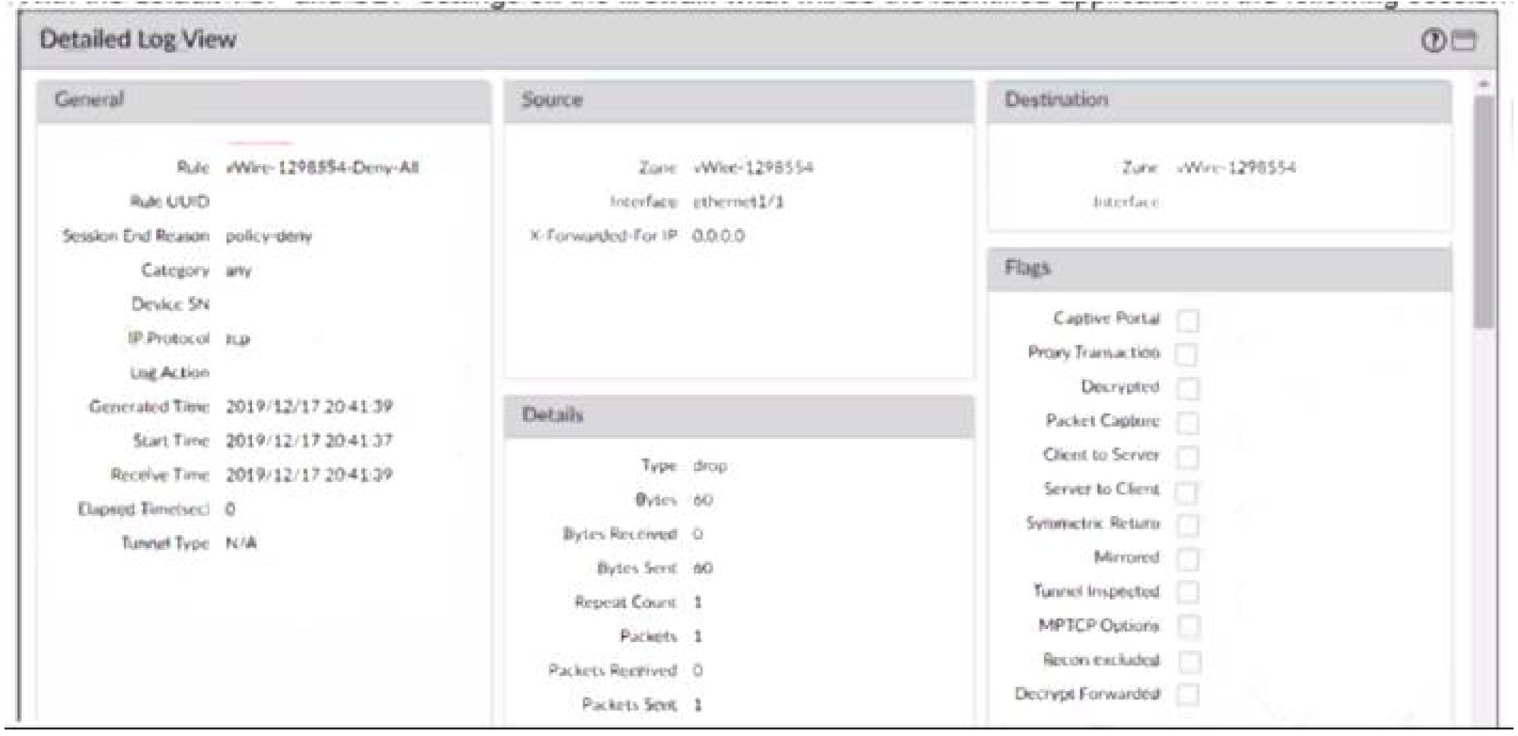
Paloalto-Networks

Exam Questions PCNSE

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

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



Detailed Log View

General

Rule vWire-1298554-Deny-All
Rule UUID
Session End Reason policy-deny
Category any
Device SN
IP Protocol tcp
Log Action
Generated Time 2019/12/17 20:41:39
Start Time 2019/12/17 20:41:37
Receive Time 2019/12/17 20:41:39
Elapsed Time(sec) 0
Tunnel Type N/A

Source

Zone vWire-1298554
Interface ethernet1/1
X-Forwarded-For IP 0.0.0.0

Details

Type drop
Bytes 60
Bytes Received 0
Bytes Sent 60
Repeat Count 1
Packets 1
Packets Received 0
Packets Sent 1

Destination

Zone vWire-1298554
Interface

Flags

Captive Portal □
Proxy Transaction □
Decrypted □
Packet Capture □
Client to Server □
Server to Client □
Symmetric Return □
Mirrored □
Tunnel Inspected □
MPTCP Options □
Recon excluded □
Decrypt Forwarded □

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
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 4
Which two policy components are required to block traffic in real time using a dynamic user group (DUG)? (Choose two.)

