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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which two actions should a systems engineer take when a customer is concerned about how to remain aligned to Zero Trust principles as they adopt additional security features over time? (Choose two)

- A. Use the Best Practice Assessment (BPA) tool to measure progress toward Zero Trust principles.
- B. Apply decryption where possible to inspect and log all new and existing traffic flows.
- C. Use the Policy Optimizer tool to understand security rules allowing users to bypass decryption.
- D. Turn on all licensed Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions in blocking mode for all policies.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

When adopting additional security features over time, remaining aligned with Zero Trust principles requires a focus on constant visibility, control, and adherence to best practices. The following actions are the most relevant:

* Why "Apply decryption where possible to inspect and log all new and existing traffic flows" (Correct Answer B)? Zero Trust principles emphasize visibility into all traffic, whether encrypted or unencrypted. Without decryption, encrypted traffic becomes a blind spot, which attackers can exploit.

By applying decryption wherever feasible, organizations ensure they can inspect, log, and enforce policies on encrypted traffic, thus adhering to Zero Trust principles.

* Why "Use the Best Practice Assessment (BPA) tool to measure progress toward Zero Trust principles" (Correct Answer C)? The BPA tool provides detailed insights into the customer's security configuration, helping measure alignment with Palo Alto Networks' Zero Trust best practices. It identifies gaps in security posture and recommends actionable steps to strengthen adherence to Zero Trust principles over time.

* Why not "Turn on all licensed Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions in blocking mode for all policies" (Option A)? While enabling CDSS subscriptions (like Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, Advanced Threat Prevention) in blocking mode can enhance security, it is not an action specifically tied to maintaining alignment with Zero Trust principles. A more holistic approach, such as decryption and BPA analysis, is critical to achieving Zero Trust.

* Why not "Use the Policy Optimizer tool to understand security rules allowing users to bypass decryption" (Option D)? Policy Optimizer is used to optimize existing security rules by identifying unused or overly permissive policies. While useful, it does not directly address alignment with Zero Trust principles or help enforce decryption.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks' Zero Trust documentation and Best Practice Assessment (BPA) confirm the importance of decryption and best practices in aligning with Zero Trust principles.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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, work with the customer to create custom dashboards and reports for any information required, so reports can be pulled as needed by the customer.**
- B. Near the end, the customer pulls information from these SCM dashboards: Best Practices, CDSS Adoption, and NGFW Feature Adoption.
- C. 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.
- D. Near the end, pull a Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) in the POV and create a report for the customer.

Answer: A

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 # 26

Which statement applies to the default configuration of a Palo Alto Networks NGFW?

- A. Security profiles are applied to all policies by default, eliminating implicit trust of any data traversing the firewall.
- B. The default policy action for intrazone traffic is deny, eliminating implicit trust within a security zone.
- C. The default policy action allows all traffic unless explicitly denied.
- **D. The default policy action for interzone traffic is deny, eliminating implicit trust between security zones.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The default configuration of a Palo Alto Networks NGFW includes a set of default security rules that determine how traffic is handled when no explicit rules are defined. Here's the explanation for each option:

- * Option A: Security profiles are applied to all policies by default, eliminating implicit trust of any data traversing the firewall
- * Security profiles (such as Antivirus, Anti-Spyware, and URL Filtering) are not applied to any policies by default. Administrators must explicitly apply them to security rules.
- * This statement is incorrect.
- * Option B: The default policy action for intrazone traffic is deny, eliminating implicit trust within a security zone
- * By default, traffic within the same zone (intrazone traffic) is allowed. For example, traffic between devices in the "trust" zone is permitted unless explicitly denied by an administrator.
- * This statement is incorrect.
- * Option C: The default policy action allows all traffic unless explicitly denied
- * Palo Alto Networks firewalls do not have an "allow all" default rule. Instead, they include a default "deny all" rule for interzone traffic and an implicit "allow" rule for intrazone traffic.
- * This statement is incorrect.
- * Option D: The default policy action for interzone traffic is deny, eliminating implicit trust between security zones
- * By default, traffic between different zones (interzone traffic) is denied. This aligns with the principle of zero trust, ensuring that no traffic is implicitly allowed between zones.
- Administrators must define explicit rules to allow interzone traffic.
- * This statement is correct.

References:

- * Palo Alto Networks documentation on Security Policy Defaults
- * Knowledge Base article on Default Security Rules

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which two statements correctly describe best practices for sizing a firewall deployment with decryption enabled? (Choose two.)

- A. SSL decryption traffic amounts vary from network to network.
- B. Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) certificate authentication method (not the RSA key exchange algorithm) consumes more resources than Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), but ECDSA is more secure.
- C. Large average transaction sizes consume more processing power to decrypt.
- D. Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) ephemeral key exchange algorithms such as Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral (DHE) and Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman Exchange (ECDHE) consume more processing resources than Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) algorithms.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

When planning a firewall deployment with SSL/TLS decryption enabled, it is crucial to consider the additional processing overhead introduced by decrypting and inspecting encrypted traffic. Here are the details for each statement:

- * Why "SSL decryption traffic amounts vary from network to network" (Correct Answer A)? SSL decryption traffic varies depending on the organization's specific network environment, user behavior, and applications. For example, networks with heavy web traffic, cloud applications, or encrypted VoIP traffic will have more SSL/TLS decryption processing requirements. This variability means each deployment must be properly assessed and sized accordingly.
- * Why "Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) ephemeral key exchange algorithms such as Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral (DHE) and Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman Exchange (ECDHE) consume more processing resources than Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) algorithms" (Correct Answer C)? PFS algorithms like DHE and ECDHE generate unique session keys for each connection, ensuring better security but requiring significantly more processing power compared to RSA key exchange. When decryption is enabled, firewalls must handle these computationally expensive operations for every encrypted session, impacting performance and sizing requirements.
- * Why not "Large average transaction sizes consume more processing power to decrypt" (Option B)? While large transaction sizes can consume additional resources, SSL/TLS decryption is more dependent on the number of sessions and the complexity of the encryption algorithms used, rather than the size of the transactions. Hence, this is not a primary best practice consideration.
- * Why not "Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) certificate authentication method consumes more resources than Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), but ECDSA is more secure" (Option D)? This statement discusses certificate authentication methods, not SSL/TLS decryption performance. While ECDSA is more efficient and secure than RSA, it is not directly relevant to sizing considerations for firewall deployments with decryption enabled.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

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

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 29

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