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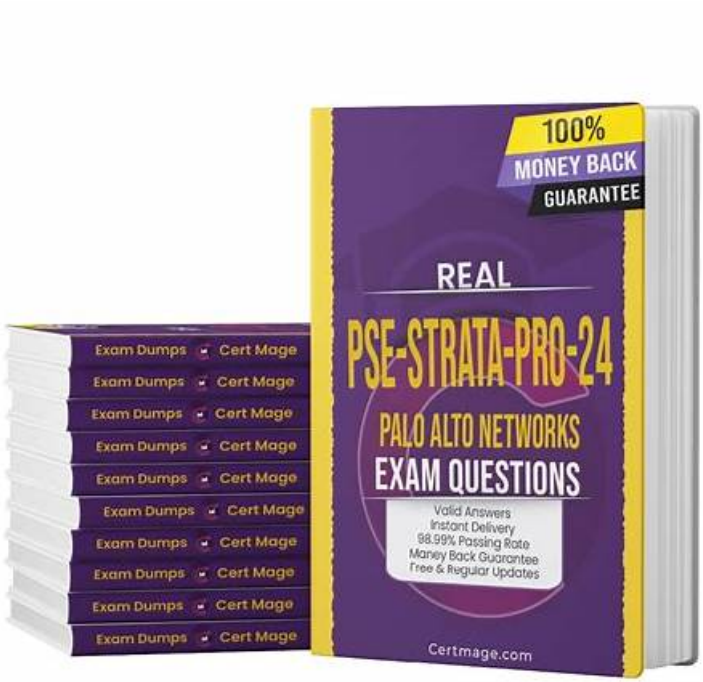


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## Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • Network Security Strategy and Best Practices: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Strategy Specialists and highlights the importance of the Palo Alto Networks five-step Zero Trust methodology. Candidates must understand how to approach and apply the Zero Trust model effectively while emphasizing best practices to ensure robust network security. |
| Topic 2 | • Business Value and Competitive Differentiators: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Business Value Analysts and focuses on identifying the value proposition of Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs). Candidates will assess the technical business benefits of tools like Panorama and SCM. They will also recognize customer-relevant topics and align them with Palo Alto Networks' best solutions. Additionally, understanding Strata's unique differentiators is a key component of this domain. |
| Topic 3 | • Architecture and Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Architects and emphasizes understanding customer requirements and designing suitable deployment architectures. Candidates must explain Palo Alto Networks' platform networking capabilities in detail and evaluate their suitability for various environments. Handling aspects like system sizing and fine-tuning is also a critical skill assessed in this domain. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Topic 4 | • Deployment and Evaluation: This section of the exam measures the skills of Deployment Engineers and focuses on identifying the capabilities of Palo Alto Networks NGFWs. Candidates will evaluate features that protect against both known and unknown threats. They will also explain identity management from a deployment perspective and describe the proof of value (PoV) process, which includes assessing the effectiveness of NGFW solutions. |



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## Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

**NEW QUESTION # 38**
An existing customer wants to expand their online business into physical stores for the first time. The customer requires NGFWs at the physical store to handle SD-WAN, security, and data protection needs, while also mandating a vendor-validated deployment method. Which two steps are valid actions for a systems engineer to take? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Golden Images and Day 1 configuration to create a consistent baseline from which the customer can efficiently work.
- B. Use the reference architecture "On-Premises Network Security for the Branch Deployment Guide" to achieve a desired architecture.
- C. Create a bespoke deployment plan with the customer that reviews their cloud architecture, store footprint, and security requirements.
- D. Recommend the customer purchase Palo Alto Networks or partner-provided professional services to meet the stated requirements.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:
When an existing customer expands their online business into physical stores and requires Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) at those locations to handle SD-WAN, security, and data protection-while mandating a vendor-validated deployment method-a systems engineer must leverage Palo Alto Networks' Strata Hardware Firewall capabilities and validated deployment strategies. The Strata portfolio, particularly the PA- Series NGFWs, is designed to secure branch offices with integrated SD-WAN and robust security features.
Below is a detailed explanation of why options A and D are the correct actions, grounded in Palo Alto Networks' documentation and practices as of March 08, 2025.
Step 1: Recommend Professional Services (Option A)
The customer's requirement for a "vendor-validated deployment method" implies a need for expertise and assurance that the solution meets their specific needs-SD-WAN, security, and data protection-across new physical stores. Palo Alto Networks offers professional services, either directly or through certified partners, to ensure proper deployment of Strata Hardware Firewalls like the PA-400 Series or PA-1400 Series, which are ideal for branch deployments. These services provide end-to-end support, from planning to implementation, aligning with the customer's mandate for a validated approach.
* Professional Services Scope:Palo Alto Networks' professional services include architecture design, deployment, and optimization for NGFWs and SD-WAN. This ensures that the PA-Series firewalls are configured to handle SD-WAN (e.g., dynamic path selection), security (e.g., Threat Prevention with ML-powered inspection), and data protection (e.g., WildFire for malware analysis and Data Loss Prevention integration).
* Vendor Validation:By recommending these services, the engineer ensures a deployment that adheres to Palo Alto Networks' best practices, meeting the customer's requirement for a vendor-validated method. This is particularly critical for a customer new to physical store deployments, as it mitigates risks and accelerates time-to-value.

