PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Fragenpool & PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Lerntipps

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Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q49-Q54):

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

Antwort: C,D

Begründung:
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.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks Zero Trust Architecture Guide
"Zero Trust requires visibility into all traffic, verification of trust, and enforcement of least privilege policies- capabilities delivered by PAN-OS through App-ID, User-ID, and Content-ID." Step 2: Evaluating the Narratives Let's analyze each option to determine which two best explain how PANW firewalls enable transaction mapping for Zero Trust:
Option A: Emphasize Zero Trust as an ideology, and that the customer decides how to align to Zero Trust principles.
Analysis: While Zero Trust is indeed a guiding philosophy, this narrative is vague and does not directly address how the firewall enables transaction mapping. It shifts responsibility to the customer without highlighting specific PAN-OS capabilities, making it less relevant to the question.
Conclusion: Not a suitable answer.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks Zero Trust Overview - "Zero Trust is a strategy, but Palo Alto Networks provides the tools to implement it." Option B: Reinforce the importance of decryption and security protections to verify traffic that is not malicious.
Analysis: Decryption is a cornerstone of Zero Trust because encrypted traffic (e.g., TLS/SSL) can hide malicious activity. PAN-OS NGFWs use SSL Forward Proxy and SSL Inbound Inspection to decrypt traffic, allowing full visibility into transactions. Once decrypted, App-ID and Content-ID classify the traffic and apply security protections (e.g., threat prevention, URL filtering) to verify it aligns with policy and is not malicious. This directly enables transaction mapping by ensuring all flows are identified and verified.

Step-by-Step Explanation:
Enable decryption under Policies > Decryption to inspect encrypted traffic.
App-ID identifies the application (e.g., HTTPS-based apps).
Content-ID scans for threats, ensuring the transaction is safe.
Logs (e.g., Traffic, Threat) map the transaction details (source, destination, app, user).
Conclusion: Correct answer-directly ties to transaction mapping via visibility and verification.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Decryption Overview
"Decryption enables visibility into encrypted traffic, a requirement for Zero Trust, allowing the firewall to apply security policies and log transaction details." Option C: Explain how the NGFW can be placed in the network so it has visibility into every traffic flow.
Analysis: Network placement (e.g., inline deployment) is important for visibility, but it's a deployment strategy, not a capability of the firewall itself. While visibility is a prerequisite for Zero Trust, this narrative does not explain how the firewall maps transactions (e.g., via App-ID or User-ID). It's too indirect to fully address the question.
Conclusion: Not the strongest answer.
Reference: PAN-OS Deployment Guide - "Inline placement ensures visibility, but mapping requires App-ID and User-ID." Option D: Describe how Palo Alto Networks NGFW Security policies are built by using users, applications, and data objects.
Analysis: This narrative highlights the core PAN-OS features-User-ID, App-ID, and Content-ID-that enable transaction mapping. Security policies in PAN-OS are defined using:
Users: Mapped via User-ID from directory services (e.g., AD).
Applications: Identified by App-ID, even within encrypted flows.
Data Objects: Controlled via Content-ID (e.g., file types, sensitive data).These policies log and enforce transactions, providing the granular context required for Zero Trust (e.g., "Allow user Alice to access Salesforce, but block file uploads").
Step-by-Step Explanation:
Configure User-ID (Device > User Identification) to map IPs to users.
Use App-ID in policies (Policies > Security) to identify apps.
Define data objects (e.g., Objects > Custom Objects > Data Patterns) for content control.
Logs (e.g., Monitor > Logs > Traffic) record transaction mappings.
Conclusion: Correct answer-directly explains transaction mapping via policy enforcement.
Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Security Policy
"Security policies leverage User-ID, App-ID, and Content-ID to map and control transactions, aligning with Zero Trust least privilege." Step 3: Why B and D Are the Best Choices B: Focuses on decryption and verification, ensuring all transactions (even encrypted ones) are mapped and validated, a critical Zero Trust requirement.
D: Highlights the policy framework that maps transactions to users, apps, and data, enabling granular control and logging-core to Zero Trust enforcement.Together, they cover visibility (B) and enforcement (D), fully addressing how PANW firewalls implement transaction mapping for Zero Trust.
Step 4: Sample RFP Response Narratives
B Narrative: "Palo Alto Networks NGFWs enable Zero Trust by decrypting traffic to provide full visibility into transactions. Using SSL decryption and integrated security protections like threat prevention, the firewall verifies that traffic is not malicious, mapping every flow to ensure compliance with Zero Trust principles." D Narrative: "Our NGFWs map transactions through security policies built on users, applications, and data objects. By leveraging User-ID, App-ID, and Content-ID, the firewall identifies who is accessing what application and what data is involved, enforcing least privilege and logging every transaction for Zero Trust alignment." Conclusion The two narratives that best explain how PANW Strata Hardware Firewalls enable transaction mapping for Zero Trust are B and D. These are grounded in PAN-OS capabilities-decryption for visibility and policy- based mapping-verified by Palo Alto Networks documentation up to March 08, 2025, including PAN-OS
11.1 and the Zero Trust Architecture Guide.

