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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	• 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	• 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 (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
A systems engineer (SE) has joined a team to work with a managed security services provider (MSSP) that is evaluating PAN-OS for edge connections to their customer base. The MSSP is concerned about how to efficiently handle routing with all of its customers, especially how to handle BGP peering, because it has created a standard set of rules and settings that it wants to apply to each customer, as well as to maintain and update them. The solution requires logically separated BGP peering setups for each customer. What should the SE do to increase the probability of Palo Alto Networks being awarded the deal?

- A. Confirm to the MSSP that the existing virtual routers will allow them to have logically separated BGP peering setups, but that there is no method to handle the standard criteria across all of the routers.
- B. Collaborate with the MSSP to create an API call with a standard set of routing filters, maps, and related actions, then the MSSP can call the API whenever they bring on a new customer.
- C. Establish with the MSSP the use of vsys as the better way to segregate their environment so that customer data does not intermingle.
- D. Work with the MSSP to plan for the enabling of logical routers in the PAN-OS Advanced Routing Engine to allow sharing of routing profiles across the logical routers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To address the MSSP's requirement for logically separated BGP peering setups while efficiently managing standard routing rules and updates, Palo Alto Networks offers the Advanced Routing Engine introduced in PAN-OS 11.0. The Advanced Routing Engine enhances routing capabilities, including support for logical routers, which is critical in this scenario.
Why A is Correct
* Logical routers enable the MSSP to create isolated BGP peering configurations for each customer.
* The Advanced Routing Engine allows the MSSP to share standard routing profiles (such as filters, policies, or maps) across logical routers, simplifying the deployment and maintenance of routing configurations.
* This approach ensures scalability, as each logical router can handle the unique needs of a customer while leveraging shared routing rules.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect
* B:While using APIs to automate deployment is beneficial, it does not solve the need for logically separated BGP peering setups. Logical routers provide this separation natively.
* C:While virtual routers in PAN-OS can separate BGP peering setups, they do not support the efficient sharing of standard routing rules and profiles across multiple routers.
* D:Virtual systems (vsys) are used to segregate administrative domains, not routing configurations. Vsys is not the appropriate solution for managing BGP peering setups across multiple customers.
Key Takeaways:
* PAN-OS Advanced Routing Engine with logical routers simplifies BGP peering management for MSSPs.
* Logical routers provide the separation required for customer environments while enabling shared configuration profiles.

References:
* Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS 11.0 Advanced Routing Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 25
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: 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 thanconfederations.
* 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 # 26
Which three descriptions apply to a perimeter firewall? (Choose three.)

- A. Power utilization less than 500 watts sustained
- B. Primarily securing north-south traffic entering and leaving the network
- C. Securing east-west traffic in a virtualized data center with flexible resource allocation
- D. Guarding against external attacks
- E. Network layer protection for the outer edge of a network

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
A perimeter firewall is traditionally deployed at the boundary of a network to protect it from external threats.
It provides a variety of protections, including blocking unauthorized access, inspecting traffic flows, and safeguarding sensitive resources. Here is how the options apply:
* Option A (Correct): Perimeter firewalls provide network layer protection by filtering and inspecting traffic entering or leaving the

network at the outer edge. This is one of their primary roles.
* Option B: Power utilization is not a functional or architectural aspect of a firewall and is irrelevant when describing the purpose of a perimeter firewall.
* Option C: Securing east-west traffic is more aligned with data center firewalls, which monitor lateral (east-west) movement of traffic within a virtualized or segmented environment. A perimeter firewall focuses on north-south traffic instead.
* Option D (Correct): A perimeter firewall primarily secures north-south traffic, which refers to traffic entering and leaving the network. It ensures that inbound and outbound traffic adheres to security policies.
* Option E (Correct): Perimeter firewalls play a critical role in guarding against external attacks, such as DDoS attacks, malicious IP traffic, and other unauthorized access attempts.
References:
Palo Alto Networks Firewall Deployment Use Cases: https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com Security Reference Architecture for North-South Traffic Control.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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. Expedition
- B. Policy Optimizer
- C. Proof of Concept (POC)
- D. Ultimate Test Drive
- E. Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)

Answer: C,D,E

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 # 28
What is used to stop a DNS-based threat?

- A. Buffer overflow protection
- B. DNS tunneling
- C. DNS proxy
- D. DNS sinkholing

Answer: D

Explanation:
DNS-based threats, such as DNS tunneling, phishing, or malware command-and-control (C2) activities, are commonly used by attackers to exfiltrate data or establish malicious communications. Palo Alto Networks firewalls provide several mechanisms to address these threats, and the correct method is DNS sinkholing.
* Why "DNS sinkholing" (Correct Answer D)?DNS sinkholing redirects DNS queries for malicious domains to an internal or non-

routable IP address, effectively preventing communication with malicious domains. When a user or endpoint tries to connect to a malicious domain, the sinkhole DNS entry ensures the traffic is blocked or routed to a controlled destination.
* DNS sinkholing is especially effective for blocking malware trying to contact its C2 server or preventing data exfiltration.
* Why not "DNS proxy" (Option A)?A DNS proxy is used to forward DNS queries from endpoints to an upstream DNS server. While it can be part of a network's DNS setup, it does not actively stop DNS- based threats.
* Why not "Buffer overflow protection" (Option B)?Buffer overflow protection is a method used to prevent memory-related attacks, such as exploiting software vulnerabilities. It is unrelated to DNS- based threat prevention.
* Why not "DNS tunneling" (Option C)?DNS tunneling is itself a type of DNS-based threat where attackers encode malicious traffic within DNS queries and responses. This option refers to the threat itself, not the method to stop it.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks DNS Security documentation confirms that DNS sinkholing is a key mechanism for stopping DNS-based threats.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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