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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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.

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

What are three valid Panorama deployment options? (Choose three.)

- A. On a Raspberry Pi (Model 4, Model 400, Model 5)
- B. As a container (Docker, Kubernetes, OpenShift)
- C. As a dedicated hardware appliance (M-100, M-200, M-500, M-600)
- D. With a cloud service provider (AWS, Azure, GCP)
- E. As a virtual machine (ESXi, Hyper-V, KVM)

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

Panorama is Palo Alto Networks' centralized management solution for managing multiple firewalls. It supports multiple deployment options to suit different infrastructure needs. The valid deployment options are as follows:

* Why "As a virtual machine (ESXi, Hyper-V, KVM)" (Correct Answer A)? Panorama can be deployed as a virtual machine on hypervisors like VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, and KVM. This is a common option for organizations that already utilize virtualized infrastructure.

* Why "With a cloud service provider (AWS, Azure, GCP)" (Correct Answer B)? Panorama is available for deployment in the public cloud on platforms like AWS, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform. This allows organizations to centrally manage firewalls deployed in cloud environments.

* Why "As a dedicated hardware appliance (M-100, M-200, M-500, M-600)" (Correct Answer E)?

Panorama is available as a dedicated hardware appliance with different models (M-100, M-200, M-500, M-600) to cater to various performance and scalability requirements. This is ideal for organizations that prefer physical appliances.

* Why not "As a container (Docker, Kubernetes, OpenShift)" (Option C)? Panorama is not currently supported as a containerized deployment. Containers are more commonly used for lightweight and ephemeral services, whereas Panorama requires a robust and persistent deployment model.

* Why not "On a Raspberry Pi (Model 4, Model 400, Model 5)" (Option D)? Panorama cannot be deployed on low-powered hardware like Raspberry Pi. The system requirements for Panorama far exceed the capabilities of Raspberry Pi hardware.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which two statements correctly describe best practices for sizing a firewall deployment with decryption enabled? (Choose two.)

- A. Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) ephemeral key exchange algorithms such as Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral (DHE) and Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman Exchange (ECDHE) consume more processing resources than Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) algorithms.
- B. Large average transaction sizes consume more processing power to decrypt.
- C. SSL decryption traffic amounts vary from network to network.
- D. Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) certificate authentication method (not the RSA key exchange algorithm) consumes more resources than Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), but ECDSA is more secure.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

When planning a firewall deployment with SSL/TLS decryption enabled, it is crucial to consider the additional processing overhead

introduced by decrypting and inspecting encrypted traffic. Here are the details for each statement:

- * Why "SSL decryption traffic amounts vary from network to network" (Correct Answer A)?SSL decryption traffic varies depending on the organization's specific network environment, user behavior, and applications. For example, networks with heavy web traffic, cloud applications, or encrypted VoIP traffic will have more SSL/TLS decryption processing requirements. This variability means each deployment must be properly assessed and sized accordingly.
 - * Why "Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) ephemeral key exchange algorithms such as Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral (DHE) and Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman Exchange (ECDHE) consume more processing resources than Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) algorithms" (Correct Answer C)?PFS algorithms like DHE and ECDHE generate unique session keys for each connection, ensuring better security but requiring significantly more processing power compared to RSA key exchange. When decryption is enabled, firewalls must handle these computationally expensive operations for every encrypted session, impacting performance and sizing requirements.
 - * Why not "Large average transaction sizes consume more processing power to decrypt" (Option B)?While large transaction sizes can consume additional resources, SSL/TLS decryption is more dependent on the number of sessions and the complexity of the encryption algorithms used, rather than the size of the transactions. Hence, this is not a primary best practice consideration.
 - * Why not "Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) certificate authentication method consumes more resources than Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), but ECDSA is more secure" (Option D)?This statement discusses certificate authentication methods, not SSL/TLS decryption performance. While ECDSA is more efficient and secure than RSA, it is not directly relevant to sizing considerations for firewall deployments with decryption enabled.
- Reference: Palo Alto Networks SSL Decryption Best Practices outlines considerations for sizing deployments with decryption, including variability in SSL traffic and the impact of encryption algorithms like ECDHE.

NEW QUESTION # 54

What is used to stop a DNS-based threat?

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

Answer: A

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 # 55

Which three known variables can assist with sizing an NGFW appliance? (Choose three.)

- A. App-ID firewall throughput
- B. Connections per second
- C. Telemetry enabled
- D. Max sessions
- E. Packet replication

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

When sizing a Palo Alto Networks NGFW appliance, it's crucial to consider variables that affect its performance and capacity. These include the network's traffic characteristics, application requirements, and expected workloads. Below is the analysis of each option:

- * Option A: Connections per second

- * Connections per second (CPS) is a critical metric for determining how many new sessions the firewall can handle per second. High CPS requirements are common in environments with high traffic turnover, such as web servers or applications with frequent session terminations and creations.

- * This is an important sizing variable.

- * Option B: Max sessions

- * Max sessions represent the total number of concurrent sessions the firewall can support. For environments with a large number of users or devices, this metric is critical to prevent session exhaustion.

- * This is an important sizing variable.

- * Option C: Packet replication

- * Packet replication is used in certain configurations, such as TAP mode or port mirroring for traffic inspection. While it impacts performance, it is not a primary variable for firewall sizing as it is a specific use case.

- * This is not a key variable for sizing.

- * Option D: App-ID firewall throughput

- * App-ID throughput measures the firewall's ability to inspect traffic and apply policies based on application signatures. It directly impacts the performance of traffic inspection under real-world conditions.

- * This is an important sizing variable.

- * Option E: Telemetry enabled

- * While telemetry provides data for monitoring and analysis, enabling it does not significantly impact the sizing of the firewall. It is not a core variable for determining firewall performance or capacity.

- * This is not a key variable for sizing.

References:

- * Palo Alto Networks documentation on Firewall Sizing Guidelines

- * Knowledge Base article on Performance and Capacity Sizing

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which two files are used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters? (Choose two.)

- A. PAN-CN-MGMT
- B. PAN-CNI-MULTUS
- C. PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG
- D. PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

CN-Series firewalls are Palo Alto Networks' containerized NGFWs designed for protecting Kubernetes environments. These firewalls provide threat prevention, traffic inspection, and compliance enforcement within containerized workloads. Deploying CN-Series in a Kubernetes cluster requires specific configuration files to set up the management plane and NGFW functionalities.

- * Option A (Correct): PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG is required to define the configurations for the NGFW itself. This file contains firewall policies, application configurations, and security profiles needed to secure the Kubernetes environment.

- * Option B (Correct): PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP is a ConfigMap file that contains the configuration for the management plane of the CN-Series firewall. It helps set up the connection between the management interface and the NGFW deployed within the Kubernetes cluster.

- * Option C: This option does not represent a valid or required file for deploying CN-Series firewalls. The management configurations are handled via the ConfigMap.

- * Option D: PAN-CNI-MULTUS refers to the Multus CNI plugin for Kubernetes, which is used for enabling multiple network interfaces in pods. While relevant for Kubernetes networking, it is not specific to deploying CN-Series firewalls.

References:

- * CN-Series Deployment Guide: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/cn-series>

- * Kubernetes Integration with CN-Series Firewalls: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com>

NEW QUESTION # 57

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