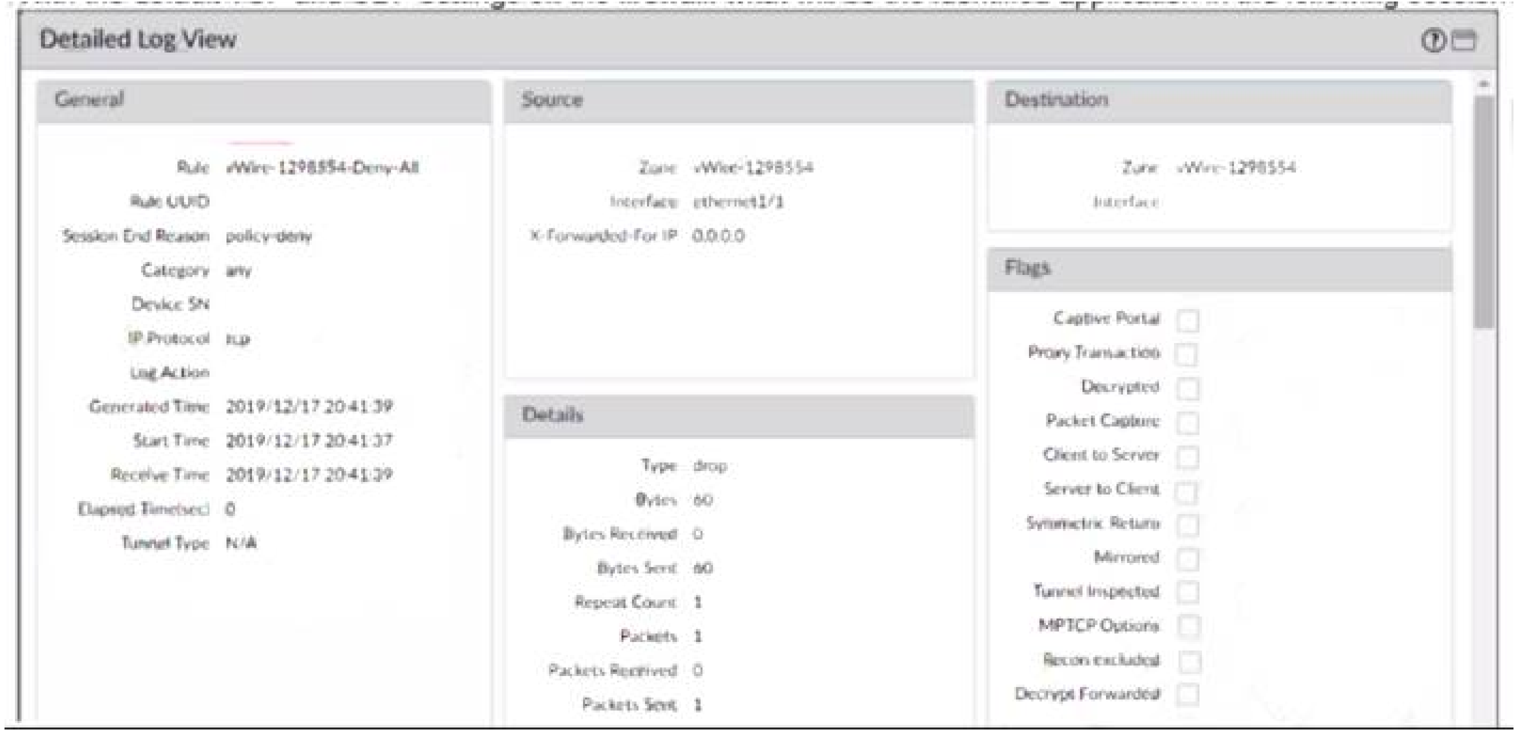
Exam Questions PCNSE

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

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/PCNSE/

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
An engineer configures a specific service route in an environment with multiple virtual systems instead of using the inherited global service route configuration. What type of service route can be used for this configuration?

A. IPv6 Source or Destination Address
B. Destination-Based Service Route
C. IPv4 Source Interface
D. Inherit Global Setting

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/11-0/pan-os-admin/virtual-systems/customize-service-routes-for-a-vir

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
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 5
A network administrator is trying to prevent domain username and password submissions to phishing sites on some allowed URL categories
Which set of steps does the administrator need to take in the URL Filtering profile to prevent credential phishing on the firewall?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 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:

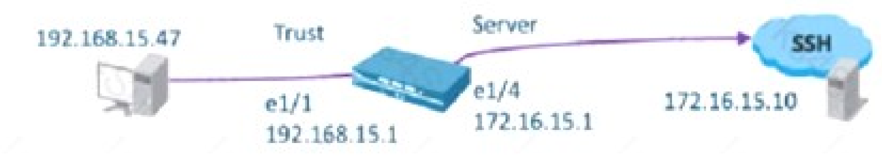
NEW QUESTION 7
An administrator is using Panorama to manage multiple firewalls. After upgrading all devices to the latest PAN-OS software, the administrator enables log forwarding from the firewalls to Panorama.
However, pre-existing logs from the firewalls are not appearing in Panorama.
Which action should be taken to enable the firewalls to send their pre-existing logs to Panorama?

