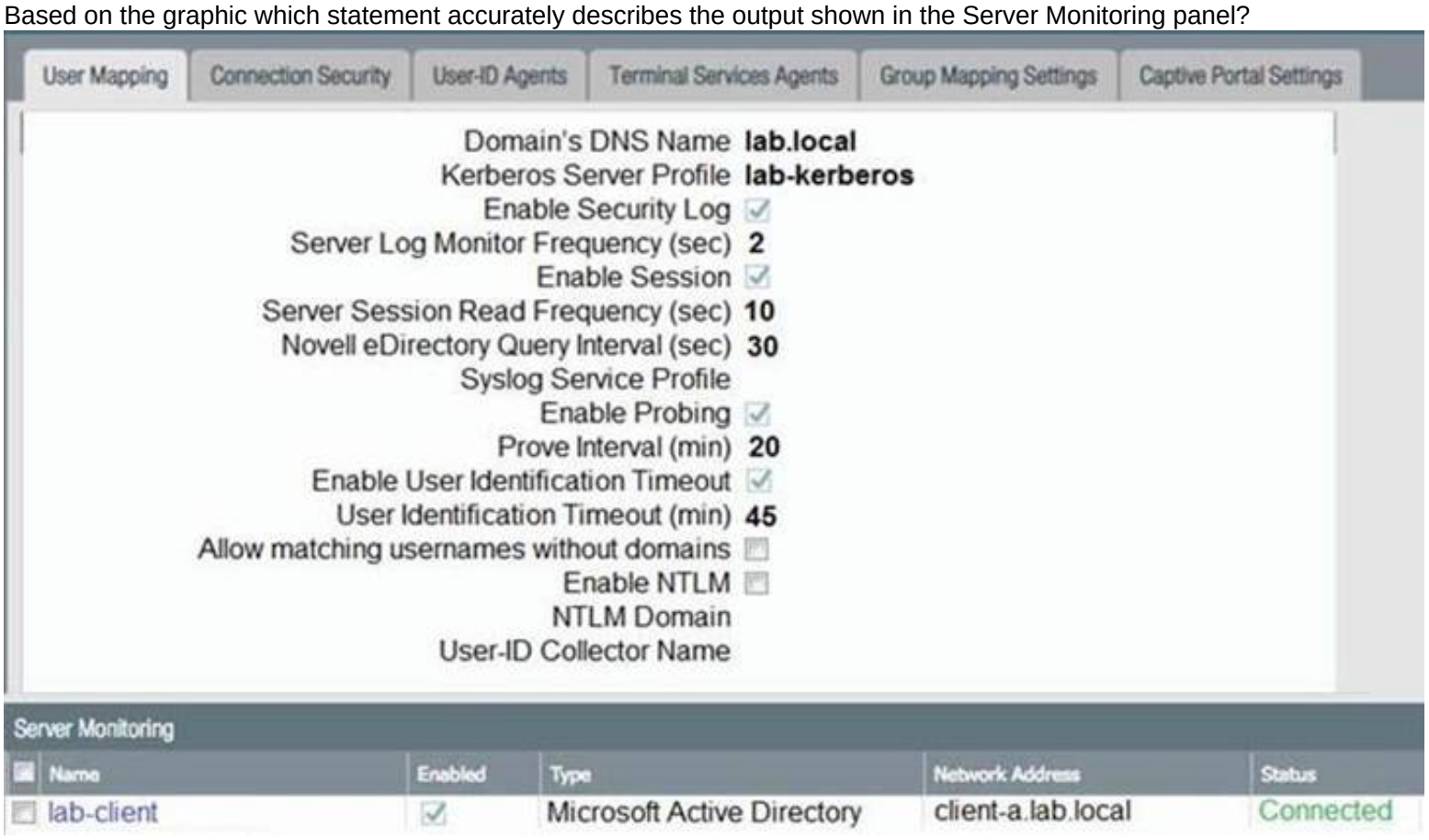
NEW QUESTION 106
Which three items must be configured to implement application override? (Choose three)

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 107
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 112
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 115

Which User-ID mapping method should be used in a high-security environment where all IP address-to-user mappings should always be explicitly known?

