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The Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) exam questions can help you gain the high-in-demand skills and credentials you need to pursue a rewarding career. To do this you just need to pass the Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) certification exam which is not easy to crack. You have to put in some extra effort, and time and prepare thoroughly to pass the Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) exam. For the quick, complete, and comprehensive Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) exam dumps preparation you can get help from top-notch and easy-to-use PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Questions.

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	• 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	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
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. Emphasize Zero Trust as an ideology, and that the customer decides how to align to Zero Trust principles.
- B. Describe how Palo Alto Networks NGFW Security policies are built by using users, applications, and data objects.
- 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: B,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.
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.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Device-ID can be used in which three policies? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
Device-ID is a feature in Palo Alto Networks firewalls that identifies devices based on their unique attributes (e.g., MAC addresses, device type, operating system). Device-ID can be used in several policy types to provide granular control. Here's how it applies to each option:
* Option A: Security
* Device-ID can be used in Security policies to enforce rules based on the device type or identity.
For example, you can create policies that allow or block traffic for specific device types (e.g., IoT devices).
* This is correct.
* Option B: Decryption
* Device-ID cannot be used in decryption policies. Decryption policies are based on traffic types, certificates, and other SSL/TLS attributes, not device attributes.
* This is incorrect.
* Option C: Policy-based forwarding (PBF)
* Device-ID can be used in PBF policies to control the forwarding of traffic based on the identified device. For example, you can route traffic from certain device types through specific ISPs or VPN tunnels.
* This is correct.
* Option D: SD-WAN
* SD-WAN policies use metrics such as path quality (e.g., latency, jitter) and application information for traffic steering. Device-ID is not a criterion used in SD-WAN policies.
* This is incorrect.
* Option E: Quality of Service (QoS)
* Device-ID can be used in QoS policies to apply traffic shaping or bandwidth control for specific devices. For example, you can prioritize or limit bandwidth for traffic originating from IoT devices or specific endpoints.
* This is correct.
References:
* Palo Alto Networks documentation on Device-ID

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which two compliance frameworks are included with the Premium version of Strata Cloud Manager (SCM)? (Choose two)

- A. Center for Internet Security (CIS)
- B. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- C. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- D. Payment Card Industry (PCI)

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Step 1: Understanding Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) Premium
Strata Cloud Manager is a unified management interface for Strata NGFWs, Prisma Access, and other Palo Alto Networks solutions. ThePremium version(subscription-based) includes advanced features like:
* AIOps Premium: Predictive analytics, capacity planning, and compliance reporting.
* Compliance Posture Management: Pre-built dashboards and reports for specific regulatory frameworks.
Compliance frameworks in SCM Premium provide visibility into adherence to standards like PCI DSS and NIST, generating actionable insights and audit-ready reports based on firewall configurations, logs, and traffic data.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which three tools can a prospective customer use to evaluate Palo Alto Networks products to assess where they will fit in the existing architecture? (Choose three)

- A. Ultimate Test Drive
- B. Policy Optimizer
- C. Proof of Concept (POC)
- D. Expedition
- E. Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
When evaluating Palo Alto Networks products, prospective customers need tools that can help them assess compatibility, performance, and value within their existing architecture. The following tools are the most relevant:
* Why "Proof of Concept (POC)" (Correct Answer A)?A Proof of Concept is a hands-on evaluation that allows the customer to deploy and test Palo Alto Networks products directly within their environment. This enables them to assess real-world performance, compatibility, and operational impact.
* Why "Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)" (Correct Answer C)?An SLR provides a detailed report of a customer's network security posture based on data collected during a short evaluation period. It highlights risks, vulnerabilities, and active threats in the customer's network, demonstrating how Palo Alto Networks solutions can address those risks. SLR is a powerful tool for justifying the value of a product in the customer's architecture.
* Why "Ultimate Test Drive" (Correct Answer D)?The Ultimate Test Drive is a guided hands-on workshop provided by Palo Alto Networks that allows prospective customers to explore product features and capabilities in a controlled environment. It is ideal for customers who want to evaluate products without deploying them in their production network.
* Why not "Policy Optimizer" (Option B)?Policy Optimizer is used after a product has been deployed to refine security policies by identifying unused or overly permissive rules. It is not designed for pre- deployment evaluations.
* Why not "Expedition" (Option E)?Expedition is a migration tool that assists with the conversion of configurations from third-party firewalls or existing Palo Alto Networks firewalls. It is not a tool for evaluating the suitability of products in the customer's architecture.
Reference: Palo Alto Networks SLR documentation and Ultimate Test Drive overview confirm these tools' roles in product evaluation.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which technique is an example of a DNS attack that Advanced DNS Security can detect and prevent?

- A. DNS domain rebranding
- B. Polymorphic DNS
- C. High entropy DNS domains
- D. CNAME cloaking

Answer: C

Explanation:
Advanced DNS Security on Palo Alto Networks firewalls is designed to identify and prevent a wide range of DNS-based attacks. Among the listed options, "High entropy DNS domains" is a specific example of a DNS attack that Advanced DNS Security can detect and block.
* Why "High entropy DNS domains" (Correct Answer A)?High entropy DNS domains are often used in attacks where randomly generated domain names (e.g., gfh34ksdu.com) are utilized by malware or bots to evade detection. This is a hallmark of Domain Generation Algorithms (DGA)-based attacks.
Palo Alto Networks firewalls with Advanced DNS Security use machine learning to detect such domains by analyzing the entropy (randomness) of DNS queries. High entropy values indicate the likelihood of a dynamically generated or malicious domain.
* Why not "Polymorphic DNS" (Option B)?While polymorphic DNS refers to techniques that dynamically change DNS records to avoid detection, it is not specifically identified as an attack type mitigated by Advanced DNS Security in Palo Alto Networks documentation. The firewall focuses more on the behavior of DNS queries, such as detecting DGA domains or anomalous DNS traffic patterns.
* Why not "CNAME cloaking" (Option C)?CNAME cloaking involves using CNAME records to redirect DNS queries to malicious or hidden domains. Although Palo Alto firewalls may detect and block malicious DNS redirections, the focus of Advanced DNS Security is primarily on identifying patterns of DNS abuse like DGA domains, tunneling, or high entropy queries.
* Why not "DNS domain rebranding" (Option D)?DNS domain rebranding involves changing the domain names associated with malicious activity to evade detection. This is typically a tactic used for persistence but is not an example of a DNS attack type specifically addressed by Advanced DNS Security.
Advanced DNS Security focuses on dynamic, real-time identification of suspicious DNS patterns, such as high entropy domains, DNS tunneling, or protocol violations. High entropy DNS domains are directly tied to attack mechanisms like DGAs, making this the correct answer.
Reference: According to Palo Alto Networks Advanced DNS Security documentation, detecting high entropy domains is a core feature of the service, leveraging machine learning and behavioral analysis to identify and block such malicious activities.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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