



PALO ALTO NETWORKS FIREWALL 11.0 ESSENTIALS

Lab 12: Using Decryption to Block Threats in Encrypted Traffic

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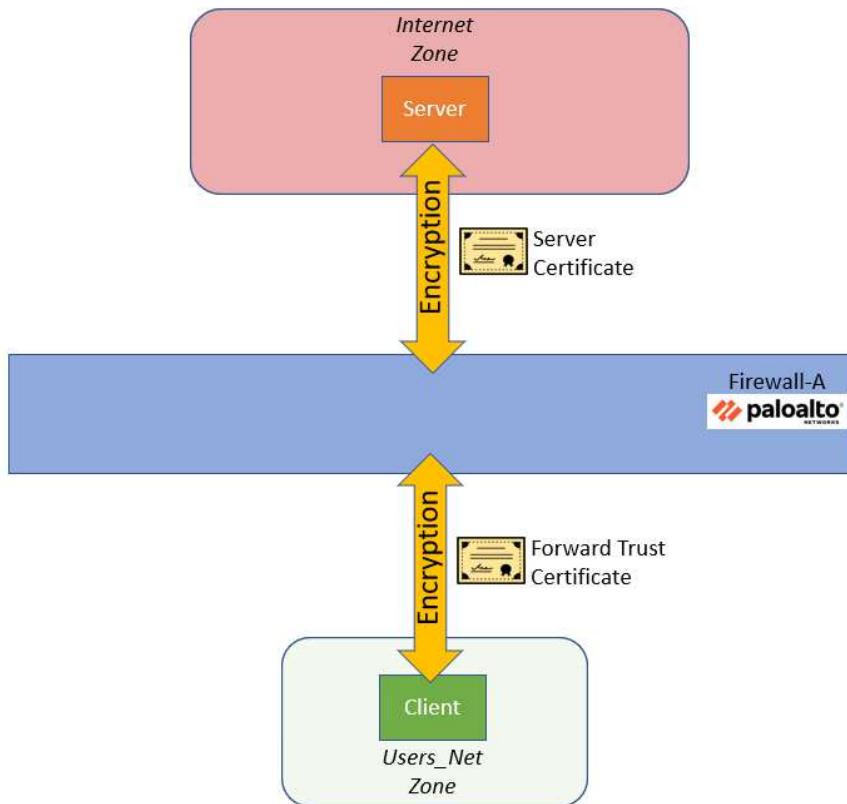
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Introduction

As an astute network security professional, you have noticed the dramatic increase of HTTPS secure traffic over the past few years. Correspondingly, you have noticed that very few websites even use unencrypted HTTP traffic anymore. Virtually all network traffic is now encrypted.

You know that HTTPS protects privacy and sensitive data in transit between hosts, but you have begun to realize that HTTPS also hides potentially damaging data as well. Encrypted traffic into and out of your network might contain viruses, spyware, vulnerability exploits and other damaging types of data.

You need to make certain that the Palo Alto Networks firewall can inspect even encrypted traffic, so you have decided to implement decryption. This process will allow the firewall to decrypt HTTPS traffic, inspect it and then block any sessions that contain malicious content.



Right now, you do not have budget funds available to build a corporate PKI infrastructure to generate a decryption certificate from a CA (certificate authority). However, you can generate a self-signed CA certificate on the Palo Alto Networks firewall and deploy that for decryption.

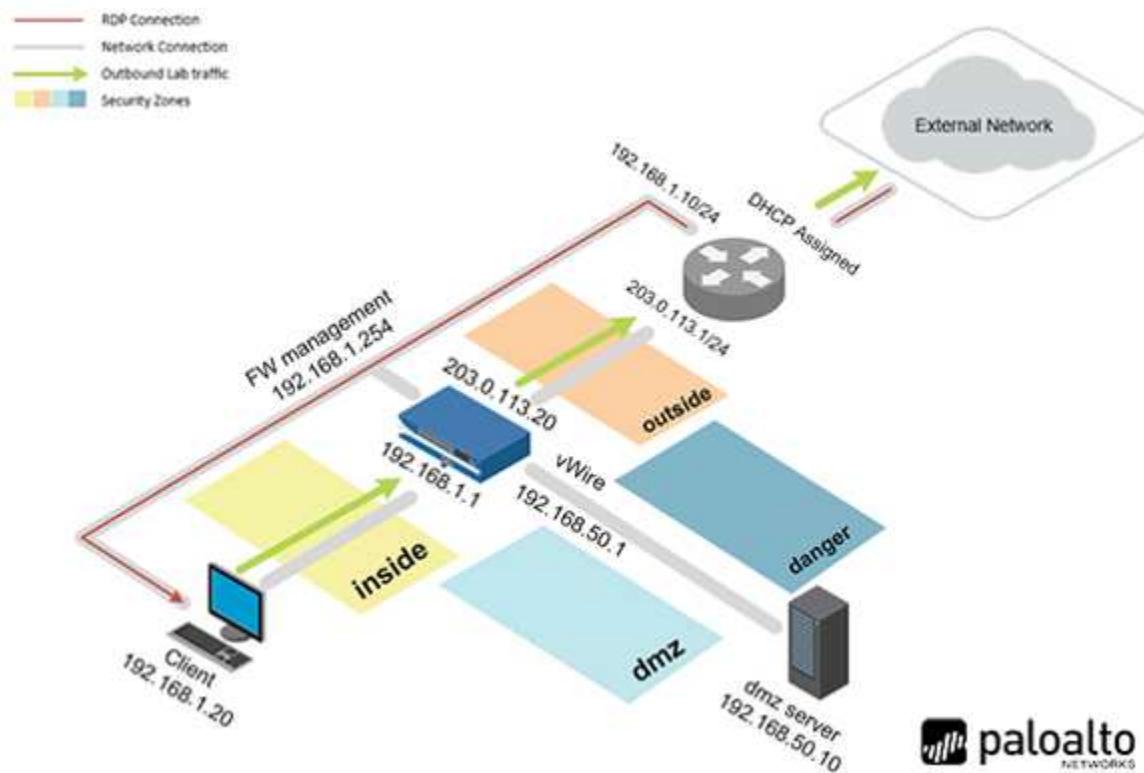
HR has also told you that there are certain types of traffic from employees that should not be decrypted because those transactions might contain personally identifiable information (PII). You need to exclude certain categories of websites (such as finance and healthcare) from decryption. You will create a No-Decrypt rule to prevent the firewall from decrypting traffic to and from these kinds of websites.

Objective

In this lab, you will perform the following tasks:

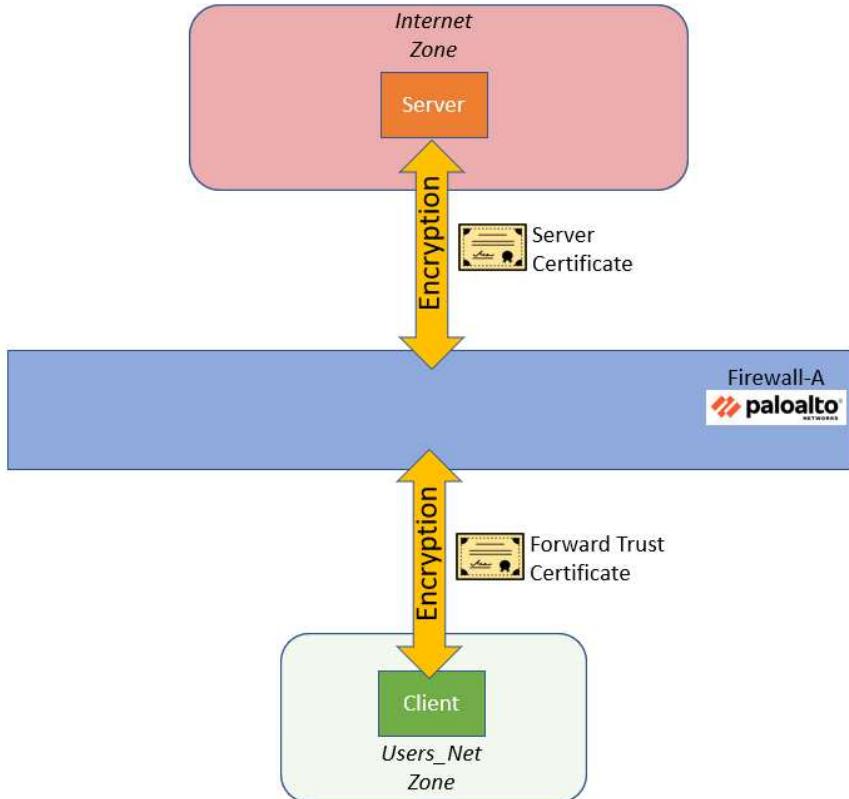
- Load a lab configuration.
- Test the firewall without decryption.
- Create a self-signed certificates for trusted connections.
- Create a self-signed certificates for untrusted connections.
- Create and test a Decryption policy rule for outbound traffic.
- Test outbound Decryption policy rule.
- Export the firewall certificate and import to Firefox.
- Test outbound Decryption policy again.
- Review firewall logs.
- Exclude URL categories from decryption using a No-Decrypt rule.
- Test the No-Decrypt rule.

Lab Topology



paloaltonetworks

Theoretical Lab Topology



Lab Settings

The information in the table below will be needed in order to complete the lab. The task sections below provide details on the use of this information.

Virtual Machine	IP Address	Account (if needed)	Password (if needed)
Client	192.168.1.20	lab-user	PaloAlt0!
DMZ	192.168.50.10	root	PaloAlt0!
Firewall	192.168.1.254	admin	PaloAlt0!
vRouter	192.168.1.10	root	PaloAlt0

Lab Guidance

There are two sections in this lab guide:

- High-Level Lab Steps
- Detailed Lab Steps

The High-Level Lab Steps section provides only general guidance and information about how to accomplish the lab objectives. This section is more challenging and is suited for students who have a working knowledge of Palo Alto Networks firewalls. If you have never worked with a Palo Alto Networks firewall, we strongly encourage you to use the Detailed Lab Steps section.

The instructions in the Detailed Lab Steps section provide guided, detailed steps and screenshots to accomplish the lab objectives.

If you decide to use the High-Level Lab Guide and get stuck, switch to the Detailed Lab Guide for guidance.