* Strata Hardware Relevance:The PA-410, for example, is a desktop NGFW designed for small branch offices, offering SD-WAN and Zero Trust security out of the box. Professional services ensure its correct integration into the customer's ecosystem.

**NEW QUESTION # 39**
A prospective customer has provided specific requirements for an upcoming firewall purchase, including the need to process a minimum of 200,000 connections per second while maintaining at least 15 Gbps of throughput with App-ID and Threat Prevention enabled.
What should a systems engineer do to determine the most suitable firewall for the customer?

- A. Upload 30 days of customer firewall traffic logs to the firewall calculator tool on the Palo Alto Networks support portal.
- B. Download the firewall sizing tool from the Palo Alto Networks support portal.
- C. Use the online product configurator tool provided on the Palo Alto Networks website.
- D. Use the product selector tool available on the Palo Alto Networks website.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
* Firewall Sizing Tool (Answer B):
* Thefirewall sizing toolis the most accurate way to determine the suitable firewall model based on specific customer requirements, such as throughput, connections per second, and enabled features like App-ID and Threat Prevention.
* By inputting traffic patterns, feature requirements, and performance needs, the sizing tool provides tailored recommendations.
* Why Not A:
* While uploading traffic logs to the calculator tool may help analyze traffic trends, it is not the primary method for determining firewall sizing.
* Why Not C or D:
* Theproduct configurator toolandproduct selector toolare not designed for detailed performance analysis based on real-world requirements like connections per second or enabled features.
References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:
* Firewall Sizing Guide

**NEW QUESTION # 40**
A prospective customer is interested in Palo Alto Networks NGFWs and wants to evaluate the ability to segregate its internal network into unique BGP environments.
Which statement describes the ability of NGFWs to address this need?

- A. It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it.
- B. It can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems.
- C. It can be addressed with BGP confederations.
- D. It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Step 1: Understand the Requirement and Context
* Customer Need: Segregate the internal network into unique BGP environments, suggesting multiple isolated or semi-isolated routing domains within a single organization.
* BGP Basics:
* BGP is a routing protocol used to exchange routing information between autonomous systems (ASes).
* eBGP: External BGP, used between different ASes.
* iBGP: Internal BGP, used within a single AS, typically requiring a full mesh of peers unless mitigated by techniques like confederations or route reflectors.
* Palo Alto NGFW: Supports BGP on virtual routers (VRs) within PAN-OS, enabling advanced routing capabilities for Strata hardware firewalls (e.g., PA-Series).
* References: "PAN-OS supports BGP for dynamic routing and network segmentation" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp).
Step 2: Evaluate Each Option
Option A: It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it
* Analysis:
* PAN-OS fully supports BGP, including eBGP, iBGP, confederations, and route reflectors, configurable under "Network > Virtual

