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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	• 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 3	• 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	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
A customer asks a systems engineer (SE) how Palo Alto Networks can claim it does not lose throughput performance as more Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions are enabled on the firewall.
Which two concepts should the SE explain to address the customer's concern? (Choose two.)

- A. Advanced Routing Engine
- B. Parallel Processing
- C. Management Data Plane Separation
- D. Single Pass Architecture

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The customer's question focuses on how Palo Alto Networks Strata Hardware Firewalls maintain throughput performance as more Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions-such as Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, WildFire, DNS Security, and others-are enabled. Unlike traditional firewalls where enabling additional security features often degrades performance, Palo Alto Networks leverages its unique architecture to minimize this impact. The systems engineer (SE) should explain two key concepts-Parallel Processing and Single Pass Architecture-which are foundational to the firewall's ability to sustain throughput. Below is a detailed explanation, verified against Palo Alto Networks documentation.
Step 1: Understanding Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) and Performance Concerns CDSS subscriptions enhance the Strata Hardware Firewall's capabilities by integrating cloud-based threat intelligence and advanced security features into PAN-OS. Examples include:
* Threat Prevention: Blocks exploits, malware, and command-and-control traffic.
* WildFire: Analyzes unknown files in the cloud for malware detection.
* URL Filtering: Categorizes and controls web traffic.
Traditionally, enabling such services on other firewalls increases processing overhead, as each feature requires separate packet scans or additional hardware resources, leading to latency and throughput loss. Palo Alto Networks claims consistent performance due to its innovative design, rooted in the Single Pass Parallel Processing (SP3) architecture.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks Cloud-Delivered Security Services Overview
"CDSS subscriptions integrate with NGFWs to deliver prevention-oriented security without compromising performance, leveraging the SP3 architecture." Step 2: Explaining the Relevant Concepts The SE should focus on A. Parallel Processing and C. Single Pass Architecture, as these directly address how throughput is maintained when CDSS subscriptions are enabled.
Concept A: Parallel Processing
Definition: Parallel Processing refers to the hardware architecture in Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, where specialized processors handle distinct functions (e.g., networking, security, decryption) simultaneously. This is achieved through a separation of duties across dedicated hardware components, such as the Network Processor, Security Processor, and Signature Matching Processor, all working in parallel.
How It Addresses the Concern: When CDSS subscriptions are enabled, tasks like threat signature matching (Threat Prevention), URL categorization (URL Filtering), or file analysis forwarding (WildFire) are offloaded to specific processors. These operate concurrently rather than sequentially, preventing bottlenecks. The parallel execution ensures that adding more security services doesn't linearly increase processing time or reduce throughput.
Technical Detail:
Network Processor: Handles routing, NAT, and flow lookup.
Security Processor: Manages encryption/decryption and policy enforcement.

Signature Matching Processor: Performs content inspection for threats and CDSS features.
High-speed buses (e.g., 1Gbps in high-end models) connect these processors, enabling rapid data transfer.
Outcome: Throughput remains high because the workload is distributed across parallel hardware resources, not stacked on a single CPU.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Hardware Architecture
"Parallel Processing hardware ensures that function-specific tasks are executed concurrently, maintaining performance as security services scale." Concept C: Single Pass Architecture Definition: Single Pass Architecture is the software approach in PAN-OS where a packet is processed once, with all necessary functions-networking, policy lookup, App-ID, User-ID, decryption, and content inspection (including CDSS features)-performed in a single pass. This contrasts with multi-pass architectures, where packets are scanned repeatedly for each enabled feature.
How It Addresses the Concern: When CDSS subscriptions are activated, their inspection tasks (e.g., threat signatures, URL checks) are integrated into the single-pass process. The packet isn't reprocessed for each service; instead, a stream-based, uniform signature-matching engine applies all relevant checks in one go.
This minimizes latency and preserves throughput, as the overhead of additional services is marginal.
Technical Detail:
A packet enters the firewall and is classified by App-ID.
Decryption (if needed) occurs, exposing content.
A single Content-ID engine scans the stream for threats, URLs, and other CDSS-related patterns simultaneously.
Policy enforcement and logging occur without additional passes.
Outcome: Enabling more CDSS subscriptions adds rules to the existing scan, not new processing cycles, ensuring consistent performance.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks Single Pass Architecture Whitepaper
"Single Pass software performs all security functions in one pass, eliminating redundant processing and maintaining high throughput even with multiple services enabled." Step 3: Evaluating the Other Options To confirm A and C are correct, let's examine why B and D don't directly address the throughput concern:
B). Advanced Routing Engine:
Analysis: The Advanced Routing Engine in PAN-OS enhances routing capabilities (e.g., BGP, OSPF) and supports features like path monitoring. While important for network performance, it doesn't directly influence the processing of CDSS subscriptions, which occur at the security and content inspection layers, not the routing layer.
Conclusion: Not relevant to the question.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Routing Overview - "The Advanced Routing Engine optimizes network paths but is separate from security processing." D). Management Data Plane Separation:
Analysis: This refers to the separation of the control plane (management tasks like configuration and logging) and data plane (packet processing). It ensures management tasks don't impact traffic processing but doesn't directly address how CDSS subscriptions affect throughput within the data plane itself.
Conclusion: Indirectly supportive but not a primary explanation.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Hardware Architecture - "Control and data plane separation prevents management load from affecting throughput." Step 4: Tying It Together for the Customer The SE should explain:
Parallel Processing: "Our firewalls use dedicated hardware processors working in parallel for networking, security, and threat inspection. When you enable more CDSS subscriptions, the workload is spread across these processors, so throughput doesn't drop." Single Pass Architecture: "Our software processes each packet once, applying all security checks-including CDSS features-in a single scan. This avoids the performance hit you'd see with other firewalls that reprocess packets for each new service." This dual approach-hardware parallelism and software efficiency-ensures the firewall scales security without sacrificing speed.

