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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which technique is an example of a DNS attack that Advanced DNS Security can detect and prevent?

- A. CNAME cloaking
- B. DNS domain rebranding
- C. High entropy DNS domains
- D. Polymorphic DNS

Answer: C

Explanation:
Advanced DNS Security on Palo Alto Networks firewalls is designed to identify and prevent a wide range of DNS-based attacks. Among the listed options, "High entropy DNS domains" is a specific example of a DNS attack that Advanced DNS Security can detect and block.
* Why "High entropy DNS domains" (Correct Answer A)?High entropy DNS domains are often used in attacks where randomly generated domain names (e.g., gfh34ksdu.com) are utilized by malware or bots to evade detection. This is a hallmark of Domain Generation Algorithms (DGA)-based attacks.
Palo Alto Networks firewalls with Advanced DNS Security use machine learning to detect such domains by analyzing the entropy (randomness) of DNS queries. High entropy values indicate the likelihood of a dynamically generated or malicious domain.
* Why not "Polymorphic DNS" (Option B)?While polymorphic DNS refers to techniques that dynamically change DNS records to avoid detection, it is not specifically identified as an attack type mitigated by Advanced DNS Security in Palo Alto Networks documentation. The firewall focuses more on the behavior of DNS queries, such as detecting DGA domains or anomalous DNS traffic patterns.
* Why not "CNAME cloaking" (Option C)?CNAME cloaking involves using CNAME records to redirect DNS queries to malicious or hidden domains. Although Palo Alto firewalls may detect and block malicious DNS redirections, the focus of Advanced DNS Security is primarily on identifying patterns of DNS abuse like DGA domains, tunneling, or high entropy queries.
* Why not "DNS domain rebranding" (Option D)?DNS domain rebranding involves changing the domain names associated with malicious activity to evade detection. This is typically a tactic used for persistence but is not an example of a DNS attack type specifically addressed by Advanced DNS Security.
Advanced DNS Security focuses on dynamic, real-time identification of suspicious DNS patterns, such as high entropy domains, DNS tunneling, or protocol violations. High entropy DNS domains are directly tied to attack mechanisms like DGAs, making this the correct answer.
Reference: According to Palo Alto Networks Advanced DNS Security documentation, detecting high entropy domains is a core feature of the service, leveraging machine learning and behavioral analysis to identify and block such malicious activities.

NEW QUESTION # 49
Which three use cases are specific to Policy Optimizer? (Choose three.)

- A. Converting broad rules based on application filters into narrow rules based on application groups
- B. Discovering 5-tuple attributes that can be simplified to 4-tuple attributes
- C. Discovering applications on the network and transitions to application-based policy over time
- D. Automating the tagging of rules based on historical log data
- E. Enabling migration from port-based rules to application-based rules

