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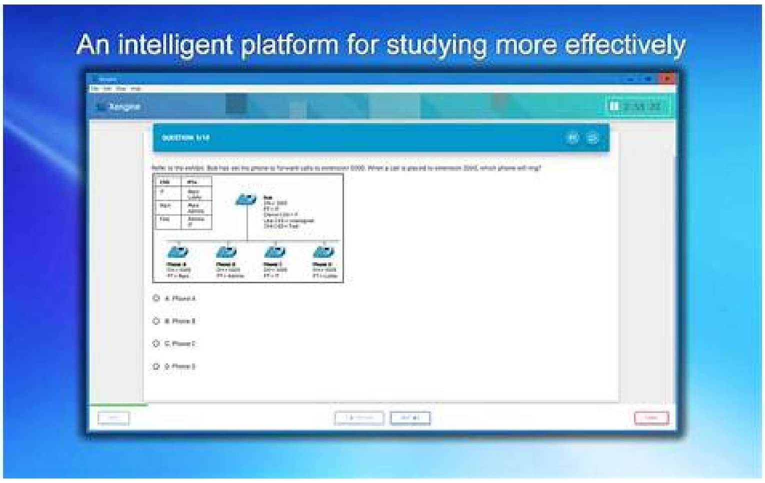

○ A. Phone A

○ B. Phone B

○ C. Phone C

○ D. Phone D

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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	• 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	• 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.

PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Simulation: Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall & PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Certification Training

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
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 with BGP confederations.
- C. It can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems.
- D. It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it.

Answer: B

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 # 35
In addition to Advanced DNS Security, which three Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions utilize inline machine learning (ML)? (Choose three)

- A. Advanced URL Filtering
- B. Advanced WildFire
- C. IoT Security
- D. Advanced Threat Prevention
- E. Enterprise DLP

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
To secure and protect your traffic using CDSS, Cloud NGFW for AWS provides Palo Alto Networks protections such as:
* App-ID. Based on patented Layer 7 traffic classification technology, the App-ID service allows you to see the applications on your network, learn how they work, observe their behavioral characteristics, and understand their relative risk. Cloud NGFW for AWS identifies applications and application functions via multiple techniques, including application signatures, decryption, protocol decoding, and heuristics.
These capabilities determine the exact identity of applications traversing your network, including those attempting to evade detection by masquerading as legitimate traffic by hopping ports or using encryption.
* Threat Prevention. The Palo Alto Networks Threat Prevention service protects your network by providing multiple layers of prevention to confront each phase of an attack. In addition to essential intrusion prevention service (IPS) capabilities, Threat Prevention possesses the unique ability to detect and block threats on any ports-rather than simply invoking signatures based on a limited set of predefined ports.
* Advanced URL Filtering. This critical service built into Cloud NGFW for AWS stops unknown web- based attacks in real-time to prevent patient zero with the industry's only ML-powered Advanced URL Filtering. Advanced URL Filtering combines the renowned Palo Alto Networks malicious URL database with the industry's first real-time web protection engine so organizations can automatically and instantly detect and prevent new malicious and targeted web-based threats.
* DNS. DNS Security gives you real-time protection, applying industry-first protections to disrupt attacks that use DNS. Tight integration with a Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW) gives you automated protections, prevents attackers from bypassing security measures, and eliminates the need for independent tools or changes to DNS routing. DNS Security gives your organization a critical new control point to stop attacks.
* WildFire. Palo Alto Networks Advanced WildFire is the industry's largest cloud-based malware prevention engine that protects organizations from highly evasive threats using patented machine learning detection engines, enabling automated protections across network, cloud, and endpoints.
Advanced WildFire analyzes every unknown file for malicious intent and then distributes prevention in record time-60 times faster than the nearest competitor-to reduce the risk of patient zero.
https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/cloud-ngfw-aws/administration/protect/cloud-delivered-security-services