Routers > BGP."
* Features like multiple virtual routers and BGP allow network segregation and routing policy control.
* This statement contradicts documented capabilities.
* Verification:
* "Configure BGP on a virtual router for dynamic routing" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2
/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/configure-bgp).
* Conclusion: Incorrect-PAN-OS supports BGP and segregation techniques.Not Applicable.
Option B: It can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems
* Analysis:
* eBGP: Used between distinct ASes, each with a unique AS number (e.g., AS 65001, AS 65002).
* Within a single organization, creating multiple eBGP ASes would require:
* Assigning unique AS numbers (public or private) to each internal segment.
* Treating each segment as a separate AS, peering externally with other segments via eBGP.
* Challenges:
* Internally, this isn't practical for a single network-it's more suited to external peering (e.
g., with ISPs).
* Requires complex management and public/private AS number allocation, not ideal for internal segregation.
* Doesn't leverage iBGP or confederations, which are designed for internal AS management.
* PAN-OS supports eBGP, but this approach misaligns with the intent of internal network segregation.
* Verification:
* "eBGP peers connect different ASes" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os- networking-admin/bgp/bgp-concepts).
* Conclusion: Possible but impractical and not the intended BGP solution for internal segregation.Not Optimal.
Option C: It can be addressed with BGP confederations
* Description: BGP confederations divide a single AS into sub-ASes (each with a private Confederation Member AS number), reducing the iBGP full-mesh requirement while maintaining a unified external AS.
* Analysis:
* How It Works:
* Single AS (e.g., AS 65000) is split into sub-ASes (e.g., 65001, 65002).
* Within each sub-AS, iBGP full mesh or route reflectors are used.
* Between sub-ASes, eBGP-like peering (confederation EBGP) connects them, but externally, it appears as one AS.
* Segregation:
* Each sub-AS can represent a unique BGP environment (e.g., department, site) with its own routing policies.
* Firewalls within a sub-AS peer via iBGP; across sub-ASes, they use confederation EBGP.
* PAN-OS Support:
* Configurable under "Network > Virtual Routers > BGP > Confederation" with a Confederation Member AS number.
* Ideal for large internal networks needing segmentation without multiple public AS numbers.
* Benefits:
* Simplifies internal BGP management.
* Aligns with the customer's need for unique internal BGP environments.
* Verification:
* "BGP confederations reduce full-mesh burden by dividing an AS into sub-ASes" (docs.
paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/bgp-confederations).
* "Supports unique internal routing domains" (knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com).
* Conclusion: Directly addresses the requirement with a supported, practical solution.Applicable.
Option D: It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work
* Analysis:
* iBGP Full Mesh: Traditional iBGP requires all routers in an AS to peer with each other, scaling poorly (n(n-1)/2 connections).
* Mitigation: PAN-OS supports alternatives:
* Route Reflectors: Centralize iBGP peering.
* Confederations: Divide the AS into sub-ASes (see Option C).
* This statement ignores these features, falsely claiming BGP's limitation prevents segregation.
* Verification:
* "Confederations and route reflectors eliminate full-mesh needs" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan- os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/bgp-confederations).
* Conclusion: Incorrect-PAN-OS overcomes full-mesh constraints.Not Applicable.
Step 3: Recommendation Justification
* Why Option C?
* Alignment: Confederations allow the internal network to be segregated into unique BGP environments (sub-ASes) while maintaining a single external AS, perfectly matching the customer's need.
* Scalability: Reduces iBGP full-mesh complexity, ideal for large or segmented internal networks.
* PAN-OS Support: Explicitly implemented in BGP configuration, validated by documentation.

* Why Not Others?
* A: False-PAN-OS supports BGP and segregation.
* B: eBGP is for external ASes, not internal segregation; less practical thanconfederations.
* D: Misrepresents BGP capabilities; full mesh isn't required with confederations or route reflectors.
Step 4: Verified References
* BGP Confederations: "Divide an AS into sub-ASes for internal segmentation" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/bgp-confederations).
* PAN-OS BGP: "Supports eBGP, iBGP, and confederations for routing flexibility" (paloaltonetworks.com, PAN-OS Networking Guide).
* Use Case: "Confederations suit large internal networks" (knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com).