A. Export the log database.
B. Use the import option to pull logs.
C. Use the scp logdb export command.
D. Use the ACC to consolidate the logs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-cli-quick-start/use-the-cli/use-secure-copy-to-import-and

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
What can be used as an Action when creating a Policy-Based Forwarding (PBF) policy?

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

Answer: B

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

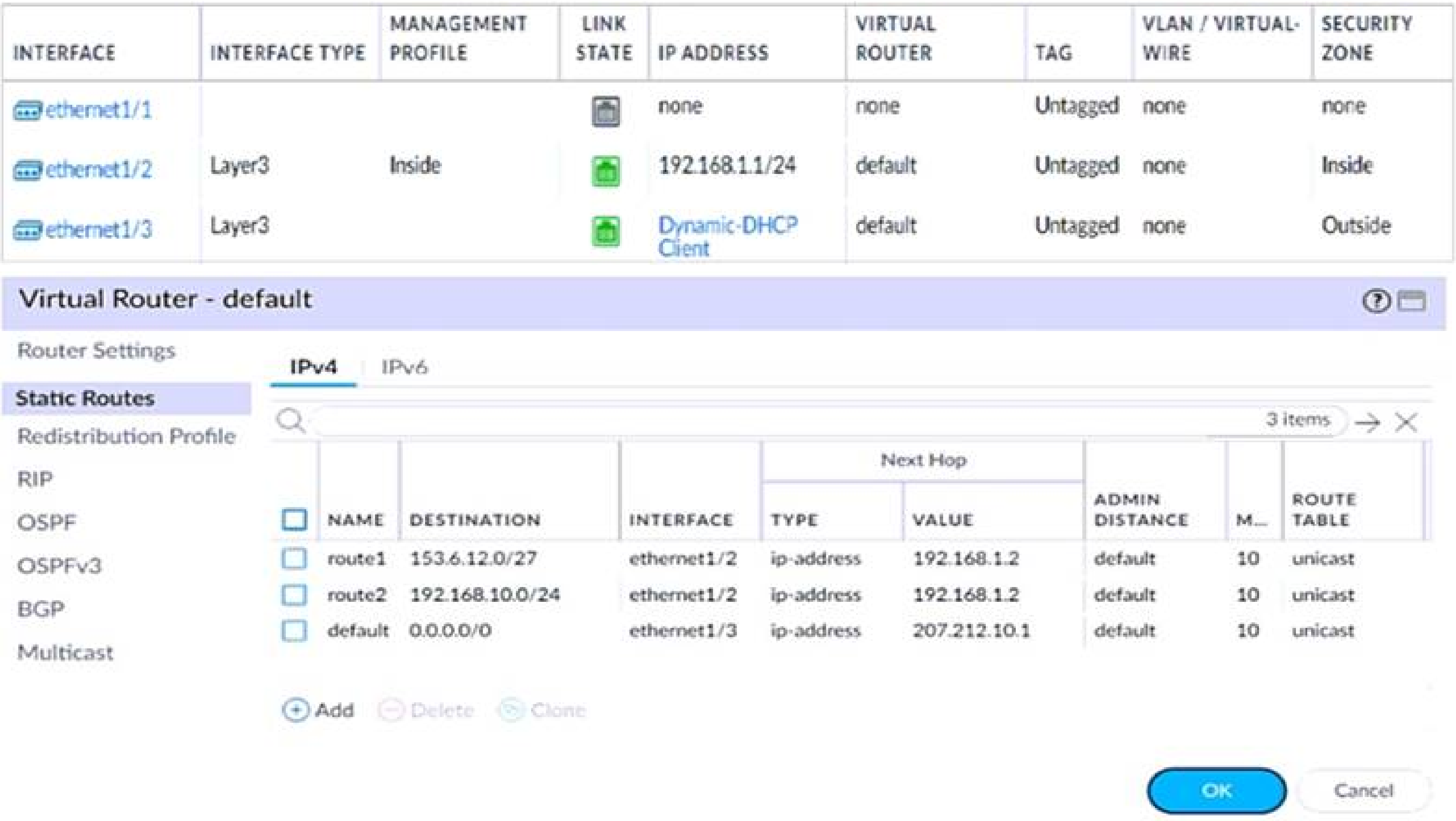
NEW QUESTION 10
Where can a service route be configured for a specific destination IP?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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 12

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

Verified References:

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

NEW QUESTION 14
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 17
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 22
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 23
Which two key exchange algorithms consume the most resources when decrypting SSL traffic? (Choose two.)