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
The question asks for three use cases specific to Policy Optimizer, a feature in PAN-OS designed to enhance security policy management on Palo Alto Networks Strata Hardware Firewalls. Policy Optimizer helps administrators refine firewall rules by leveraging App-ID technology, transitioning from legacy port-based policies to application-based policies, and optimizing rule efficiency. Below is a detailed explanation of why options A, C, and E are the correct use cases, verified against official Palo Alto Networks documentation.
Step 1: Understanding Policy Optimizer in PAN-OS
Policy Optimizer is a tool introduced in PAN-OS 9.0 and enhanced in subsequent versions (e.g., 11.1), accessible under Policies > Policy Optimizer in the web interface. It analyzes traffic logs to:
* Identify applications traversing the network.
* Suggest refinements to security rules (e.g., replacing ports with App-IDs).
* Provide insights into rule usage and optimization opportunities.
Its primary goal is to align policies with Palo Alto Networks' application-centric approach, improving security and manageability on Strata NGFWs.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Policy Optimizer Overview
"Policy Optimizer simplifies the transition to application-based policies, optimizes existing rules, and provides visibility into application usage." Step 2: Evaluating the Use Cases Option A: Discovering applications on the network and transitions to application-based policy over time Analysis: Policy Optimizer's New App Viewer feature discovers applications by analyzing traffic logs (e.
g., Monitor > Logs > Traffic) against rules allowing "any" application or port-based rules. It lists applications seen on the network, enabling administrators to gradually replace broad rules with specific App-IDs over time.
How It Works:
Identify a rule (e.g., "allow TCP/443").
New App Viewer shows apps like "web-browsing" or "salesforce" hitting that rule.
Replace "any" with specific App-IDs, refining the policy incrementally.
Why Specific: This discovery and transition process is a core Policy Optimizer function, unique to its workflow.
Conclusion: Correct use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - New App Viewer
"Use New App Viewer to discover applications and transition to App-ID-based policies." Option B: Converting broad rules based on application filters into narrow rules based on application groups Analysis: Application filters (e.g., "web-based") are dynamic categories in PAN-OS, while application groups are static lists of specific App-IDs (e.g., "web-browsing, ssl"). Policy Optimizer doesn't convert filters to groups-it focuses on replacing "any" or port-based rules with specific App-IDs or groups, not refining filters. This task is more manual or aligns with general policy management, not a Policy Optimizer-specific feature.
Conclusion: Not a specific use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Application Filters vs. Groups
"Policy Optimizer targets port-to-App-ID transitions, not filter-to-group conversions." Option C: Enabling migration from port-based rules to application-based rules Analysis: A flagship use case for Policy Optimizer is migrating legacy port-based rules (e.g., "allow TCP
/80") to App-ID-based rules (e.g., "allow web-browsing"). The Port-Based Rule Usage tab identifies rules using ports, tracks associated traffic, and suggests App-IDs based on logs.
How It Works:
View port-based rules in Policies > Policy Optimizer > Port Based Rules.
Analyze traffic to see apps (e.g., "http-video" on TCP/80).
Convert the rule to use App-IDs, enhancing security and visibility.
Why Specific: This migration is a hallmark of Policy Optimizer, addressing legacy firewall designs.
Conclusion: Correct use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Migrate Port-Based to App-ID-Based Rules
"Policy Optimizer facilitates migration from port-based to application-based security policies." Option D: Discovering 5-tuple attributes that can be simplified to 4-tuple attributes Analysis: A 5-tuple (source IP, destination IP, source port, destination port, protocol) defines a flow, while a 4-tuple omits one element (e.g., source port). Policy Optimizer doesn't focus on tuple simplification-it analyzes applications and rule usage, not low-level flow attributes. Tuple management is more relevant to NAT or QoS, not Policy Optimizer.
Conclusion: Not a specific use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Traffic Logs
"Policy Optimizer works at the application layer, not tuple simplification." Option E: Automating the tagging of rules based on historical log data Analysis: Policy Optimizer's Rule Usage feature tracks rule hits and unused rules over time (e.g., 30 days), allowing automated tagging (e.g., "unused" or "high-traffic") based on historical logs. This helps prioritize rule optimization or cleanup.
How It Works:
Enable Rule Usage tracking (Policies > Policy Optimizer > Rule Usage).
Logs populate hit counts and last-used timestamps.

Auto-tag rules (e.g., "No Hits in 90 Days") for review.
Why Specific: Automated tagging based on log history is a unique Policy Optimizer capability for rule management.
Conclusion: Correct use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Rule Usage
"Automate rule tagging based on historical usage to optimize policies." Step 3: Why A, C, and E Are Correct A: Discovers applications and supports a phased transition to App-ID policies, a proactive optimization step.
C: Directly migrates port-based rules to App-ID-based rules, addressing legacy configurations.
E: Automates rule tagging using log data, streamlining policy maintenance.These align with Policy Optimizer's purpose of enhancing visibility, security, and efficiency on Strata NGFWs.
Step 4: Exclusion Rationale
B: Filter-to-group conversion isn't a Policy Optimizer feature-it's a manual policy design choice.
D: Tuple simplification isn't within Policy Optimizer's scope, which focuses on applications, not flow attributes.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which three descriptions apply to a perimeter firewall? (Choose three.)

- A. Primarily securing north-south traffic entering and leaving the network
- B. Guarding against external attacks
- C. Securing east-west traffic in a virtualized data center with flexible resource allocation
- D. Network layer protection for the outer edge of a network
- E. Power utilization less than 500 watts sustained

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
A perimeter firewall is traditionally deployed at the boundary of a network to protect it from external threats.
It provides a variety of protections, including blocking unauthorized access, inspecting traffic flows, and safeguarding sensitive resources. Here is how the options apply:
* Option A (Correct): Perimeter firewalls provide network layer protection by filtering and inspecting traffic entering or leaving the network at the outer edge. This is one of their primary roles.
* Option B: Power utilization is not a functional or architectural aspect of a firewall and is irrelevant when describing the purpose of a perimeter firewall.
* Option C: Securing east-west traffic is more aligned with data center firewalls, which monitor lateral (east-west) movement of traffic within a virtualized or segmented environment. A perimeter firewall focuses on north-south traffic instead.
* Option D (Correct): A perimeter firewall primarily secures north-south traffic, which refers to traffic entering and leaving the network. It ensures that inbound and outbound traffic adheres to security policies.
* Option E (Correct): Perimeter firewalls play a critical role in guarding against external attacks, such as DDoS attacks, malicious IP traffic, and other unauthorized access attempts.
References:
Palo Alto Networks Firewall Deployment Use Cases: https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com Security Reference Architecture for North-South Traffic Control.

