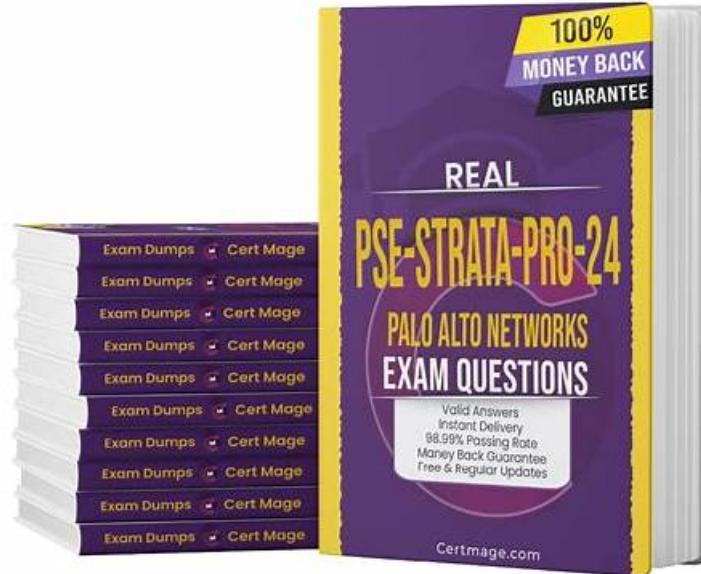


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Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

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

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 54

Which three use cases are specific to Policy Optimizer? (Choose three.)

- A. Discovering applications on the network and transitions to application-based policy over time
- B. Enabling migration from port-based rules to application-based rules

- C. Converting broad rules based on application filters into narrow rules based on application groups
- D. Automating the tagging of rules based on historical log data
- E. Discovering 5-tuple attributes that can be simplified to 4-tuple attributes

Answer: A,B,D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 55

What are two methods that a NGFW uses to determine if submitted credentials are valid corporate credentials? (Choose two.)

- A. Domain credential filter
- B. LDAP query
- C. WMI client probing
- D. Group mapping

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 56

A prospective customer is concerned about stopping data exfiltration, data infiltration, and command-and- control (C2) activities over port 53.

Which subscription(s) should the systems engineer recommend?

- A. Advanced Threat Prevention and Advanced URL Filtering
- B. DNS Security
- C. Threat Prevention
- D. App-ID and Data Loss Prevention

Answer: B

Explanation:

* DNS Security (Answer C):

* DNS Security is the appropriate subscription for addressing threats over port 53.

* DNS tunneling is a common method used for data exfiltration, infiltration, and C2 activities, as it allows malicious traffic to be hidden within legitimate DNS queries.

* The DNS Security service applies machine learning models to analyze DNS queries in real-time, block malicious domains, and prevent tunneling activities.

* It integrates seamlessly with the NGFW, ensuring advanced protection against DNS-based threats without requiring additional infrastructure.

* Why Not Threat Prevention (Answer A):

* Threat Prevention is critical for blocking malware, exploits, and vulnerabilities, but it does not specifically address DNS-based tunneling or C2 activities over port 53.

* Why Not App-ID and Data Loss Prevention (Answer B):

* While App-ID can identify applications, and Data Loss Prevention (DLP) helps prevent sensitive data leakage, neither focuses on blocking DNS tunneling or malicious activity over port 53.

* Why Not Advanced Threat Prevention and Advanced URL Filtering (Answer D):

* Advanced Threat Prevention and URL Filtering are excellent for broader web and network threats, but DNS tunneling specifically requires the DNS Security subscription, which specializes in DNS-layer threats.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

* DNS Security Subscription Overview

NEW QUESTION # 57

The efforts of a systems engineer (SE) with an industrial mining company account have yielded interest in Palo Alto Networks as part of its effort to incorporate innovative design into operations using robots and remote-controlled vehicles in dangerous situations. A discovery call confirms that the company will receive control signals to its machines over a private mobile network using radio towers that connect to cloud-based applications that run the control programs.

Which two sets of solutions should the SE recommend?

- A. That 5G Security be enabled and architected to ensure the cloud computing is not compromised in the commands it is sending to the onsite machines.
- B. That an Advanced CDSS bundle (Advanced Threat Prevention, Advanced WildFire, and Advanced URL Filtering) be procured to ensure the design receives advanced protection.
- C. That IoT Security be included for visibility into the machines and to ensure that other devices connected to the network are identified and given risk and behavior profiles.
- D. That Cloud NGFW be included to protect the cloud-based applications from external access into the cloud service provider hosting them.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

* 5G Security (Answer A):

* In this scenario, the mining company operates on a private mobile network, likely powered by 5G technology to ensure low latency and high bandwidth for controlling robots and vehicles.

* Palo Alto Networks 5G Security is specifically designed to protect private mobile networks. It prevents exploitation of vulnerabilities in the 5G infrastructure and ensures the control signals sent to the machines are not compromised by attackers.

* Key features include network slicing protection, signaling plane security, and secure user plane communications.

* IoT Security (Answer C):

* The mining operation depends on machines and remote-controlled vehicles, which are IoT devices.

* Palo Alto Networks IoT Security provides:

* Full device visibility to detect all IoT devices (such as robots, remote vehicles, or sensors).

* Behavioral analysis to create risk profiles and identify anomalies in the machines' operations.

* This ensures a secure environment for IoT devices, reducing the risk of a device being exploited.

* Why Not Cloud NGFW (Answer B):

* While Cloud NGFW is critical for protecting cloud-based applications, the specific concern here is protecting control signals and IoT devices rather than external access into the cloud service.

* The private mobile network and IoT device protection requirements make 5G Security and IoT Security more relevant.

* Why Not Advanced CDSS Bundle (Answer D):

* The Advanced CDSS bundle (Advanced Threat Prevention, Advanced WildFire, Advanced URL Filtering) is essential for securing web traffic and detecting threats, but it does not address the specific challenges of securing private mobile networks and IoT devices.

* While these services can supplement the design, they are not the primary focus in this use case.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

* 5G Security for Private Mobile Networks

* IoT Security Solution Brief

* Cloud NGFW Overview

NEW QUESTION # 58

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