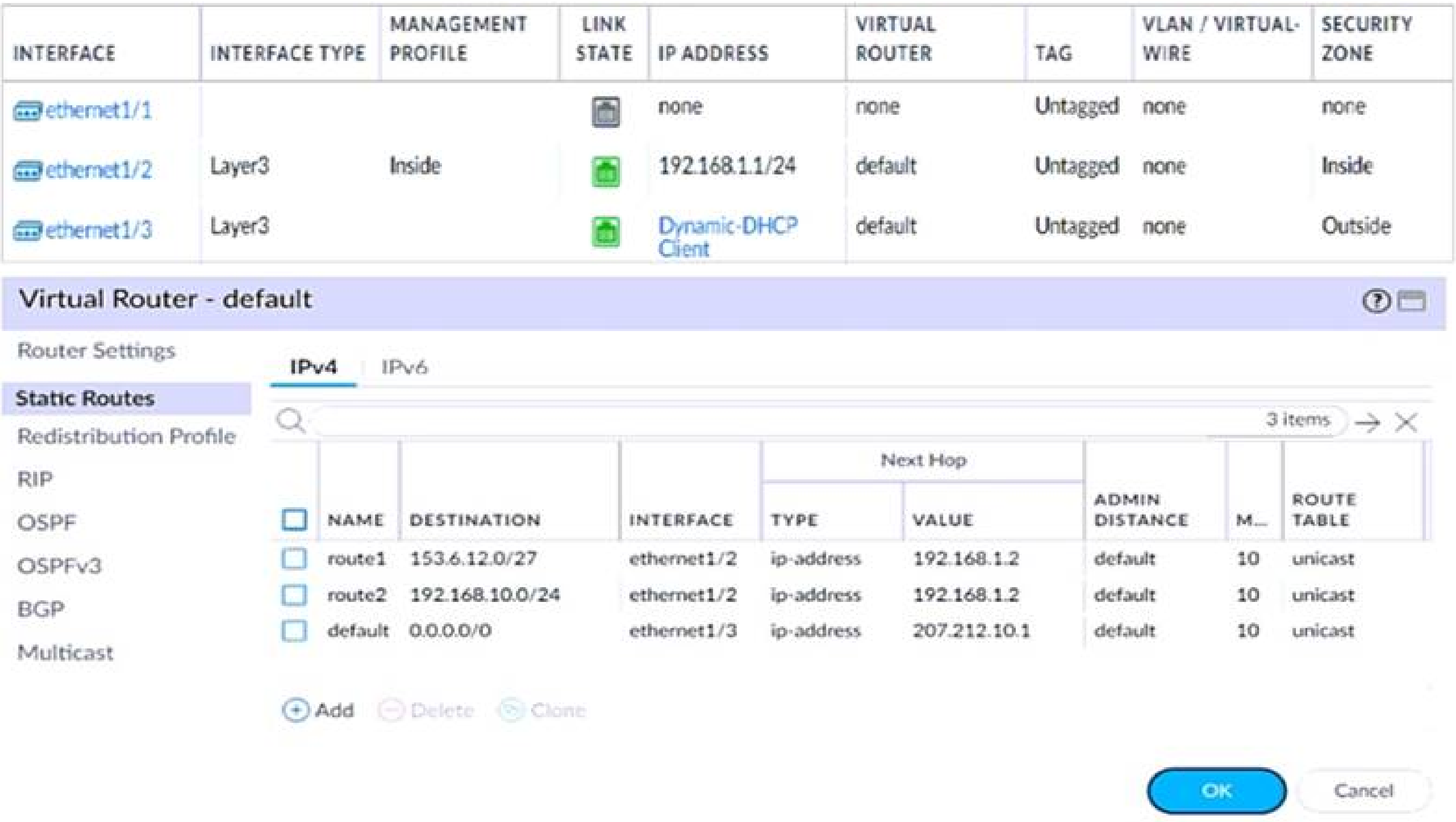
A. A Deny policy for the tagged traffic
B. An Allow policy for the initial traffic
C. A Decryption policy to decrypt the traffic and see the tag
D. A Deny policy with the "tag" App-ID to block the tagged traffic

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 5
A firewall engineer creates a destination static NAT rule to allow traffic from the internet to a webserver hosted behind the edge firewall. The pre-NAT IP address of the server is 153.6 12.10, and the post-NAT IP address is 192.168.10.10. Refer to the routing and interfaces information below.



INTERFACE	INTERFACE TYPE	MANAGEMENT PROFILE	LINK STATE	IP ADDRESS	VIRTUAL ROUTER	TAG	VLAN / VIRTUAL-WIRE	SECURITY ZONE
ethernet1/1			▨	none	none	Untagged	none	none
ethernet1/2	Layer3	Inside	🟩	192.168.1.1/24	default	Untagged	none	Inside
ethernet1/3	Layer3		🟩	Dynamic-DHCP Client	default	Untagged	none	Outside

Virtual Router - default

				Next Hop				
□	NAME	DESTINATION	INTERFACE	TYPE	VALUE	ADMIN DISTANCE	M...	ROUTE TABLE
□	route1	153.6.12.0/27	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.1.2	default	10	unicast
□	route2	192.168.10.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.1.2	default	10	unicast
□	default	0.0.0.0/0	ethernet1/3	ip-address	207.212.10.1	default	10	unicast

What should the NAT rule destination zone be set to?

A. None
B. Outside
C. DMZ
D. Inside

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-networking-admin/nat/nat-configuration-examples/destin

NEW QUESTION 6
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?