NEW QUESTION # 51
A systems engineer (SE) successfully demonstrates NGFW managed by Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) to a company. In the resulting planning phase of the proof of value (POV), the CISO requests a test that shows how the security policies are either meeting, or are progressing toward meeting, industry standards such as Critical Security Controls (CSC), and how the company can verify that it is effectively utilizing the functionality purchased.
During the POV testing timeline, how should the SE verify that the POV will meet the CISO's request?

- A. Near the end, the customer pulls information from these SCM dashboards: Best Practices, CDSS Adoption, and NGFW Feature Adoption.
- B. At the beginning, work with the customer to create custom dashboards and reports for any information required, so reports can be pulled as needed by the customer.
- C. Near the end, pull a Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) in the POV and create a report for the customer.
- D. At the beginning, use PANhandler golden images that are designed to align to compliance and to turning on the features for the CDSS subscription being tested.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The SE has demonstrated an NGFW managed by SCM, and the CISO now wants the POV to show progress toward industry standards (e.g., CSC) and verify effective use of purchased features (e.g., CDSS subscriptions like Advanced Threat Prevention). The SE must ensure the POV delivers measurable evidence during the testing timeline. Let's evaluate the options.
Step 1: Understand the CISO's Request
* Industry Standards (e.g., CSC): The Center for Internet Security's Critical Security Controls (e.g., CSC 1: Inventory of Devices, CSC 4: Secure Configuration) require visibility, threat prevention, and policy enforcement, which NGFW and SCM can address.
* Feature Utilization: Confirm that licensed functionalities (e.g., App-ID, Threat Prevention, URL Filtering) are active and effective.
* POV Goal: Provide verifiable progress and utilization metrics within the testing timeline.
Reference: Strata Cloud Manager Overview (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/strata-cloud-manager); CIS Critical Security Controls (www.cisecurity.org/controls).
Step 2: Define SCM Capabilities
Strata Cloud Manager (SCM): A cloud-based management platform for Palo Alto NGFWs, offering dashboards (e.g., Best Practices, Feature Adoption) and custom reporting to monitor security posture, policy compliance, and subscription usage.
Security Lifecycle Review (SLR): A report generated via the Customer Support Portal (not SCM) analyzing traffic logs for security gaps, not real-time POV progress.
Dashboards and Reports: SCM provides prebuilt and customizable views for real-time insights into policy effectiveness and feature adoption.
Reference: SCM Dashboards and Reports (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/strata-cloud-manager/dashboards-and- reports).
Step 3: Evaluate Each Option
A). Near the end, pull a Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) in the POV and create a report for the customer.
Description: The SLR analyzes 7-30 days of traffic logs, providing a retrospective security posture assessment (e.g., threats blocked, policy gaps).
Process: Near POV end, upload logs to the Customer Support Portal (Support > Security Lifecycle Review), generate, and share the report.
Limitations:
SLR is a point-in-time analysis, not a real-time progress tracker during the POV timeline.
Requires post-POV log collection, delaying feedback.
Doesn't directly show feature utilization progress or CSC alignment in SCM.
Fit: Misses the "during the POV timeline" requirement; better for post-POV analysis.
Reference: Security Lifecycle Review Guide (support.paloaltonetworks.com, requires login).
B). At the beginning, work with the customer to create custom dashboards and reports for any information required, so reports can be pulled as needed by the customer.
Description: SCM allows custom dashboards and reports (Monitor > Dashboards or Reports) tailored to metrics like policy compliance (CSC alignment) and feature usage (e.g., Threat Prevention hits).
Process:
At POV start, collaborate with the CISO to define metrics (e.g., "Threats blocked by ATP" for CSC 6, "App- ID usage" for feature adoption).
Configure custom dashboards in SCM (Dashboards > Add Dashboard > Custom).
Set up scheduled or on-demand reports (Reports > Custom Reports).
Enable the customer to monitor progress throughout the POV.
Benefits:
Real-time visibility into policy effectiveness and feature use during the timeline.
Aligns with CSC (e.g., blocked malware events) and shows subscription ROI.
Empowers the customer to verify results independently.
Fit: Meets the CISO's request fully within the POV timeline.
Reference: SCM Custom Dashboards (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/strata-cloud-manager/dashboards-and- reports/custom-dashboards).
C). Near the end, the customer pulls information from these SCM dashboards: Best Practices, CDSS Adoption, and NGFW Feature Adoption.
Description: SCM provides prebuilt dashboards:
Best Practices: Assesses policy alignment with security standards.
CDSS Adoption: Tracks subscription usage (e.g., ATP, URL Filtering).
NGFW Feature Adoption: Monitors features like App-ID or User-ID.
Limitations:
Waiting until "near the end" delays visibility, missing ongoing progress tracking.
Prebuilt dashboards may not fully align with CSC or specific customer needs without customization.
Fit: Useful but incomplete; lacks proactive setup and real-time monitoring throughout the POV.
Reference: SCM Prebuilt Dashboards (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/strata-cloud-manager/dashboards-and- reports/prebuilt-dashboards).
D). At the beginning, use PANhandler golden images that are designed to align to compliance and to turning on the features for the

