

Quiz 2026 Palo Alto Networks Professional PSE-Strata-Pro-24: Valid Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Study Guide



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Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

While responding to a customer RFP, a systems engineer (SE) is presented the question, "How do PANW firewalls enable the mapping of transactions as part of Zero Trust principles?" Which two narratives can the SE use to respond to the question? (Choose two.)

- A. Describe how Palo Alto Networks NGFW Security policies are built by using users, applications, and data objects.
- B. Emphasize Zero Trust as an ideology, and that the customer decides how to align to Zero Trust principles.
- C. Explain how the NGFW can be placed in the network so it has visibility into every traffic flow.
- D. Reinforce the importance of decryption and security protections to verify traffic that is not malicious.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The question asks how Palo Alto Networks (PANW) Strata Hardware Firewalls enable the mapping of transactions as part of Zero Trust principles, requiring a systems engineer (SE) to provide two narratives for a customer RFP response. Zero Trust is a security model that assumes no trust by default, requiring continuous verification of all transactions, users, and devices-inside and outside the network. The Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW), part of the Strata portfolio, supports this through its advanced visibility, decryption, and policy enforcement capabilities. Below is a detailed explanation of why options B and D are the

correct narratives, verified against official Palo Alto Networks documentation.

Step 1: Understanding Zero Trust and Transaction Mapping in PAN-OS

Zero Trust principles, as defined by frameworks like NIST SP 800-207, emphasize identifying and verifying every transaction (e.g., network flows, application requests) based on context such as user identity, application, and data. For Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, "mapping of transactions" refers to the ability to identify, classify, and control network traffic with granular detail, enabling verification and enforcement aligned with Zero Trust.

The PAN-OS operating system achieves this through:

- * App-ID: Identifies applications regardless of port or protocol.
- * User-ID: Maps IP addresses to user identities.
- * Content-ID: Inspects and protects content, including decryption for visibility.
- * Security Policies: Enforces rules based on these mappings.

NEW QUESTION # 13

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- **C. 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.**
- D. Establish with the MSSP the use of vsys as the better way to segregate their environment so that customer data does not intermingle.

Answer: C

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 # 14

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

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.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Advanced WildFire documentation confirms its role in detecting and preventing zero-day malware through advanced analysis techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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: C,D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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: C

Explanation:

Segregating a network into unique BGP environments requires the ability to configure separate BGP autonomous systems (AS) within the NGFW. Palo Alto Networks firewalls support advanced BGP features, including the ability to create and manage multiple autonomous systems.

* Why "It can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems" (Correct Answer B)?

PAN-OS supports the configuration of multiple eBGP AS environments. By creating unique eBGP AS numbers for different parts of the network, traffic can be segregated and routed separately. This feature is commonly used in multi-tenant environments or networks requiring logical separation for administrative or policy reasons.

* Each eBGP AS can maintain its own routing policies, neighbors, and traffic segmentation.

* This approach allows the NGFW to address the customer's need for segregated internal BGP environments.

* Why not "It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it" (Option A)? This statement is incorrect because PAN-OS fully supports BGP, including eBGP, iBGP, and features like route reflectors, confederations, and autonomous systems.

* Why not "It can be addressed with BGP confederations" (Option C)? While BGP confederations can logically group AS numbers within a single AS, they are generally used to simplify iBGP designs in very large-scale networks. They are not commonly used for segregating internal environments and are not required for the described use case.

* Why not "It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work" (Option D)? Full mesh iBGP is only required in environments without route reflectors. The described scenario does not mention the need for iBGP full mesh; instead, it focuses on segregated environments, which can be achieved with eBGP.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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