A. PAN-OS integrated User-ID agent
B. GlobalProtect
C. Windows-based User-ID agent
D. LDAP Server Profile configuration

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-admin/user-id/user-id-concepts/user-mapping/globalprote GlobalProtect is a VPN solution that provides secure remote access to corporate networks. When a user connects to GlobalProtect, their identity is verified against an LDAP server. This ensures that all IP address-to-user mappings are explicitly known.

NEW QUESTION 119
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 121
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

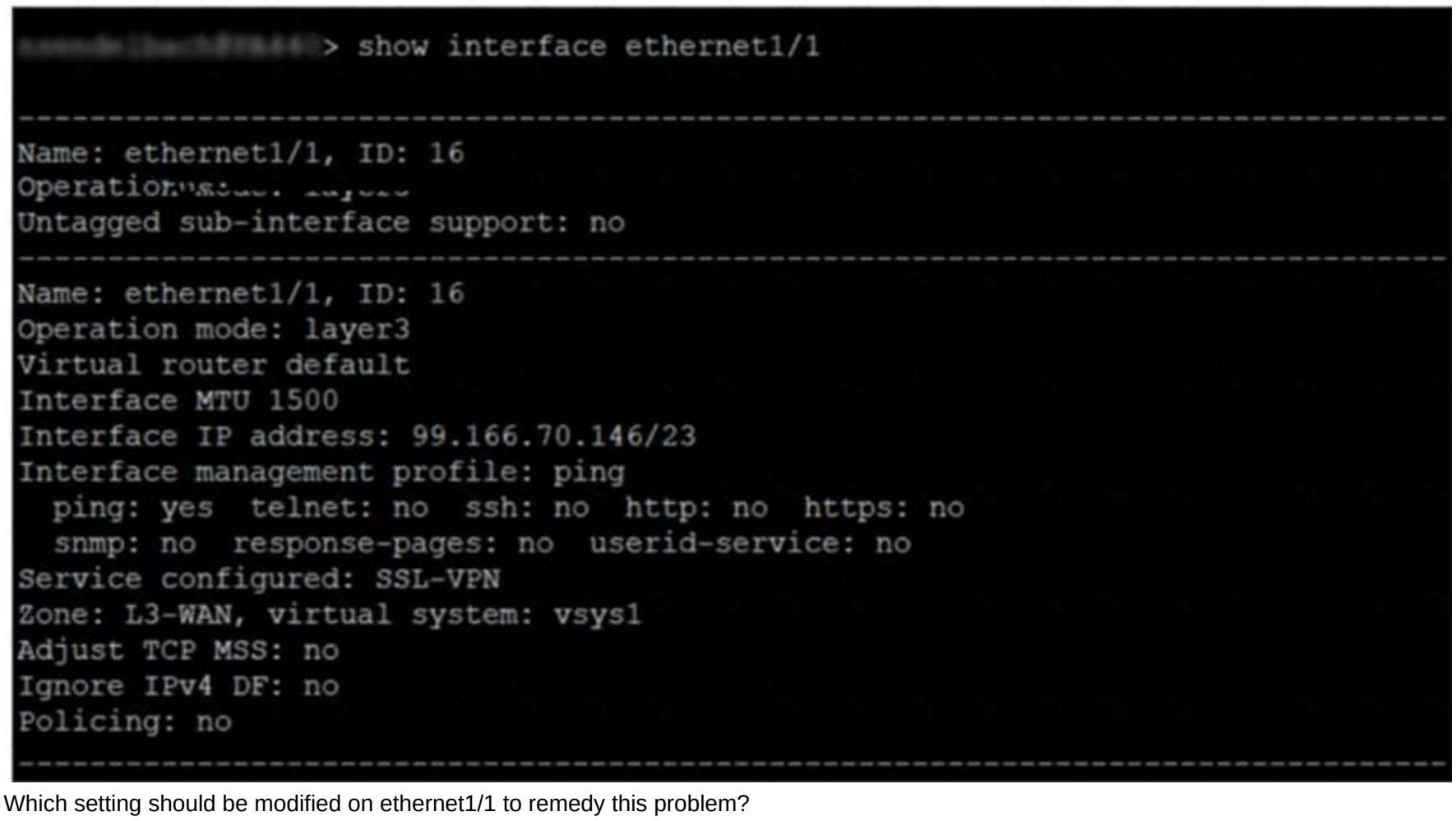
NEW QUESTION 124
A company has recently migrated their branch office's PA-220S to a centralized Panorama. This Panorama manages a number of PA-7000 Series and PA-5200 Series devices All device group and template configuration is managed solely within Panorama
They notice that commit times have drastically increased for the PA-220S after the migration What can they do to reduce commit times?

