PCNSE^{Q&As}

Palo Alto Networks Certified Security Engineer (PCNSE) PAN-OS 11.x

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QUESTION 1

Which firewall feature do you need to configure to query Palo Alto Networks service updates over a data-plane interface instead of the management interface?

A. service route

B. data redistribution

C. SNMP setup

D. dynamic updates

Correct Answer: A

Service route is used when you need to modify the interface (management by default) from which to reach certain services.

QUESTION 2

After some firewall configuration changes, an administrator discovers that application identification has started failing. The administrator investigates further and notices that a high number of sessions were going to a discard state with the

application showing as unknown-tcp.

Which possible firewall change could have caused this issue?

A. enabling Forward segments that exceed the TCP App-ID inspection queue in Device > Setup > Content-ID > Content-ID Settings

B. enabling Forward segments that exceed the TCP content inspection queue in Device > Setup > Content-ID > Content-ID Settings

C. Jumbo frames were enabled on the firewall, which reduced the App-ID queue size and the number of available packet buffers.

D. Jumbo frames were disabled on the firewall, which reduced the queue sizes dedicated for out-of-order and application identification.
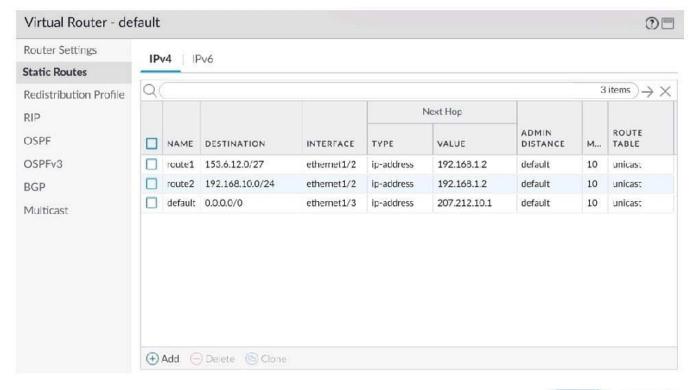
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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   ⓘ ▤

		IPv4	IPv6						

Router Settings
Static Routes
Redistribution Profile
RIP
OSPF
OSPFv3
BGP
Multicast

🔍 [   ]   3 items → ✕

	NAME	DESTINATION	INTERFACE	Next Hop TYPE	Next Hop 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

⊕ Add ⊖ Delete ⊚ Clone

OK   Cancel

What should the NAT rule destination zone be set to?

A. None

B. Outside

C. DMZ

D. Inside

Correct Answer: B

The destination zone in the NAT rule is determined after the route lookup of the destination IP address in the original packet (that is, the pre-NAT destination IP address). https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-1/pan-os-networkingadmin/nat/nat-configuration-examples/destination-nat-exampleone-to-one-mapping The NAT rule destination zone should be set to the zone where the traffic is destined before NAT. In this case, the traffic from the internet is destined to the pre-NAT IP address of the server, which is 153.6.12.10. This IP address belongs to the Outside zone, as shown in the routing and interfaces information. Therefore, the NAT rule destination zone should be set to Outside. The other options are not correct. None is not a valid option for the NAT rule destination zone. Inside and DMZ are the zones where the traffic is destined after NAT, which is 192.168.10.10.

References: https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-admin/networking/nat/source-and-destination-nat/configure-destination-nat

QUESTION 4

What are two characteristic types that can be defined for a variable? (Choose two)

A. zone

B. FQDN

C. path group

D. IP netmask

Correct Answer: BD

https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/8-1/pan-os-web-interface- help/panorama-web-interface/panorama-templates/panorama-templates-template- variable.html

QUESTION 5

When using certificate authentication for firewall administration, which method is used for authorization?

A. Radius

B. LDAP

C. Kerberos

D. Local

Correct Answer: D

Authentication: Certificates Authorization: Local The administrative accounts are local to the firewall, but authentication to the web interface is based on client certificates. You use the firewall to manage role assignments but access domains are not supported.