50. Frage
A customer claims that Advanced WildFire miscategorized a file as malicious and wants proof, because another vendor has said that the file is benign.
How could the systems engineer assure the customer that Advanced WildFire was accurate?

- A. Use the WildFire Analysis Report in the log to show the customer the malicious actions the file took when it was detonated.
- B. Do nothing because the customer will realize Advanced WildFire is right.
- C. Open a TAG ticket for the customer and allow support engineers to determine the appropriate action.
- D. Review the threat logs for information to provide to the customer.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Advanced WildFire is Palo Alto Networks' cloud-based malware analysis and prevention solution. It determines whether files are

malicious by executing them in a sandbox environment and observing their behavior. To address the customer's concern about the file categorization, the systems engineer must provide evidence of the file's behavior. Here's the analysis of each option:
* Option A: Review the threat logs for information to provide to the customer
* Threat logs can provide a summary of events and verdicts for malicious files, but they do not include the detailed behavior analysis needed to convince the customer.
* While reviewing the logs is helpful as a preliminary step, it does not provide the level of proof the customer needs.
* This option is not sufficient on its own.
* Option B: Use the WildFire Analysis Report in the log to show the customer the malicious actions the file took when it was detonated
* WildFire generates an analysis report that includes details about the file's behavior during detonation in the sandbox, such as network activity, file modifications, process executions, and any indicators of compromise (IoCs).
* This report provides concrete evidence to demonstrate why the file was flagged as malicious. It is the most accurate way to assure the customer that WildFire's decision was based on observed malicious actions.
* This is the best option.
* Option C: Open a TAG ticket for the customer and allow support engineers to determine the appropriate action
* While opening a support ticket is a valid action for further analysis or appeal, it isnot a direct way to assure the customer of the current WildFire verdict.
* This option does not directly address the customer's request for immediate proof.
* This option is not ideal.
* Option D: Do nothing because the customer will realize Advanced WildFire is right
* This approach is dismissive of the customer's concerns and does not provide any evidence to support WildFire's decision.
* This option is inappropriate.
References:
* Palo Alto Networks documentation on WildFire
* WildFire Analysis Reports

51. Frage
A company has multiple business units, each of which manages its own user directories and identity providers (IdPs) with different domain names. The company's network security team wants to deploy a shared GlobalProtect remote access service for all business units to authenticate users to each business unit's IdP.
Which configuration will enable the network security team to authenticate GlobalProtect users to multiple SAML IdPs?

- A. Authentication sequence that has multiple authentication profiles using different authentication methods
- B. Multiple Cloud Identity Engine tenants for each business unit
- C. Multiple authentication mode Cloud Identity Engine authentication profile for use on the GlobalProtect portals and gateways
- D. GlobalProtect with multiple authentication profiles for each SAML IdP

Antwort: D

Begründung:
To configure GlobalProtect to authenticate users from multiple SAML identity providers (IdPs), the correct approach involves creating multiple authentication profiles, one for each IdP. Here's the analysis of each option:
* Option A: GlobalProtect with multiple authentication profiles for each SAML IdP
* GlobalProtect allows configuring multiple SAML authentication profiles, each corresponding to a specific IdP.
* These profiles are associated with the GlobalProtect portal or gateway. When users attempt to authenticate, they can be directed to the appropriate IdP based on their domain or other attributes.
* This is the correct approach to enable authentication for users from multiple IdPs.
* Option B: Multiple authentication mode Cloud Identity Engine authentication profile for use on the GlobalProtect portals and gateways
* The Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) can synchronize identities from multiple directories, but it does not directly support multiple SAML IdPs for a shared GlobalProtect setup.
* This option is not applicable.
* Option C: Authentication sequence that has multiple authentication profiles using different authentication methods
* Authentication sequences allow multiple authentication methods (e.g., LDAP, RADIUS, SAML) to be tried in sequence for the same user, but they are not designed for handling multiple SAML IdPs.
* This option is not appropriate for the scenario.
* Option D: Multiple Cloud Identity Engine tenants for each business unit
* Deploying multiple CIE tenants for each business unit adds unnecessary complexity and is not required for configuring GlobalProtect to authenticate users to multiple SAML IdPs.