Please
Note

You are not required to complete both the High-Level Lab Guide and the Detailed Lab Guide for each lab. Instead, please select the appropriate section based on your familiarity with Palo Alto Networks Firewalls.

1 Using Decryption to Block Threats in Encrypted Traffic – High Level Lab Steps

It is recommended to use this section if you possess significant experience in working with Palo Alto Networks firewalls. In case you require more comprehensive instructions to achieve the objectives, please utilize the Detailed-Lab Steps section in Task 2.

1.1 Apply a Baseline Configuration to the Firewall

- On the Zorin desktop, select **lab-user**, enter **Pal0Alt0!** for the password.
- For the Palo Alto Firewall, enter **admin** for the user and **Pal0Alt0!** for the password.
- Load and commit the configuration file - **edu-210-11.0a-12.xml** to the Firewall.

1.2 Test the Firewall Behavior Without Decryption

- On the client-A host, use the Firefox browser and browse to the following URL:

http://192.168.50.80/eicar.com

- Note the block page that the firewall presents.

Your Antivirus Security Profile is in place and has blocked this file.

- Use Firefox to browse to **www.eicar.org**.
- In the Eicar website, navigate to **Download Anti Malware Testfile > Download area using the secure, SSL enabled protocol HTTPS**.
- Download the **eicar.com** file.
- When prompted to save the file, click **Cancel**.
- Close the Firefox browser.

1.3 Create a Self-Signed Certificate for Trusted Connections

- Use the information in the table below to create a self-signed certificate to use as a Forward Trust Certificate.

Parameter	Value
Certificate Name	Type trusted-cert
Common Name	Type 192.168.1.1
Certificate Authority	Select the Certificate Authority check box
Forward Trust Certificate	Checked

1.4 Create a Decryption Policy Rule for Outbound Traffic

- Use the information below to create a Decryption Policy rule that will decrypt HTTPS traffic from the **Users_Net** security zone to the **Internet** security zone.

Parameter	Value
Name	Decrypt_User_Traffic
Description	Decrypts web traffic from Users_Net.
Source Zone	Users_Net
Source Address	Any

Parameter	Value
Source User	Any
Destination Zone	Internet Extranet
Destination Address	Any
Service	any
URL Category	Any
Action	Decrypt
Type	SSL Forward Proxy
Decryption Profile	None

1.5 Commit the Configuration

- Commit the changes before proceeding.

1.6 Test Outbound Decryption Policy

- Use Firefox and browse to <https://www.bing.com>.
- Use the **Advanced > View Certificate** buttons to note that the **Issuer Name** section contains **192.168.1.1**.
- Close the Firefox browser.

1.7 Export the Firewall Certificate

- From the firewall web interface, export the trusted-cert as a Base64 Encoded Certificate (PEM).
- Save the file to the Downloads folder of the Client-A host.

1.8 Import the Firewall Certificate to Firefox

- Use Certificate Manager in Firefox to Import the **cert_trusted-cert.crt** to the **Authorities** section.
- Set Firefox to **Trust this CA to identify websites** and **Trust this CA to identify email users**.

1.9 Test Outbound Decryption Policy Again

- In Firefox, browse to <https://www.eicar.org>.
- Navigate to **Download Anti Malware Testfile > Download**.
- Attempt to download the **eicar.com** file.
- You will receive a warning page from the firewall indicating that it has detected and blocked the malicious file download.
- Close the Firefox browser.

1.10 Review Firewall Logs

- Add the Decrypted column to the **Traffic Log**.
- Drag and drop the **Session End Reason** column from the right side of the table to the beginning of the table.
- Create and apply a filter to display entries that have been decrypted from the client workstation and that have been terminated because of a detected threat in the traffic.
- Examine the Detailed Log View of a matching entry to see details about the session.
- Use the **Threat Log** to locate entries about the eicar.com test file that the firewall detected and blocked.

1.11 Exclude URL Categories from Decryption

- Use the information below to create an entry in the Decryption Policy that will exclude certain URL categories from decryption.

Parameter	Value
Name	No-Decryption
Description	Do not decrypt URLs in gov, shopping and finance
Source Zone	Users_Net
Destination Zone	Internet
Service	any
URL Category	government financial-services shopping
Action	No Decrypt
Type	SSL Forward Proxy

Please Note

Note that in a production environment, the URL Categories which you exclude from decryption will depend on many factors. Company policy, national privacy laws, HR concerns, destination country – all of these can dictate what types of traffic you should or should not decrypt. The examples we use here are simple ones to illustrate how to exclude URL categories from decryption.

- Place this rule at the top of the **Decryption Policy**.

1.12 Commit the Configuration

- Commit the changes before proceeding.

1.13 Test the No-Decryption Rule

- Use Firefox to browse to a website that falls into one of the excluded categories.
- Connect to <https://texas.gov>.
- Examine the certificate issued to the texas.gov website.
- Note that the Issuer Name is *not* 192.168.1.1 (the firewall).

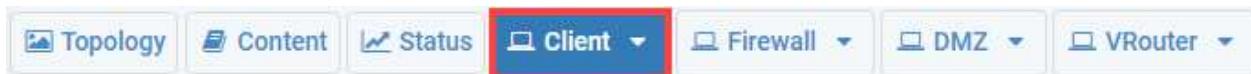
2 Using Decryption to Block Threats in Encrypted Traffic – Detailed Lab Steps

It is recommended to use this section if you prefer detailed guidance to complete the objectives for this lab. It is strongly recommended that you use this section if you do not have extensive experience working with Palo Alto Networks firewalls.

2.1 Apply a Baseline Configuration to the Firewall

In this section, you will connect to the Firewall and load the Firewall configuration file.

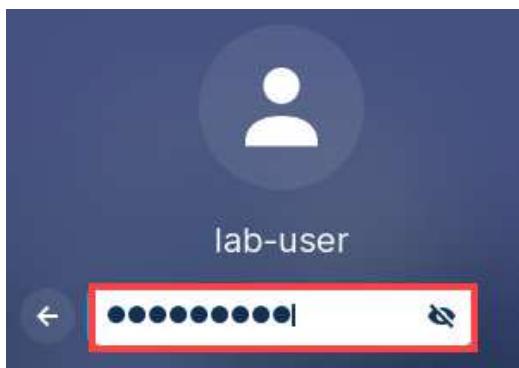
1. Click on the **Client** tab to access the Client PC.



2. On the *Zorin* desktop, click **lab-user**.



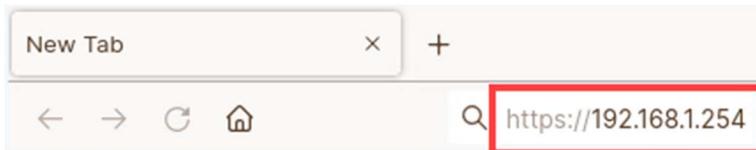
3. For the *lab-user* password, enter **Pal0Alt0!** and press **Enter**.



4. Double-click the **Firefox Web Browser** icon located on the *Desktop*.



5. In the *Firefox* address field, type **`https://192.168.1.254`** and press **Enter**.

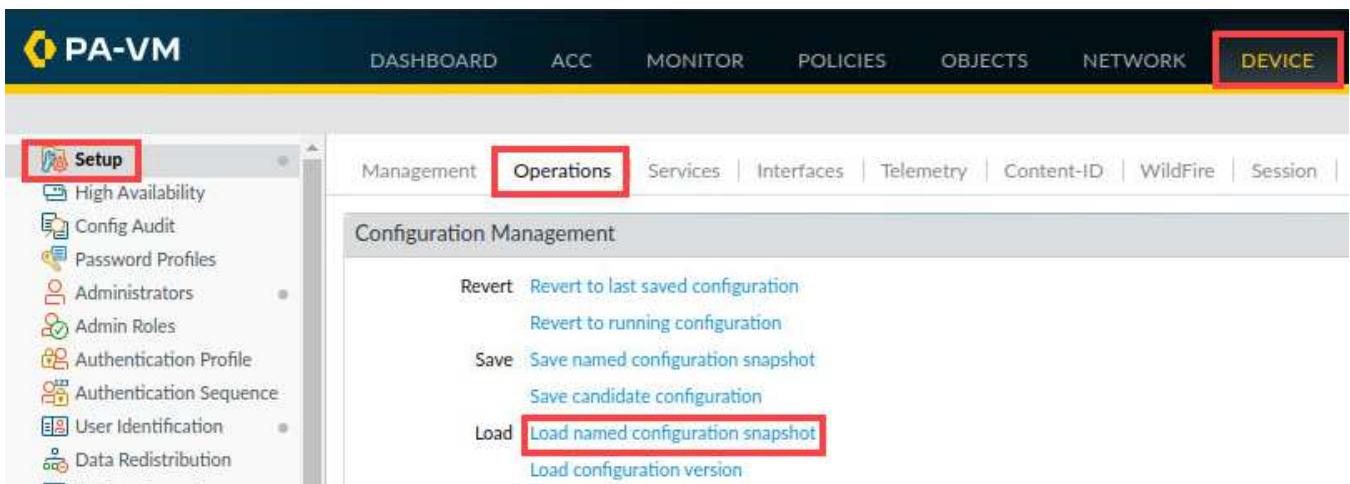


6. Log in to the Firewall web interface as username **admin**, password **PaloAlt0!**.

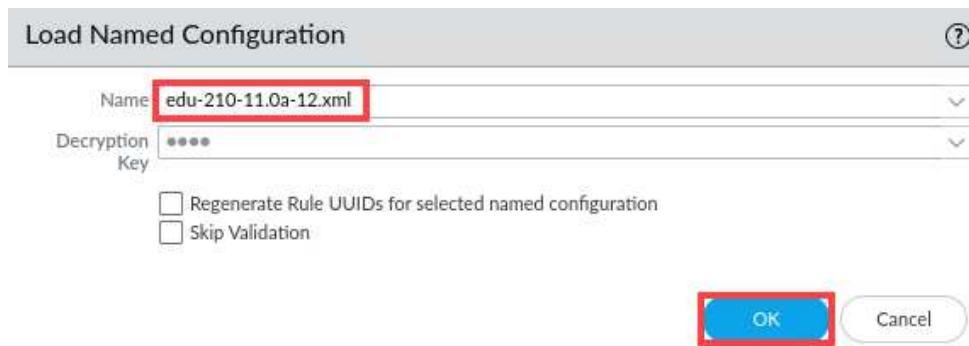


If you do not immediately see the login page, please wait an additional 1-3 minutes for the *Firewall* to fully initialize. If needed, refresh the page.

