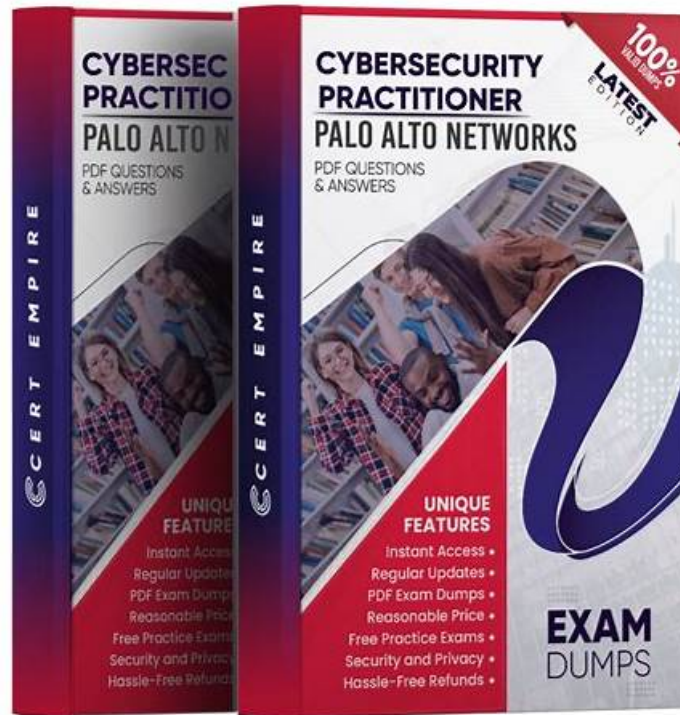# Updated Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 PDF Questions Offer You The Best Latest Cram Materials | Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Latest Cram Materials, PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Overviews

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
A customer asks a systems engineer (SE) how Palo Alto Networks can claim it does not lose throughput performance as more Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions are enabled on the firewall.
Which two concepts should the SE explain to address the customer's concern? (Choose two.)

- A. Parallel Processing
- B. Advanced Routing Engine
- C. Management Data Plane Separation
- D. Single Pass Architecture

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The customer's question focuses on how Palo Alto Networks Strata Hardware Firewalls maintain throughput performance as more Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions-such as Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, WildFire, DNS Security, and others-are enabled. Unlike traditional firewalls where enabling additional security features often degrades performance, Palo Alto Networks leverages its unique architecture to minimize this impact. The systems engineer (SE) should explain two key concepts-Parallel Processing and Single Pass Architecture-which are foundational to the firewall's ability to sustain throughput. Below is a detailed explanation, verified against Palo Alto Networks documentation.
Step 1: Understanding Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) and Performance Concerns CDSS subscriptions enhance the Strata Hardware Firewall's capabilities by integrating cloud-based threat intelligence and advanced security features into PAN-OS. Examples include:
* Threat Prevention: Blocks exploits, malware, and command-and-control traffic.
* WildFire: Analyzes unknown files in the cloud for malware detection.
* URL Filtering: Categorizes and controls web traffic.
Traditionally, enabling such services on other firewalls increases processing overhead, as each feature requires separate packet scans or additional hardware resources, leading to latency and throughput loss. Palo Alto Networks claims consistent performance due to its innovative design, rooted in the Single Pass Parallel Processing (SP3) architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 28

While responding to a customer RFP, a systems engineer (SE) is presented the question, "How do PANW firewalls enable the mapping of transactions as part of Zero Trust principles?" Which two narratives can the SE use to respond to the question? (Choose two.)