NEW QUESTION # 36
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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Populating user-to-IP mappings is a critical function for enabling user-based policy enforcement in Palo Alto Networks firewalls. The following two methods are valid ways to populate these mappings:
* Why "XML API" (Correct Answer A)?The XML API allows external systems to programmatically send user-to-IP mapping information to the firewall. This is a highly flexible method, particularly when user information is available from an external system that integrates via the API. This method is commonly used in environments where the mapping data is maintained in a centralized database or monitoring system.
* Why "User-ID" (Correct Answer C)?User-ID is a core feature of Palo Alto Networks firewalls that allows for the dynamic identification of users and their corresponding IP addresses. User-ID agents can pull this data from various sources, such as Active Directory, Syslog servers, and more. This is one of the most common and reliable methods to maintain user-to-IP mappings.
* Why not "Captive portal" (Option B)?Captive portal is a mechanism for authenticating users when they access the network. While it can indirectly contribute to user-to-IP mapping, it is not a direct method to populate these mappings. Instead, it prompts users to authenticate, after which User-ID handles the mapping.
* Why not "SCP log ingestion" (Option D)?SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) is a file transfer protocol and does not have any functionality related to populating user-to-IP mappings. Log ingestion via SCP is not a valid way to map users to IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

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

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
* Discovering Applications on the Network (Answer A):
* Policy Optimizeranalyzes traffic logs to identifyapplications running on the networkthat are currently being allowed by port-based or overly permissive policies.
* It providesvisibilityinto these applications, enabling administrators to transition to more secure, application-based policies over time.
* Converting Broad Rules into Narrow Rules (Answer B):
* Policy Optimizer helps refine policies byconverting broad application filters(e.g., rules that allow all web applications) intonarrower rules based on specific application groups.
* This reduces the risk of overly permissive access while maintaining granular control.
* Migrating from Port-Based Rules to Application-Based Rules (Answer C):
* One of the primary use cases for Policy Optimizer is enabling organizations tomigrate from legacy port-based rules to application-based rules, which are more secure and aligned with Zero Trust principles.
* Policy Optimizer identifies traffic patterns and automatically recommends the necessary application-based policies.
* Why Not D:
* 5-tuple attributes (source IP, destination IP, source port, destination port, protocol)are used in traditional firewalls. Simplifying these attributes to 4-tuple (e.g., removing the protocol) is not a use case for Policy Optimizer, as Palo Alto Networks NGFWs focus onapplication-based policies, not just 5-tuple matching.
* Why Not E:
* Automating tagging of rules based on historical log data is not a specific feature of Policy Optimizer. While Policy Optimizer analyzes log data to recommend policy changes, tagging is not its primary use case.
References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:
* Policy Optimizer Overview
* Transitioning to Application-Based Policies

NEW QUESTION # 38

A prospective customer has provided specific requirements for an upcoming firewall purchase, including the need to process a minimum of 200,000 connections per second while maintaining at least 15 Gbps of throughput with App-ID and Threat Prevention enabled.
What should a systems engineer do to determine the most suitable firewall for the customer?

- A. Upload 30 days of customer firewall traffic logs to the firewall calculator tool on the Palo Alto Networks support portal.
- B. Download the firewall sizing tool from the Palo Alto Networks support portal.
- C. Use the online product configurator tool provided on the Palo Alto Networks website.
- D. Use the product selector tool available on the Palo Alto Networks website.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The prospective customer has provided precise performance requirements for their firewall purchase, and the systems engineer must recommend a suitable Palo Alto Networks Strata Hardware Firewall (e.
g., PA-Series) model. The requirements include a minimum of 200,000 connections per second (CPS) and 15 Gbps of throughput with App-ID and Threat Prevention enabled. Let's evaluate the best approach to meet these needs.
Step 1: Understand the Requirements
* Connections per Second (CPS): 200,000 new sessions per second, indicating the firewall's ability to handle high transaction rates (e.g., web traffic, API calls).
* Throughput with App-ID and Threat Prevention: 15 Gbps, measured with application identification and threat prevention features active, reflecting real-world NGFW performance.

* Goal: Identify a PA-Series model that meets or exceeds these specs while considering the customer's actual traffic profile for optimal sizing.

NEW QUESTION # 39

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