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

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
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	• 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.

Covers 100% Composite Exams PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Critical Information

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
When a customer needs to understand how Palo Alto Networks NGFWs lower the risk of exploitation by newly announced vulnerabilities known to be actively attacked, which solution and functionality delivers the most value?

- A. Single Pass Architecture and parallel processing ensure traffic is efficiently scanned against any enabled Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscription.
- B. Advanced Threat Prevention's command injection and SQL injection functions use inline deep learning against zero-day threats.
- C. Advanced URL Filtering uses machine learning (ML) to learn which malicious URLs are being utilized by the attackers, then block the resulting traffic.
- D. WildFire loads custom OS images to ensure that the sandboxing catches any activity that would affect the customer's environment.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most effective way to reduce the risk of exploitation by newly announced vulnerabilities is through Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP). ATP uses inline deep learning to identify and block exploitation attempts, even for zero-day vulnerabilities, in real time.
* Why "Advanced Threat Prevention's command injection and SQL injection functions use inline deep learning against zero-day threats" (Correct Answer B)?Advanced Threat Prevention leverages deep learning models directly in the data path, which allows it to analyze traffic in real time and detect patterns of exploitation, including newly discovered vulnerabilities being actively exploited in the wild.
It specifically targets advanced tactics like:
* Command injection.
* SQL injection.
* Memory-based exploits.
* Protocol evasion techniques.
This functionality lowers the risk of exploitation by actively blocking attack attempts based on their behavior, even when a signature is not yet available. This approach makes ATP the most valuable solution for addressing new and actively exploited vulnerabilities.
* Why not "Advanced URL Filtering uses machine learning (ML) to learn which malicious URLs are being utilized by the attackers, then block the resulting traffic" (Option A)?While Advanced URL Filtering is highly effective at blocking access to malicious websites, it does not provide the inline analysis necessary to prevent direct exploitation of vulnerabilities. Exploitation often happens within the application or protocol layer, which Advanced URL Filtering does not inspect.
* Why not "Single Pass Architecture and parallel processing ensure traffic is efficiently scanned against any enabled Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscription" (Option C)?Single Pass Architecture improves performance by ensuring all enabled services (like Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, etc.) process traffic efficiently. However, it is not a feature that directly addresses vulnerability exploitation or zero-day attack detection.

* Why not "WildFire loads custom OS images to ensure that the sandboxing catches any activity that would affect the customer's environment" (Option D)?WildFire is a sandboxing solution designed to detect malicious files and executables. While it is useful for analyzing malware, it does not provide inline protection against exploitation of newly announced vulnerabilities, especially those targeting network protocols or applications.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks Advanced Threat Prevention specifically highlights its capability to detect and block zero-day exploits, leveraging inline deep learning and machine learning models. This makes it the optimal solution for protecting against new vulnerabilities being actively exploited.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which two methods are valid ways to populate user-to-IP mappings? (Choose two.)

- A. SCP log ingestion
- B. Captive portal
- C. XML API
- D. User-ID

Answer: C,D

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 # 32
A systems engineer should create a profile that blocks which category to protect a customer from ransomware URLs by using Advanced URL Filtering?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 33
The PAN-OS User-ID integrated agent is included with PAN-OS software and comes in which two forms?
(Choose two.)

- A. GlobalProtect agent
- B. Cloud Identity Engine (CIE)
- C. Windows-based agent
- D. Integrated agent

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
User-ID is a feature in PAN-OS that maps IP addresses to usernames by integrating with various directory services (e.g., Active Directory). User-ID can be implemented through agents provided by Palo Alto Networks. Here's how each option applies:
* Option A: Integrated agent
* The integrated User-ID agent is built into PAN-OS and does not require an external agent installation. It is configured directly on the firewall and integrates with directory services to retrieve user information.
* This is correct.
* Option B: GlobalProtect agent
* GlobalProtect is Palo Alto Networks' VPN solution and does not function as a User-ID agent.
While it can be used to authenticate users and provide visibility, it is not categorized as a User-ID agent.
* This is incorrect.
* Option C: Windows-based agent
* The Windows-based User-ID agent is a standalone agent installed on a Windows server. It collects user mapping information from directory services and sends it to the firewall.
* This is correct.
* Option D: Cloud Identity Engine (CIE)
* The Cloud Identity Engine provides identity services in a cloud-native manner but isnot a User- ID agent. It synchronizes with identity providers like Azure AD and Okta.
* This is incorrect.
References:
* Palo Alto Networks documentation on User-ID
* Knowledge Base article on User-ID Agent Options

NEW QUESTION # 34
Device-ID can be used in which three policies? (Choose three.)

- A. Decryption
- B. Policy-based forwarding (PBF)
- C. Quality of Service (QoS)
- D. Security
- E. SD-WAN

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
The question asks about the policies where Device-ID, a feature of Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, can be applied. Device-ID enables the firewall to identify and classify devices (e.g., IoT, endpoints) based on attributes like device type, OS, or behavior, enhancing policy enforcement. Let's evaluate its use across the specified policy types.
Step 1: Understand Device-ID
Device-ID leverages the IoT Security subscription and integrates with the Strata Firewall to provide device visibility and control. It uses data from sources like DHCP, HTTP headers, and machinelearning to identify devices and allows policies to reference device

objects (e.g., "IP Camera," "Medical Device"). This feature is available on PA-Series firewalls running PAN-OS 10.0 or later with the appropriate license.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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