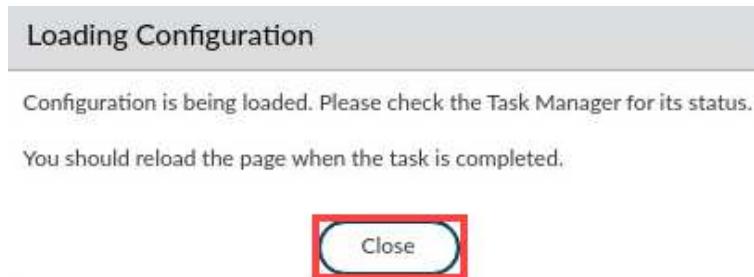
7. Navigate to **Device > Setup > Operations** in the web interface and click on **Load named configuration snapshot** underneath the *Configuration Management* section.



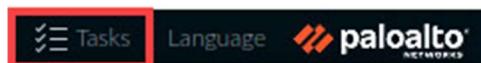
8. In the *Load Named Configuration* window, select **edu-210-11.0a-12.xml** from the *Name* drop-down box and click **OK**.



9. In the *Loading Configuration* window, a message will show *Configuration is being loaded. Please check the Task Manager for its status. You should reload the page when the task is completed.* Click **Close** to continue.



10. Click the **Tasks** icon located at the bottom-right of the web interface.



11. In the *Task Manager – All Tasks* window, verify the *Load* type has been completed. Click **Close**

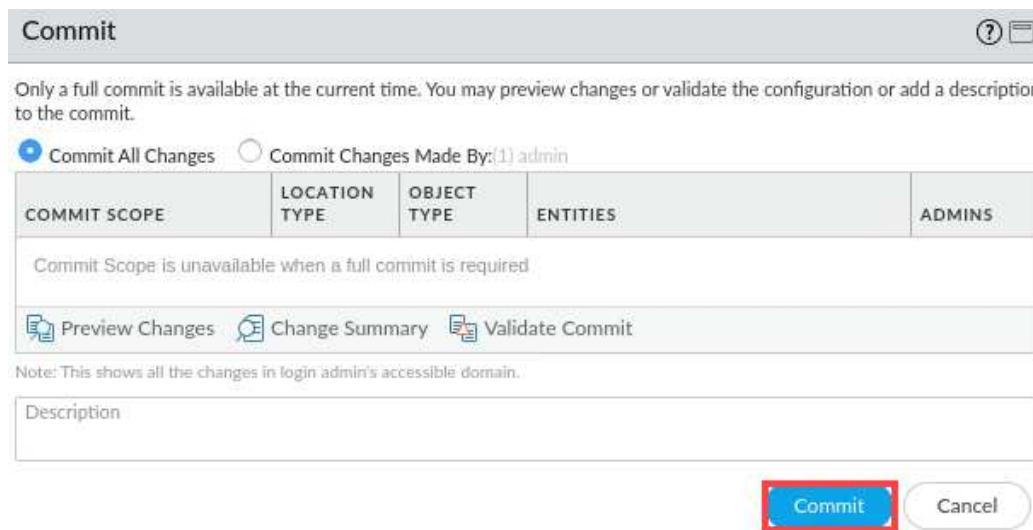
Task Manager - All Tasks						
JOB ID		TYPE	STATUS	START TIME	MESSAGES	ACTION
14		Load	Completed	2023/07/28 18:54:07		System
2		Report	Completed	2023/07/28 18:51:30		

Show

12. Click the **Commit** link located at the top-right of the web interface.



13. In the **Commit** window, click **Commit** to proceed with committing the changes.



14. When the commit operation is complete, click **Close** to continue.



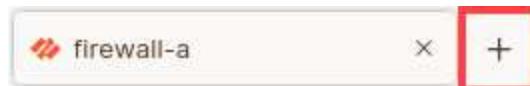
The commit process takes changes made to the Firewall and copies them to the running configuration, which will activate all configuration changes since the last commit.

15. Leave the *Palo Alto Networks Firewall* open and continue to the next task.

2.2 Examine Firewall Configuration

In this section, you will test the firewall behavior without decryption by downloading a virus.

1. On the *client* desktop, open a new tab in **Firefox**.



2. Type **http://192.168.50.80/eicar.com** and press **Enter**. You should get a page indicating that the connection was reset.

The connection was reset

The connection to the server was reset while the page was loading.

- The site could be temporarily unavailable or too busy. Try again in a few moments.
- If you are unable to load any pages, check your computer's network connection.
- If your computer or network is protected by a firewall or proxy, make sure that Firefox is permitted to access the Web.

Try Again

Please Note

Because the connection between the client and the server is not encrypted, the firewall is able to examine the traffic and block malicious content.

3. Close the Firefox tab for the *eicar* file download.

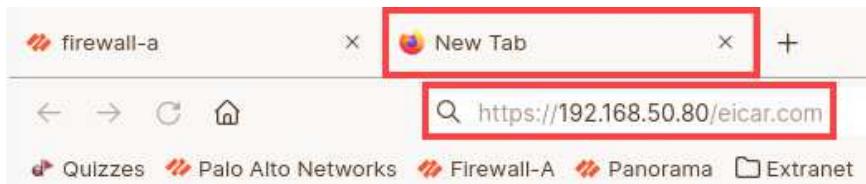
Problem loading page

http://192.168.50.80/eicar.com

4. In the firewall web interface, navigate to **Monitor > Logs > Threat**. You should see one or more entries for vulnerability indicating that the firewall blocked the Eicar file download.

	RECEIVE TIME	TYPE	THREAT ID/NAME	FROM ZONE	TO ZONE	SOURCE ADDRESS	SOURCE USER	SOURCE DYNAMIC ADDRESS GROUP	DESTINATION ADDRESS
	09/04 17:51:36	vulnerability	Eicar File Detected	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20			192.168.50.80
	09/04 17:48:36	vulnerability	Eicar File Detected	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20			192.168.50.80
	09/04 17:30:30	spyware	Suspicious TLS Evasion Found	inside	outside	192.168.1.20			142.251.32.106

5. In Firefox, open a new tab and browse to <https://192.168.50.80/eicar.com>.



6. If Firefox presents a **Warning** window, click the **Advanced** button.



Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead

Firefox detected a potential security threat and did not continue to 192.168.50.80. If you visit this site, attackers could try to steal information like your passwords, emails, or credit card details.

What can you do about it?

The issue is most likely with the website, and there is nothing you can do to resolve it.

If you are on a corporate network or using anti-virus software, you can reach out to the support teams for assistance. You can also notify the website's administrator about the problem.

[Learn more...](#)

[Go Back \(Recommended\)](#)

[Advanced...](#)

7. Click **Accept the Risk and Continue**.

Someone could be trying to impersonate the site and you should not continue.

Websites prove their identity via certificates. Firefox does not trust 192.168.50.80 because its certificate issuer is unknown, the certificate is self-signed, or the server is not sending the correct intermediate certificates.

Error code: [SEC_ERROR_UNKNOWN_ISSUER](#)

[View Certificate](#)

[Go Back \(Recommended\)](#) [Accept the Risk and Continue](#)

Please
Note

The web server is using a self-signed SSL certificate, which is why Firefox presents this warning.

8. When you are prompted to save the file, click **Cancel**.

**Please Note**

Notice that the download is not blocked because the connection is encrypted, and the virus is hidden. This exercise proves that without Decryption, the firewall is unable to examine the contents of a secure connection and cannot scan for malicious content.

9. Close the **Firefox** tab for the *eicar* file download.



10. Leave the *Palo Alto Networks Firewall* open and continue to the next task.

2.3 Create a Self-Signed Certificate for Trusted Connections

In this section, you will generate a certificate on the firewall that will be used when clients connect to HTTPS websites that have certificates issued by trusted certificate authorities.

The firewall will use this certificate as part of the decryption process between clients and trusted HTTPS websites.

- Select **Device > Certificate Management > Certificates**. Click **Generate** to create a new CA Certificate.

The screenshot shows the PA-VM interface with the following navigation path:

- Top navigation bar: DASHBOARD, ACC, MONITOR, POLICIES, OBJECTS, NETWORK, DEVICE (highlighted with a red box).
- Left sidebar: Setup, High Availability, Troubleshooting, Certificate Management (highlighted with a red box), Certificates (highlighted with a red box), Certificate Profile, OCSP Responder.
- Central content area: Device Certificates | Default Trusted Certificate Authorities.
- Bottom toolbar: Delete, Revoke, Renew, Import, Generate (highlighted with a red box), Export Certificate, Import HA Key, Export.

- In the *Generate Certificate* window, configure the following. Click **Generate**.

Parameter	Value
Certificate Name	trusted-cert
Common Name	192.168.1.1
Certificate Authority	Certificate Authority

Generate Certificate

Certificate Type: Local (radio button selected) SCEP (radio button)

Certificate Name: trusted-cert

Common Name: 192.168.1.1
IP or FQDN to appear on the certificate

Signed By: Certificate Authority (checkbox checked) Block Private Key Export (checkbox)

OCSP Responder

Cryptographic Settings

Add Delete

Generate (highlighted with a red box) Cancel

Please Note

A Generate Certificate status window should open that confirms that the certificate and key pair were generated successfully.

