

PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Test Simulator, Pass PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Rate



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The Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 certification exam is an industry-recognized Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) certificate that is designed to validate candidates' skills, experience, and knowledge quickly. The Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall (PSE-Strata-Pro-24) certification exam has been inspiring Palo Alto Networks professionals since its beginning. Now this PSE-Strata-Pro-24 certification exam has become solid proof of certain skills set and knowledge.

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

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

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

A prospective customer is concerned about stopping data exfiltration, data infiltration, and command-and-control (C2) activities over port 53.

Which subscription(s) should the systems engineer recommend?

- A. DNS Security
- B. Threat Prevention
- C. Advanced Threat Prevention and Advanced URL Filtering
- D. App-ID and Data Loss Prevention

Answer: A

Explanation:

* DNS Security (Answer C):

* DNS Security is the appropriate subscription for addressing threats over port 53.

* DNS tunneling is a common method used for data exfiltration, infiltration, and C2 activities, as it allows malicious traffic to be hidden within legitimate DNS queries.

* The DNS Security service applies machine learning models to analyze DNS queries in real-time, block malicious domains, and prevent tunneling activities.

* It integrates seamlessly with the NGFW, ensuring advanced protection against DNS-based threats without requiring additional infrastructure.

* Why Not Threat Prevention (Answer A):

* Threat Prevention is critical for blocking malware, exploits, and vulnerabilities, but it does not specifically address DNS-based tunneling or C2 activities over port 53.

* Why Not App-ID and Data Loss Prevention (Answer B):

* While App-ID can identify applications, and Data Loss Prevention (DLP) helps prevent sensitive data leakage, neither focuses on blocking DNS tunneling or malicious activity over port 53.

* Why Not Advanced Threat Prevention and Advanced URL Filtering (Answer D):

* Advanced Threat Prevention and URL Filtering are excellent for broader web and network threats, but DNS tunneling specifically requires the DNS Security subscription, which specializes in DNS-layer threats.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

* DNS Security Subscription Overview

NEW QUESTION # 49

In which two locations can a Best Practice Assessment (BPA) report be generated for review by a customer?
(Choose two.)

- A. PANW Partner Portal
- B. AIOps
- C. Strata Cloud Manager (SCM)
- D. Customer Support Portal

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The Best Practice Assessment (BPA) report evaluates firewall and Panorama configurations against Palo Alto Networks' best practice recommendations. It provides actionable insights to improve the security posture of the deployment. BPA reports can be generated from the following locations:

- * Why "PANW Partner Portal" (Correct Answer A)? Partners with access to the Palo Alto Networks Partner Portal can generate BPA reports for customers as part of their service offerings. This allows partners to assess and demonstrate compliance with best practices.
- * Why "Customer Support Portal" (Correct Answer B)? Customers can log in to the Palo Alto Networks Customer Support Portal to generate their own BPA reports. This enables organizations to self-assess and improve their firewall configurations.
- * Why not "AIOps" (Option C)? While AIOps provides operational insights and best practice recommendations, it does not generate full BPA reports. BPA and AIOps are distinct tools within the Palo Alto Networks ecosystem.
- * Why not "Strata Cloud Manager (SCM)" (Option D)? Strata Cloud Manager is designed for managing multiple Palo Alto Networks cloud-delivered services and NGFWs but does not currently support generating BPA reports. BPA is limited to the Partner Portal and Customer Support Portal.

NEW QUESTION # 50

With Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) or Panorama, customers can monitor and manage which three solutions?
(Choose three.)

- A. NGFW
- B. Cortex XSIAM
- C. Prisma Access
- D. Prisma SD-WAN
- E. Prisma Cloud

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

* Prisma Access (Answer A):

* Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) and Panorama provide centralized visibility and management for Prisma Access, Palo Alto Networks' cloud-delivered security platform for remote users and branch offices.

* NGFW (Answer D):

* Both SCM and Panorama are used to manage and monitor Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) deployed in on-premise, hybrid, or multi-cloud environments.

* Prisma SD-WAN (Answer E):

* SCM and Panorama integrate with Prisma SD-WAN to manage branch connectivity and security, ensuring seamless operation in an SD-WAN environment.

* Why Not B:

* Prisma Cloud is a distinct platform designed for cloud-native security and is not directly managed through Strata Cloud Manager or Panorama.

* Why Not C:

* Cortex XSIAM (Extended Security Intelligence and Automation Management) is part of the Cortex platform and is not managed by SCM or Panorama.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

* Strata Cloud Manager Overview

* Panorama Features and Benefits

NEW QUESTION # 51

A systems engineer (SE) has joined a team to work with a managed security services provider (MSSP) that is evaluating PAN-OS for edge connections to their customer base. The MSSP is concerned about how to efficiently handle routing with all of its customers, especially how to handle BGP peering, because it has created a standard set of rules and settings that it wants to apply to each customer, as well as to maintain and update them. The solution requires logically separated BGP peering setups for each customer. What should the SE do to increase the probability of Palo Alto Networks being awarded the deal?

- A. Establish with the MSSP the use of vsys as the better way to segregate their environment so that customer data does not intermingle.
- B. Confirm to the MSSP that the existing virtual routers will allow them to have logically separated BGP peering setups, but that there is no method to handle the standard criteria across all of the routers.

- C. Work with the MSSP to plan for the enabling of logical routers in the PAN-OS Advanced Routing Engine to allow sharing of routing profiles across the logical routers.
- D. Collaborate with the MSSP to create an API call with a standard set of routing filters, maps, and related actions, then the MSSP can call the API whenever they bring on a new customer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To address the MSSP's requirement for logically separated BGP peering setups while efficiently managing standard routing rules and updates, Palo Alto Networks offers the Advanced Routing Engine introduced in PAN-OS 11.0. The Advanced Routing Engine enhances routing capabilities, including support for logical routers, which is critical in this scenario.

Why A is Correct

- * Logical routers enable the MSSP to create isolated BGP peering configurations for each customer.
- * The Advanced Routing Engine allows the MSSP to share standard routing profiles (such as filters, policies, or maps) across logical routers, simplifying the deployment and maintenance of routing configurations.
- * This approach ensures scalability, as each logical router can handle the unique needs of a customer while leveraging shared routing rules.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect

- * B: While using APIs to automate deployment is beneficial, it does not solve the need for logically separated BGP peering setups. Logical routers provide this separation natively.
- * C: While virtual routers in PAN-OS can separate BGP peering setups, they do not support the efficient sharing of standard routing rules and profiles across multiple routers.
- * D: Virtual systems (vsys) are used to segregate administrative domains, not routing configurations. Vsys is not the appropriate solution for managing BGP peering setups across multiple customers.

Key Takeaways:

- * PAN-OS Advanced Routing Engine with logical routers simplifies BGP peering management for MSSPs.
- * Logical routers provide the separation required for customer environments while enabling shared configuration profiles.

References:

- * Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS 11.0 Advanced Routing Documentation

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 virtual machine (ESXi, Hyper-V, KVM)
- C. With a cloud service provider (AWS, Azure, GCP)
- D. As a container (Docker, Kubernetes, OpenShift)
- E. As a dedicated hardware appliance (M-100, M-200, M-500, M-600)

Answer: B,C,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.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Panorama Admin Guide outlines the supported deployment options, which include virtual machines, cloud platforms, and hardware appliances.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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