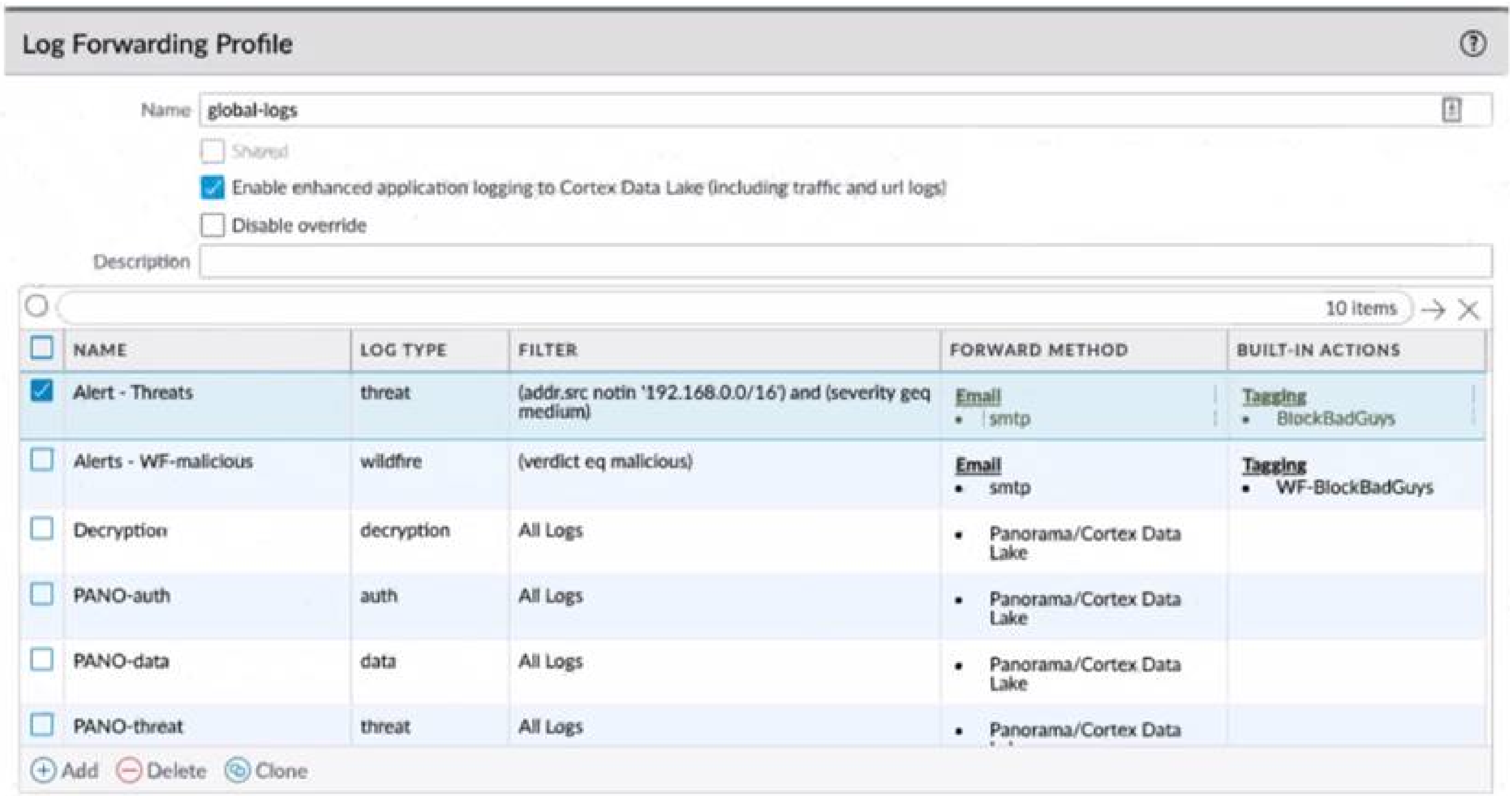
A. Proxy IDs
B. GRE Encapsulation
C. Tunnel Monitor
D. ToS Header

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 7
Review the images.