- A. Reinforce the importance of decryption and security protections to verify traffic that is not malicious.
- B. Explain how the NGFW can be placed in the network so it has visibility into every traffic flow.
- C. Emphasize Zero Trust as an ideology, and that the customer decides how to align to Zero Trust principles.
- D. Describe how Palo Alto Networks NGFW Security policies are built by using users, applications, and data objects.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The question asks how Palo Alto Networks (PANW) Strata Hardware Firewalls enable the mapping of transactions as part of Zero Trust principles, requiring a systems engineer (SE) to provide two narratives for a customer RFP response. Zero Trust is a security model that assumes no trust by default, requiring continuous verification of all transactions, users, and devices-inside and outside the network. The Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW), part of the Strataportfolio, supports this through its advanced visibility, decryption, and policy enforcement capabilities. Below is a detailed explanation of why options B and D are the correct narratives, verified against official Palo Alto Networks documentation.
Step 1: Understanding Zero Trust and Transaction Mapping in PAN-OS
Zero Trust principles, as defined by frameworks like NIST SP 800-207, emphasize identifying and verifying every transaction (e.g., network flows, application requests) based on context such as user identity, application, and data. For Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, "mapping of transactions" refers to the ability to identify, classify, and control network traffic with granular detail, enabling verification and enforcement aligned with Zero Trust.
The PAN-OS operating system achieves this through:
* App-ID: Identifies applications regardless of port or protocol.
* User-ID: Maps IP addresses to user identities.
* Content-ID: Inspects and protects content, including decryption for visibility.
* Security Policies: Enforces rules based on these mappings.

NEW QUESTION # 29

What does Policy Optimizer allow a systems engineer to do for an NGFW?

- A. Show unused licenses for Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions and firewalls
- B. Identify Security policy rules with unused applications
- C. Recommend best practices on new policy creation
- D. Act as a migration tool to import policies from third-party vendors

Answer: B

Explanation:

Policy Optimizer is a feature designed to help administrators improve the efficiency and effectiveness of security policies on Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs). It focuses on identifying unused or overly permissive policies to streamline and optimize the configuration.
* Why "Identify Security policy rules with unused applications" (Correct Answer C)?Policy Optimizer provides visibility into existing security policies and identifies rules that have unused or outdated applications. For example:
* It can detect if a rule allows applications that are no longer in use.
* It can identify rules with excessive permissions, enabling administrators to refine them for better security and performance.By addressing these issues, Policy Optimizer helps reduce the attack surface and improves the overall manageability of the firewall.
* Why not "Recommend best practices on new policy creation" (Option A)?Policy Optimizer focuses on optimizingexisting policies, not creating new ones. While best practices can be applied during policy refinement, recommending new policy creation is notits purpose.
* Why not "Show unused licenses for Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions and firewalls" (Option B)?Policy Optimizer is not related to license management or tracking. Identifying unused licenses is outside the scope of its functionality.
* Why not "Act as a migration tool to import policies from third-party vendors" (Option D)?Policy Optimizer does not function as a migration tool. While Palo Alto Networks offers tools for third-party firewall migration, this is separate from the Policy Optimizer feature.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

Answer: A

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 # 31
Which two compliance frameworks are included with the Premium version of Strata Cloud Manager (SCM)? (Choose two)

- A. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- B. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- C. Center for Internet Security (CIS)
- D. Payment Card Industry (PCI)

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Strata Cloud Manager (SCM), part of Palo Alto Networks' Prisma Access and Prisma SD-WAN suite, provides enhanced visibility and control for managing compliance and security policies across the network. In the Premium version of SCM, compliance frameworks are pre-integrated to help organizations streamline audits and maintain adherence to critical standards.
A: Payment Card Industry (PCI)
PCI DSS (Data Security Standard) compliance is essential for businesses that handle payment card data. SCM Premium provides monitoring, reporting, and auditing tools that align with PCI requirements, ensuring that sensitive payment data is processed securely across the network.
B: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
NIST is a comprehensive cybersecurity framework used in various industries, especially in the government sector. However, NIST is not specifically included in SCM Premium; organizationsmay need separate configurations or external tools to fully comply with

NIST guidelines.

C: Center for Internet Security (CIS)

CIS benchmarks provide security best practices for securing IT systems and data. SCM Premium includes CIS compliance checks, enabling organizations to maintain a strong baseline security posture and proactively address vulnerabilities.

D: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

HIPAA is a framework designed to protect sensitive healthcare information. While Palo Alto Networks provides general solutions that can be aligned with HIPAA compliance, it is not explicitly included as a compliance framework in SCM Premium.

Key Takeaways:

* The frameworks included in SCM Premium are PCI DSS and CIS.
* Other frameworks like NIST and HIPAA may require additional configurations or are supported indirectly but not explicitly part of the Premium compliance checks.

References:

* Palo Alto Networks Strata Cloud Manager Documentation
* Palo Alto Networks Compliance Resources

NEW QUESTION # 32

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