A. Disable "Share Unused Address and Service Objects with Devices" in Panorama Settings.
B. Update the apps and threat version using device-deployment
C. Perform a device group push using the "merge with device candidate config" option
D. Use "export or push device config bundle" to ensure that the firewall is integrated with the Panorama config.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/panorama/9-1/panorama-admin/manage-firewalls/manage-device-groups/man
https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000Cm1CCAS

NEW QUESTION 128
After switching to a different WAN connection, users have reported that various websites will not load, and timeouts are occurring. The web servers work fine from other locations.
The firewall engineer discovers that some return traffic from these web servers is not reaching the users behind the firewall. The engineer later concludes that the maximum transmission unit (MTU) on an upstream router interface is set to 1400 bytes.
The engineer reviews the following CLI output for ethernet1/1.



Which setting should be modified on ethernet1/1 to remedy this problem?

A. Lower the interface MTU value below 1500.
B. Enable the Ignore IPv4 Don't Fragment (DF) setting.
C. Change the subnet mask from /23 to /24.
D. Adjust the TCP maximum segment size (MSS) valu
E. *

Answer: D

Explanation:
The engineer should adjust the TCP maximum segment size (MSS) value on ethernet1/1 to remedy this problem. This is because the MTU on an upstream router interface is set to 1400 bytes, which is causing the return traffic from the web servers to not reach the users behind the firewall. By adjusting the TCP MSS value, the engineer can ensure that the return traffic is able to reach the users without any issues.
The TCP MSS is the maximum amount of data that can be transmitted in a single TCP segment, excluding the TCP and IP headers. The TCP MSS is usually derived from the MTU of the underlying network, which is the maximum packet size that can be transmitted without fragmentation. For example, if the MTU is 1500 bytes, which is the default value for ethernet interfaces, then the TCP MSS is 1460 bytes (1500 - 20 bytes for IP header - 20 bytes for TCP header). However, if there are intermediate devices or networks that have a lower MTU than the end-to-end path, then the TCP MSS may need to be adjusted accordingly to avoid packet loss or fragmentation1.
In this case, the firewall has an MTU of 1500 bytes on ethernet1/1, which is connected to a WAN link. However, an upstream router has an MTU of 1400 bytes on its interface, which means that any packet larger than 1400 bytes will be either dropped or fragmented by the router. This can cause problems for the return traffic from the web servers, which may have a TCP MSS of 1460 bytes or higher, depending on their MTU settings. If these packets have the Don’t Fragment (DF) bit set in their IP header, which is common for TCP packets, then they will be dropped by the router and never reach the firewall or the users behind it. If they do not have the DF bit set, then they will be fragmented by the router and reassembled by the firewall, which can cause performance degradation and overhead2.
To avoid these problems, the engineer should adjust the TCP MSS value on ethernet1/1 to match or be lower than the MTU of the upstream router. This can be done by using the CLI command set network interface ethernet ethernet1/1 tcp-mss <value> , where <value> is an integer between 64 and 15003. For example, if the engineer sets the TCP MSS value to 1360 bytes (1400 - 20 - 20), then this will ensure that any TCP packet sent or received by ethernet1/1 will not exceed 1400 bytes in total size, and thus will not be dropped or fragmented by the router. This will allow the return traffic from the web servers to reach the users behind the firewall without any issues4.
References: TCP Maximum Segment Size (MSS), Configure Session Settings, TCP MSS Adjustments, PCNSE Study Guide (page 59)

NEW QUESTION 132
An engineer is monitoring an active/active high availability (HA) firewall pair. Which HA firewall state describes the firewall that is currently processing traffic?