Log Forwarding Profile

Name: global-logs

□ Shared

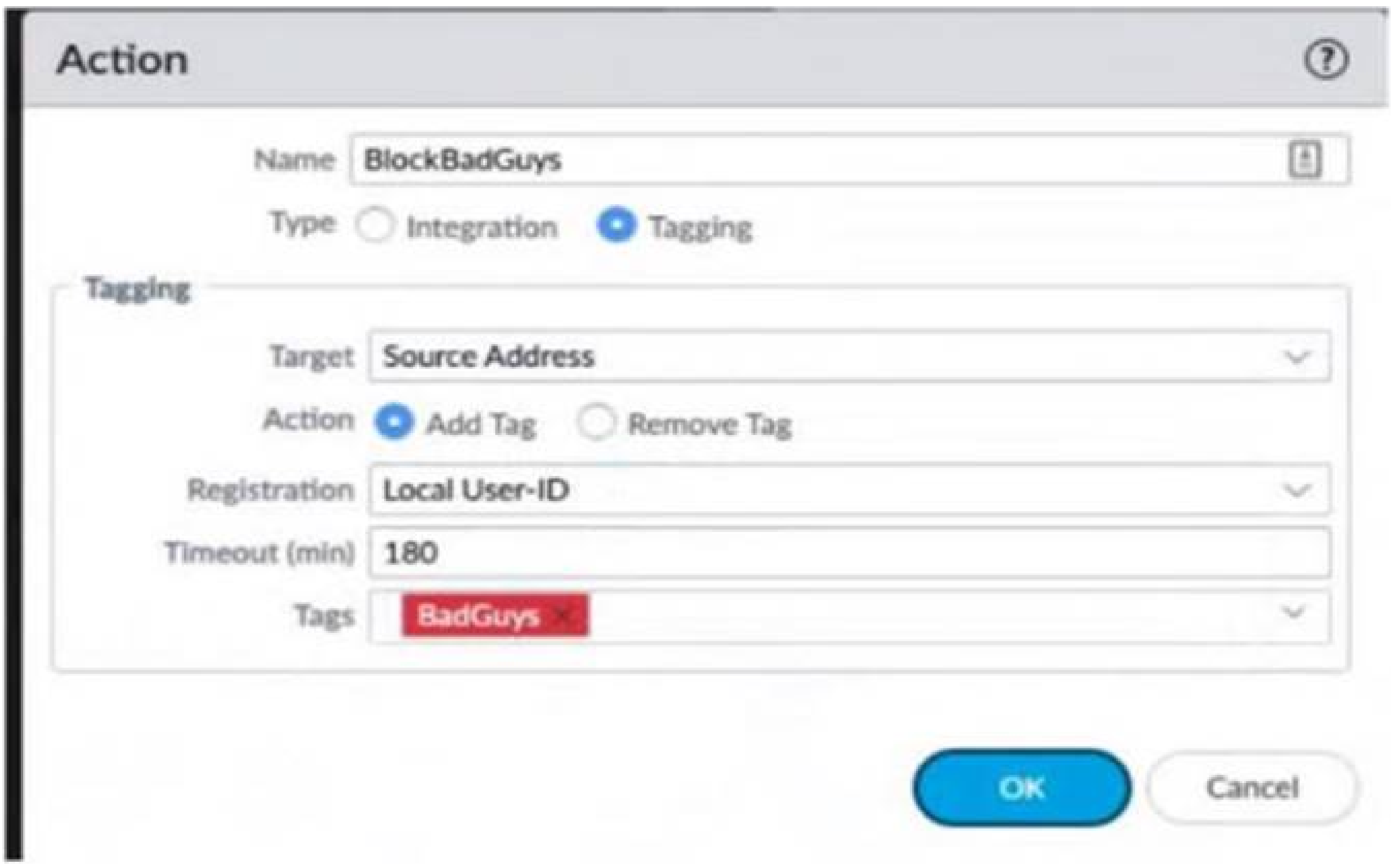
☑ Enable enhanced application logging to Cortex Data Lake (including traffic and url logs)

□ Disable override

Description:

10 items

□	NAME	LOG TYPE	FILTER	FORWARD METHOD	BUILT-IN ACTIONS
☑	Alert - Threats	threat	(addr.src notin '192.168.0.0/16') and (severity geq medium)	Email • smtp	Tagging • BlockBadGuys
□	Alerts - WF-malicious	wildfire	(verdict eq malicious)	Email • smtp	Tagging • WF-BlockBadGuys
□	Decryption	decryption	All Logs	• Panorama/Cortex Data Lake	
□	PANO-auth	auth	All Logs	• Panorama/Cortex Data Lake	
□	PANO-data	data	All Logs	• Panorama/Cortex Data Lake	
□	PANO-threat	threat	All Logs	• Panorama/Cortex Data	



Action

Name: BlockBadGuys

Type: ○ Integration ● Tagging

Tagging

Target: Source Address

Action: ● Add Tag ○ Remove Tag

Registration: Local User-ID

Timeout (min): 180

Tags: BadGuys

A firewall policy that permits web traffic includes the global-logs policy is depicted What is the result of traffic that matches the "Alert - Threats" Profile Match List?

A. The source address of SMTP traffic that matches a threat is automatically blocked as BadGuys for 180 minutes.
B. The source address of traffic that matches a threat is automatically blocked as BadGuys for 180 minutes.
C. The source address of traffic that matches a threat is automatically tagged as BadGuys for 180 minutes.
D. The source address of SMTP traffic that matches a threat is automatically tagged as BadGuys for 180 minutes.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8
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

