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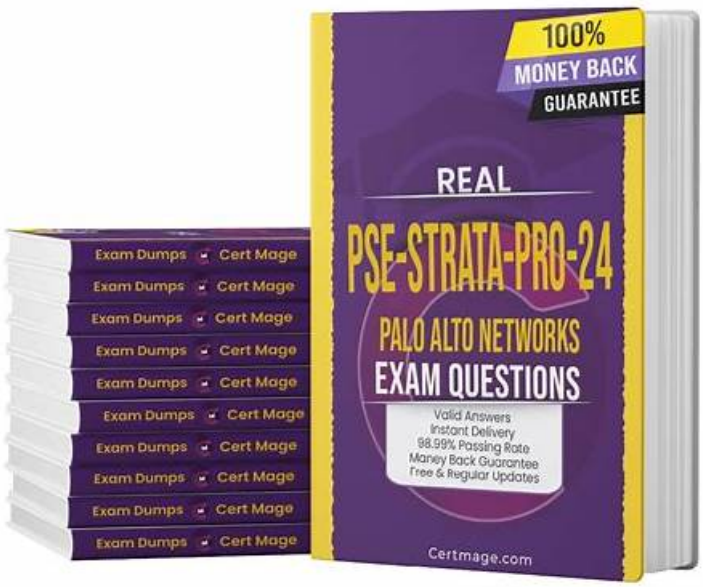

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Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 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.

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
According to a customer's CIO, who is upgrading PAN-OS versions, "Finding issues and then engaging with your support people requires expertise that our operations team can better utilize elsewhere on more valuable tasks for the business." The upgrade project was initiated in a rush because the company did not have the appropriate tools to indicate that their current NGFWs werereaching capacity.
Which two actions by the Palo Alto Networks team offer a long-term solution for the customer? (Choose two.)

- A. Recommend that the operations team use the free machine learning-powered AIOps for NGFW tool.
- B. Suggest the inclusion of training into the proposal so that the operations team is informed and confident in working on their firewalls.
- C. Propose AIOps Premium within Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) to address the company's issues from within the existing technology.
- D. Inform the CIO that the new enhanced security features they will gain from the PAN-OS upgrades will fix any future problems with upgrading and capacity.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The customer's CIO highlights two key pain points: (1) the operations team lacks expertise to efficiently manage PAN-OS upgrades and support interactions, diverting focus from valuable tasks, and (2) the company lacked tools to monitor NGFW capacity, leading to a rushed upgrade. The goal is to recommend long-term solutions leveraging Palo Alto Networks' offerings for Strata Hardware Firewalls. Options B and D-training and AIOps Premium within Strata Cloud Manager (SCM)- address these issues by enhancing team capability and providing proactive management tools. Below is a detailed explanation, verified against official documentation.
Step 1: Analyzing the Customer's Challenges
* Expertise Gap: The CIO notes that identifying issues and engaging support requires expertise the operations team doesn't fully have or can't prioritize. Upgrading PAN-OS on Strata NGFWs involves tasks like version compatibility checks, pre-upgrade validation, and troubleshooting, which demand familiarity with PAN-OS tools and processes.
* Capacity Visibility: The rushed upgrade stemmed from not knowing the NGFWs were nearing capacity (e.g., CPU, memory,

session limits), indicating a lack of monitoring or predictive analytics.
Long-term solutions must address both operational efficiency and proactive capacity management, aligning with Palo Alto Networks' ecosystem for Strata firewalls.

NEW QUESTION # 29
With Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) or Panorama, customers can monitor and manage which three solutions?
(Choose three.)

- A. Cortex XSIAM
- B. Prisma Access
- C. Prisma SD-WAN
- D. NGFW
- E. Prisma Cloud

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
* Prisma Access (Answer A):
* Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) and Panorama provide centralized visibility and management for Prisma Access, Palo Alto Networks' cloud-delivered security platform for remote users and branch offices.
* NGFW (Answer D):
* Both SCM and Panorama are used to manage and monitorPalo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls(NGFWs) deployed in on-premise, hybrid, or multi-cloud environments.
* Prisma SD-WAN (Answer E):
* SCM and Panorama integrate withPrisma SD-WANto manage branch connectivity and security, ensuring seamless operation in an SD-WAN environment.
* Why Not B:
* Prisma Cloudis a distinct platform designed for cloud-native security and is not directly managed through Strata Cloud Manager or Panorama.
* Why Not C:
* Cortex XSIAM(Extended Security Intelligence and Automation Management) is part of the Cortex platform and is not managed by SCM or Panorama.
References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:
* Strata Cloud Manager Overview
* Panorama Features and Benefits

NEW QUESTION # 30
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. Policy Optimizer
- B. Proof of Concept (POC)
- C. Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)
- D. Ultimate Test Drive
- E. Expedition

Answer: B,C,D

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 # 31
Which two files are used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters? (Choose two.)

