# PSE-Strata-Pro-24日本語参考、PSE-Strata-Pro-24全真模擬試験


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## 試験の準備方法-素晴らしいPSE-Strata-Pro-24日本語参考試験-効果的なPSE-Strata-Pro-24全真模擬試験

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## Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall 認定 PSE-Strata-Pro-24 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

**質問 # 45**
What does Policy Optimizer allow a systems engineer to do for an NGFW?

- A. Identify Security policy rules with unused applications
- B. Act as a migration tool to import policies from third-party vendors

- C. Show unused licenses for Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions and firewalls
- D. Recommend best practices on new policy creation

**正解：A**

解説：
Policy Optimizer is a feature designed to help administrators improve the efficiency and effectiveness of security policies on Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs). It focuses on identifying unused or overly permissive policies to streamline and optimize the configuration.
* Why "Identify Security policy rules with unused applications" (Correct Answer C)?Policy Optimizer provides visibility into existing security policies and identifies rules that have unused or outdated applications. For example:
* It can detect if a rule allows applications that are no longer in use.
* It can identify rules with excessive permissions, enabling administrators to refine them for better security and performance.By addressing these issues, Policy Optimizer helps reduce the attack surface and improves the overall manageability of the firewall.
* Why not "Recommend best practices on new policy creation" (Option A)?Policy Optimizer focuses on optimizing existing policies, not creating new ones. While best practices can be applied during policy refinement, recommending new policy creation is not its purpose.
* Why not "Show unused licenses for Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions and firewalls" (Option B)?Policy Optimizer is not related to license management or tracking. Identifying unused licenses is outside the scope of its functionality.
* Why not "Act as a migration tool to import policies from third-party vendors" (Option D)?Policy Optimizer does not function as a migration tool. While Palo Alto Networks offers tools for third-party firewall migration, this is separate from the Policy Optimizer feature.
Reference: The Palo Alto Networks Policy Optimizer documentation highlights its primary function of identifying unused or overly broad policy rules to optimize firewall configurations.

**質問 # 46**
Which use case is valid for Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs)?

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

**正解：A**

解説：
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

**質問 # 47**
Which two files are used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters? (Choose two.)

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

**正解：C、D**

解説：
CN-Series firewalls are Palo Alto Networks' containerized NGFWs designed for protecting Kubernetes environments. These firewalls provide threat prevention, traffic inspection, and compliance enforcement within containerized workloads. Deploying CN-Series in a Kubernetescluster requires specific configuration files to set up the management plane and NGFW functionalities.
* Option A (Correct):PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIGis required to define the configurations for the NGFW itself. This file contains firewall policies, application configurations, and security profiles needed to secure the Kubernetes environment.
* Option B (Correct):PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAPis a ConfigMap file that contains the configuration for the management plane of the CN-Series firewall. It helps set up the connection between the management interface and the NGFW deployed within the Kubernetes cluster.
* Option C:This option does not represent a valid or required file for deploying CN-Series firewalls. The management configurations are handled via the ConfigMap.
* Option D:PAN-CNI-MULTUSrefers to the Multus CNI plugin for Kubernetes, which is used for enabling multiple network interfaces in pods. While relevant for Kubernetes networking, it is not specific to deploying CN-Series firewalls.
References:
* CN-Series Deployment Guide: https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/cn-series
* Kubernetes Integration with CN-Series Firewalls:https://www.paloaltonetworks.com

**質問 # 48**
Which two methods are valid ways to populate user-to-IP mappings? (Choose two.)

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

**正解：C、D**

解説：
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.

**質問 # 49**
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 can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems.
- C. It can be addressed with BGP confederations.
- D. It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it.

**正解：C**

解説：
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).
* "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

**質問 # 50**

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