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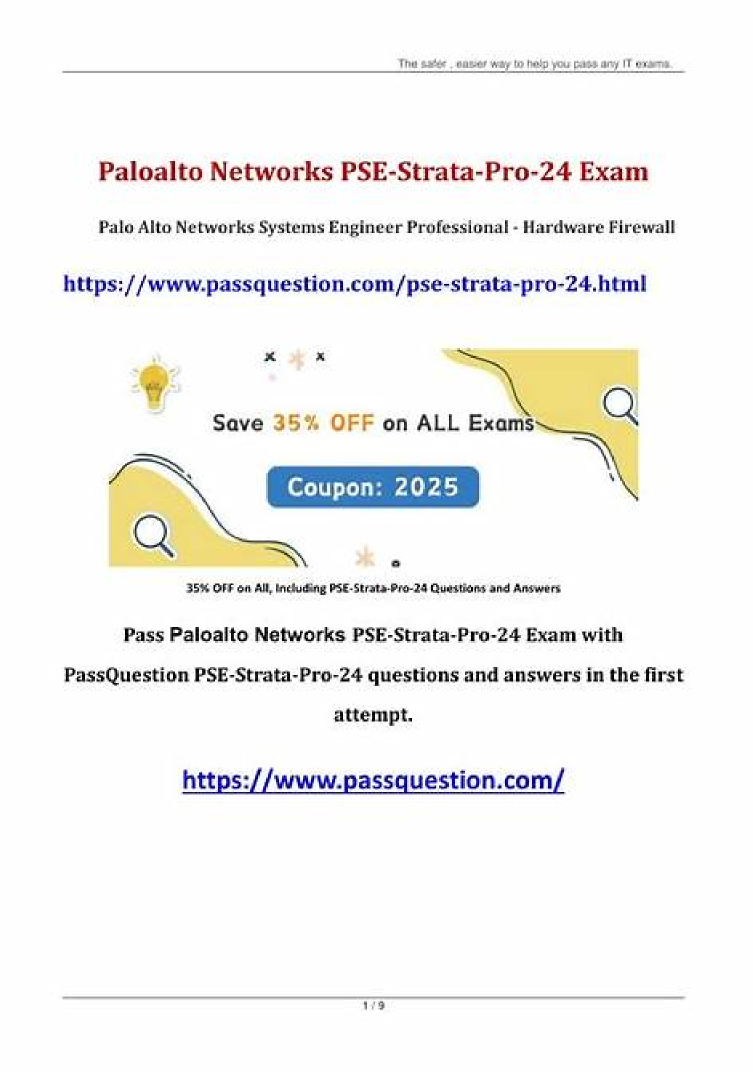

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Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
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. Single Pass Architecture
- B. Advanced Routing Engine
- C. Management Data Plane Separation
- D. Parallel Processing