* This option is not appropriate.

52. Frage
A systems engineer should create a profile that blocks which category to protect a customer from ransomware URLs by using Advanced URL Filtering?

- A. High Risk
- B. Scanning Activity
- C. Command and Control
- D. Ransomware

Antwort: D

Begründung:
When configuring Advanced URL Filtering on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the "Ransomware" category should be explicitly blocked to protect customers from URLs associated with ransomware activities.
Ransomware URLs typically host malicious code or scripts designed to encrypt user data and demand a ransom. By blocking the "Ransomware" category, systems engineers can proactively prevent users from accessing such URLs.
* Why "Ransomware" (Correct Answer A)?The "Ransomware" category is specifically curated by Palo Alto Networks to include URLs known to deliver ransomware or support ransomware operations.
Blocking this category ensures that any URL categorized as part of this list will be inaccessible to end- users, significantly reducing the risk of ransomware attacks.
* Why not "High Risk" (Option B)?While the "High Risk" category includes potentially malicious sites, it is broader and less targeted. It may not always block ransomware-specific URLs. "High Risk" includes a range of websites that are flagged based on factors like bad reputation or hosting malicious content in general. It is less focused than the "Ransomware" category.
* Why not "Scanning Activity" (Option C)?The "Scanning Activity" category focuses on URLs used in vulnerability scans, automated probing, or reconnaissance by attackers. Although such activity could be a precursor to ransomware attacks, it does not directly block ransomware URLs.
* Why not "Command and Control" (Option D)?The "Command and Control" category is designed to block URLs used by malware or compromised systems to communicate with their operators. While some ransomware may utilize command-and-control (C2) servers, blocking C2 URLs alone does not directly target ransomware URLs themselves.
By using the Advanced URL Filtering profile and blocking the "Ransomware" category, the firewall applies targeted controls to mitigate ransomware-specific threats.

53. Frage
Which two statements clarify the functionality and purchase options for Palo Alto Networks AIOps for NGFW? (Choose two.)

- A. It is offered in two license tiers: a free version and a premium version.
- B. It is offered in two license tiers: a commercial edition and an enterprise edition.
- C. It uses telemetry data to forecast, preempt, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to adjust and enhance the process.
- D. It forwards log data to Advanced WildFire to anticipate, prevent, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to refine and adapt to the process.

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:
Palo Alto Networks AIOps for NGFW is a cloud-delivered service that leverages telemetry data and machine learning (ML) to provide proactive operational insights, best practice recommendations, and issue prevention.
* Why "It is offered in two license tiers: a free version and a premium version" (Correct Answer B)?AIOps for NGFW is available in two tiers:
* Free Tier: Provides basic operational insights and best practices at no additional cost.
* Premium Tier: Offers advanced capabilities, such as AI-driven forecasts, proactive issue prevention, and enhanced ML-based recommendations.
* Why "It uses telemetry data to forecast, preempt, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to adjust and enhance the process" (Correct Answer C)?AIOps uses telemetry data from NGFWs to analyze operational trends, forecast potential problems, and recommend solutions before issues arise. ML continuously refines these insights by learning from real-world data, enhancing accuracy and effectiveness over time.
* Why not "It is offered in two license tiers: a commercial edition and an enterprise edition" (Option A)?This is incorrect because the

licensing model for AIOps is based on "free" and "premium" tiers, not "commercial" and "enterprise" editions.
* Why not "It forwards log data to Advanced WildFire to anticipate, prevent, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to refine and adapt to the process" (Option D)?AIOps does not rely on Advanced WildFire for its operation. Instead, it uses telemetry data directly from the NGFWs to perform operational and security analysis.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks documentation for AIOps for NGFW confirms its functionality and licensing structure.

54. Frage
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