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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">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	<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 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.

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

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. Reinforce the importance of decryption and security protections to verify traffic that is not malicious.
- C. Describe how Palo Alto Networks NGFW Security policies are built by using users, applications, and data objects.
- D. Emphasize Zero Trust as an ideology, and that the customer decides how to align to Zero Trust principles.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Zero Trust is a strategic framework for securing infrastructure and data by eliminating implicit trust and continuously validating every stage of digital interaction. Palo Alto Networks NGFWs are designed with native capabilities to align with Zero Trust principles, such as monitoring transactions, validating identities, and enforcing least-privilege access. The following narratives effectively address the customer's question:

* Option A: While emphasizing Zero Trust as an ideology is accurate, this response does not directly explain how Palo Alto Networks firewalls facilitate mapping of transactions. It provides context but is insufficient for addressing the technical aspect of the

question.

* Option B: Decryption and security protections are important for identifying malicious traffic, but they are not specific to mapping transactions within a Zero Trust framework. This response focuses on a subset of security functions rather than the broader concept of visibility and policy enforcement.

* Option C (Correct): Placing the NGFW in the network provides visibility into every traffic flow across users, devices, and applications. This allows the firewall to map transactions and enforce Zero Trust principles such as segmenting networks, inspecting all traffic, and controlling access. With features like App-ID, User-ID, and Content-ID, the firewall provides granular insights into traffic flows, making it easier to identify and secure transactions.

* Option D (Correct): Palo Alto Networks NGFWs use security policies based on users, applications, and data objects to align with Zero Trust principles. Instead of relying on IP addresses or ports, policies are enforced based on the application's behavior, the identity of the user, and the sensitivity of the data involved. This mapping ensures that only authorized users can access specific resources, which is a cornerstone of Zero Trust.

References:

* Zero Trust Framework: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/solutions/zero-trust>

* Security Policy Best Practices for Zero Trust: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com>

NEW QUESTION # 18

What is used to stop a DNS-based threat?

- A. DNS proxy
- **B. DNS sinkholing**
- C. DNS tunneling
- D. Buffer overflow protection

Answer: B

Explanation:

DNS-based threats, such as DNS tunneling, phishing, or malware command-and-control (C2) activities, are commonly used by attackers to exfiltrate data or establish malicious communications. Palo Alto Networks firewalls provide several mechanisms to address these threats, and the correct method is DNS sinkholing.

* Why "DNS sinkholing" (Correct Answer D)? DNS sinkholing redirects DNS queries for malicious domains to an internal or non-routable IP address, effectively preventing communication with malicious domains. When a user or endpoint tries to connect to a malicious domain, the sinkhole DNS entry ensures the traffic is blocked or routed to a controlled destination.

* DNS sinkholing is especially effective for blocking malware trying to contact its C2 server or preventing data exfiltration.

* Why not "DNS proxy" (Option A)? A DNS proxy is used to forward DNS queries from endpoints to an upstream DNS server. While it can be part of a network's DNS setup, it does not actively stop DNS-based threats.

* Why not "Buffer overflow protection" (Option B)? Buffer overflow protection is a method used to prevent memory-related attacks, such as exploiting software vulnerabilities. It is unrelated to DNS-based threat prevention.

* Why not "DNS tunneling" (Option C)? DNS tunneling is itself a type of DNS-based threat where attackers encode malicious traffic within DNS queries and responses. This option refers to the threat itself, not the method to stop it.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks DNS Security documentation confirms that DNS sinkholing is a key mechanism for stopping DNS-based threats.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 20

A current NGFW customer has asked a systems engineer (SE) for a way to prove to their internal management team that its NGFW follows Zero Trust principles. Which action should the SE take?

- A. Use the "Monitor > PDF Reports" node to schedule a weekly email of the Zero Trust report to the internal management team.
- B. Use the "ACC" tab to help the customer build dashboards that highlight the historical tracking of the NGFW enforcing policies.
- **C. Help the customer build reports that align to their Zero Trust plan in the "Monitor > Manage Custom Reports" tab.**
- D. Use a third-party tool to pull the NGFW Zero Trust logs, and create a report that meets the customer's needs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To demonstrate compliance with Zero Trust principles, a systems engineer can leverage the rich reporting and logging capabilities of Palo Alto Networks firewalls. The focus should be on creating reports that align with the customer's Zero Trust strategy, providing detailed insights into policy enforcement, user activity, and application usage.

* Option A: Scheduling a pre-built PDF report does not offer the flexibility to align the report with the customer's specific Zero Trust plan. While useful for automated reporting, this option is too generic for demonstrating Zero Trust compliance.

* Option B (Correct): Custom reports in the "Monitor > Manage Custom Reports" tab allow the customer to build tailored reports that align with their Zero Trust plan. These reports can include granular details such as application usage, user activity, policy enforcement logs, and segmentation compliance. This approach ensures the customer can present evidence directly related to their Zero Trust implementation.

* Option C: Using a third-party tool is unnecessary as Palo Alto Networks NGFWs already have built-in capabilities to log, report, and demonstrate policy enforcement. This option adds complexity and may not fully leverage the native capabilities of the NGFW.

* Option D: The Application Command Center (ACC) is useful for visualizing traffic and historical data but is not a reporting tool.

While it can complement custom reports, it is not a substitute for generating Zero Trust-specific compliance reports.

References:

* Managing Reports in PAN-OS: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com>

* Zero Trust Monitoring and Reporting Best Practices: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/zero-trust>

NEW QUESTION # 21

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 5G Security be enabled and architected to ensure the cloud computing is not compromised in the commands it is sending to the onsite machines.
- B. That Cloud NGFW be included to protect the cloud-based applications from external access into the cloud service provider hosting them.
- C. That an Advanced CDSS bundle (Advanced Threat Prevention, Advanced WildFire, and Advanced URL Filtering) be procured to ensure the design receives advanced protection.
- D. 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.

Answer: A,D

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 # 22

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