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.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks Cloud-Delivered Security Services Overview
"CDSS subscriptions integrate with NGFWs to deliver prevention-oriented security without compromising performance, leveraging the SP3 architecture." Step 2: Explaining the Relevant Concepts The SE should focus on A. Parallel Processing and C. Single Pass Architecture, as these directly address how throughput is maintained when CDSS subscriptions are enabled.
Concept A: Parallel Processing
Definition: Parallel Processing refers to the hardware architecture in Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, where specialized processors handle distinct functions (e.g., networking, security, decryption) simultaneously. This is achieved through a separation of duties across dedicated hardware components, such as the Network Processor, Security Processor, and Signature Matching Processor, all working in parallel.
How It Addresses the Concern: When CDSS subscriptions are enabled, tasks like threat signature matching (Threat Prevention), URL categorization (URL Filtering), or file analysis forwarding (WildFire) are offloaded to specific processors. These operate concurrently rather than sequentially, preventing bottlenecks. The parallel execution ensures that adding more security services doesn't linearly increase processing time or reduce throughput.
Technical Detail:
Network Processor: Handles routing, NAT, and flow lookup.
Security Processor: Manages encryption/decryption and policy enforcement.
Signature Matching Processor: Performs content inspection for threats and CDSS features.
High-speed buses (e.g., 1Gbps in high-end models) connect these processors, enabling rapid data transfer.
Outcome: Throughput remains high because the workload is distributed across parallel hardware resources, not stacked on a single CPU.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Hardware Architecture
"Parallel Processing hardware ensures that function-specific tasks are executed concurrently, maintaining performance as security services scale." Concept C: Single Pass Architecture Definition: Single Pass Architecture is the software approach in PAN-OS where a packet is processed once, with all necessary functions-networking, policy lookup, App-ID, User-ID, decryption, and content inspection (including CDSS features)-performed in a single pass. This contrasts with multi-pass architectures, where packets are scanned repeatedly for each enabled feature.
How It Addresses the Concern: When CDSS subscriptions are activated, their inspection tasks (e.g., threat signatures, URL checks) are integrated into the single-pass process. The packet isn't reprocessed for each service; instead, a stream-based, uniform signature-matching engine applies all relevant checks in one go.
This minimizes latency and preserves throughput, as the overhead of additional services is marginal.
Technical Detail:
A packet enters the firewall and is classified by App-ID.
Decryption (if needed) occurs, exposing content.
A single Content-ID engine scans the stream for threats, URLs, and other CDSS-related patterns simultaneously.
Policy enforcement and logging occur without additional passes.
Outcome: Enabling more CDSS subscriptions adds rules to the existing scan, not new processing cycles, ensuring consistent performance.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks Single Pass Architecture Whitepaper
"Single Pass software performs all security functions in one pass, eliminating redundant processing and maintaining high throughput even with multiple services enabled." Step 3: Evaluating the Other Options To confirm A and C are correct, let's examine why B and D don't directly address the throughput concern:
B). Advanced Routing Engine:
Analysis: The Advanced Routing Engine in PAN-OS enhances routing capabilities (e.g., BGP, OSPF) and supports features like path monitoring. While important for network performance, it doesn't directly influence the processing of CDSS subscriptions, which occur at the security and content inspection layers, not the routing layer.
Conclusion: Not relevant to the question.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Routing Overview - "The Advanced Routing Engine optimizes network paths but is separate from security processing." D). Management Data Plane Separation:
Analysis: This refers to the separation of the control plane (management tasks like configuration and logging) and data plane (packet processing). It ensures management tasks don't impact traffic processing but doesn't directly address how CDSS subscriptions affect throughput within the data plane itself.
Conclusion: Indirectly supportive but not a primary explanation.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Hardware Architecture - "Control and data plane separation prevents management load from affecting throughput." Step 4: Tying It Together for the Customer The SE should explain:
Parallel Processing: "Our firewalls use dedicated hardware processors working in parallel for networking, security, and threat inspection. When you enable more CDSS subscriptions, the workload is spread across these processors, so throughput doesn't

drop." Single Pass Architecture: "Our software processes each packet once, applying all security checks-including CDSS features-in a single scan. This avoids the performance hit you'd see with other firewalls that reprocess packets for each new service." This dual approach-hardware parallelism and software efficiency-ensures the firewall scales security without sacrificing speed.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which two statements clarify the functionality and purchase options for Palo Alto Networks AIOps for NGFW? (Choose two.)

- A. It uses telemetry data to forecast, preempt, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to adjust and enhance the process.
- B. It is offered in two license tiers: a free version and a premium version.
- C. It is offered in two license tiers: a commercial edition and an enterprise edition.
- D. It forwards log data to Advanced WildFire to anticipate, prevent, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to refine and adapt to the process.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Palo Alto Networks AIOps for NGFW is a cloud-delivered service that leverages telemetry data and machine learning (ML) to provide proactive operational insights, best practice recommendations, and issue prevention.
* Why "It is offered in two license tiers: a free version and a premium version" (Correct Answer B)?AIOps for NGFW is available in two tiers:
* Free Tier: Provides basic operational insights and best practices at no additional cost.
* Premium Tier: Offers advanced capabilities, such as AI-driven forecasts, proactive issue prevention, and enhanced ML-based recommendations.
* Why "It uses telemetry data to forecast, preempt, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to adjust and enhance the process" (Correct Answer C)?AIOps uses telemetry data from NGFWs to analyze operational trends, forecast potential problems, and recommend solutions before issues arise. ML continuously refines these insights by learning from real-world data, enhancing accuracy and effectiveness over time.
* Why not "It is offered in two license tiers: a commercial edition and an enterprise edition" (Option A)?This is incorrect because the licensing model for AIOps is based on "free" and "premium" tiers, not "commercial" and "enterprise" editions.
* Why not "It forwards log data to Advanced WildFire to anticipate, prevent, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to refine and adapt to the process" (Option D)?AIOps does not rely on Advanced WildFire for its operation. Instead, it uses telemetry data directly from the NGFWs to perform operational and security analysis.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks documentation for AIOps for NGFW confirms its functionality and licensing structure.

NEW QUESTION # 56

A security engineer has been tasked with protecting a company's on-premises web servers but is not authorized to purchase a web application firewall (WAF).
Which Palo Alto Networks solution will protect the company from SQL injection zero-day, command injection zero-day, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks, and IIS exploits?

