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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">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	<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 (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which use case is valid for Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs)?

- A. Code-embedded NGFWs provide enhanced internet of things (IoT) security by allowing PAN-OS code to be run on devices that do not support embedded virtual machine (VM) images.
- B. IT/OT segmentation firewalls allow operational technology resources in plant networks to securely interface with IT resources in the corporate network.**
- C. PAN-OS GlobalProtect gateways allow companies to run malware and exploit prevention modules on their endpoints without installing endpoint agents.
- D. Serverless NGFW code security provides public cloud security for code-only deployments that do not leverage virtual machine (VM) instances or containerized services.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) provide robust security features across a variety of use cases. Let's

analyze each option:

A: Code-embedded NGFWs provide enhanced IoT security by allowing PAN-OS code to be run on devices that do not support embedded VM images.

This statement is incorrect. NGFWs do not operate as "code-embedded" solutions for IoT devices. Instead, they protect IoT devices through advanced threat prevention, device identification, and segmentation capabilities.

B: Serverless NGFW code security provides public cloud security for code-only deployments that do not leverage VM instances or containerized services.

This is not a valid use case. Palo Alto NGFWs provide security for public cloud environments using VM- series firewalls, CN-series (containerized firewalls), and Prisma Cloud for securing serverless architectures.

NGFWs do not operate in "code-only" environments.

C: IT/OT segmentation firewalls allow operational technology (OT) resources in plant networks to securely interface with IT resources in the corporate network.

This is a valid use case. Palo Alto NGFWs are widely used in industrial environments to provide IT/OT segmentation, ensuring that operational technology systems in plants or manufacturing facilities can securely communicate with IT networks while protecting against cross-segment threats. Features like App-ID, User- ID, and Threat Prevention are leveraged for this segmentation.

D: PAN-OS GlobalProtect gateways allow companies to run malware and exploit prevention modules on their endpoints without installing endpoint agents.

This is incorrect. GlobalProtect gateways provide secure remote access to corporate networks and extend the NGFW's threat prevention capabilities to endpoints, but endpoint agents are required to enforce malware and exploit prevention modules.

Key Takeaways:

* IT/OT segmentation with NGFWs is a real and critical use case in industries like manufacturing and utilities.

* The other options describe features or scenarios that are not applicable or valid for NGFWs.

References:

* Palo Alto Networks NGFW Use Cases

* Industrial Security with NGFWs

NEW QUESTION # 24

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. Proof of Concept (POC)
- B. Ultimate Test Drive
- C. Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)
- 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.

NEW QUESTION # 25

A company with Palo Alto Networks NGFWs protecting its physical data center servers is experiencing a performance issue on its Active Directory (AD) servers due to high numbers of requests and updates the NGFWs are placing on the servers. How can the NGFWs be enabled to efficiently identify users without overloading the AD servers?

- A. Configure data redistribution to redistribute IP address-user mappings from a hub NGFW to the other spoke NGFWs.
- B. Configure an NGFW as a GlobalProtect gateway, then have all users run GlobalProtect agents to gather user information.
- C. Configure an NGFW as a GlobalProtect gateway, then have all users run GlobalProtect Windows SSO to gather user information.
- D. **Configure Cloud Identity Engine to learn the users' IP address-user mappings from the AD authentication logs.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When high traffic from Palo Alto Networks NGFWs to Active Directory servers causes performance issues, optimizing the way NGFWs gather user-to-IP mappings is critical. Palo Alto Networks offers multiple ways to collect user identity information, and Cloud Identity Engine provides a solution that reduces the load on AD servers while still ensuring efficient and accurate mapping.

* Option A (Correct): Cloud Identity Engine allows NGFWs to gather user-to-IP mappings directly from Active Directory authentication logs or other identity sources without placing heavy traffic on the AD servers. By leveraging this feature, the NGFW can offload authentication-related tasks and efficiently identify users without overloading AD servers. This solution is scalable and minimizes the overhead typically caused by frequent User-ID queries to AD servers.

* Option B: Using GlobalProtect Windows SSO to gather user information can add complexity and is not the most efficient solution for this problem. It requires all users to install GlobalProtect agents, which may not be feasible in all environments and can introduce operational challenges.

* Option C: Data redistribution involves redistributing user-to-IP mappings from one NGFW (hub) to other NGFWs (spokes). While this can reduce the number of queries sent to AD servers, it assumes the mappings are already being collected from AD servers by the hub, which means the performance issue on the AD servers would persist.

* Option D: Using GlobalProtect agents to gather user information is a valid method for environments where GlobalProtect is already deployed, but it is not the most efficient or straightforward solution for the given problem. It also introduces dependencies on agent deployment, configuration, and management.

How to Implement Cloud Identity Engine for User-ID Mapping:

* Enable Cloud Identity Engine from the Palo Alto Networks console.

* Integrate the Cloud Identity Engine with the AD servers to allow it to retrieve authentication logs directly.

* Configure the NGFWs to use the Cloud Identity Engine for User-ID mappings instead of querying the AD servers directly.

* Monitor performance to ensure the AD servers are no longer overloaded, and mappings are being retrieved efficiently.

References:

Cloud Identity Engine Overview: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/cloud-identity>

User-ID Best Practices: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com>

NEW QUESTION # 26

While responding to a customer RFP, a systems engineer (SE) is presented the question, "How do PANW firewalls enable the mapping of transactions as part of Zero Trust principles?" Which two narratives can the SE use to respond to the question? (Choose two.)

- A. **Describe how Palo Alto Networks NGFW Security policies are built by using users, applications, and data objects.**
- B. Explain how the NGFW can be placed in the network so it has visibility into every traffic flow.
- C. **Reinforce the importance of decryption and security protections to verify traffic that is not malicious.**
- D. Emphasize Zero Trust as an ideology, and that the customer decides how to align to Zero Trust principles.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The question asks how Palo Alto Networks (PANW) Strata Hardware Firewalls enable the mapping of transactions as part of Zero Trust principles, requiring a systems engineer (SE) to provide two narratives for a customer RFP response. Zero Trust is a security model that assumes no trust by default, requiring continuous verification of all transactions, users, and devices-inside and outside the network. The Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW), part of the Strataportfolio, supports this through its advanced visibility, decryption, and policy enforcement capabilities. Below is a detailed explanation of why options B and D are the correct narratives, verified against official Palo Alto Networks documentation.

Step 1: Understanding Zero Trust and Transaction Mapping in PAN-OS

Zero Trust principles, as defined by frameworks like NIST SP 800-207, emphasize identifying and verifying every transaction (e.g., network flows, application requests) based on context such as user identity, application, and data. For Palo Alto Networks

NGFWs, "mapping of transactions" refers to the ability to identify, classify, and control network traffic with granular detail, enabling verification and enforcement aligned with Zero Trust.

The PAN-OS operating system achieves this through:

- * App-ID: Identifies applications regardless of port or protocol.
- * User-ID: Maps IP addresses to user identities.
- * Content-ID: Inspects and protects content, including decryption for visibility.
- * Security Policies: Enforces rules based on these mappings.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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 can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems.
- B. It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work.
- **C. It can be addressed with BGP confederations.**
- D. It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it.

Answer: C

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 than confederations.

* 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 # 28

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