NEW QUESTION # 50
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 Windows SSO to gather user information.
- C. Configure Cloud Identity Engine to learn the users' IP address-user mappings from the AD authentication logs.
- D. Configure an NGFW as a GlobalProtect gateway, then have all users run GlobalProtect agents to gather user information.

Answer: C

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,

andCloud Identity Engineprovides a solution that reduces the load on AD servers while still ensuring efficient and accurate mapping.
* Option A (Correct):Cloud Identity Engineallows 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:UsingGlobalProtect Windows SSOto 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 redistributioninvolves 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:UsingGlobalProtect agentsto 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:
* EnableCloud Identity Enginefrom 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 # 51
Which action can help alleviate a prospective customer's concerns about transitioning from a legacy firewall with port-based policies to a Palo Alto Networks NGFW with application-based policies?

- A. Discuss the PAN-OS Policy Optimizer feature as a means to safely migrate port-based rules to application-based rules.
- B. Assure the customer that the migration wizard will automatically convert port-based rules to application- based rules upon installation of the new NGFW.
- C. Reassure the customer that the NGFW supports the continued use of port-based rules, as PAN-OS automatically translates these policies into application-based policies.
- D. Recommend deploying a new NGFW firewall alongside the customer's existing port-based firewall until they are comfortable removing the port-based firewall.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A: Discuss the PAN-OS Policy Optimizer feature as a means to safely migrate port-based rules to application-based rules.
* PAN-OS includes thePolicy Optimizertool, which helps migrate legacy port-based rules to application- based policies incrementally and safely. This tool identifies unused, redundant, or overly permissive rules and suggests optimized policies based on actual traffic patterns.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect
* B:The migration wizard does not automatically convert port-based rules to application-based rules.
Migration must be carefully planned and executed using tools like the Policy Optimizer.
* C:Running two firewalls in parallel adds unnecessary complexity and is not a best practice for migration.
* D:While port-based rules are supported, relying on them defeats the purpose of transitioning to application-based security.
References:
* Palo Alto Networks Policy Optimizer

NEW QUESTION # 52
While a quote is being finalized for a customer that is purchasing multiple PA-5400 series firewalls, the customer specifies the need for protection against zero-day malware attacks.
Which Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscription add-on license should be included in the quote?

- A. AI Access Security
- B. App-ID
- C. Advanced WildFire

- D. Advanced Threat Prevention

Answer: C

Explanation:
Zero-day malware attacks are sophisticated threats that exploit previously unknown vulnerabilities or malware signatures. To provide protection against such attacks, the appropriate Cloud-Delivered Security Service subscription must be included.
* Why "Advanced WildFire" (Correct Answer C)?Advanced WildFire is Palo Alto Networks' sandboxing solution that identifies and prevents zero-day malware. It uses machine learning, dynamic analysis, and static analysis to detect unknown malware in real time.
* Files and executables are analyzed in the cloud-based sandbox, and protections are shared globally within minutes.
* Advanced WildFire specifically addresses zero-day threats by dynamically analyzing suspicious files and generating new signatures.
* Why not "AI Access Security" (Option A)?AI Access Security is designed to secure SaaS applications by monitoring and enforcing data protection and compliance. While useful for SaaS security, it does not focus on detecting or preventing zero-day malware.
* Why not "Advanced Threat Prevention" (Option B)?Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) focuses on detecting zero-day exploits (e.g., SQL injection, buffer overflows) using inline deep learning but is not specifically designed to analyze and prevent zero-day malware. ATP complements Advanced WildFire, but WildFire is the primary solution for malware detection.
* Why not "App-ID" (Option D)?App-ID identifies and controls applications on the network. While it improves visibility and security posture, it does not address zero-day malware detection or prevention.

NEW QUESTION # 53
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 with BGP confederations.
- B. It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it.
- C. It can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems.
- D. It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work.

Answer: A

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).
* "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

NEW QUESTION # 54
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You have the option to change the topic and set the time according to the actual Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) exam. The Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) practice questions give you a feeling of a real exam which boost confidence. Practice under real Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) exam situations is an excellent way to learn more about the complexity of the Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) exam dumps.

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