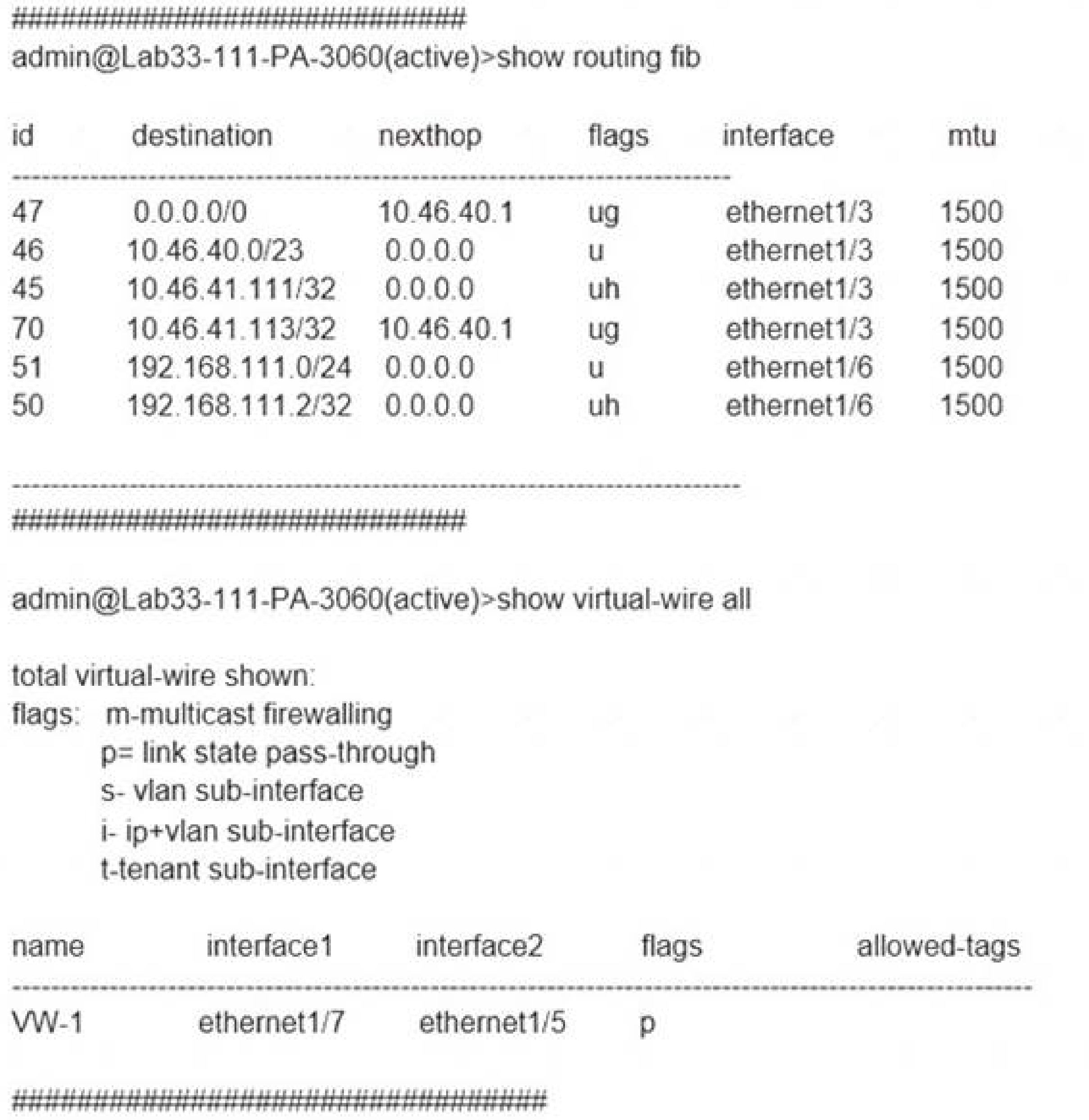
A. ECDSA
B. ECDHE

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 26
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

