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1



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## Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

### NEW QUESTION # 48

Which three descriptions apply to a perimeter firewall? (Choose three.)

- A. Power utilization less than 500 watts sustained
- B. Network layer protection for the outer edge of a network
- C. Securing east-west traffic in a virtualized data center with flexible resource allocation
- D. Guarding against external attacks
- E. Primarily securing north-south traffic entering and leaving the 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 # 49

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. Advanced WildFire
- B. Advanced Threat Prevention
- C. App-ID
- D. AI Access Security

**Answer: A**

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 # 50

Which three use cases are specific to Policy Optimizer? (Choose three.)

- A. Discovering applications on the network and transitions to application-based policy over time
- B. Enabling migration from port-based rules to application-based rules
- C. Converting broad rules based on application filters into narrow rules based on application groups
- D. Discovering 5-tuple attributes that can be simplified to 4-tuple attributes
- E. Automating the tagging of rules based on historical log data

**Answer: A,B,E**

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 # 51

The efforts of a systems engineer (SE) with an industrial mining company account have yielded interest in Palo Alto Networks as part of its effort to incorporate innovative design into operations using robots and remote-controlled vehicles in dangerous situations. A discovery call confirms that the company will receive control signals to its machines over a private mobile network using radio towers that connect to cloud-based applications that run the control programs.

Which two sets of solutions should the SE recommend?

- A. That IoT Security be included for visibility into the machines and to ensure that other devices connected to the network are identified and given risk and behavior profiles.
- B. That 5G Security be enabled and architected to ensure the cloud computing is not compromised in the commands it is sending to the onsite machines.
- C. That Cloud NGFW be included to protect the cloud-based applications from external access into the cloud service provider hosting them.
- D. That an Advanced CDSS bundle (Advanced Threat Prevention, Advanced WildFire, and Advanced URL Filtering) be procured to ensure the design receives advanced protection.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

\* 5G Security (Answer A):

\* In this scenario, the mining company operates on a private mobile network, likely powered by 5G technology to ensure low latency and high bandwidth for controlling robots and vehicles.

\* Palo Alto Networks 5G Security is specifically designed to protect private mobile networks. It prevents exploitation of vulnerabilities in the 5G infrastructure and ensures the control signals sent to the machines are not compromised by attackers.

\* Key features include network slicing protection, signaling plane security, and secure user plane communications.

\* IoT Security (Answer C):

\* The mining operation depends on machines and remote-controlled vehicles, which are IoT devices.

\* Palo Alto Networks IoT Security provides:

\* Full device visibility to detect all IoT devices (such as robots, remote vehicles, or sensors).

\* Behavioral analysis to create risk profiles and identify anomalies in the machines' operations.

- \* This ensures a secure environment for IoT devices, reducing the risk of a device being exploited.
  - \* Why Not Cloud NGFW (Answer B):
  - \* While Cloud NGFW is critical for protecting cloud-based applications, the specific concern here is protecting control signals and IoT devices rather than external access into the cloud service.
  - \* The private mobile network and IoT device protection requirements make 5G Security and IoT Security more relevant.
  - \* Why Not Advanced CDSS Bundle (Answer D):
  - \* The Advanced CDSS bundle (Advanced Threat Prevention, Advanced WildFire, Advanced URL Filtering) is essential for securing web traffic and detecting threats, but it does not address the specific challenges of securing private mobile networks and IoT devices.
  - \* While these services can supplement the design, they are not the primary focus in this use case.
- References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:
- \* 5G Security for Private Mobile Networks
  - \* IoT Security Solution Brief
  - \* Cloud NGFW Overview

### NEW QUESTION # 52

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. Single Pass Architecture
- C. Parallel Processing
- D. Management Data Plane Separation

**Answer: B,C**

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

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