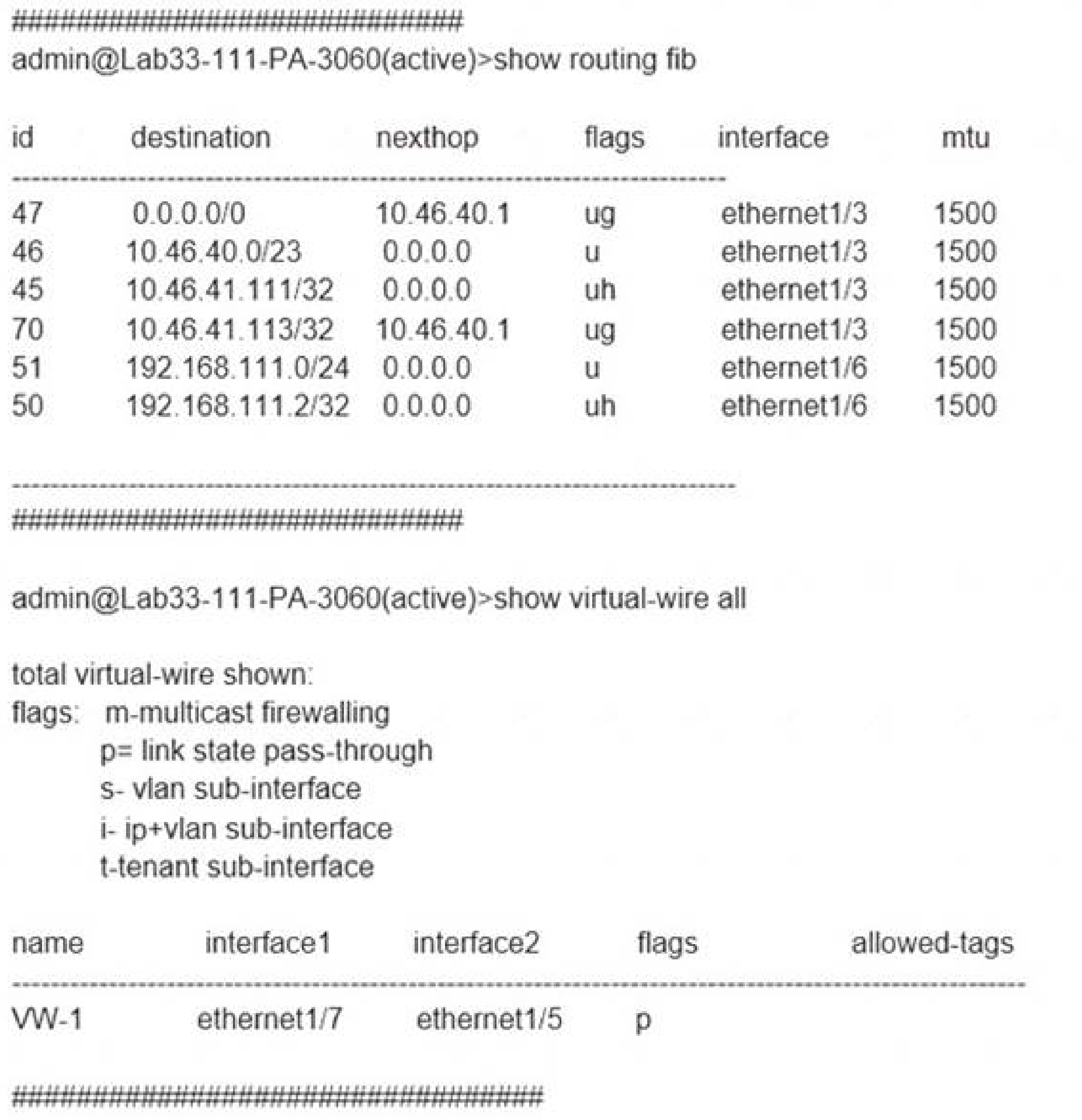
NEW QUESTION 9
If a URL is in multiple custom URL categories with different actions, which action will take priority?

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 10
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 10
An engineer is deploying multiple firewalls with common configuration in Panorama. What are two benefits of using nested device groups? (Choose two.)

A. Inherit settings from the Shared group

B. Inherit IPSec crypto profiles
C. Inherit all Security policy rules and objects
D. Inherit parent Security policy rules and objects

Answer: AD

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/panorama/9-1/panorama-admin/panorama-overview/centralized-firewall-conf

NEW QUESTION 13
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 17
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 20
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

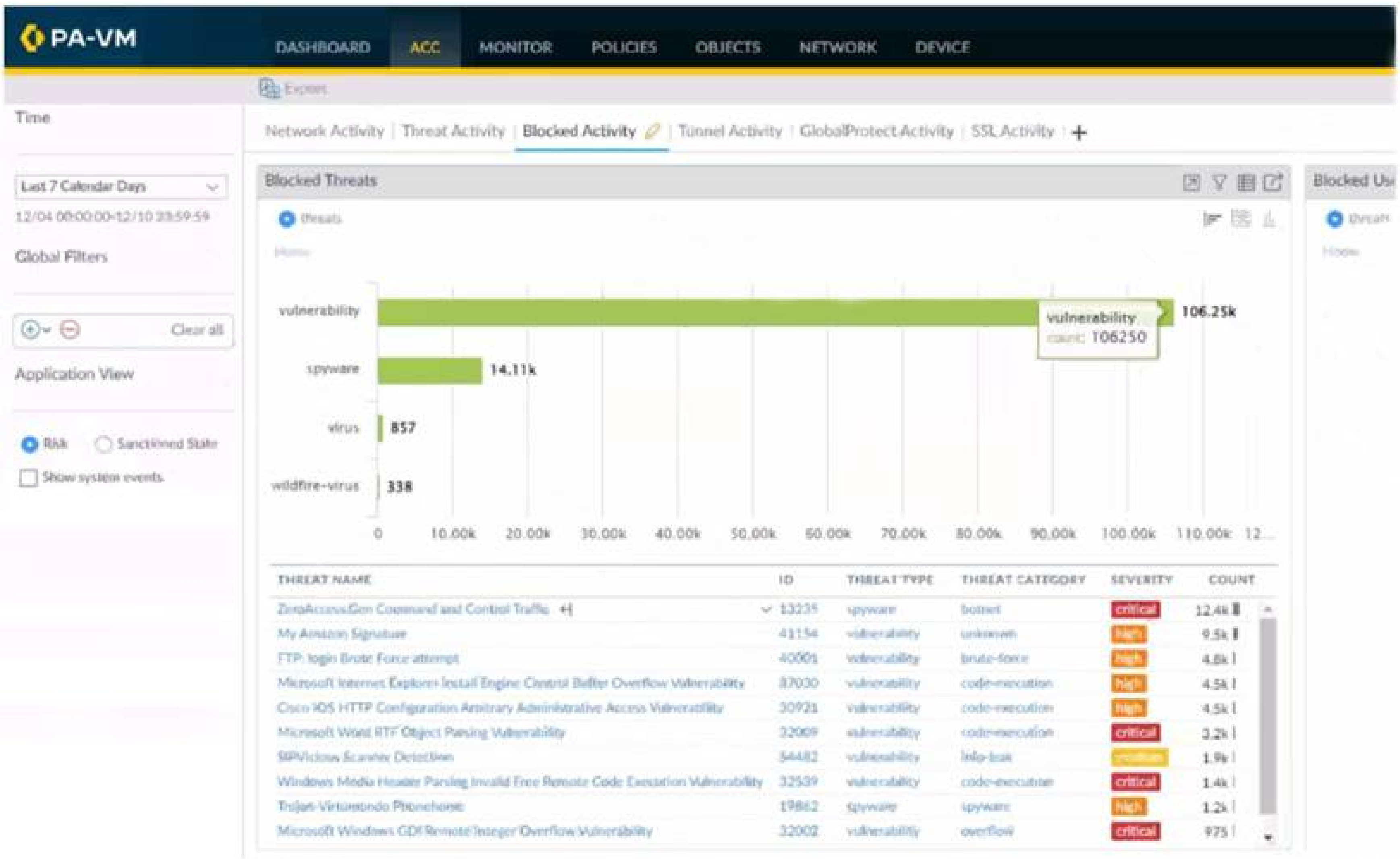
NEW QUESTION 21
An engineer is configuring a Protection profile to defend specific endpoints and resources against malicious activity.
The profile is configured to provide granular defense against targeted flood attacks for specific critical systems that are accessed by users from the internet.
Which 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 22
Refer to the exhibit.