A. Initial
B. Passive
C. Active
D. Active-primary

Answer: C

Explanation:
In an active/active high availability (HA) firewall pair, the firewall that is currently processing traffic is in the “Active” state. This state indicates that the firewall is fully functional and can own sessions and set up sessions. An active firewall can be either active-primary or active-secondary, depending on the Device ID and the HA configuration. An active-primary firewall connects to User-ID agents, runs DHCP server and DHCP relay, and matches NAT and PBF rules with the Device ID of the active-primary firewall. An active-secondary firewall connects to User-ID agents, runs DHCP server, and matches NAT and PBF rules with the Device ID of the active-secondary firewall. An active-secondary firewall does not support DHCP relay1. References: Firewall States, PCNSE Study Guide (page 53)

NEW QUESTION 136
After importing a pre-configured firewall configuration to Panorama, what step is required to ensure a commit/push is successful without duplicating local configurations?

A. Ensure Force Template Values is checked when pushing configuration.

B. Push the Template first, then push Device Group to the newly managed firewall.
C. Perform the Export or push Device Config Bundle to the newly managed firewall.
D. Push the Device Group first, then push Template to the newly managed firewall

Answer: C

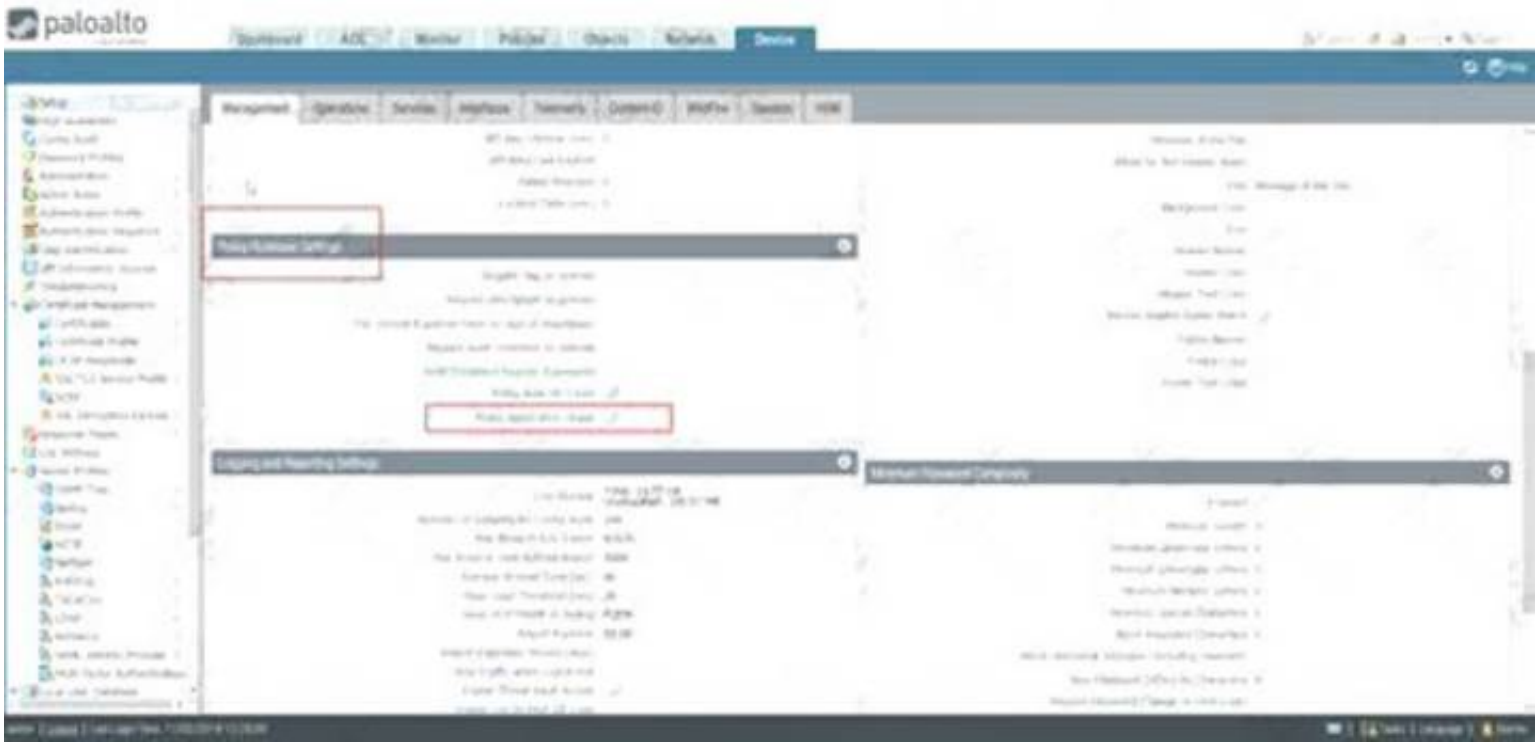
Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/panorama/11-0/panorama-admin/manage-firewalls/transition-a-firewall-to-pa Push the configuration bundle from Panorama to the newly added firewall to remove all policy rules and objects from its local configuration. This step is necessary to prevent duplicate rule or object names, which would cause commit errors when you push the device group configuration from Panorama to the firewall in the next step.

