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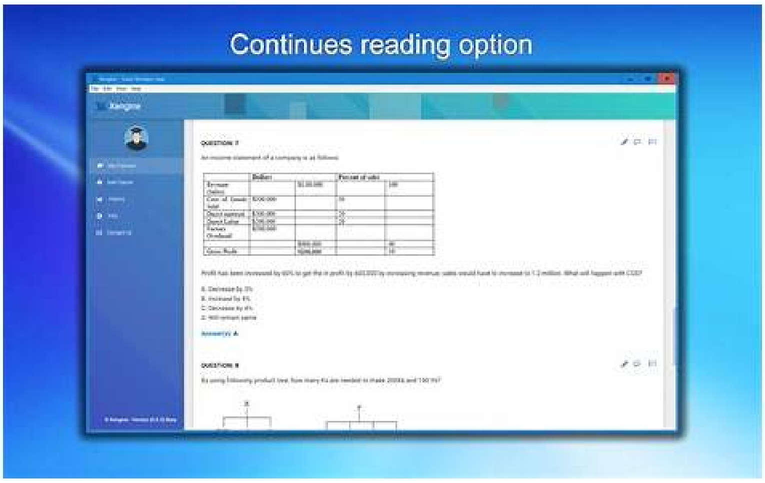

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Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	- 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	- 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	- 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	- 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.

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Which two methods are valid ways to populate user-to-IP mappings? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 11

A security engineer has been tasked with protecting a company's on-premises web servers but is not authorized to purchase a web application firewall (WAF).
Which Palo Alto Networks solution will protect the company from SQL injection zero-day, command injection zero-day, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks, and IIS exploits?

- A. Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x
- B. Advanced Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x
- C. Threat Prevention, Advanced URL Filtering, and PAN-OS 10.2 (and higher)
- D. Advanced WildFire and PAN-OS 10.0 (and higher)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Protecting web servers from advanced threats like SQL injection, command injection, XSS attacks, and IIS exploits requires a solution capable of deep packet inspection, behavioral analysis, and inline prevention of zero-day attacks. The most effective solution here is Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) combined with PAN-OS 11.x.
* Why "Advanced Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x" (Correct Answer B)?Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) enhances traditional threat prevention by using inline deep learning models to detect and block advanced zero-day threats, including SQL injection, command injection, and XSS attacks. With PAN-OS 11.x, ATP extends its detection capabilities to detect unknown exploits without relying on signature-based methods. This functionality is critical for protecting web servers in scenarios where a dedicated WAF is unavailable.
ATP provides the following benefits:
* Inline prevention of zero-day threats using deep learning models.
* Real-time detection of attacks like SQL injection and XSS.
* Enhanced protection for web server platforms like IIS.
* Full integration with the Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW).
* Why not "Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x" (Option A)?Threat Prevention relies primarily on signature-based detection for known threats. While it provides basic protection, it lacks the capability to block zero-day attacks using advanced methods like inline deep learning. For zero-day SQL injection and XSS attacks, Threat Prevention alone is insufficient.
* Why not "Threat Prevention, Advanced URL Filtering, and PAN-OS 10.2 (and higher)" (Option C)?While this combination includes Advanced URL Filtering (useful for blocking malicious URLs associated with exploits), it still relies on Threat Prevention, which is signature-based. This combination does not provide the zero-day protection needed for advanced injection attacks or XSS vulnerabilities.
* Why not "Advanced WildFire and PAN-OS 10.0 (and higher)" (Option D)?Advanced WildFire is focused on analyzing files and executables in a sandbox environment to identify malware. While it is excellent for identifying malware, it is not designed to provide inline prevention for web-based injection attacks or XSS exploits targeting web servers.
Reference: The Palo Alto Networks Advanced Threat Prevention documentation highlights its ability to block zero-day injection attacks and web-based exploits by leveraging inline machine learning and behavioral analysis. This makes it the ideal solution for the described scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 12

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Segregating a network into unique BGP environments requires the ability to configure separateeBGP autonomous systems(AS) within the NGFW. Palo Alto Networks firewalls support advanced BGP features, including the ability to create and manage multiple autonomous systems.
* Why "It can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems" (Correct Answer B)?
PAN-OS supports the configuration of multiple eBGP AS environments. By creating unique eBGP AS numbers for different parts of

the network, traffic can be segregated and routed separately. This feature is commonly used in multi-tenant environments or networks requiring logical separation for administrative or policy reasons.
* Each eBGP AS can maintain its own routing policies, neighbors, and traffic segmentation.
* This approach allows the NGFW to address the customer's need for segregated internal BGP environments.
* Why not "It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it" (Option A)?This statement is incorrect because PAN-OS fully supports BGP, including eBGP, iBGP, and features like route reflectors, confederations, and autonomous systems.
* Why not "It can be addressed with BGP confederations" (Option C)?While BGP confederations can logically group AS numbers within a single AS, they are generally used to simplify iBGP designs in very large-scale networks. They are not commonly used for segregating internal environments and are not required for the described use case.
* Why not "It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work" (Option D)?Full mesh iBGP is only required in environments without route reflectors. The described scenario does not mention the need for iBGP full mesh; instead, it focuses on segregated environments, which can be achieved with eBGP.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which three use cases are specific to Policy Optimizer? (Choose three.)