- A. PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG
- B. PAN-CN-MGMT
- C. PAN-CNI-MULTUS
- D. PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The CN-Series firewalls are Palo Alto Networks' containerized Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) designed to secure Kubernetes clusters. Unlike the Strata Hardware Firewalls (e.g., PA-Series), which are physical appliances, the CN-Series is a software-based solution deployed within containerized environments.
The question focuses on the specific files used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters. Based on Palo Alto Networks' official documentation, the two correct files are PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP and PAN-CN-MGMT. Below is a detailed explanation of why these files are essential, with references to CN- Series deployment processes (noting that Strata hardware documentation is not directly applicable here but is contextualized for clarity).
Step 1: Understanding CN-Series Deployment in Kubernetes
The CN-Series firewall consists of two primary components: the CN-MGMT (management plane) and the CN-NGFW (data plane). These components are deployed as containers in a Kubernetes cluster, orchestrated using YAML configuration files. The deployment process involves defining resources such as ConfigMaps, Pods, and Services to instantiate and manage the CN-Series components. The files listed in the question are Kubernetes manifests or configuration files used during this process.
* CN-MGMT Role: The CN-MGMT container handles the management plane, providing configuration, logging, and policy enforcement for the CN-Series firewall. It requires a dedicated YAML file to define its deployment.
* CN-NGFW Role: The CN-NGFW container handles the data plane, inspecting traffic within the Kubernetes cluster. It relies on configurations provided by CN-MGMT and additional networking setup (e.g., via CNI plugins).
* ConfigMaps: Kubernetes ConfigMaps store configuration data separately from container images, making them critical for passing settings to CN-Series components.
Reference:
"CN-Series Deployment Guide" (Palo Alto Networks) outlines the deployment process, stating, "The CN- Series firewall is deployed using Kubernetes YAML files that define the management and data plane components." Step 2: Identifying the Correct Files Option B: PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP Explanation:The PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP file is a Kubernetes ConfigMap used to store configuration data for the CN-MGMT component. This file includes settings such as Panorama IP addresses, authentication keys, and other parameters needed to initialize the CN-Series management plane. It is applied to the cluster before deploying the CN-MGMT Pod to ensure the management plane has the necessary configuration.
Purpose: Provides the CN-MGMT container with external configuration details, such as connectivity to Panorama for centralized management.
Deployment Step: The ConfigMap is created using a command like kubectl apply -f pan-cn-mgmt- configmap.yaml, as specified in the CN-Series setup process.
Strata Context: While Strata Hardware Firewalls (e.g., PA-400 Series) use Panorama for management too, the CN-Series adapts this concept to Kubernetes with ConfigMaps, a container-native construct.
Reference:
"Deploy the CN-Series Firewall" (Palo Alto Networks) specifies, "Create a ConfigMap using the pan-cn- mgmt-configmap.yaml file to provide configuration data for the CN-MGMT Pod."
"CN-Series Configuration Guide" confirms its role in passing Panorama settings to CN-MGMT.
Why Option B is Correct:PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP is a mandatory file for deploying the CN-Series management plane, making it one of the two key files required.
Option C: PAN-CN-MGMT
Explanation:The PAN-CN-MGMT file is the YAML manifest that defines the CN-MGMT Pod deployment in the Kubernetes

cluster. This file specifies the container image, resource requirements (e.g., CPU, memory), and references the PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP for configuration data. It instantiates the management plane, enabling policy management and integration with Panorama.
Purpose: Deploys the CN-MGMT container as a Pod, which serves as the brain of the CN-Series firewall, managing policies and monitoring the data plane.
Deployment Step: Applied using kubectl apply -f pan-cn-mgmt.yaml, this file brings the management plane online after the ConfigMap is in place.
Strata Context: Unlike Strata hardware, which is pre-installed and configured physically, CN-MGMT uses Kubernetes orchestration, but its management function aligns with the PA-Series' management plane.
Reference:
"CN-Series Deployment Guide" states, "Use the pan-cn-mgmt.yaml file to deploy the CN-MGMT Pod, which manages the CN-Series firewall in the Kubernetes cluster."
"CN-Series Tech Docs" detail the YAML structure for CN-MGMT, including its dependence on the ConfigMap.
Why Option C is Correct:PAN-CN-MGMT is the core deployment file for the CN-Series management plane, making it essential for Kubernetes deployment.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect
Option A: PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG
Analysis:There is no file named PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG in Palo Alto Networks' CN-Series deployment documentation. The CN-NGFW (data plane) component uses a separate YAML file, typically named pan-cn- ngfw.yaml, to deploy its Pods. However, no "CONFIG" suffix exists, and the data plane deployment relies on CN-MGMT for configuration rather than a standalone ConfigMap with this name.
Reference: "Deploy the CN-Series Firewall" mentions pan-cn-ngfw.yaml for the data plane, not PAN-CN- NGFW-CONFIG.
Option D: PAN-CNI-MULTUS
Analysis:The PAN-CNI-MULTUS file relates to the Container Network Interface (CNI) plugin used for advanced networking in CN-Series deployments, such as Multus for multiple network interfaces. While it is part of the networking setup (e.g., to enable traffic redirection to CN-NGFW), it is not one of the primary files for deploying the CN-Series firewall itself. The question asks for files directly tied to firewall deployment, not optional networking enhancements.
Reference: "CN-Series Networking Guide" mentions Multus CNI as an optional configuration, applied separately via pan-cni-multus.yaml, not a core deployment file.
Conclusion
The CN-Series firewall deployment in Kubernetes clusters relies on PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP (B) to provide configuration data and PAN-CN-MGMT (C) to deploy the management plane Pod. These two files are explicitly required per Palo Alto Networks' CN-Series documentation, ensuring the firewall's management component is operational. While Strata Hardware Firewalls like the PA-Series operate in physical environments, the CN-Series adapts similar NGFW capabilities to containers, with these files serving as the Kubernetes equivalent of hardware setup and configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 32
Which two files are used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters? (Choose two.)

- A. PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG
- B. PAN-CN-MGMT
- C. PAN-CNI-MULTUS
- D. PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP

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* ConfigMaps:Kubernetes ConfigMaps store configuration data separately from container images, making them critical for passing settings to CN-Series components.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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