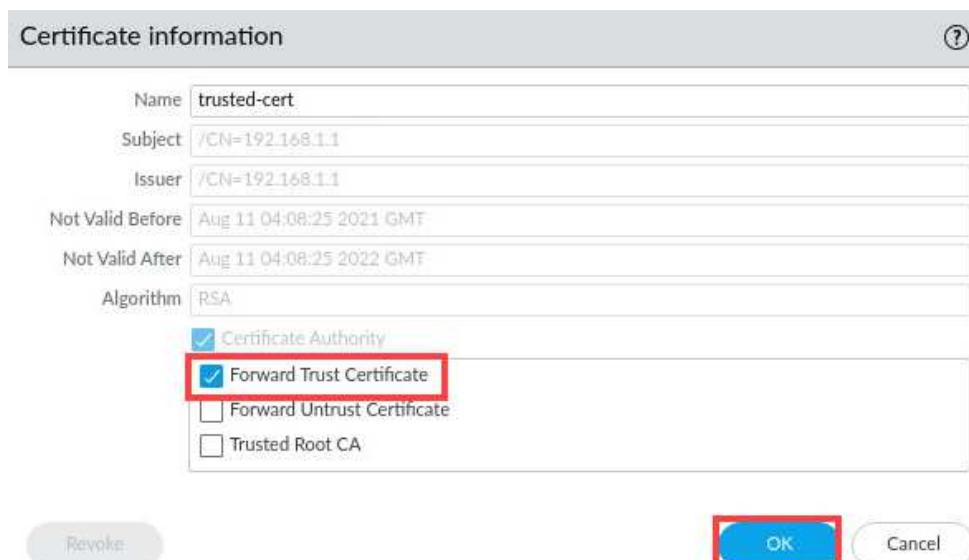
- In the *Generate Certificate* window, click **OK**.



- You should have a new entry in the *Device Certificates* table. Click **trusted-cert**.

Device Certificates Default Trusted Certificate Authorities				
	NAME	SUBJECT	ISSUER	CA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	trusted-cert	CN = 192.168.1.1	CN = 192.168.1.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- In the *Certificate information* window, place a **check** in the box for **Forward Trust Certificate**. Click **OK**.


Please Note

This action instructs the firewall to use this certificate to decrypt traffic between clients and trusted HTTPS sites.

6. Leave the *Palo Alto Networks Firewall* open and continue to the next task.

2.4 Create a Self-Signed Certificate for Untrusted Connections

In this section you will generate a certificate on the firewall that will be used when clients connect to HTTPS websites that DO NOT have certificates issued by trusted certificate authorities - for example, sites that use self-signed certificates or certificates that have expired.

The firewall will use this certificate as part of the decryption process between clients and untrusted HTTPS websites.

1. Click **Generate** to create a new *CA Certificate*.



2. In the *Generate Certificate* window, configure the following. Click **Generate**.

Parameter	Value
Certificate Name	untrusted-cert
Common Name	DO NOT TRUST
Certificate Authority	Certificate Authority

Please Note

A Generate Certificate status window should open that confirms that the certificate and key pair were generated successfully.

3. In the *Generate Certificate* window, click **OK**.



4. You should have a new entry in the *Device Certificates* table. Click **untrusted-cert**.

Device Certificates Default Trusted Certificate Authorities				
	NAME	SUBJECT	ISSUER	CA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	trusted-cert	CN = 192.168.1.1	CN = 192.168.1.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	untrusted-cert	CN = DO NOT T...	CN = DO NOT T...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5. In the *Certificate information* window, place a **check** in the box for **Forward Untrust Certificate**. Click **OK**.

The screenshot shows the 'Certificate information' window. The 'Name' field is 'untrusted-cert'. Under 'Algorithm', 'RSA' is selected. In the 'Forward Trust Certificate' section, the 'Forward Untrust Certificate' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red box. At the bottom, the 'OK' button is highlighted with a red box.

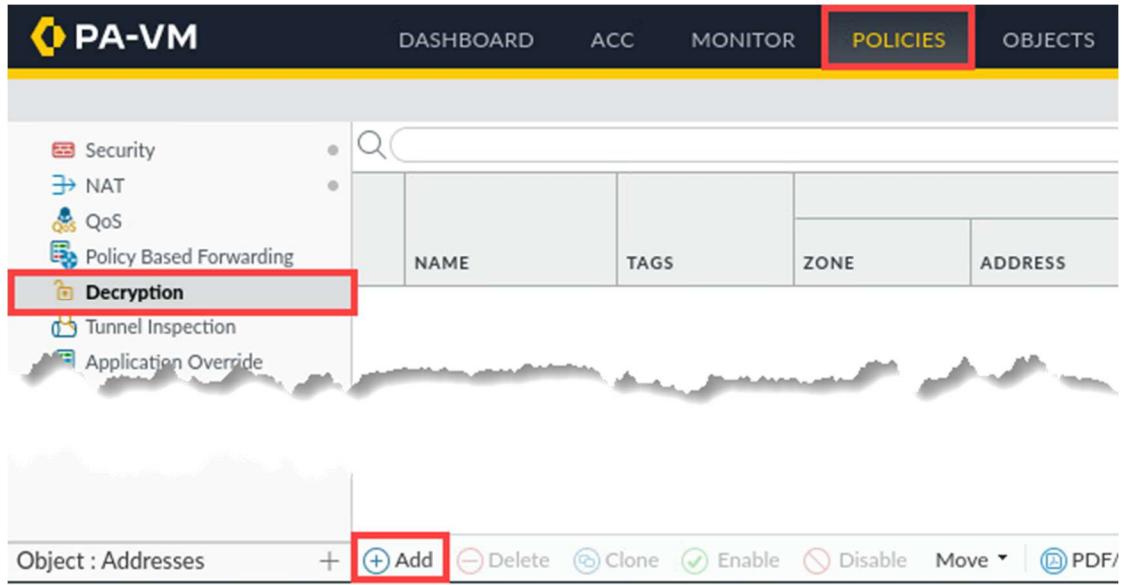
Please Note: This action instructs the firewall to use this certificate to decrypt traffic between clients and HTTPS sites that are not trustworthy (expired certificates, self-signed certificates, etc.).

6. Leave the *Palo Alto Networks Firewall* open and continue to the next task.

2.5 Create Decryption Policy for Outbound Traffic

In this section, you will create a Decryption Policy to decrypt HTTPS traffic from the Users_Net security zone to the Internet security zone.

1. Select **Policies > Decryption**. Click **Add**.



2. In the *Decryption Policy Rule* window, under the **General** tab, configure the following.

Parameter	Value
Name	Decrypt_User_Traffic
Description	Decrypts web traffic from Users_Net.



3. Click the **Source** tab and configure the following.

Parameter	Value
Source Zone	Users_Net
Source Address	Any
Source User	any

4. Click the **Destination** tab and configure the following.

Parameter	Value
Destination Zone	Internet Extranet
Destination Address	Any

5. Click the **Service/URL Category** tab and verify that the **Service** is set to **any** and that the box for **Any** above **URL Category** is checked.

Please Note

Note that the Any setting for URL category instructs the firewall to decrypt all HTTPS traffic, regardless of the type of website users are accessing. Decrypting traffic from users to website categories such as Health and Medicine, Shopping or Government can expose Personally Identifiable Information (PII). In a production environment, you will need to make sure you only decrypt traffic which is appropriate.

Later in this lab, you will exclude several categories of websites as an illustration.

6. Click the **Options** tab and configure the following. Click **OK**.

Parameter	Value
Action	Decrypt
Type	SSL Forward Proxy
Decryption Profile	default

7. Verify the *Decryption* policy is visible, and the configuration matches the following.

NAME	ZONE	Source	Destination	URL CATEGORY	SERVICE	ACTION	TYPE
		ZONE					
1 Decrypt_User_Traffic	Users_Net	Extranet	any	any	any	decrypt	ssl-forward-proxy
		Internet					

8. Click the **Commit** link located at the top-right of the web interface.



9. In the *Commit* window, click **Commit** to proceed with committing the changes.

Commit ? □

Doing a commit will overwrite the running configuration with the commit scope.

Commit All Changes Commit Changes Made By: (1) admin

COMMIT SCOPE	LOCATION TYPE
policy-and-objects	
shared-object	

Preview Changes Change Summary Validate Commit Group By Location Type

Note: This shows all the changes in login admin's accessible domain.

Description

Commit Close

10. When the commit operation successfully completes, click **Close** to continue.

Commit Status ?

Operation Commit
Status Completed
Result Successful
Details Configuration committed successfully

Commit App Dependency

Close

2.6 Test Outbound Decryption Policy

In this section, you will test the outbound decryption policy.

1. In the *Firefox Web Browser*, open a new tab. Type <https://paloaltonetworks.com> and press **Enter**.



2. The browser presents a Caution message. Click **Advanced**.



Software is Preventing Firefox From Safely Connecting to This Site

paloaltonetworks.com is most likely a safe site, but a secure connection could not be established. This issue is caused by **192.168.1.1**, which is either software on your computer or your network.

What can you do about it?

- If your antivirus software includes a feature that scans encrypted connections (often called "web scanning" or "https scanning"), you can disable that feature. If that doesn't work, you can remove and reinstall the antivirus software.
- If you are on a corporate network, you can contact your IT department.
- If you are not familiar with **192.168.1.1**, then this could be an attack and you should not continue to the site.

[Learn more...](#)

[Go Back \(Recommended\)](#)

[Advanced...](#)

Please
Note

The endpoint (client workstation) does not trust the certificate generated by the firewall (192.168.1.1).

3. Click the link for **View Certificate**.

Websites prove their identity via certificates, which are issued by certificate authorities.

Firefox is backed by the non-profit Mozilla, which administers a completely open certificate authority (CA) store. The CA store helps ensure that certificate authorities are following best practices for user security.

Firefox uses the Mozilla CA store to verify that a connection is secure, rather than certificates supplied by the user's operating system. So, if an antivirus program or a network is intercepting a connection with a security certificate issued by a CA that is not in the Mozilla CA store, the connection is considered unsafe.

Error code: [MOZILLA_PKIX_ERROR_MITM_DETECTED](#)

[View Certificate](#)

[Go Back \(Recommended\)](#) [Accept the Risk and Continue](#)

4. Under the section for **www.paloaltonetworks.com**, note the **Issuer Name** section contains **192.168.1.1**.

Certificate

www.paloaltonetworks.com	192.168.1.1
Subject Name	
Common Name	www.paloaltonetworks.com
Issuer Name	
Common Name	192.168.1.1
Validity	

Please
Note

This certificate has been issued on behalf of www.paloaltonetworks.com by the firewall (192.168.1.1) using the Trusted Certificate you created earlier. The client browser does not trust this certificate because it is "self-signed" by the firewall. In the next section, you will fix this issue so that the Firefox browser trusts certificates issued by the firewall.