NEW QUESTION 139
In the New App Viewer under Policy Optimizer, what does the compare option for a specific rule allow an administrator to compare?

A. The running configuration with the candidate configuration of the firewall
B. Applications configured in the rule with applications seen from traffic matching the same rule
C. Applications configured in the rule with their dependencies
D. The security rule with any other security rule selected

Answer: B

Explanation:
The compare option for a specific rule in the New App Viewer under Policy Optimizer allows an administrator to compare the applications configured in the rule with the applications seen from traffic matching the same rule. This helps the administrator to identify any new applications that are not explicitly defined in the rule, but are implicitly allowed by the firewall based on the dependencies of the configured applications. The compare option also shows the usage statistics and risk levels of the applications, and provides suggestions for optimizing the rule by adding, removing, or replacing applications12. References: New App Viewer (Policy Optimizer), PCNSE Study Guide (page 47)
Why use Security Policy Optimizer and what are the benefits?



NEW QUESTION 141
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 143
During the implementation of SSL Forward Proxy decryption, an administrator imports the company's Enterprise Root CA and Intermediate CA certificates onto the firewall. The company's Root and Intermediate CA certificates are also distributed to trusted devices using Group Policy and GlobalProtect. Additional device certificates and/or Subordinate certificates requiring an Enterprise CA chain of trust are signed by the company's Intermediate CA.
Which method should the administrator use when creating Forward Trust and Forward Untrust certificates on the firewall for use with decryption?

A. Generate a single subordinate CA certificate for both Forward Trust and Forward Untrust.
B. Generate a CA certificate for Forward Trust and a self-signed CA for Forward Untrust.
C. Generate a single self-signed CA certificate for Forward Trust and another for Forward Untrust
D. Generate two subordinate CA certificates, one for Forward Trust and one for Forward Untrust.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/decryption/configure-ssl-forward-proxy

