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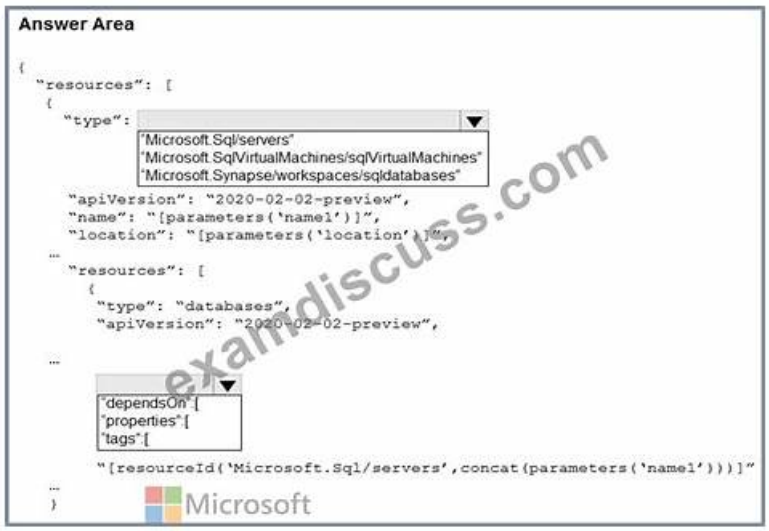

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
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. At the beginning, use PANhandler golden images that are designed to align to compliance and toturning on the features for the CDSS subscription being tested.
- B. Near the end, the customer pulls information from these SCM dashboards: Best Practices, CDSS Adoption, and NGFW Feature Adoption.
- C. 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.
- D. Near the end, pull a Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) in the POV and create a report for the customer.

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which three tools can a prospective customer use to evaluate Palo Alto Networks products to assess where they will fit in the existing architecture? (Choose three)

- A. Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)
- B. Proof of Concept (POC)
- C. Ultimate Test Drive
- D. Policy Optimizer
- E. Expedition

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
When evaluating Palo Alto Networks products, prospective customers need tools that can help them assess compatibility, performance, and value within their existing architecture. The following tools are the most relevant:
* Why "Proof of Concept (POC)" (Correct Answer A)?A Proof of Concept is a hands-on evaluation that allows the customer to deploy and test Palo Alto Networks products directly within their environment. This enables them to assess real-world performance, compatibility, and operational impact.
* Why "Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)" (Correct Answer C)?An SLR provides a detailed report of a customer's network security posture based on data collected during a short evaluation period. It highlights risks, vulnerabilities, and active threats in the customer's network, demonstrating how Palo Alto Networks solutions can address those risks. SLR is a powerful tool for justifying the value of a product in the customer's architecture.
* Why "Ultimate Test Drive" (Correct Answer D)?The Ultimate Test Drive is a guided hands-on workshop provided by Palo Alto Networks that allows prospective customers to explore product features and capabilities in a controlled environment. It is ideal for customers who want to evaluate products without deploying them in their production network.
* Why not "Policy Optimizer" (Option B)?Policy Optimizer is used after a product has been deployed to refine security policies by identifying unused or overly permissive rules. It is not designed for pre- deployment evaluations.
* Why not "Expedition" (Option E)?Expedition is a migration tool that assists with the conversion of configurations from third-party firewalls or existing Palo Alto Networks firewalls. It is not a tool for evaluating the suitability of products in the customer's architecture.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks SLR documentation and Ultimate Test Drive overview confirm these tools' roles in product evaluation.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which initial action can a network security engineer take to prevent a malicious actor from using a file- sharing application for data exfiltration without impacting users who still need to use file-sharing applications?

- A. Use App-ID to limit access to file-sharing applications based on job functions.
- B. Use DNS Security to limit access to file-sharing applications based on job functions.

- C. Use DNS Security to block all file-sharing applications and uploading abilities.
- D. Use App-ID to block all file-sharing applications and uploading abilities.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To prevent malicious actors from abusing file-sharing applications for data exfiltration,App-IDprovides a granular approach to managing application traffic. Palo Alto Networks'App-IDis a technology that identifies applications traversing the network, regardless of port, protocol, encryption (SSL), or evasive tactics. By leveraging App-ID, security engineers can implement policies that restrict the use of specific applications or functionalities based on job functions, ensuring that only authorized users or groups can use file-sharing applications while blocking unauthorized or malicious usage.
Here's why the options are evaluated this way:
* Option A:DNS Security focuses on identifying and blocking malicious domains. While it plays a critical role in preventing certain attacks (like command-and-control traffic), it is not effective for managing application usage. Hence, this is not the best approach.
* Option B (Correct):App-ID provides the ability to identify file-sharing applications (such as Dropbox, Google Drive, or OneDrive) and enforce policies to restrict their use. For example, you can create a security rule allowing file-sharing apps only for specific job functions, such as HR or marketing, while denying them for other users. This targeted approach ensures legitimate business needs are not disrupted, which aligns with the requirement of not impacting valid users.
* Option C:Blocking all file-sharing applications outright using DNS Security is a broad measure that will indiscriminately impact legitimate users. This does not meet the requirement of allowing specific users to continue using file-sharing applications.
* Option D:While App-ID can block file-sharing applications outright, doing so will prevent legitimate usage and is not aligned with the requirement to allow usage based on job functions.
How to Implement the Solution (Using App-ID):
* Identify the relevant file-sharing applications using App-ID in Palo Alto Networks' predefined application database.
* Create security policies that allow these applications only for users or groups defined in your directory (e.g., Active Directory).
* Use custom App-ID filters or explicit rules to control specific functionalities of file-sharing applications, such as uploads or downloads.
* Monitor traffic to ensure that only authorized users are accessing the applications and that no malicious activity is occurring.
References:
* Palo Alto Networks Admin Guide: Application Identification and Usage Policies.
* Best Practices for App-ID Configuration: https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com

NEW QUESTION # 56
The PAN-OS User-ID integrated agent is included with PAN-OS software and comes in which two forms?
(Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 57
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. Management Data Plane Separation
- B. Single Pass Architecture
- C. Parallel Processing
- D. Advanced Routing Engine

Answer: B,C

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 # 58
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