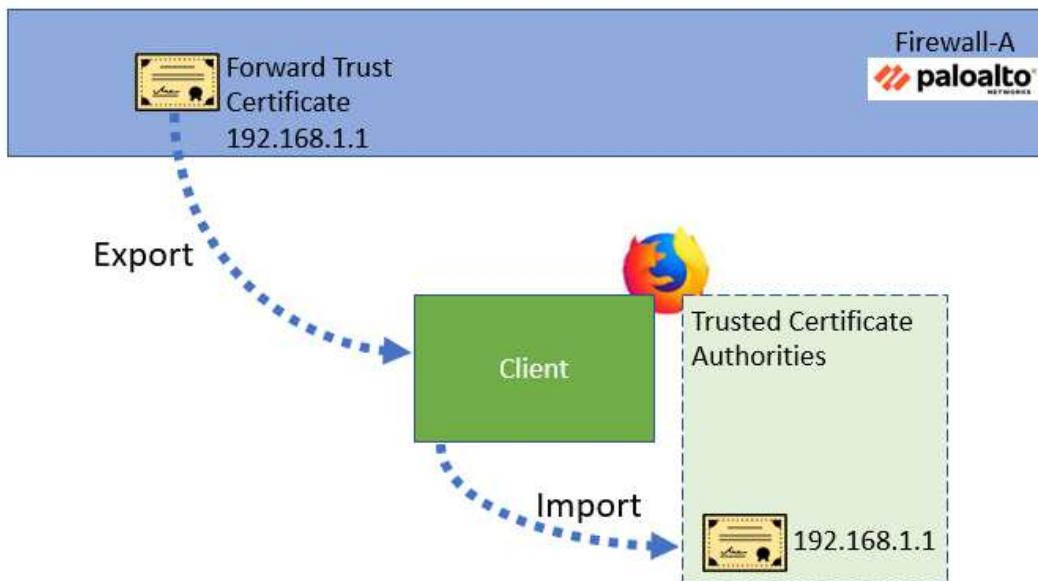
5. Close the Firefox tabs for the certificate and for the Warning, but leave open the firewall web interface tab.



2.7 Export the Firewall Certificate

In this section, you will export the trusted certificate from the firewall.

To make users' web browsing experience seamless while implementing decryption, you will export the trusted certificate from the firewall and import the certificate into Firefox on the Client host.



- Select **Device > Certificate Management > Certificates**. **Highlight** but do not open *trusted-cert*.

The screenshot shows the PA-VM interface with the 'DEVICE' tab selected. On the left, a sidebar menu is open under 'Certificate Management', with 'Certificates' highlighted by a red box. The main pane displays a table of device certificates. The first row, labeled 'trusted-cert', has its checkbox checked and is also highlighted with a red box. The second row, labeled 'untrusted-cert', does not have its checkbox checked.

NAME	SUBJECT	ISSUER	CA	KEY	EXPIRES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> trusted-cert	CN = 192.168.1.1	CN = 192.168.1.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sep 3 18:3
<input type="checkbox"/> untrusted-cert	CN = DO NOT T...	CN = DO NOT T...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sep 3 18:4

- At the bottom of the window, click **Export Certificate** to open the *Export Certificate* configuration window.



- In the *Export Certificate - trusted-cert* window, select the dropdown menu for File Format and select **Base64 Encoded Certificate (PEM)**. Uncheck **Export Private Key** and click **OK** to export the trusted-cert certificate.

The screenshot shows the 'Export Certificate - trusted-cert' dialog box. It contains fields for 'File Format' (set to 'Base64 Encoded Certificate (PEM)'), 'Passphrase', and 'Confirm Passphrase'. A checkbox for 'Export Private Key' is present and is unchecked. At the bottom, there are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons, with 'OK' highlighted by a red box.

4. Ensure the workstation's *Downloads* folder is selected and click **Save**.

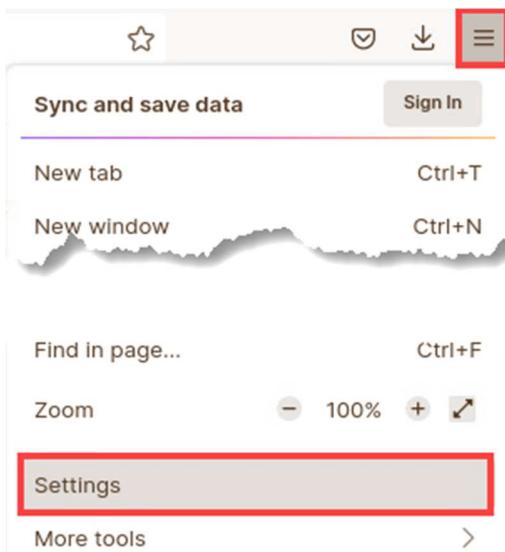


5. Leave the *Palo Alto Networks Firewall* open and continue to the next task.

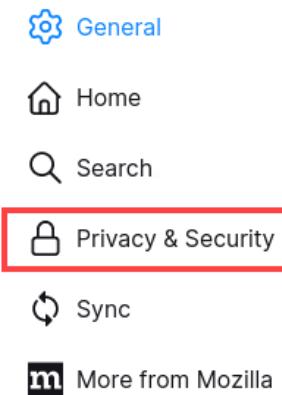
2.8 Import the Firewall Certificate

In this section, you will import the trusted-cert certificate from the workstation to the Firefox Web Browser.

1. In the upper right corner of the window, click the “hamburger” button and choose **Settings**.



2. On the left side of the screen, select **Privacy & Security**.



3. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and locate the *Certificates* section. Click **View Certificates**.

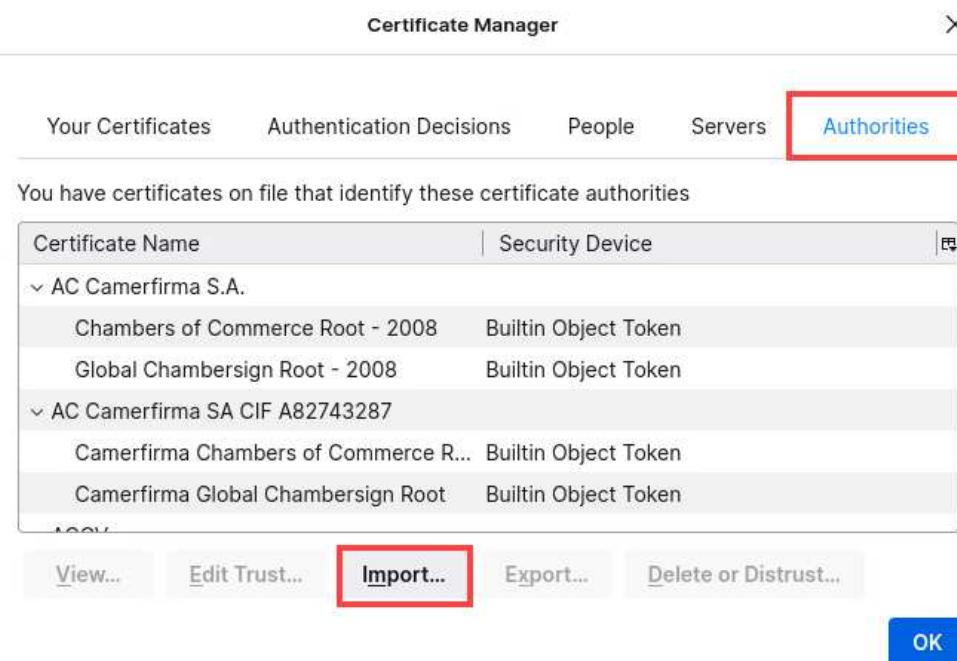
Certificates

Query OCSP responder servers to confirm the current validity of certificates

[View Certificates...](#)

[Security Devices...](#)

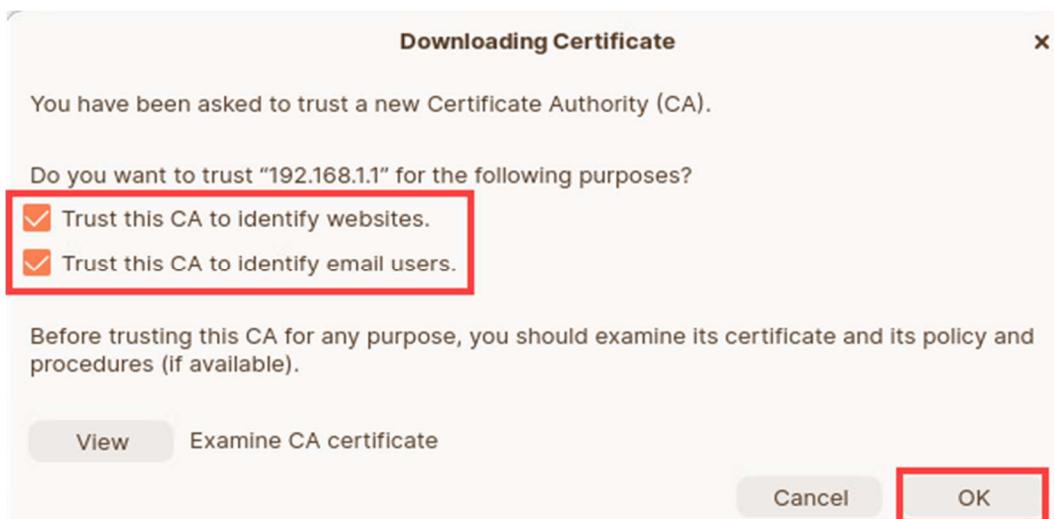
4. In the *Certificate Manager* window, on the **Authorities** tab. Click **Import**.