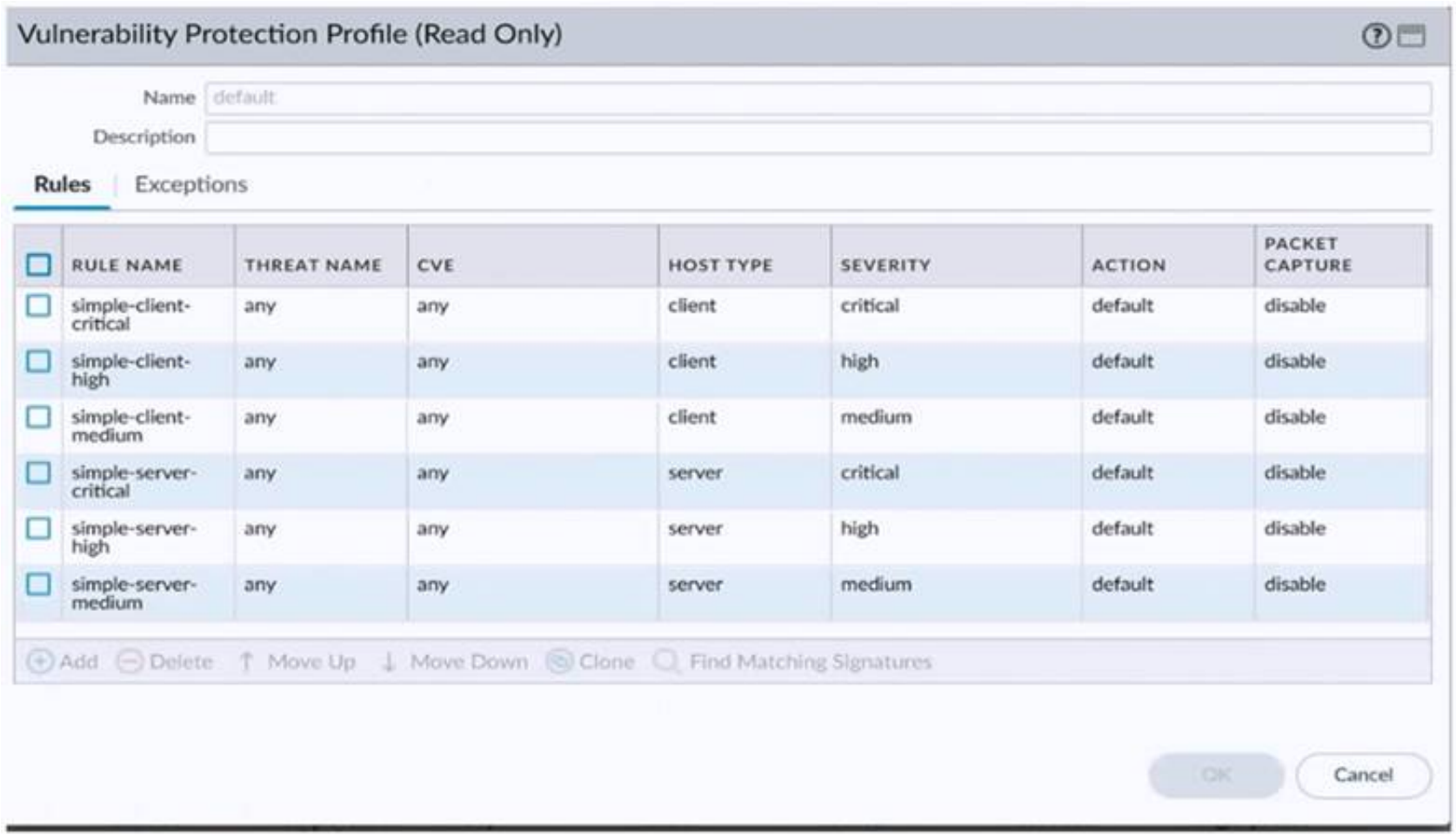
NEW QUESTION 145
A firewall engineer reviews the PAN-OS GlobalProtect application and sees that it implicitly uses web-browsing and depends on SSL.
When creating a new rule, what is needed to allow the application to resolve dependencies?

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 149
An administrator would like to determine which action the firewall will take for a specific CVE. Given the screenshot below, where should the administrator navigate to view this information?



A. The profile rule action
B. CVE column
C. Exceptions lab
D. The profile rule threat name

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Exceptions settings allows you to change the response to a specific signature. For example, you can block all packets that match a signature, except for the selected one, which generates an alert. The Exception tab supports filtering functions.
If you not believed, then login the firewall go to Vulnerability > Exceptions and select "Show all signatures". From there you will see all threat information including specific actions.
More detail: https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000Cm4yCAC

NEW QUESTION 150
Which new PAN-OS 11.0 feature supports IPv6 traffic?

A. DHCPv6 Client with Prefix Delegation
B. OSPF
C. DHCP Server
D. IKEv1

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/compatibility-matrix/ipv6-support-by-feature/ipv6-support-by-feature-table