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

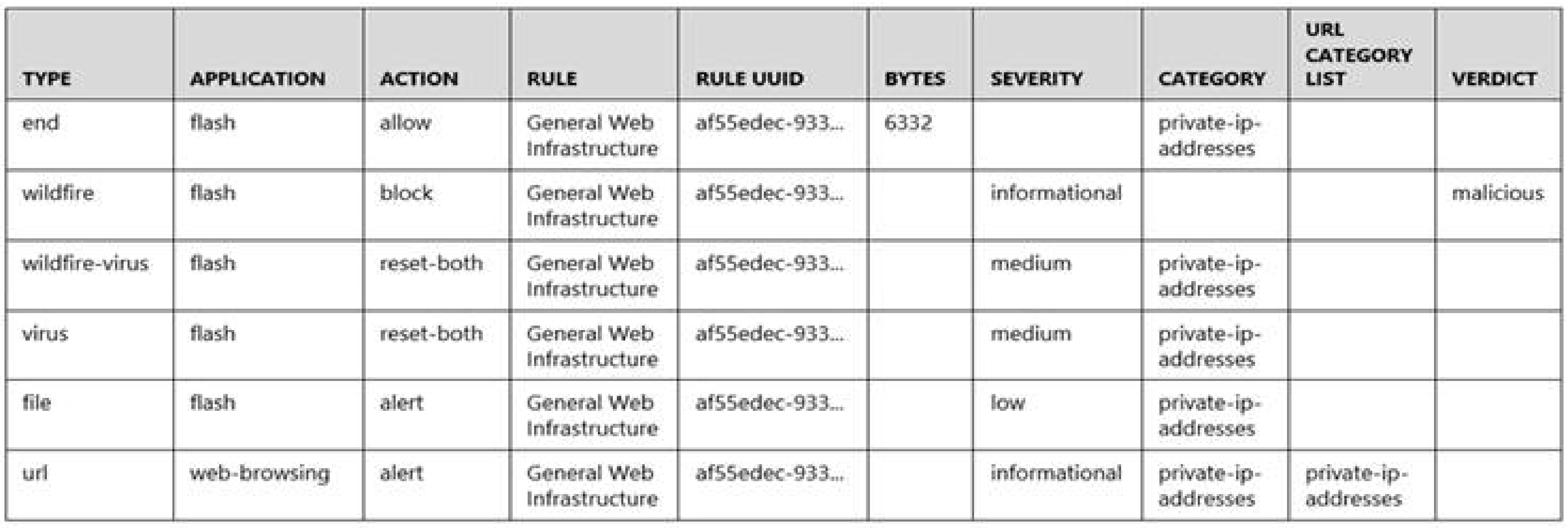
Which will be the egress interface if the traffic's ingress interface is ethernet1/7 sourcing from 192.168.111.3 and to the destination 10.46.41.113?

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 29
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 32
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 34
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 38
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

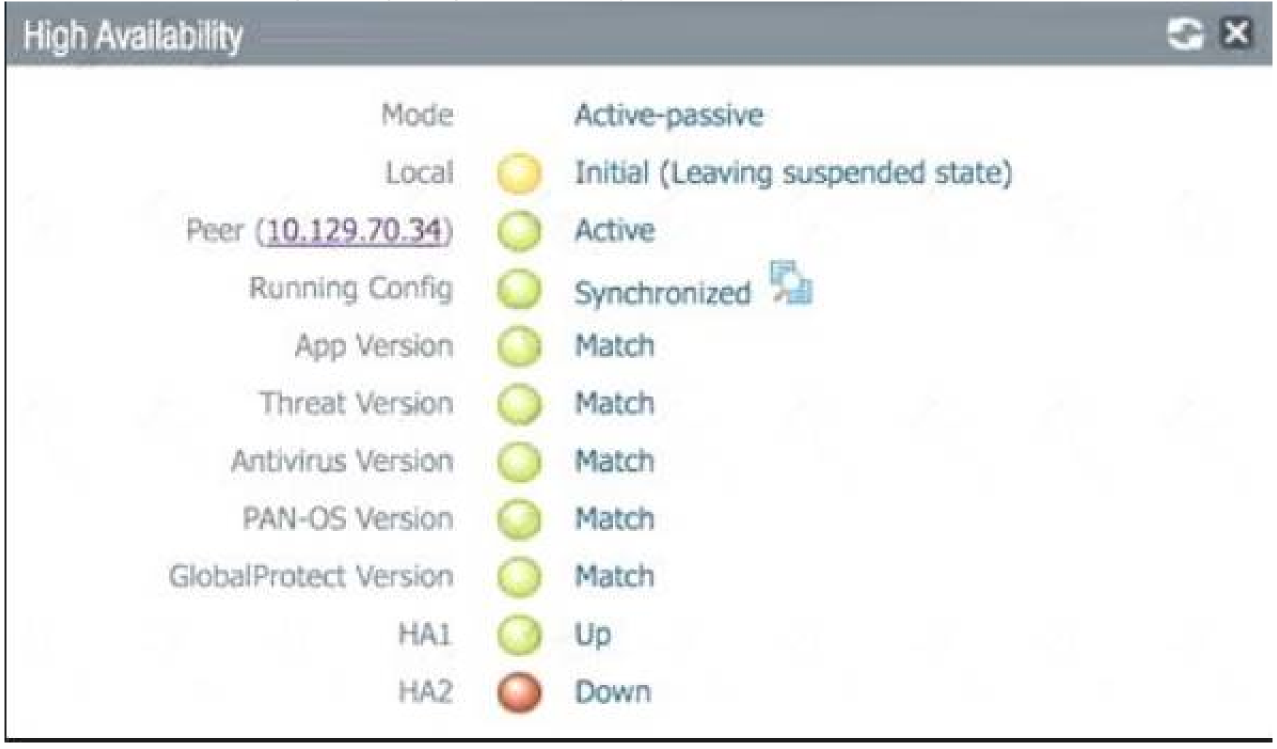
Protection, PCNSE Study Guide (page 58)

NEW QUESTION 42
An engineer is monitoring an active/active high availability (HA) firewall pair.
Which HA firewall state describes the firewall that is experiencing a failure of a monitored path?