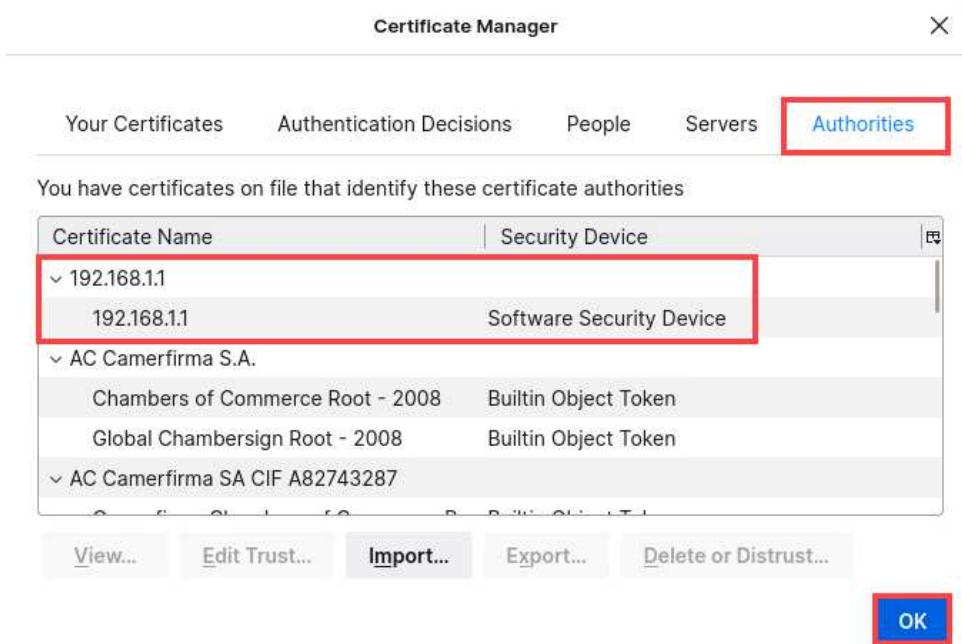
5. In the *Select File containing CA certificate(s) to import* window, click **Downloads**. Select **cert_trusted-cert.crt** and click **Open**.



6. In the *Downloading Certificate* window, place **checks** in both boxes for **Trust this CA**. Click **OK**.



7. The firewall **trusted-cert** entry appears in the list of certificate authorities. Click **OK**.

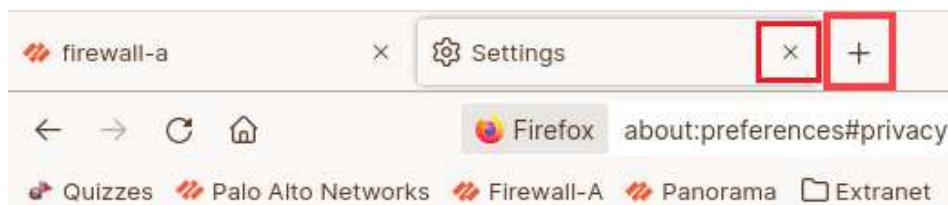


Please Note

If the certificate for 192.168.1.1 does not appear at the top of the list, click OK and then click View Certificates again.

The Firefox browser will trust any certificate issued by the entities in this Authorities list. By adding the firewall certificate to this list, the Firefox browser will trust any certificates issued by the firewall. Note that the process of importing certificates to client workstations varies based on the browser type and the operating system.

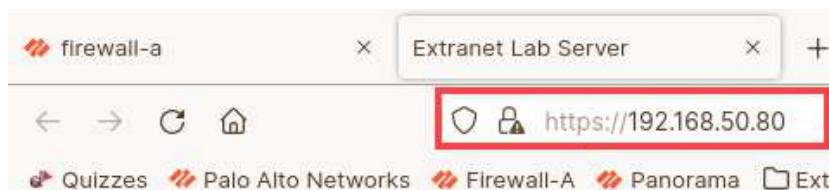
8. Close the **Settings** window. Open a new **Firefox** tab and continue to the next task.



2.9 Test Forward Untrust Certificate

When a web browser connects to a site that has a self-signed or untrusted certificate, the firewall will present the Forward Untrust Certificate. The web server in the Extranet zone has a self-signed certificate; in this section, you will see how the firewall presents the DO NOT TRUST certificate you created.

1. Type **https://192.168.50.80** and press **Enter**.



2. Note the **Warning** message that Firefox presents. Click **Advanced**.



Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead

Firefox detected a potential security threat and did not continue to 192.168.50.80. If you visit this site, attackers could try to steal information like your passwords, emails, or credit card details.

What can you do about it?

The issue is most likely with the website, and there is nothing you can do to resolve it.

If you are on a corporate network or using anti-virus software, you can reach out to the support teams for assistance. You can also notify the website's administrator about the problem.

[Learn more...](#)

[Go Back \(Recommended\)](#)

[Advanced...](#)

Please
Note

The endpoint (client workstation) does not trust the certificate generated by the firewall (192.168.1.1).

3. Click the link for **View Certificate**.

Someone could be trying to impersonate the site and you should not continue.

Websites prove their identity via certificates. Firefox does not trust 192.168.50.80 because its certificate issuer is unknown, the certificate is self-signed, or the server is not sending the correct intermediate certificates.

Error code: [SEC_ERROR_UNKNOWN_ISSUER](#)

[View Certificate](#)

[Go Back \(Recommended\)](#)

[Accept the Risk and Continue](#)

4. Note the information in the certificate.

Certificate

192.168.50.80 DO NOT TRUST

Subject Name

Country: AU
State/Province: New South Wales
Common Name: 192.168.50.80

Issuer Name

Common Name: DO NOT TRUST

Validity

Not Before: Mon, 14 Sep 2020 06:58:48 GMT

Please Note You can tell that the firewall has intervened in this connection and presented the Forward Untrust certificate you created.

5. Close the Firefox tab for the certificate.

firewall-a X Warning: Potential Security X Certificate for 192.168.50.80 X +

← → ⌛ ⌂ Firefox about:certificate?cert=MIID... Quizzes Palo Alto Networks Firewall-A Panorama Extranet

6. Select and confirm the **Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead** window is open and continue to the next task.

firewall-a X Warning: Potential Security X +

← → ⌛ ⌂ Not Secure https://192.168.50.80 Quizzes Palo Alto Networks Firewall-A Panorama Extranet



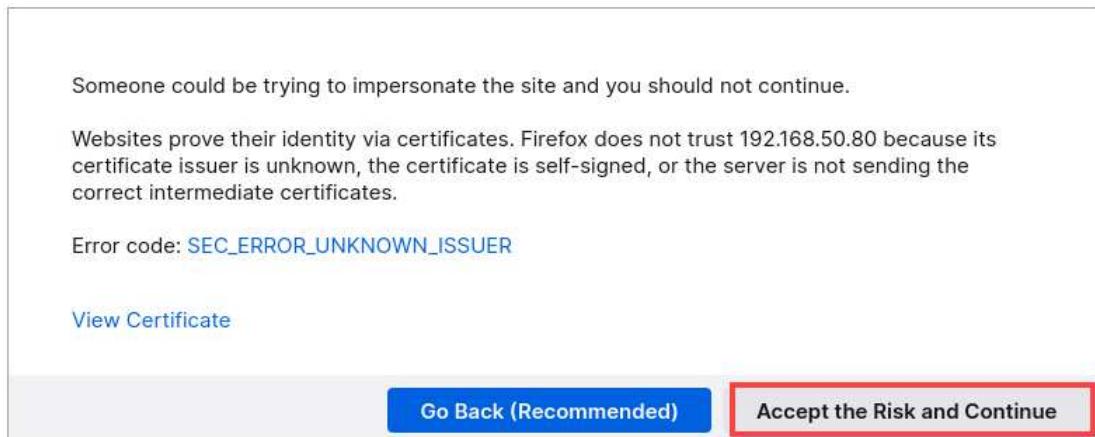
Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead

Firefox detected a potential security threat and did not continue to 192.168.50.80. If you visit this site,

2.10 Test Outbound Decryption Policy Again

With the firewall trusted-cert certificate imported to Firefox on the client workstation, try downloading the virus file using HTTPS again.

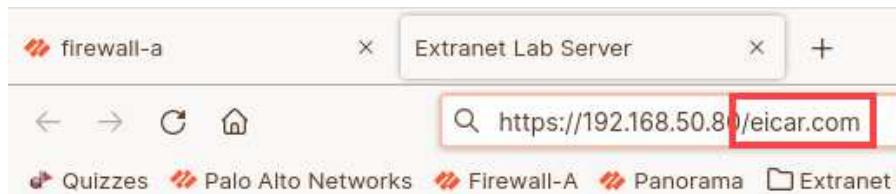
1. In the *Firefox* warning window, click **Accept the Risk and Continue**.



2. You will see the default page for the web server in the Extranet.



3. Attempt to download the virus file by appending **eicar.com** to the end of the link <https://192.168.50.80/eicar.com>. Click **Enter**.



- The connection will not succeed, and you will receive a message from the browser.

Secure Connection Failed

An error occurred during a connection to 192.168.50.80. PR_CONNECT_RESET_ERROR

- The page you are trying to view cannot be shown because the authenticity of the received data could not be verified.
- Please contact the website owners to inform them of this problem.

[Learn more...](#)

[Try Again](#)

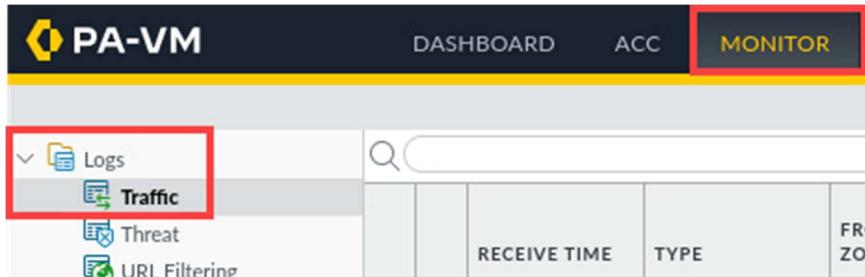
- Close the [Firefox](https://192.168.50.80/eicar.com) tab. Continue to the next task.



2.11 Review Firewall Logs

In this section, you will examine information in the firewall Logs to see more details about the decryption process.

- Select **Monitor > Logs > Traffic**.



2. Click the small triangle to the right of the *Receive Time* column header. Add the **Decrypted** column to the table by selecting **Columns > Decrypted**.

The screenshot shows the PA-VM interface with the 'MONITOR' tab selected. In the 'Traffic' section, the 'Logs' tree item is expanded. A red box highlights the 'Columns' dropdown menu next to the 'Receive Time' column header. Another red box highlights the 'Decrypted' checkbox in the list of available columns.

3. Drag and drop the **Session End Reason** column from the right side of the table to the beginning of the table. You may need to *scroll* the Traffic window to find the **Session End Reason**.