NEW QUESTION 155

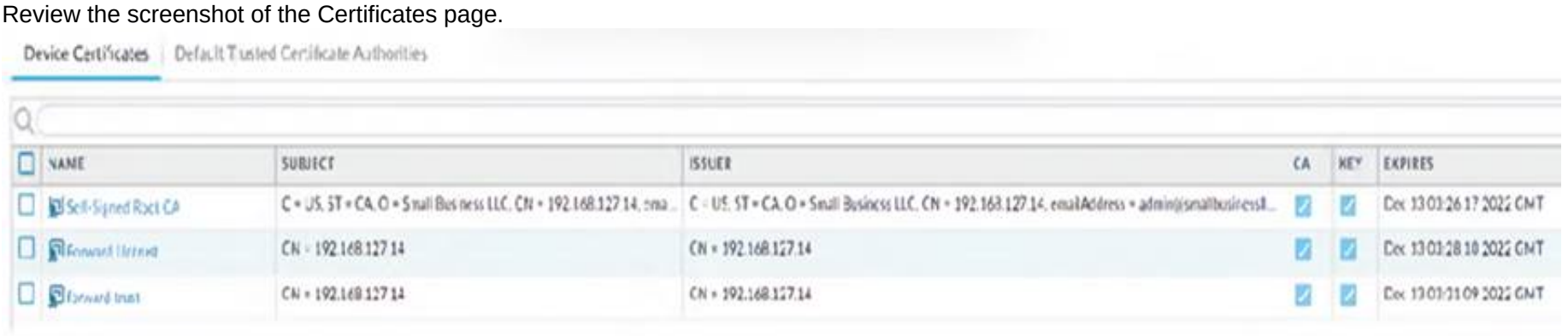
An administrator has purchased WildFire subscriptions for 90 firewalls globally. What should the administrator consider with regards to the WildFire infra-structure?

A. To comply with data privacy regulations, WildFire signatures and ver-dicts are not shared globally.
B. Palo Alto Networks owns and maintains one global cloud and four WildFire regional clouds.
C. Each WildFire cloud analyzes samples and generates malware signatures and verdicts independently of the other WildFire clouds.
D. The WildFire Global Cloud only provides bare metal analysis.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/wildfire/10-2/wildfire-admin/wildfire-overview/wildfire-concepts/verdicts Each WildFire cloud—global (U.S.), regional, and private—analyzes samples and generates WildFire verdicts independently of the other WildFire clouds. With the exception of WildFire private cloud verdicts, WildFire verdicts are shared globally, enabling WildFire users to access a worldwide database of threat data.
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/wildfire/10-1/wildfire-admin/wildfire-overview/wildfire-concepts/verdicts.ht

NEW QUESTION 157
Review the screenshot of the Certificates page.



An administrator for a small LLC has created a series of certificates as shown, to use for a planned Decryption roll out. The administrator has also installed the self-signed root certificate in all client systems.
When testing, they noticed that every time a user visited an SSL site, they received unsecured website warnings.
What is the cause of the unsecured website warnings?

A. The forward untrust certificate has not been signed by the self-singed root CA certificate.
B. The forward trust certificate has not been installed in client systems.
C. The self-signed CA certificate has the same CN as the forward trust and untrust certificates.
D. The forward trust certificate has not been signed by the self-singed root CA certificate.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The cause of the unsecured website warnings is that the forward trust certificate has not been signed by the self-signed root CA certificate. The forward trust certificate is used by the firewall to generate a copy of the server certificate for outbound SSL decryption (SSL Forward Proxy). The firewall signs the copy with the forward trust certificate and presents it to the client. The client then verifies the signature using the public key of the CA that issued the forward trust certificate. If the client does not trust the CA, it will display a warning message. Therefore, the forward trust certificate must be signed by a CA that is trusted by the client. In this case, the administrator has installed the self-signed root CA certificate in all client systems, so this CA should be used to sign the forward trust certificate. However, as shown in the screenshot, the forward trust certificate has a different issuer than the self-signed root CA certificate, which means it has not been signed by it. This causes the client to reject the signature and show a warning message. To fix this issue, the administrator should generate a new forward trust certificate and sign it with the self-signed root CA certificate12. References: Keys and Certificates for Decryption Policies, How to Configure SSL Decryptio

NEW QUESTION 159
An engineer must configure a new SSL decryption deployment.
Which profile or certificate is required before any traffic that matches an SSL decryption rule is decrypted?

A. A Decryption profile must be attached to the Decryption policy that the traffic matches.
B. A Decryption profile must be attached to the Security policy that the traffic matches.
C. There must be a certificate with only the Forward Trust option selected.
D. There must be a certificate with both the Forward Trust option and Forward Untrust option selected.

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 assets7.
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 160
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