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

Answer: B

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



High Availability

Mode		Active-passive
Local	🟡	Initial (Leaving suspended state)
Peer (10.129.70.34)	🟢	Active
Running Config	🟢	Synchronized
App Version	🟢	Match
Threat Version	🟢	Match
Antivirus Version	🟢	Match
PAN-OS Version	🟢	Match
GlobalProtect Version	🟢	Match
HA1	🟢	Up
HA2	🔴	Down

NEW QUESTION 44
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

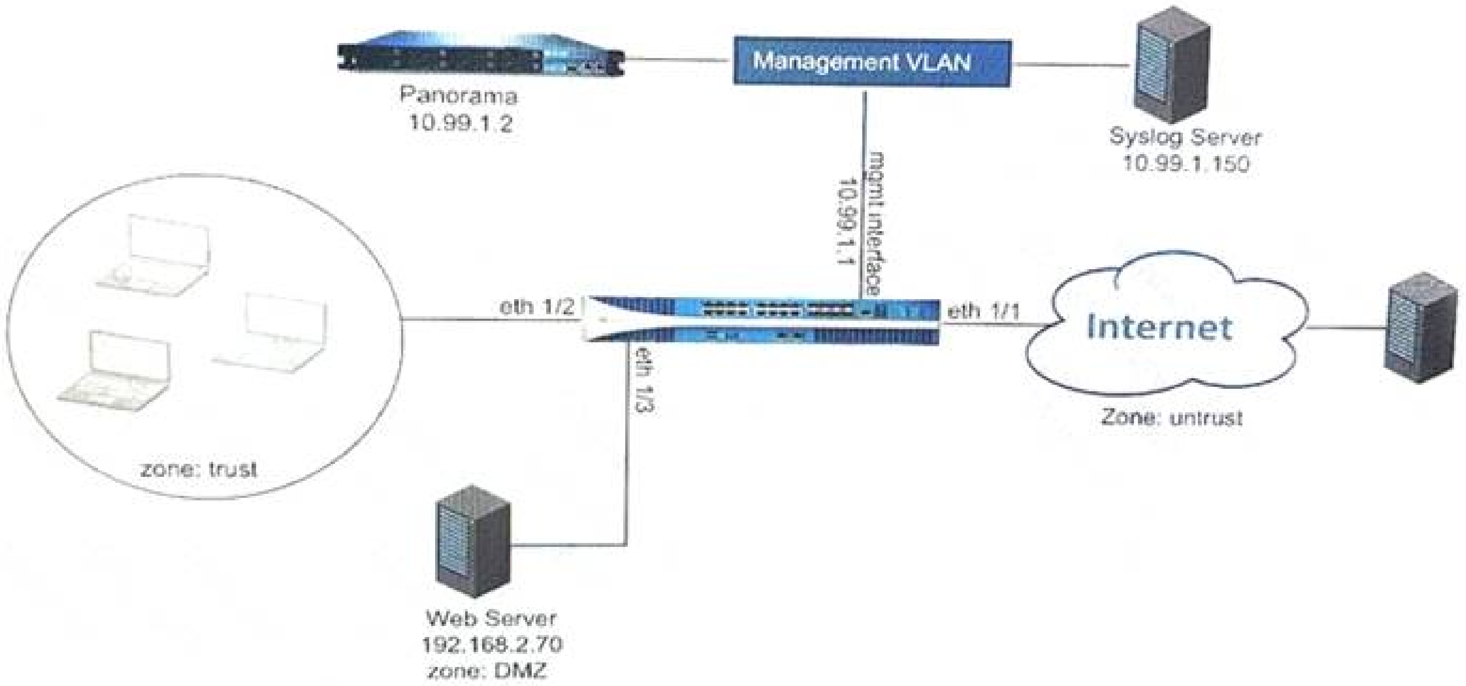
NEW QUESTION 45
An engineer is monitoring an active/active high availability (HA) firewall pair. Which HA firewall state describes the firewall that is currently processing traffic?