	SESSION END REASON	RECEIVE TIME	TYPE	FROM ZONE	TO ZONE	SOURCE	DECRYPTED
	aged-out	08/11 05:24:05	end	Users_Net	Internet	192.168.1.20	no
	aged-out	08/11 05:24:05	end	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20	no
	policy-denied	08/11 05:24:04	deny	Users_Net	Internet	192.168.1.20	no

Please Note

This is not a requirement, but placing this column at the beginning of the table will make it easier for you to locate entries that have ended because of unusual actions taken by the firewall (such as detecting a threat).

4. In the filter builder, type (`flags has proxy`) and (`session_end_reason eq threat`). Click **Apply Filter**. This will display entries that have been decrypted from the client workstation and that have been terminated because of a detected threat in the traffic. If the traffic log is not showing, allow one to two minutes for it to populate.

	SESSION END REASON	RECEIVE TIME	TYPE	DECRYPTED	FROM ZONE	TO ZONE	SOURCE	DESTINATION	DESTINATION DYNAMIC ADDRESS GROUP
	threat	09/04 19:55:06	end	yes	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20	192.168.50.80	
	threat	09/04 19:55:06	end	yes	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20	192.168.50.80	
	threat	09/04 19:55:06	end	yes	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20	192.168.50.80	

Please Note

The filter syntax “flags has proxy” displays entries which have been decrypted (the value will show as **yes** in the **Decrypted** column). Entries that match the filter indicate that the firewall carried out a proxy connection for decryption.

5. Click the **magnifying glass** next to the entry listed to see details about the session.

(flags has proxy) and (session_end_reason eq threat)									
	SESSION END REASON	RECEIVE TIME	TYPE	DECRYPTED	FROM ZONE	TO ZONE	SOURCE	DESTINATION	DESTINATION DYNAMIC ADDRESS GROUP
	threat	09/04 19:55:06	end	yes	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20	192.168.50.80	
	threat	09/04 19:55:06	end	yes	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20	192.168.50.80	
	threat	09/04 19:55:06	end	yes	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20	192.168.50.80	

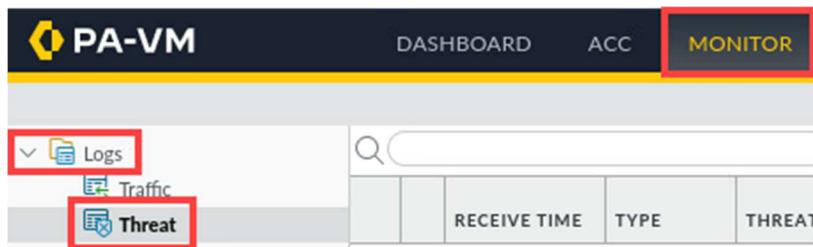
6. Note the **Decrypted** box is checked, indicating that the firewall decrypted this session. Click **Close**.

Detailed Log View

Session End Reason threat	X-Forwarded-For IP	Flags											
Category private-ip-addresses		<input type="checkbox"/> Captive Portal											
Device SN		<input type="checkbox"/> Proxy Transaction											
IP Protocol tcp	Type end	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decrypted											
Log Action	Bytes 3800	<input type="checkbox"/> Packet Capture											
Generated Time 2023/09/04 19:55:06	Bytes Received 2140	<input type="checkbox"/> Client to Server											
Start Time 2023/09/04 19:53:35	Bytes Sent 1660	<input type="checkbox"/> Server to Client											
Receive Time 2023/09/04 19:55:06	Repeat Count 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Symmetric Return											
Elapsed Time(sec) 0	Packets 13	<input type="checkbox"/> Mirrored											
Tunnel Type N/A	Packets Received 5												
Flow Type NonProxyTraffic	Packets Sent 8												
Cluster Name													
PCAP	RECEIVE TIME	TYPE	APPLICATION	ACTION	RULE	RULE UUID	BY...	SEVERI...	CATEG...	URL CATEG...	VERDI...	URL	FILE NAME
	2023/09/04 19:53:41	vulnera...	web-browsing	reset-both	Users_...	af21f3...		medium	private-ip-addres...				eicar.c...
	2023/09/04 19:53:41	vulnera...	web-browsing	reset-both	Users_...	af21f3...		medium	private-ip-addres...				eicar.c...

Close

7. Select **Monitor > Logs > Threat**.



8. Add the **Decrypted** column to the table.

	RECEIVE TIME	TYPE	THREAT ID/NAME	DECRYPTED	FROM ZONE	TO ZONE	SOURCE ADDRESS	DESTINATION ADDRESS
	09/04 19:53:41	vulnerability	Eicar File Detected	<input type="checkbox"/>	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20	192.168.50.80
	09/04 17:51:36	vulnerability	Eicar File Detected	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	09/04 17:48:36	vulnerability	Eicar File Detected	<input type="checkbox"/>				

- Receive Time
- Type
- Threat ID/Name
- Destination UUID
- Decrypted
- From Zone
- To Zone
- Source Address
- Source User
- Source Dynamic Address Group

9. Delete any filters in place. Create and apply a filter called (**flags has proxy**). Click the **magnifying glass** icon next to the entry for **vulnerability**.

	RECEIVE TIME	TYPE	THREAT ID/NAME	DECRYPTED	FROM ZONE	TO ZONE	SOURCE ADDRESS	DESTINATION ADDRESS
	09/04 19:53:41	vulnerability	Eicar File Detected	yes	Users_Net	Extranet	192.168.1.20	192.168.50.80

10. In the top portion of the window, scroll down until you can see the **Details** section in the middle column. You can see information about the file that the firewall detected and blocked.

Log Action
Generated Time 2023/09/04 19:53:41
Receive Time 2023/09/04 19:53:41
Tunnel Type N/A
Cluster Name

Details

Threat Type: vulnerability
Threat ID/Name: Eicar File Detected
ID: 39040 ([View in Threat Vault](#))
Category: code-execution
Content Version: AppThreat-8732-8165
Severity: medium
Repeat Count: 10
File Name: eicar.com

Flags

Captive Portal:
Proxy Transaction:
Decrypted:
Packet Capture:
Client to Server:
Server to Client:
Tunnel Inspected:

Please Note

Note the ID number 39040 and the link **View in Threat Vault**. The ID number is a unique value assigned to each threat by Palo Alto Networks. Threat Vault is an online database maintained by Palo Alto Networks with extensive information about each threat. Access to Threat Vault requires a support account.

11. In the bottom of the window, highlight an entry with **Type vulnerability** to see more information about why the firewall terminated this connection. Click **Close**.

Detailed Log View

General		Source		Destination									
Session ID	3919	Source User	Source	Destination User	Destination								
Action	allow	192.168.1.20	Country	192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255	192.168.50.80								
Action Source	from-policy	Source DAG	Port	51430	Destination DAG								
Host ID		Country	Zone	Users_Net	192.168.0.0-192.168.255.2...								
Application	web-browsing	Port	Interface	ethernet1/2	Port 443								
Rule	Users_to_Extranet	Zone	X-Forwarded-For IP		Zone Extranet								
Rule UUID	af21f333-6142-4029-80d...	Interface			Interface ethernet1/3								
Session End Reason	threat												
Category	private-ip-addresses												
Device SN	01535100091874												
IP Protocol	tcp												
Log Action													
Generated Time	2023/09/04 19:55:06												
		Details		Flags									
		Type	end	Captive Portal	<input type="checkbox"/>								
		Bytes	3800	Proxy Transaction	<input type="checkbox"/>								
				Decrypted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
PCAP	RECEIVE TIME	TYPE	APPLICATION	ACTION	RULE	RULE UUID	BYTES	SEVERITY	CATEGORY	URL CATEG... LIST	VERDICT	URL	FILE NAME
	2023/09/04 19:55:06	end	web-browsing	allow	Users_t...	af21f33...	3800		private-ip-addresses				
	2023/09/04 19:53:41	vulnerabi...	web-browsing	reset-both	Users_t...	af21f33...		medium	private-ip-addresses				eicar.com

Close

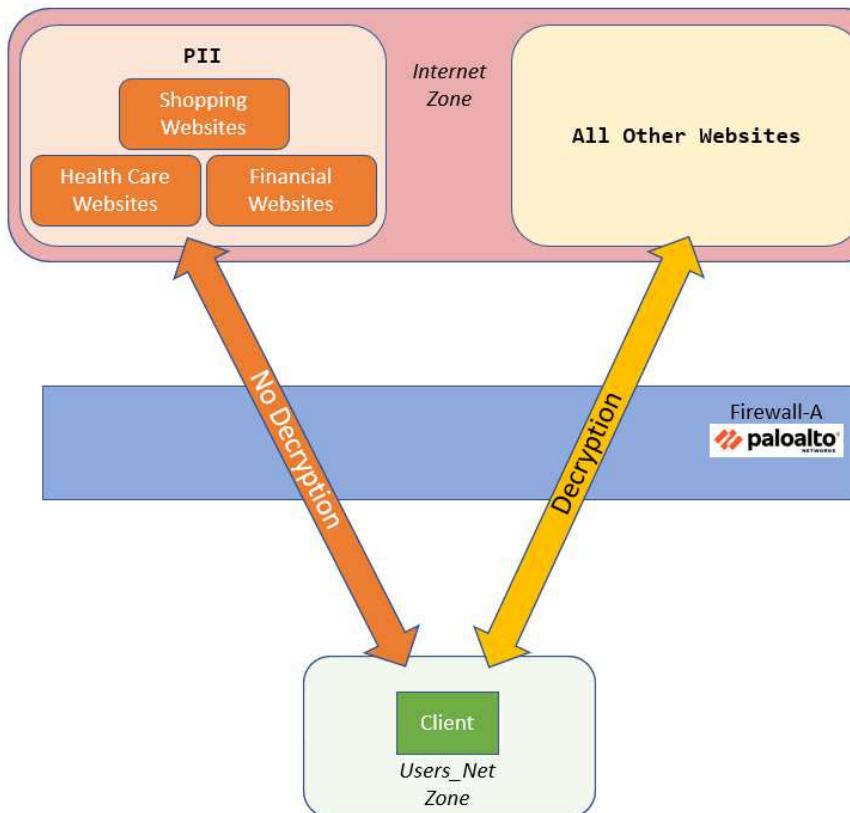
Please Note

Note that when you select the row, the information in the top half of the window changes.

