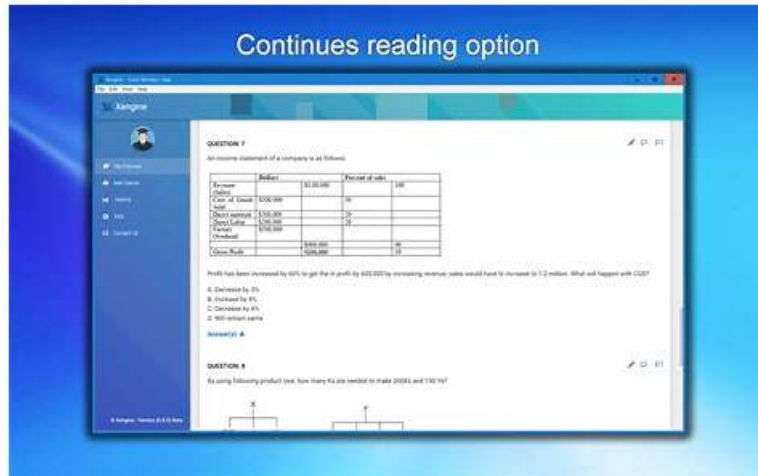


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Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> • 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"> • 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"> • 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.

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

There are no Advanced Threat Prevention log events in a company's SIEM instance. However, the systems administrator has confirmed that the Advanced Threat Prevention subscription is licensed and that threat events are visible in the threat logs on the firewall.

Which action should the systems administrator take next?

- A. Have the SIEM vendor troubleshoot its software.
- B. Check with the SIEM vendor to verify that Advanced Threat Prevention logs are reaching the company's SIEM instance.
- C. Enable the company's Threat Prevention license.
- **D. Ensure the Security policy rules that use Advanced Threat Prevention are set for log forwarding to the correct SIEM.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Understanding the Problem:

* The issue is that Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) logs are visible on the firewall but are not being ingested into the company's SIEM.

* This implies that the ATP subscription is working and generating logs on the firewall but the logs are not being forwarded properly to the SIEM.

* Action to Resolve:

* Log Forwarding Configuration:

* Verify that the Security policy rules configured to inspect traffic using Advanced Threat Prevention are set to forward logs to the SIEM instance.

* This is a common oversight. Even if the logs are generated locally, they will not be forwarded unless explicitly configured.

* Configuration steps to verify in the Palo Alto Networks firewall:

* Go to Policies > Security Policies and check the "Log Forwarding" profile applied.

* Ensure the "Log Forwarding" profile includes the correct settings to forward Threat Logs to the SIEM.

* Go to Device > Log Settings and ensure the firewall is set to forward Threat logs to the desired Syslog or SIEM destination.

* Why Not the Other Options?

* A (Enable the Threat Prevention license):

* The problem does not relate to the license; the administrator already confirmed the license is active.

* B (Check with the SIEM vendor):

* While verifying SIEM functionality is important, the first step is to ensure the logs are being forwarded correctly from the firewall to the SIEM. This is under the systems administrator's control.

* C (Have the SIEM vendor troubleshoot):

* This step should only be taken after confirming the logs are forwarded properly from the firewall.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

* Log Forwarding and Security Policy Configuration

* Advanced Threat Prevention Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 15

As a team plans for a meeting with a new customer in one week, the account manager prepares to pitch Zero Trust. The notes provided to the systems engineer (SE) in preparation for the meeting read:

"Customer is struggling with security as they move to cloud apps and remote users." What should the SE recommend to the team in preparation for the meeting?

- A. Guide the account manager into recommending Prisma SASE at the customer meeting to solve the issues raised.
- B. Lead with the account manager pitching Zero Trust with the aim of convincing the customer that the team's approach meets their needs.
- C. Design discovery questions to validate customer challenges with identity, devices, data, and access for applications and remote users.
- D. Lead with a product demonstration of GlobalProtect connecting to an NGFW and Prisma Access, and have SaaS security enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When preparing for a customer meeting, it's important to understand their specific challenges and align solutions accordingly. The notes suggest that the customer is facing difficulties securing their cloud apps and remote users, which are core areas addressed by Palo Alto Networks' Zero Trust and SASE solutions.