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

Answer: C

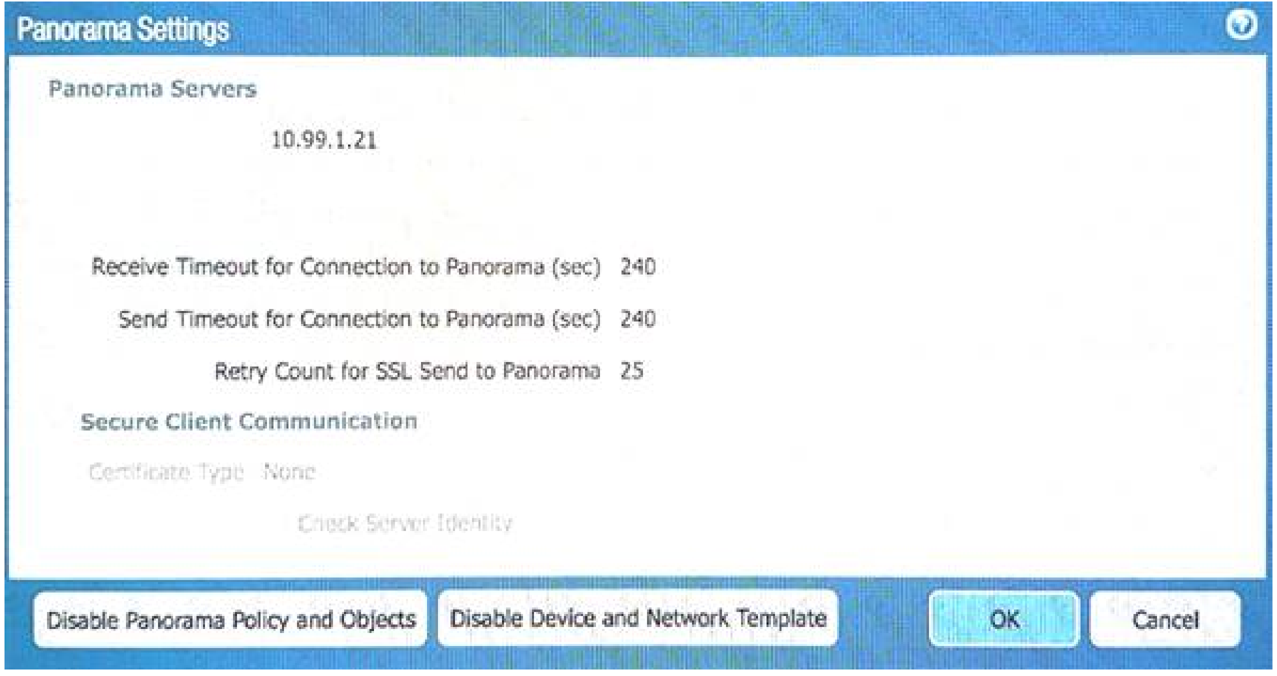
Explanation:
In an active/active high availability (HA) firewall pair, the firewall that is currently processing traffic is in the “Active” state. This state indicates that the firewall is fully functional and can own sessions and set up sessions. An active firewall can be either active-primary or active-secondary, 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 48
Refer to Exhibit:



An administrator can not see any Traffic logs from the Palo Alto Networks NGFW in Panorama reports. The configuration problem seems to be on the firewall. Which settings, if configured incorrectly, most likely would stop only Traffic logs from being sent from the NGFW to Panorama?

A)