THREAT NAME	ID	THREAT TYPE	THREAT CATEGORY	SEVERITY	COUNT
ZeroAccess.Gen Command and Control Traffic	13235	spyware	botnet	critical	12.4k
My Amazon Signature	41154	vulnerability	unknown	high	9.5k
FTP: login Brute Force attempt	40001	vulnerability	brute-force	high	4.8k
Microsoft Internet Explorer Install Engine Control Buffer Overflow Vulnerability	37030	vulnerability	code-execution	high	4.5k
Cisco IOS HTTP Configuration Arbitrary Administrative Access Vulnerability	30921	vulnerability	code-execution	high	4.5k
Microsoft Word RTF Object Parsing Vulnerability	32009	vulnerability	code-execution	critical	3.2k
SIPVicious Scanner Detection	54482	vulnerability	info-leak	medium	1.9k
Windows Media Header Parsing Invalid Free Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	32539	vulnerability	code-execution	critical	1.4k
Trojan-Virtumondo Phonehome	19862	spyware	spyware	high	1.2k
Microsoft Windows GDI Remote Integer Overflow Vulnerability	32002	vulnerability	overflow	critical	975

Using the above screenshot of the ACC, what is the best method to set a global filter, narrow down Blocked User Activity, and locate the user(s) that could be compromised by a botnet?

A. Click the hyperlink for the Zero Access.Gen threat.
B. Click the left arrow beside the Zero Access.Gen threat.
C. Click the source user with the highest threat count.
D. Click the hyperlink for the hotport threat Category.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Hover over an attribute in the table below the chart and click the arrow icon to the right of the attribute. https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-admin/monitoring/use-the-application-command-center/int

NEW QUESTION 25
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 26
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 28
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