However, jumping directly into a pitch or product demonstration without validating the customer's specific challenges may fail to build trust or fully address their needs.

* Option A: Leading with a pre-structured pitch about Zero Trust principles may not resonate with the customer if their challenges are not fully understood first. The team needs to gather insights into the customer's security pain points before presenting a solution.

* Option B (Correct): Discovery questions are a critical step in the sales process, especially when addressing complex topics like Zero Trust. By designing targeted questions about the customer's challenges with identity, devices, data, and access, the SE can identify specific pain points. These insights can then be used to tailor a Zero Trust strategy that directly addresses the customer's concerns.

This approach ensures the meeting is customer-focused and demonstrates that the SE understands their unique needs.

* Option C: While a product demonstration of GlobalProtect, Prisma Access, and SaaS security is valuable, it should come after discovery. Presenting products prematurely may seem like a generic sales pitch and could fail to address the customer's actual challenges.

* Option D: Prisma SASE is an excellent solution for addressing cloud security and remote user challenges, but recommending it without first understanding the customer's specific needs may undermine trust. This step should follow after discovery and validation of the customer's pain points.

Examples of Discovery Questions:

- * What are your primary security challenges with remote users and cloud applications?
- * Are you currently able to enforce consistent security policies across your hybrid environment?
- * How do you handle identity verification and access control for remote users?
- * What level of visibility do you have into traffic to and from your cloud applications?

References:

- * Palo Alto Networks Zero Trust Overview: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/zero-trust>
- * Best Practices for Customer Discovery: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/sales-playbooks>

NEW QUESTION # 16

A prospective customer is interested in Palo Alto Networks NGFWs and wants to evaluate the ability to segregate its internal network into unique BGP environments.

Which statement describes the ability of NGFWs to address this need?

- A. It can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems.
- B. It can be addressed with BGP confederations.
- C. It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work.
- D. It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Segregating a network into unique BGP environments requires the ability to configure separate BGP autonomous systems (AS)

within the NGFW. Palo Alto Networks firewalls support advanced BGP features, including the ability to create and manage multiple autonomous systems.

* Why "It can be addressed by creating multiple eBGP autonomous systems" (Correct Answer B)?

PAN-OS supports the configuration of multiple eBGP AS environments. By creating unique eBGP AS numbers for different parts of the network, traffic can be segregated and routed separately. This feature is commonly used in multi-tenant environments or networks requiring logical separation for administrative or policy reasons.

* Each eBGP AS can maintain its own routing policies, neighbors, and traffic segmentation.

* This approach allows the NGFW to address the customer's need for segregated internal BGP environments.

* Why not "It cannot be addressed because PAN-OS does not support it" (Option A)? This statement is incorrect because PAN-OS fully supports BGP, including eBGP, iBGP, and features like route reflectors, confederations, and autonomous systems.

* Why not "It can be addressed with BGP confederations" (Option C)? While BGP confederations can logically group AS numbers within a single AS, they are generally used to simplify iBGP designs in very large-scale networks. They are not commonly used for segregating internal environments and are not required for the described use case.

* Why not "It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work" (Option D)? Full mesh iBGP is only required in environments without route reflectors. The described scenario does not mention the need for iBGP full mesh; instead, it focuses on segregated environments, which can be achieved with eBGP.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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. Advanced Threat Prevention's command injection and SQL injection functions use inline deep learning against zero-day threats.**
- C. Single Pass Architecture and parallel processing ensure traffic is efficiently scanned against any enabled Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscription.
- 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 # 18

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. 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.
- **D. 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.**

Answer: D

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 # 19

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