



Palo Alto Networks

PCNSC Exam

Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Consultant

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Version: 8.0

Question: 1

In preparation for a cutover event, what two processes or procedures should be verified? (Choose two)

- A. auditing
- B. change management requirements
- C. roles and responsibilities
- D. logging and reporting

Answer: BC

Explanation:

For any cutover event, especially when dealing with network security infrastructure like Palo Alto Networks firewalls, it is critical to ensure that:

Change Management Requirements (B): This involves verifying that all planned changes have been approved, documented, and communicated to all relevant stakeholders. The change management process ensures that any modifications are controlled, predictable, and include a rollback plan in case of issues. Reference: Palo Alto Networks Best Practices for Change Management Documentation.

Roles and Responsibilities (C): Clearly defined roles and responsibilities ensure that everyone involved knows their specific tasks during the cutover. This reduces confusion, ensures accountability, and helps in the smooth execution of the cutover plan. It includes defining who is responsible for specific tasks, who needs to be notified, and who has the authority to make decisions. Reference: Palo Alto Networks Operational Best Practices Documentation.

Question: 2

What is the default port used by the Terminal Services agent to communicate with a firewall?

- A. 5007
- B. 5009
- C. 443
- D. 636

Answer: A

Explanation:

The default port used by the Terminal Services agent to communicate with a Palo Alto Networks firewall is 5007. The Terminal Services agent (TS agent) integrates with Microsoft Terminal Services to associate user information with sessions, enabling User-ID to accurately map user identities to security policies. Reference: Palo Alto Networks Terminal Services Agent Documentation.

Question: 3

DRAG DROP

Identify the Stakeholder with their Role when planning a Firewall Panorama, and Cortex XDR Deployment

Security Engineer	• • • •		Determines the security, logging, reporting requirements and manages the policy.
System Administrator			Manages the software distribution method for the Cortex XDR Client.
Security Operations Analyst			Manages the alerts and responds to threats identified on the network or endpoints.
Network Engineer			Manages the routing, switching, and general device interconnectivity.

Answer:

Explanation:

Security Engineer - Determines the security, logging, reporting requirements and manages the policy.
 System Administrator - Manages the software distribution method for the Cortex XDR Client.
 Security Operations Analyst - Manages the alerts and responds to threats identified on the network or endpoints.
 Network Engineer - Manages the routing, switching, and general device interconnectivity.

When planning a deployment involving Firewall, Panorama, and Cortex XDR, each stakeholder plays a specific role:

Security Engineer - This role involves defining and managing security policies, logging configurations, and reporting requirements to ensure compliance and optimal security posture. They are responsible for the overall security configuration and implementation.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Security Policy Documentation.

System Administrator - They are responsible for the deployment and maintenance of software, including the Cortex XDR client. This includes distributing the software across the organization and ensuring it is up to date.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Agent Administrator's Guide Documentation.

Security Operations Analyst - Their primary responsibility is to monitor and analyze security events, manage alerts, and respond to threats. They play a critical role in incident detection and response.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Documentation.

Network Engineer - They ensure the network infrastructure is properly configured for routing, switching,

and general device interconnectivity. This ensures that all components, including firewalls and endpoint security solutions, can communicate effectively.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Networking Documentation.

Question: 4

A customer is adding a new site-to-site tunnel from a Palo Alto Networks NGFW to a third party with a policy based VPN peer. After the initial configuration is completed and the changes are committed, phase 2 fails to establish.

Which two changes may be required to fix the issue? (Choose two)

- A. Verify that the certificate used for authentication is installed.
- B. Verify that PFS is enabled on both ends.
- C. Enable the NAT Traversal advanced option.
- D. Add proxy IDs to the IPsec tunnel configuration.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

When configuring a site-to-site VPN between a Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW) and a third-party device with a policy-based VPN peer, Phase 2 failures can often be attributed to configuration mismatches or missing parameters. Here are the two changes that may be required to fix the issue:

B . Verify that PFS is enabled on both ends: Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is a method that ensures the security of cryptographic keys. Both ends of the VPN tunnel need to agree on whether PFS is used. If PFS is enabled on one side but not the other, Phase 2 will fail. Verify the PFS settings and ensure they are matched on both the Palo Alto firewall and the third-party VPN device.

D . Add proxy IDs to the IPsec tunnel configuration: Proxy IDs (or traffic selectors) define the specific local and remote IP ranges that are allowed to communicate through the VPN tunnel. They are particularly crucial when dealing with policy-based VPNs. If the proxy IDs are not correctly configured, Phase 2 negotiations will fail. Add the appropriate proxy IDs to the IPsec tunnel configuration to match the policy-based VPN settings of the third-party device.

Reference:

Palo Alto Networks - Configuring Site-to-Site VPN Between Palo Alto Networks and a Third-Party Firewall: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com>

Palo Alto Networks - VPN Configuration Guidelines: <https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com>

Question: 5

Your customer believes that the Panorama appliance is being overwhelmed by the logs from deployed Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls. What CLI command can you run to determine the number of logs per second sent by each firewall?

- A. debug log-sender statistics
- B. logging status
- C. show log traffic
- D. debug log-receiver statistics

Answer: D

Explanation:

To determine the number of logs per second sent by each firewall to a Panorama appliance, the appropriate CLI command to use is:

D . debug log-receiver statistics

This command provides detailed statistics about the logs being received by the Panorama, including the rate at which logs are being sent by each connected firewall. This information can help identify whether the Panorama is being overwhelmed by the volume of logs and which firewalls are contributing the most to the log traffic.

Reference:

Palo Alto Networks - CLI Commands for Troubleshooting Panorama: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com>

Palo Alto Networks - Managing Logs and Log Forwarding: <https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com>

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