- A. Threat Prevention, Advanced URL Filtering, and PAN-OS 10.2 (and higher)
- B. Advanced WildFire and PAN-OS 10.0 (and higher)
- C. Advanced Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x
- D. Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x

Answer: C

Explanation:
Protecting web servers from advanced threats like SQL injection, command injection, XSS attacks, and IIS exploits requires a solution capable of deep packet inspection, behavioral analysis, and inline prevention of zero-day attacks. The most effective solution here is Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) combined with PAN-OS 11.x.
* Why "Advanced Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x" (Correct Answer B)?Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) enhances traditional threat prevention by using inline deep learning models to detect and block advanced zero-day threats, including SQL injection, command injection, and XSS attacks. With PAN-OS 11.x, ATP extends its detection capabilities to detect unknown exploits without relying on signature-based methods. This functionality is critical for protecting web servers in scenarios where a dedicated WAF is unavailable.
ATP provides the following benefits:
* Inline prevention of zero-day threats using deep learning models.

* Real-time detection of attacks like SQL injection and XSS.
* Enhanced protection for web server platforms like IIS.
* Full integration with the Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW).
* Why not "Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x" (Option A)?Threat Prevention relies primarily on signature-based detection for known threats. While it provides basic protection, it lacks the capability to block zero-day attacks using advanced methods like inline deep learning. For zero-day SQL injection and XSS attacks, Threat Prevention alone is insufficient.
* Why not "Threat Prevention, Advanced URL Filtering, and PAN-OS 10.2 (and higher)" (Option C)?While this combination includes Advanced URL Filtering (useful for blocking malicious URLs associated with exploits), it still relies on Threat Prevention, which is signature-based. This combination does not provide the zero-day protection needed for advanced injection attacks or XSS vulnerabilities.
* Why not "Advanced WildFire and PAN-OS 10.0 (and higher)" (Option D)?Advanced WildFire is focused on analyzing files and executables in a sandbox environment to identify malware. While it is excellent for identifying malware, it is not designed to provide inline prevention for web-based injection attacks or XSS exploits targeting web servers.
Reference: The Palo Alto Networks Advanced Threat Prevention documentation highlights its ability to block zero-day injection attacks and web-based exploits by leveraging inline machine learning and behavioral analysis. This makes it the ideal solution for the described scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which two methods are valid ways to populate user-to-IP mappings? (Choose two.)

- A. SCP log ingestion
- B. XML API
- C. Captive portal
- D. User-ID

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Step 1: Understanding User-to-IP Mappings
User-to-IP mappings are the foundation of User-ID, a core feature of Strata Hardware Firewalls (e.g., PA-400 Series, PA-5400 Series). These mappings link a user's identity (e.g., username) to their device's IP address, enabling policy enforcement based on user identity rather than just IP. Palo Alto Networks supports multiple methods to populate these mappings, depending on the network environment and authentication mechanisms.
* Purpose: Allows the firewall to apply user-based policies, monitor user activity, and generate user- specific logs.
* Strata Context: On a PA-5445, User-ID integrates with App-ID and security subscriptions to enforce granular access control.
Reference:
"User-ID Overview" (Palo Alto Networks) states, "User-ID maps IP addresses to usernames using various methods for policy enforcement."
"PA-Series Datasheet" highlights User-ID as a standard feature for identity-based security.
Step 2: Evaluating Each Option
Option A: XML API
Explanation:The XML API is a programmatic interface that allows external systems to send user-to-IP mapping information directly to the Strata Hardware Firewall or Panorama. This method is commonly used to integrate with third-party identity management systems, scripts, or custom applications.
How It Works: An external system (e.g., a script or authentication server) sends XML-formatted requests to the firewall's API endpoint, specifying usernames and their corresponding IP addresses. The firewall updates its User-ID database with these mappings.
Use Case: Ideal for environments where user data is available from non-standard sources (e.g., custom databases) or where automation is required.
Strata Context: On a PA-410, an administrator can use curl or a script to push mappings like <uid- message><type>update</type><payload><entry name="user1" ip="192.168.1.10"/></payload></uid- message>.
Process: Requires API key authentication and is configured under Device > User Identification > User Mapping on the firewall.
Reference:
"User-ID XML API Reference" states, "Use the XML API to dynamically update user-to-IP mappings on the firewall."
"Panorama Administrator's Guide" confirms XML API support for User-ID updates across managed devices.
Why Option A is Correct:XML API is a valid, documented method to populate user-to-IP mappings, offering flexibility for custom integrations.
Option B: Captive Portal
Explanation:Captive Portal is an authentication method that prompts users to log in via a web browser when they attempt to access network resources. Upon successful authentication, the firewall maps the user's IP address to their username.