- A. Automating the tagging of rules based on historical log data
- B. Discovering applications on the network and transitions to application-based policy over time
- C. Converting broad rules based on application filters into narrow rules based on application groups
- D. Enabling migration from port-based rules to application-based rules
- 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.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Policy Optimizer Overview
"Policy Optimizer simplifies the transition to application-based policies, optimizes existing rules, and provides visibility into application usage." Step 2: Evaluating the Use Cases Option A: Discovering applications on the network and transitions to application-based policy over time Analysis: Policy Optimizer's New App Viewer feature discovers applications by analyzing traffic logs (e.
g., Monitor > Logs > Traffic) against rules allowing "any" application or port-based rules. It lists applications seen on the network, enabling administrators to gradually replace broad rules with specific App-IDs over time.
How It Works:
Identify a rule (e.g., "allow TCP/443").
New App Viewer shows apps like "web-browsing" or "salesforce" hitting that rule.
Replace "any" with specific App-IDs, refining the policy incrementally.
Why Specific: This discovery and transition process is a core Policy Optimizer function, unique to its workflow.
Conclusion: Correct use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - New App Viewer
"Use New App Viewer to discover applications and transition to App-ID-based policies." Option B: Converting broad rules based on application filters into narrow rules based on application groups Analysis: Application filters (e.g., "web-based") are dynamic categories in PAN-OS, while application groups are static lists of specific App-IDs (e.g., "web-browsing, ssl"). Policy Optimizer doesn't convert filters to groups-it focuses on replacing "any" or port-based rules with specific App-IDs or groups, not refining filters. This task is more manual or aligns with general policy management, not a Policy Optimizer-specific feature.
Conclusion: Not a specific use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Application Filters vs. Groups
"Policy Optimizer targets port-to-App-ID transitions, not filter-to-group conversions." Option C: Enabling migration from port-based rules to application-based rules Analysis: A flagship use case for Policy Optimizer is migrating legacy port-based rules (e.g.,

"allow TCP
/80") to App-ID-based rules (e.g., "allow web-browsing"). The Port-Based Rule Usage tab identifies rules using ports, tracks associated traffic, and suggests App-IDs based on logs.
How It Works:
View port-based rules in Policies > Policy Optimizer > Port Based Rules.
Analyze traffic to see apps (e.g., "http-video" on TCP/80).
Convert the rule to use App-IDs, enhancing security and visibility.
Why Specific: This migration is a hallmark of Policy Optimizer, addressing legacy firewall designs.
Conclusion: Correct use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Migrate Port-Based to App-ID-Based Rules
"Policy Optimizer facilitates migration from port-based to application-based security policies." Option D: Discovering 5-tuple attributes that can be simplified to 4-tuple attributes Analysis: A 5-tuple (source IP, destination IP, source port, destination port, protocol) defines a flow, while a 4-tuple omits one element (e.g., source port). Policy Optimizer doesn't focus on tuple simplification-it analyzes applications and rule usage, not low-level flow attributes. Tuple management is more relevant to NAT or QoS, not Policy Optimizer.
Conclusion: Not a specific use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Traffic Logs
"Policy Optimizer works at the application layer, not tuple simplification." Option E: Automating the tagging of rules based on historical log data Analysis: Policy Optimizer's Rule Usage feature tracks rule hits and unused rules over time (e.g., 30 days), allowing automated tagging (e.g., "unused" or "high-traffic") based on historical logs. This helps prioritize rule optimization or cleanup.
How It Works:
Enable Rule Usage tracking (Policies > Policy Optimizer > Rule Usage).
Logs populate hit counts and last-used timestamps.
Auto-tag rules (e.g., "No Hits in 90 Days") for review.
Why Specific: Automated tagging based on log history is a unique Policy Optimizer capability for rule management.
Conclusion: Correct use case.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Rule Usage
"Automate rule tagging based on historical usage to optimize policies." Step 3: Why A, C, and E Are Correct A: Discovers applications and supports a phased transition to App-ID policies, a proactive optimization step.
C: Directly migrates port-based rules to App-ID-based rules, addressing legacy configurations.
E: Automates rule tagging using log data, streamlining policy maintenance.These align with Policy Optimizer's purpose of enhancing visibility, security, and efficiency on Strata NGFWs.
Step 4: Exclusion Rationale
B: Filter-to-group conversion isn't a Policy Optimizer feature-it's a manual policy design choice.
D: Tuple simplification isn't within Policy Optimizer's scope, which focuses on applications, not flow attributes.

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
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 # 15

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