Panorama Settings

Panorama Servers

10.99.1.21

Receive Timeout for Connection to Panorama (sec) 240

Send Timeout for Connection to Panorama (sec) 240

Retry Count for SSL Send to Panorama 25

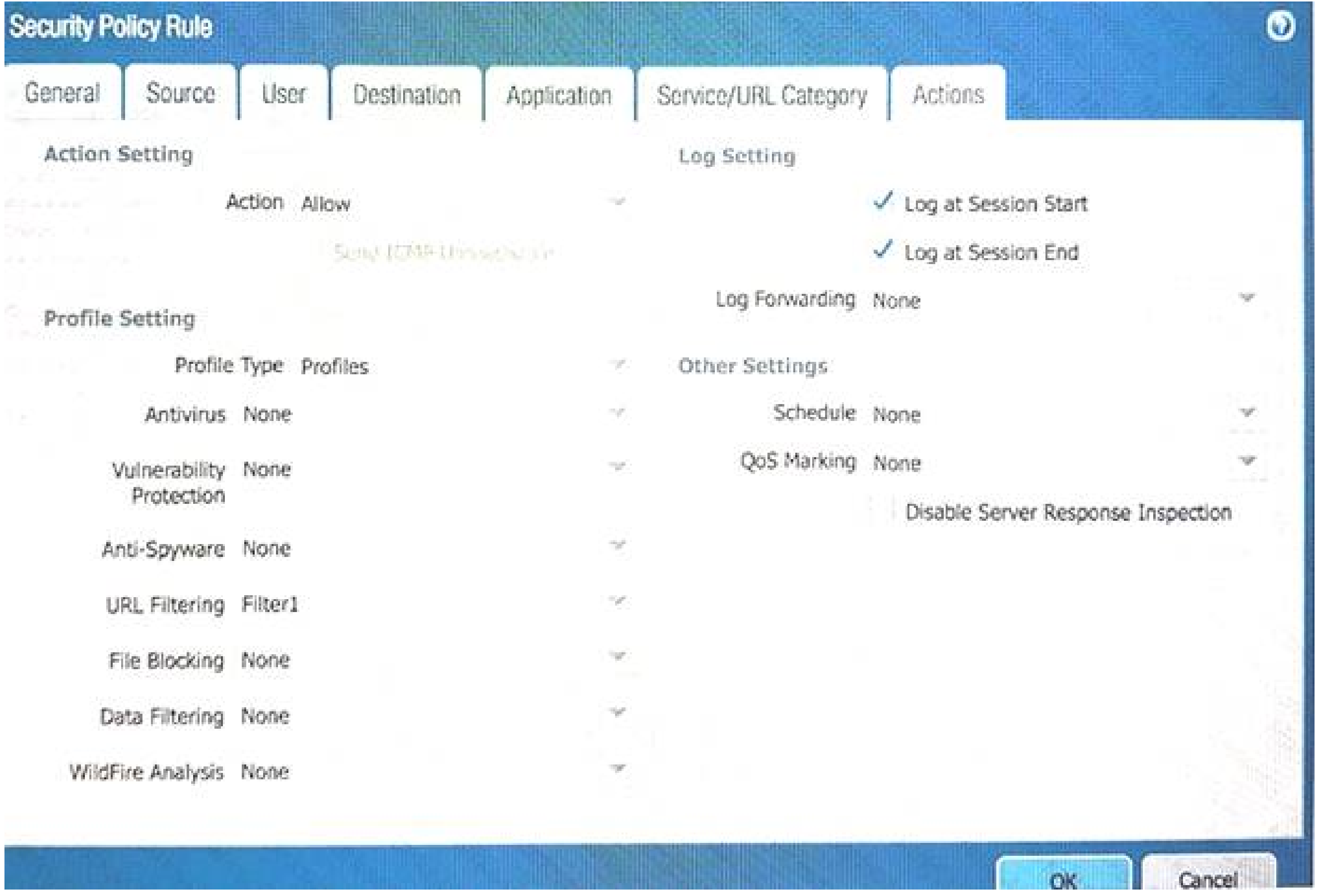
Secure Client Communication

Certificate Type None

Check Server Identity

Disable Panorama Policy and Objects
Disable Device and Network Template
OK
Cancel

B)



Security Policy Rule

Action Setting

Action Allow

Send ICMP Unreachable

Profile Setting

Profile Type Profiles

Antivirus None

Vulnerability Protection None

Anti-Spyware None

URL Filtering Filter1

File Blocking None

Data Filtering None

WildFire Analysis None

Log Setting

✓ Log at Session Start

✓ Log at Session End

Log Forwarding None

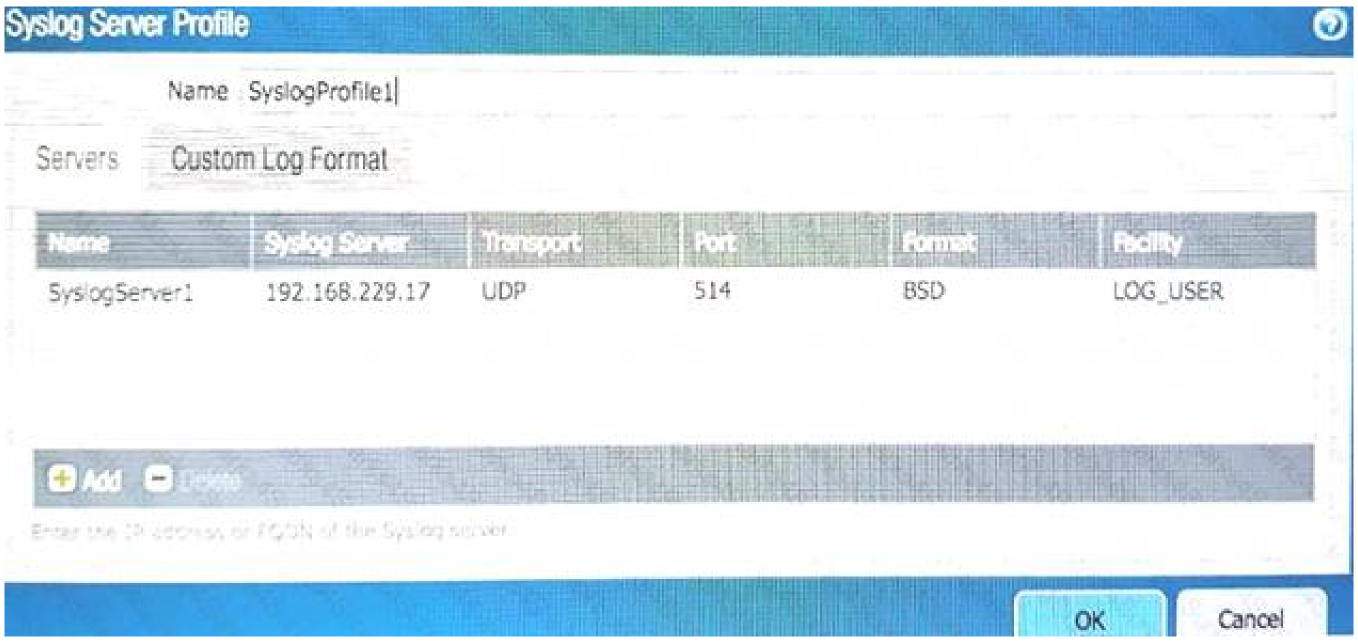
Other Settings

Schedule None

QoS Marking None

Disable Server Response Inspection

C)