**NEW QUESTION # 41**
What are three valid Panorama deployment options? (Choose three.)

- A. As a container (Docker, Kubernetes, OpenShift)
- B. With a cloud service provider (AWS, Azure, GCP)
- C. As a dedicated hardware appliance (M-100, M-200, M-500, M-600)
- D. As a virtual machine (ESXi, Hyper-V, KVM)
- E. On a Raspberry Pi (Model 4, Model 400, Model 5)

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:
Panorama is Palo Alto Networks' centralized management solution for managing multiple firewalls. It supports multiple deployment options to suit different infrastructure needs. The valid deployment options are as follows:
* Why "As a virtual machine (ESXi, Hyper-V, KVM)" (Correct Answer A)?Panorama can be deployed as a virtual machine on hypervisors like VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, and KVM. This is a common option for organizations that already utilize virtualized infrastructure.
* Why "With a cloud service provider (AWS, Azure, GCP)" (Correct Answer B)?Panorama is available for deployment in the public cloud on platforms like AWS, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform. This allows organizations to centrally manage firewalls deployed in cloud environments.
* Why "As a dedicated hardware appliance (M-100, M-200, M-500, M-600)" (Correct Answer E)?
Panorama is available as a dedicated hardware appliance with different models (M-100, M-200, M-500, M-600) to cater to various performance and scalability requirements. This is ideal for organizations that prefer physical appliances.
* Why not "As a container (Docker, Kubernetes, OpenShift)" (Option C)?Panorama is not currently supported as a containerized deployment. Containers are more commonly used for lightweight and ephemeral services, whereas Panorama requires a robust and persistent deployment model.
* Why not "On a Raspberry Pi (Model 4, Model 400, Model 5)" (Option D)?Panorama cannot be deployed on low-powered hardware like Raspberry Pi. The system requirements for Panorama far exceed the capabilities of Raspberry Pi hardware.

**NEW QUESTION # 42**
When a customer needs to understand how Palo Alto Networks NGFWs lower the risk of exploitation by newly announced vulnerabilities known to be actively attacked, which solution and functionality delivers the most value?

- A. Advanced URL Filtering uses machine learning (ML) to learn which malicious URLs are being utilized by the attackers, then block the resulting traffic.
- B. Advanced Threat Prevention's command injection and SQL injection functions use inline deep learning against zero-day threats.
- C. WildFire loads custom OS images to ensure that the sandboxing catches any activity that would affect the customer's environment.
- D. Single Pass Architecture and parallel processing ensure traffic is efficiently scanned against any enabled Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscription.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The most effective way to reduce the risk of exploitation by newly announced vulnerabilities is through Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP). ATP uses inline deep learning to identify and block exploitation attempts, even for zero-day vulnerabilities, in real time.
* Why "Advanced Threat Prevention's command injection and SQL injection functions use inline deep learning against zero-day

threats" (Correct Answer B)?Advanced Threat Prevention leverages deep learning models directly in the data path, which allows it to analyze traffic in real time and detect patterns of exploitation, including newly discovered vulnerabilities being actively exploited in the wild.
It specifically targets advanced tactics like:
* Command injection.
* SQL injection.
* Memory-based exploits.
* Protocol evasion techniques.
This functionality lowers the risk of exploitation by actively blocking attack attempts based on their behavior, even when a signature is not yet available. This approach makes ATP the most valuable solution for addressing new and actively exploited vulnerabilities.
* Why not "Advanced URL Filtering uses machine learning (ML) to learn which malicious URLs are being utilized by the attackers, then block the resulting traffic" (Option A)?While Advanced URL Filtering is highly effective at blocking access to malicious websites, it does not provide the inline analysis necessary to prevent direct exploitation of vulnerabilities. Exploitation often happens within the application or protocol layer, which Advanced URL Filtering does not inspect.
* Why not "Single Pass Architecture and parallel processing ensure traffic is efficiently scanned against any enabled Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscription" (Option C)?Single Pass Architecture improves performance by ensuring all enabled services (like Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, etc.) process traffic efficiently. However, it is not a feature that directly addresses vulnerability exploitation or zero-day attack detection.
* Why not "WildFire loads custom OS images to ensure that the sandboxing catches any activity that would affect the customer's environment" (Option D)?WildFire is a sandboxing solution designed to detect malicious files and executables. While it is useful for analyzing malware, it does not provide inline protection against exploitation of newly announced vulnerabilities, especially those targeting network protocols or applications.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks Advanced Threat Prevention specifically highlights its capability to detect and block zero-day exploits, leveraging inline deep learning and machine learning models. This makes it the optimal solution for protecting against new vulnerabilities being actively exploited.

**NEW QUESTION # 43**
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