12. Leave the *Palo Alto Networks Firewall* open and continue to the next task.

2.12 Exclude URL Categories from Decryption

The existing Decryption policy rule you created instructs the firewall to decrypt all traffic, regardless of the URL category. In this section, you will configure a No-Decrypt rule that instructs the firewall to exclude sensitive categories of web traffic from decryption in order to avoid exposing PII (Personally Identifiable Information).

**Please Note**

Note that in a production environment, the URL Categories which you exclude from decryption will depend on many factors. Company policy, national privacy laws, HR concerns, destination country – all of these can dictate what types of traffic you should or should not decrypt. The examples we use here are simple ones to illustrate how to exclude URL categories from decryption.

1. In the firewall web browser, select **Policies > Decryption**. Click **Add**.

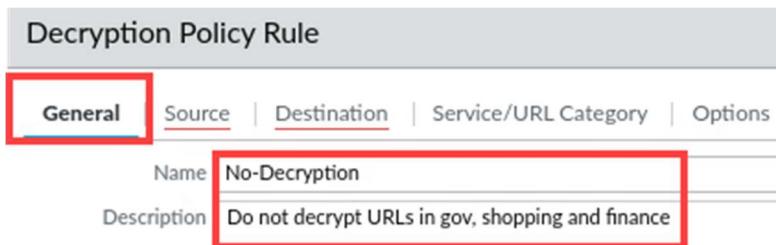
NAME	TAGS	ZONE	ADDRESS
Decrypt_User_Traffic	none	Users_Net	any

2. In the *Decryption Policy Rule* under the *General* tab, enter **No-Decryption** for Name. For Description, enter **Do not decrypt URLs in gov, shopping and finance.**

Decryption Policy Rule

General | Source | Destination | Service/URL Category | Options

Name: No-Decryption
Description: Do not decrypt URLs in gov, shopping and finance

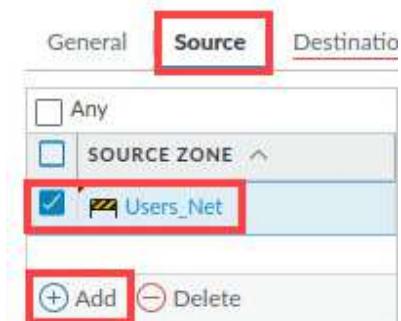


3. Select the tab for **Source**. Under the *Source Zone* section, click **Add** and select **Users_Net**.

General | **Source** | Destination

Any
 SOURCE ZONE ▾
 Users_Net

+ Add - Delete

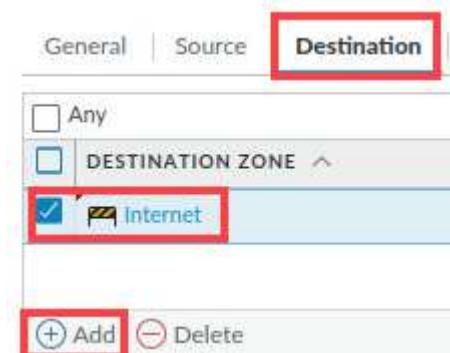


4. Select the **Destination** tab. Under the *Destination Zone* section, click **Add** and select **Internet**.

General | Source | **Destination**

Any
 DESTINATION ZONE ▾
 Internet

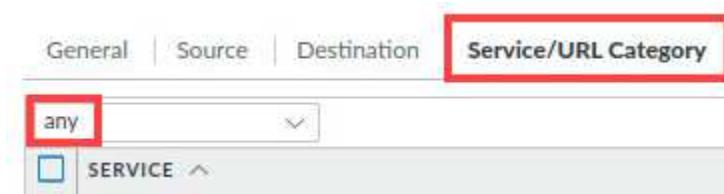
+ Add - Delete



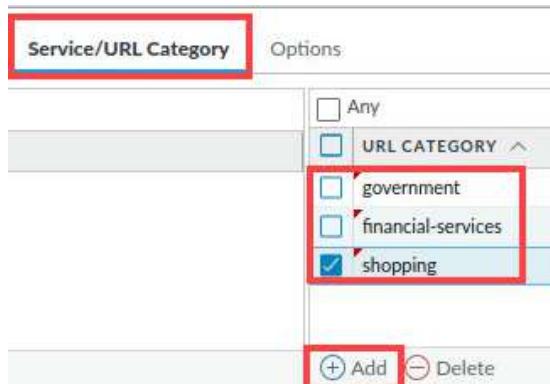
5. Select the tab for **Service/URL Category**. Leave the **Service** set to **any**.

General | Source | Destination | **Service/URL Category**

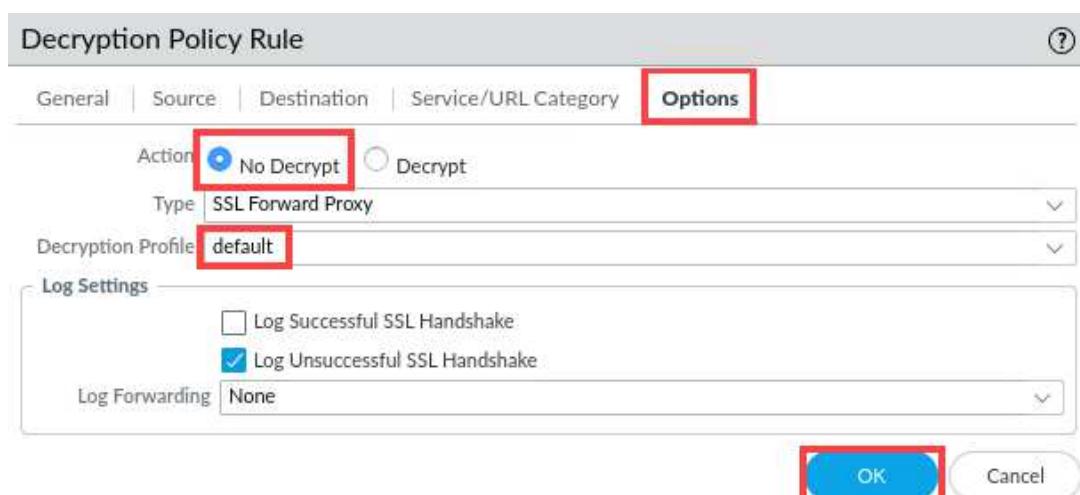
any ▾
 SERVICE ▾



6. Under the *URL Category*, use the **Add** button to add **government**, **financial-services**, and **shopping**.



7. Select the tab for **Options**. Verify that the *Action* is set to **No Decrypt**. Set the *Decryption Profile* to **default** and click **OK**.



8. You should have two entries in the *Decryption* policy. Do you notice what is wrong with the Decryption Policies?

	NAME	Source	Destination	URL CATEGORY	SERVICE	ACTION
		ZONE	ZONE			
1	Decrypt_User_Traffic	Users_Net	Extranet Internet	any	any	decrypt
2	No-Decryption	Users_Net	Internet	financial-services government shopping	any	no-decrypt

Q1. Is there anything wrong with these Decryption Policy rules?

- a. Yes - The rules are in the wrong order, causing all traffic to match the first rule Decrypt_Users_Traffic due to the 'any' URL category setting. Consequently, the firewall will never proceed beyond this first rule to enforce the second rule, which is designed to exclude financial-services, government, and shopping websites from decryption.
- b. No – There is nothing wrong with these Decryption Policy Rules. Therefore, the firewall will proceed with the first rule.

9. Drag and drop the **No-Decryption** rule entry above the **Decrypt_User_Traffic**.

	NAME	Source	Destination	URL CATEGORY	SERVICE	ACTION	TYPE
		ZONE	ZONE				
1	No-Decryption	Users_Net	Internet	financial-services government shopping	any	no-decrypt	ssl-forward-proxy
2	Decrypt_User_Traffic	Users_Net	Extranet Internet	any	any	decrypt	ssl-forward-proxy

Please Note

Always place no-decrypt rules at the beginning of the Decryption policy table.

10. Click the **Commit** link located at the top-right of the web interface.



11. In the **Commit** window, click **Commit** to proceed with committing the changes.

Commit

Doing a commit will overwrite the running configuration with the commit scope.

Commit All Changes Commit Changes Made By: admin

COMMIT SCOPE	LOCATION TYPE
policy-and-objects	

Preview Changes Change Summary Validate Commit Group By Location Type

Note: This shows all the changes in login admin's accessible domain.

Description

Commit **Cancel**

12. When the commit operation successfully completes, click **Close** to continue.



13. Close the *Firefox* browser and continue to the next task.



2.13 Test the No-Decryption Rule

With your No-Decryption rule in place, you will test the No-Decryption rule by browsing to a website which falls into one of the excluded categories.

1. On the client desktop, open the **Firefox Web Browser** application.



2. In a new Firefox tab, type **https://www.texas.gov** and press **Enter**.



3. Click the **padlock** icon to view the site information window for *texas.gov*. Click the **arrow** next to **Connection secure**.



4. In the *Connection Security* for *www.texas.gov* window, click **More Information**.



5. In the *Page Info – https://www.texas.gov* window, click **View Certificate**.

Page Info — https://www.texas.gov/

General **Media** **Permissions** **Security**

Website Identity

Website: www.texas.gov
Owner: This website does not supply ownership information.
Verified by: Amazon **View Certificate**

Privacy & History

Have I visited this website prior to today? Yes, 4 times
Is this website storing information on my computer? Yes, cookies **Clear Cookies and Site Data**
Have I saved any passwords for this website? No **View Saved Passwords**

Technical Details

Connection Encrypted (TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256, 128 bit keys, TLS 1.3)
The page you are viewing was encrypted before being transmitted over the Internet.
Encryption makes it difficult for unauthorized people to view information traveling between computers. It is therefore unlikely that anyone read this page as it traveled across the network.

Help

6. Note that the Issuer Name is *not* 192.168.1.1.

Certificate

www.texas.gov Amazon RSA 2048 M02

Subject Name

Common Name www.texas.gov

Issuer Name

Country	US
Organization	Amazon

Common Name Amazon RSA 2048 M02

Please Note

If the firewall had decrypted this website, the Issuer Name would be displayed as 192.168.1.1. Because you excluded government websites from Decryption, the firewall has not decrypted this site. The issuer name you see may be different from the example shown here.

7. The lab is now complete; you may end your reservation.