How It Works: The firewall redirects unauthenticated users to a login page (hosted on the firewall or externally). After users enter credentials (e.g., via LDAP, RADIUS, or local database), the firewall records the mapping and applies user-based policies.
Use Case: Effective in guest or BYOD environments where users must authenticate explicitly, such as on Wi- Fi networks.
Strata Context: On a PA-400 Series, Captive Portal is configured under Device > User Identification > Captive Portal, integrating with authentication profiles.
Process: The firewall intercepts HTTP traffic, authenticates the user, and updates the User-ID table (e.g.,
"jdoe" mapped to 192.168.1.20).
Reference:
"Configure Captive Portal" (Palo Alto Networks) states, "Captive Portal populates user-to-IP mappings by requiring users to authenticate."
"User-ID Deployment Guide" lists Captive Portal as a primary method for user identification.
Why Option B is Correct:Captive Portal is a standard, interactive method to populate user-to-IP mappings directly on the firewall.
Option C: User-ID
Explanation:User-ID is not a method but the overarching feature or technology that leverages various methods (e.g., XML API, Captive Portal) to collect and apply user-to-IP mappings. It includes agents, syslog parsing, and directory integration, but "User-ID" itself is not a specific mechanism for populating mappings.
Clarification: User-ID encompasses components like the User-ID Agent, server monitoring (e.g., AD), and Captive Portal, but the question seeks individual methods, not the feature as a whole.
Strata Context: On a PA-5445, User-ID is enabled by default, but its mappings come from specific sources like those listed in other options.
Reference:
"User-ID Concepts" clarifies, "User-ID is the framework that uses multiple methods to map users to IPs." Why Option C is Incorrect:User-ID is the system, not a distinct method, making it an invalid choice.
Option D: SCP Log Ingestion
Explanation:SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) is a file transfer protocol, not a recognized method for populating user-to-IP mappings in Palo Alto Networks' documentation. While the firewall can ingest logs (e.g., via syslog) to extract mappings, SCP is not part of this process.
Analysis: User-ID can parse syslog messages from authentication servers (e.g., VPNs) to map users to IPs, but this is configured under "Server Monitoring," not "SCP log ingestion." SCP is typically used for manual file transfers (e.g., backups), not dynamic mapping.
Strata Context: No PA-Series documentation mentions SCP as a User-ID method; syslog or agent-based methods are standard instead.
Reference:
"User-ID Syslog Monitoring" describes log parsing for mappings, with no reference to SCP.
"PAN-OS Administrator's Guide" excludes SCP from User-ID mechanisms.
Why Option D is Incorrect:SCP log ingestion is not a valid or documented method for user-to-IP mappings.
Step 3: Recommendation Rationale
Explanation:The two valid methods to populate user-to-IP mappings on Strata Hardware Firewalls are XML API and Captive Portal. XML API provides a programmatic, automated approach for external systems to update mappings, while Captive Portal offers an interactive, user-driven method requiring authentication.
Both are explicitly supported by the User-ID framework and align with the operational capabilities of PA- Series firewalls.
Reference:
"User-ID Best Practices" lists "XML API and Captive Portal" among key methods for mapping users to IPs.
Conclusion
The systems engineer should recommend XML API (A) and Captive Portal (B) as the two valid methods to populate user-to-IP mappings on a Strata Hardware Firewall. These methods leverage the PA-Series' User-ID capabilities to ensure accurate, real-time user identification, supporting identity-based security policies and visibility. Options C and D are either misrepresentations or unsupported in this context.

NEW QUESTION # 58
What is used to stop a DNS-based threat?

- A. Buffer overflow protection
- B. DNS tunneling
- C. DNS sinkholing
- D. DNS proxy

Answer: C

Explanation:

DNS-based threats, such as DNS tunneling, phishing, or malware command-and-control (C2) activities, are commonly used by attackers to exfiltrate data or establish malicious communications. Palo Alto Networks firewalls provide several mechanisms to address these threats, and the correct method is DNS sinkholing.
* Why "DNS sinkholing" (Correct Answer D)?DNS sinkholing redirects DNS queries for malicious domains to an internal or non-routable IP address, effectively preventing communication with malicious domains. When a user or endpoint tries to connect to a malicious domain, the sinkhole DNS entry ensures the traffic is blocked or routed to a controlled destination.
* DNS sinkholing is especially effective for blocking malware trying to contact its C2 server or preventing data exfiltration.
* Why not "DNS proxy" (Option A)?A DNS proxy is used to forward DNS queries from endpoints to an upstream DNS server. While it can be part of a network's DNS setup, it does not actively stop DNS- based threats.
* Why not "Buffer overflow protection" (Option B)?Buffer overflow protection is a method used to prevent memory-related attacks, such as exploiting software vulnerabilities. It is unrelated to DNS- based threat prevention.
* Why not "DNS tunneling" (Option C)?DNS tunneling is itself a type of DNS-based threat where attackers encode malicious traffic within DNS queries and responses. This option refers to the threat itself, not the method to stop it.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks DNS Security documentation confirms that DNS sinkholing is a key mechanism for stopping DNS-based threats.

NEW QUESTION # 59
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