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

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

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
In addition to Advanced DNS Security, which three Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions utilize inline machine learning (ML)? (Choose three)

- A. Advanced WildFire
- B. Advanced URL Filtering
- C. IoT Security
- D. Enterprise DLP
- E. Advanced Threat Prevention

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
To answer this question, let's analyze each Cloud-Delivered Security Service (CDSS) subscription and its role in inline machine learning (ML). Palo Alto Networks leverages inline ML capabilities across several of its subscriptions to provide real-time protection against advanced threats and reduce the need for manual intervention.
A: Enterprise DLP (Data Loss Prevention)
Enterprise DLP is a Cloud-Delivered Security Service that prevents sensitive data from being exposed. Inline machine learning is utilized to accurately identify and classify sensitive information in real-time, even when traditional data patterns or signatures fail to detect them. This service integrates seamlessly with Palo Alto firewalls to mitigate data exfiltration risks by understanding content as it passes through the firewall.
B: Advanced URL Filtering
Advanced URL Filtering uses inline machine learning to block malicious URLs in real-time. Unlikelegacy URL filtering solutions, which rely on static databases, Palo Alto Networks' Advanced URL Filtering leverages ML to identify and stop new malicious URLs that have not yet been categorized in static databases.
This proactive approach ensures that organizations are protected against emerging threats like phishing and malware-hosting websites.
C: Advanced WildFire
Advanced WildFire is a cloud-based sandboxing solution designed to detect and prevent zero-day malware.
While Advanced WildFire is a critical part of Palo Alto Networks' security offerings, it primarily uses static and dynamic analysis rather than inline machine learning. The ML-based analysis in Advanced WildFire happens after a file is sent to the cloud for processing, rather than inline, so it does not qualify under this question's scope.
D: Advanced Threat Prevention
Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) uses inline machine learning to analyze traffic in real-time and block sophisticated threats such as unknown command-and-control (C2) traffic. This service replaces the traditional Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) approach by actively analyzing network traffic and blocking malicious payloads inline. The inline ML capabilities ensure ATP can detect and block threats that rely on obfuscation and evasion techniques.
E: IoT Security
IoT Security is focused on discovering and managing IoT devices connected to the network. While this service uses machine learning for device behavior profiling and anomaly detection, it does not leverage inline machine learning for real-time traffic inspection. Instead, it operates at a more general level by providing visibility and identifying device risks.
Key Takeaways:
* Enterprise DLP, Advanced URL Filtering, and Advanced Threat Prevention all rely on inline machine learning to provide real-time protection.

* Advanced WildFire uses ML but not inline; its analysis is performed in the cloud.
* IoT Security applies ML for device management rather than inline threat detection.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which two tools should a systems engineer use to showcase the benefit of an evaluation that a customer has just concluded?

- A. Golden Images
- B. Firewall Sizing Guide
- C. Best Practice Assessment (BPA)
- D. Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
After a customer has concluded an evaluation of Palo Alto Networks solutions, it is critical to provide a detailed analysis of the results and benefits gained during the evaluation. The following two tools are most appropriate:
* Why "Best Practice Assessment (BPA)" (Correct Answer A)?The BPA evaluates the customer's firewall configuration against Palo Alto Networks' recommended best practices. It highlights areas where the configuration could be improved to strengthen security posture. This is an excellent tool to showcase how adopting Palo Alto Networks' best practices aligns with industry standards and improves security performance.
* Why "Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)" (Correct Answer B)?The SLR provides insights into the customer's security environment based on data collected during the evaluation. It identifies vulnerabilities, risks, and malicious activities observed in the network and demonstrates how Palo Alto Networks' solutions can address these issues. SLR reports use clear visuals and metrics, making it easier to showcase the benefits of the evaluation.
* Why not "Firewall Sizing Guide" (Option C)?The Firewall Sizing Guide is a pre-sales tool used to recommend the appropriate firewall model based on the customer's network size, performance requirements, and other criteria. It is not relevant for showcasing the benefits of an evaluation.
* Why not "Golden Images" (Option D)?Golden Images refer to pre-configured templates for deploying firewalls in specific use cases. While useful for operational efficiency, they are not tools for demonstrating the outcomes or benefits of a customer evaluation.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks documentation for Best Practice Assessment (BPA) and Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) confirms their role in showcasing evaluation benefits.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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 with BGP confederations.
- C. It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work.
- D. It can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems.

Answer: B

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 # 23
The PAN-OS User-ID integrated agent is included with PAN-OS software and comes in which two forms? (Choose two.)

- A. Integrated agent
- B. Windows-based agent
- C. Cloud Identity Engine (CIE)
- D. GlobalProtect agent

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
User-ID is a feature in PAN-OS that maps IP addresses to usernames by integrating with various directory services (e.g., Active Directory). User-ID can be implemented through agents provided by Palo Alto Networks. Here's how each option applies:
* Option A: Integrated agent
* The integrated User-ID agent is built into PAN-OS and does not require an external agent installation. It is configured directly on the firewall and integrates with directory services to retrieve user information.
* This is correct.
* Option B: GlobalProtect agent
* GlobalProtect is Palo Alto Networks' VPN solution and does not function as a User-ID agent.
While it can be used to authenticate users and provide visibility, it is not categorized as a User-ID agent.
* This is incorrect.
* Option C: Windows-based agent
* The Windows-based User-ID agent is a standalone agent installed on a Windows server. It collects user mapping information from directory services and sends it to the firewall.
* This is correct.
* Option D: Cloud Identity Engine (CIE)
* The Cloud Identity Engine provides identity services in a cloud-native manner but isnot a User- ID agent. It synchronizes with identity providers like Azure AD and Okta.
* This is incorrect.
References:
* Palo Alto Networks documentation on User-ID
* Knowledge Base article on User-ID Agent Options

NEW QUESTION # 24
Device-ID can be used in which three policies? (Choose three.)

- A. SD-WAN
- B. Quality of Service (QoS)
- C. Decryption
- D. Policy-based forwarding (PBF)
- E. Security

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

The question asks about the policies where Device-ID, a feature of Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, can be applied. Device-ID enables the firewall to identify and classify devices (e.g., IoT, endpoints) based on attributes like device type, OS, or behavior, enhancing policy enforcement. Let's evaluate its use across the specified policy types.
Step 1: Understand Device-ID
Device-ID leverages the IoT Security subscription and integrates with the Strata Firewall to provide device visibility and control. It uses data from sources like DHCP, HTTP headers, and machinelearning to identify devices and allows policies to reference device objects (e.g., "IP Camera," "Medical Device"). This feature is available on PA-Series firewalls running PAN-OS 10.0 or later with the appropriate license.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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