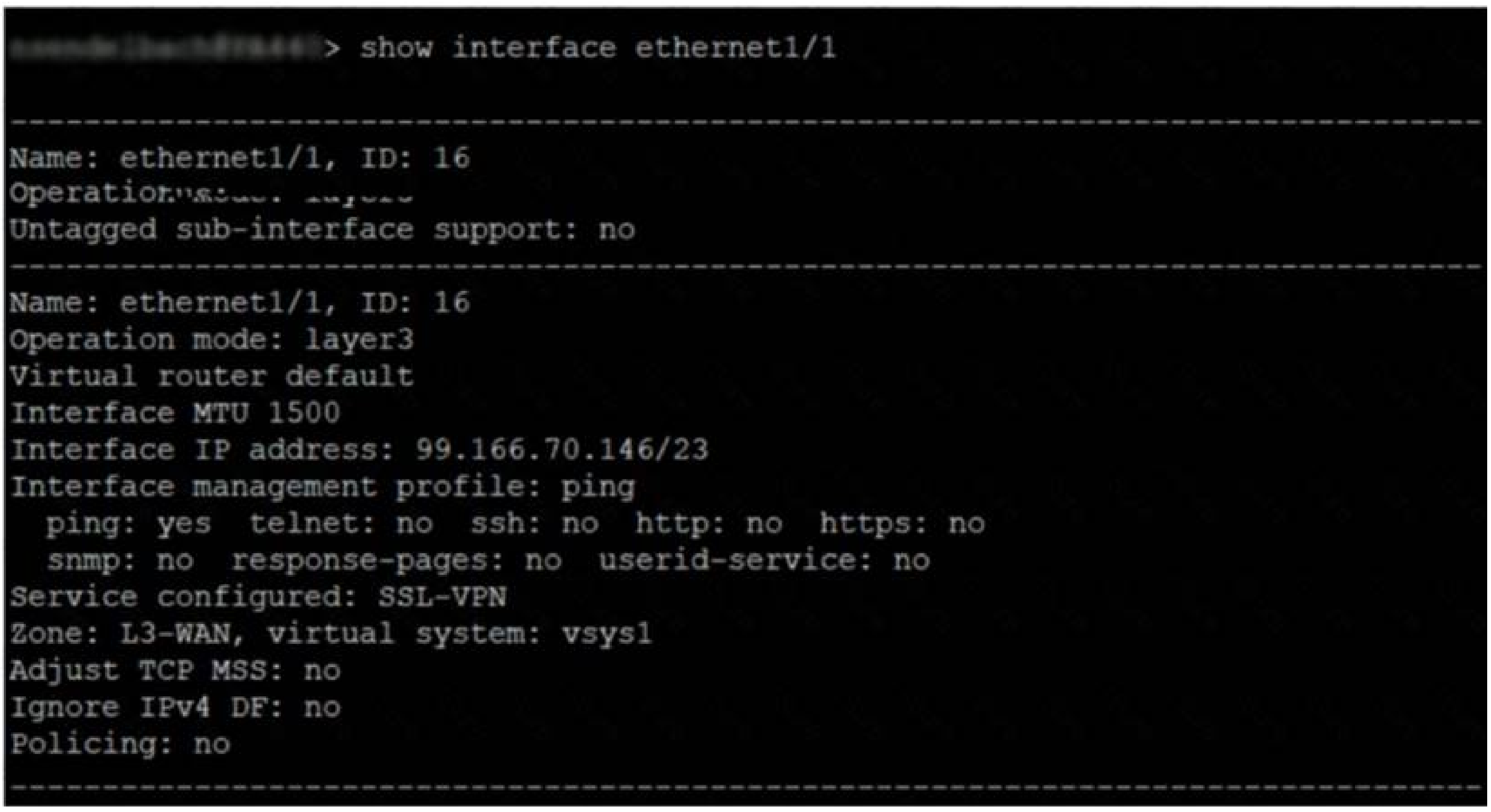
NEW QUESTION 32
A company has recently migrated their branch office's PA-220S to a centralized Panorama. This Panorama manages a number of PA-7000 Series and PA-5200 Series devices All device group and template configuration is managed solely within Panorama
They notice that commit times have drastically 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 36
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.



```
[redacted]> show interface ethernet1/1

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Name: ethernet1/1, ID: 16
Operation mode: layer3
Untagged sub-interface support: no
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Name: ethernet1/1, ID: 16
Operation mode: layer3
Virtual router default
Interface MTU 1500
Interface IP address: 99.166.70.146/23
Interface management profile: ping
  ping: yes  telnet: no  ssh: no  http: no  https: no
  snmp: no  response-pages: no  userid-service: no
Service configured: SSL-VPN
Zone: L3-WAN, virtual system: vsys1
Adjust TCP MSS: no
Ignore IPv4 DF: no
Policing: no
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

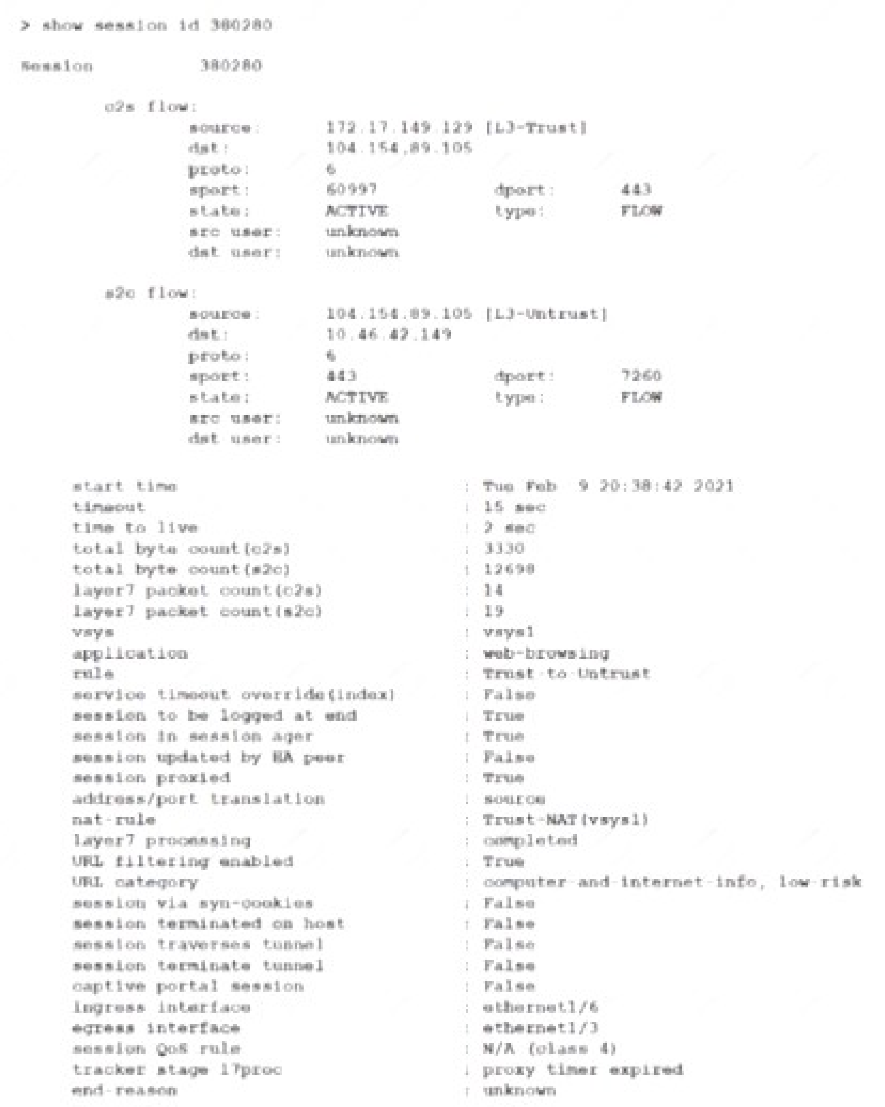
Which setting should be modified on ethernet1/1 to remedy this problem?

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 37