Syslog Server Profile

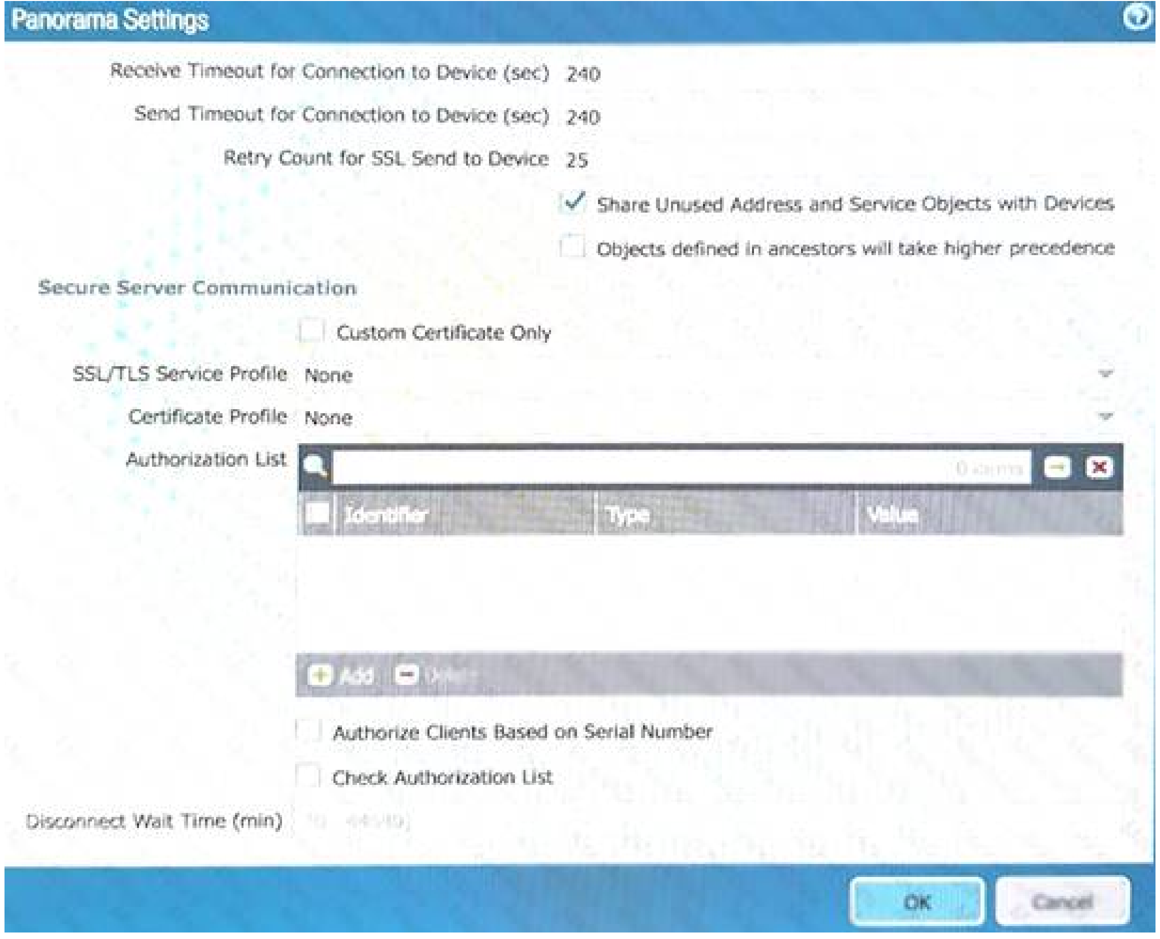
Name SyslogProfile1

Servers | Custom Log Format

Name	Syslog Server	Transport	Port	Format	Facility
SyslogServer1	192.168.229.17	UDP	514	BSD	LOG_USER

Enter the IP address or FQDN of the Syslog server

D)



Panorama Settings

Receive Timeout for Connection to Device (sec) 240

Send Timeout for Connection to Device (sec) 240

Retry Count for SSL Send to Device 25

☑ Share Unused Address and Service Objects with Devices

□ Objects defined in ancestors will take higher precedence

Secure Server Communication

□ Custom Certificate Only

SSL/TLS Service Profile None

Certificate Profile None

Authorization List

0 items

☐	Identifier	Type	Value

□ Authorize Clients Based on Serial Number

□ Check Authorization List

Disconnect Wait Time (min) [0 - 44640]

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 51
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