CDSS subscription being tested.
Description: PANhandler is a tool for managing Skillets (configuration templates), including "golden images" for compliance (e.g., NIST, CIS benchmarks).
Process: Apply a Skillet at POV start to configure the NGFW with compliance settings and CDSS features.
Limitations:
Configures the NGFW but doesn't verify progress or utilization during the POV.
No reporting or dashboard integration for the CISO to track results.
Fit: Sets up the environment but doesn't meet the verification requirement.
Reference: PANhandler Skillets (github.com/PaloAltoNetworks/panhandler).
Step 4: Select the Best Approach
B is the strongest choice:
Proactive: Starts at the beginning, ensuring metrics are tracked throughout the POV.
Customizable: Tailors dashboards/reports to CSC (e.g., threat detection for CSC 6) and feature use (e.g., ATP events).
Verifiable: Enables the customer to pull reports as needed, meeting the CISO's request within the timeline.
Why not A, C, or D?
A: SLR is retrospective, not real-time, missing the "during" aspect.
C: Prebuilt dashboards are helpful but delayed and less flexible than custom options.
D: Golden images configure but don't verify progress or utilization.
Step 5: Verification with Palo Alto Documentation
SCM Custom Dashboards: Supports real-time, tailored monitoring (SCM Docs).
SLR: Post-analysis tool, not POV-progressive (Support Portal Docs).
Prebuilt Dashboards: Limited customization (SCM Docs).
PANhandler: Configuration-focused, not reporting-focused (PANhandler Docs).
Thus, the verified answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 52
A company with a large Active Directory (AD) of over 20,000 groups has user roles based on group membership in the directory. Up to 1,000 groups may be used in Security policies. The company has limited operations personnel and wants to reduce the administrative overhead of managing the synchronization of the groups with their firewalls.
What is the recommended architecture to synchronize the company's AD with Palo Alto Networks firewalls?

- A. Configure a group mapping profile, without a filter, to synchronize all groups.
- B. Configure a group mapping profile with custom filters for LDAP attributes that are mapped to the user roles.
- C. Configure NGFWs to synchronize with the AD after deploying the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) and agents.
- D. Configure a group mapping profile with an include group list.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Synchronizing a large Active Directory (AD) with over 20,000 groups can introduce significant overhead if all groups are synchronized, especially when only a subset of groups (e.g., 1,000 groups) are required for Security policies. The most efficient approach is to configure agroupmapping profile with an include group listto minimize unnecessary synchronization and reduce administrative overhead.
* Why "Configure a group mapping profile with an include group list" (Correct Answer C)?Using a group mapping profile with aninclude group listensures that only the required 1,000 groups are synchronized with the firewall. This approach:
* Reduces the load on the firewall's User-ID process by limiting the number of synchronized groups.
* Simplifies management by focusing on the specific groups relevant to Security policies.
* Avoids synchronizing the entire directory (20,000 groups), which would be inefficient and resource-intensive.
* Why not "Configure a group mapping profile, without a filter, to synchronize all groups" (Option B)?Synchronizing all 20,000 groups would unnecessarily increase administrative and resource overhead. This approach contradicts the requirement to reduce administrative burden.
* Why not "Configure a group mapping profile with custom filters for LDAP attributes that are mapped to the user roles" (Option A)?While filtering LDAP attributes can be useful, this approach is more complex to implement and manage compared to an include group list. It does not directly address the problem of limiting synchronization to a specific subset of groups.
* Why not "Configure NGFWs to synchronize with the AD after deploying the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) and agents" (Option D)? While the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) is a modern solution for user and group mapping, it is unnecessary in this scenario. A traditional group mapping profile with an include list is sufficient and simpler to implement. CIE is typically used for complex hybrid or cloud environments.

NEW QUESTION # 53
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