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.

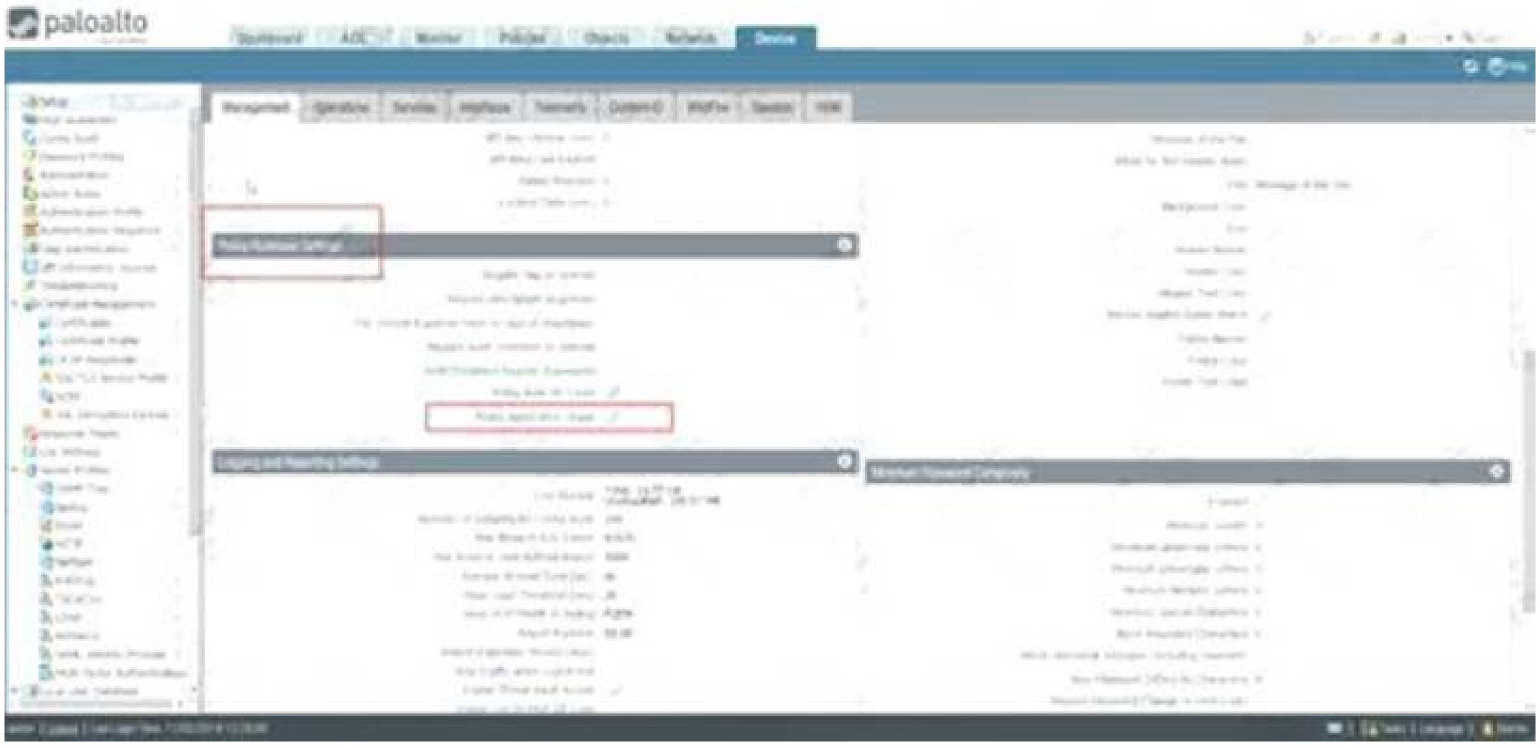
Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 41
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 46
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 48
Which DoS Protection Profile detects and prevents session exhaustion attacks against specific destinations?

A. Resource Protection
B. TCP Port Scan Protection
C. Packet Based Attack Protection
D. Packet Buffer Protection

Answer: A

Explanation:
IP flood thresholds, you can also use DoS Protection profiles to detect and prevent session exhaustion attacks in which a large number of hosts (bots) establish as many sessions as possible to consume a target's resources. On the profile's Resources Protection tab, you can set the maximum number of concurrent sessions that the device(s) defined in the DoS Protection policy rule to which you apply the profile can receive. When the number of concurrent sessions reaches its maximum limit, new sessions are dropped.
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-admin/zone-protection-and-dos-protection/zone-defense/
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/zone-protection-and-dos-protection/zone-defense/

NEW QUESTION 53
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