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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"> • 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"> • 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.

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

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

Answer: A

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 # 55

According to a customer's CIO, who is upgrading PAN-OS versions, "Finding issues and then engaging with your support people requires expertise that our operations team can better utilize elsewhere on more valuable tasks for the business." The upgrade project was initiated in a rush because the company did not have the appropriate tools to indicate that their current NGFWs were reaching capacity.

Which two actions by the Palo Alto Networks team offer a long-term solution for the customer? (Choose two.)

- A. Propose AIOps Premium within Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) to address the company's issues from within the existing technology.
- B. Recommend that the operations team use the free machine learning-powered AIOps for NGFW tool.
- C. Suggest the inclusion of training into the proposal so that the operations team is informed and confident in working on their firewalls.
- D. Inform the CIO that the new enhanced security features they will gain from the PAN-OS upgrades will fix any future problems with upgrading and capacity.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The customer's CIO highlights two key pain points: (1) the operations team lacks expertise to efficiently manage PAN-OS upgrades and support interactions, diverting focus from valuable tasks, and (2) the company lacked tools to monitor NGFW capacity, leading to a rushed upgrade. The goal is to recommend long-term solutions leveraging Palo Alto Networks' offerings for Strata Hardware Firewalls. Options B and D-training and AIOps Premium within Strata Cloud Manager (SCM)- address these issues by enhancing team capability and providing proactive management tools. Below is a detailed explanation, verified against official documentation.

Step 1: Analyzing the Customer's Challenges

* Expertise Gap: The CIO notes that identifying issues and engaging support requires expertise the operations team doesn't fully have or can't prioritize. Upgrading PAN-OS on Strata NGFWs involves tasks like version compatibility checks, pre-upgrade validation, and troubleshooting, which demand familiarity with PAN-OS tools and processes.

* Capacity Visibility: The rushed upgrade stemmed from not knowing the NGFWs were nearing capacity (e.g., CPU, memory, session limits), indicating a lack of monitoring or predictive analytics.

Long-term solutions must address both operational efficiency and proactive capacity management, aligning with Palo Alto Networks' ecosystem for Strata firewalls.

Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Upgrade Overview

"Successful upgrades require planning, validation, and monitoring to avoid disruptions and ensure capacity is sufficient." Step 2: Evaluating the Recommended Actions Option A: Recommend that the operations team use the free machine learning-powered AIOps for NGFW tool.

Analysis: AIOps for NGFW (free version) is a cloud-based tool that uses machine learning to monitor firewall health, detect anomalies, and provide upgrade recommendations. It offers basic telemetry (e.g., CPU usage, session counts) and alerts, which could have flagged capacity issues earlier. However, it lacks advanced features like automated remediation, detailed capacity planning, or integration with Strata Cloud Manager, limiting its long-term impact. Additionally, it doesn't address the expertise gap, as the team still needs knowledge to interpret and act on insights.

Conclusion: Helpful but not a comprehensive long-term solution.

Reference: AIOps for NGFW Documentation

"The free version provides basic health monitoring and ML-driven insights but lacks premium features for proactive management."

Option B: Suggest the inclusion of training into the proposal so that the operations team is informed and confident in working on their firewalls.

Analysis: Palo Alto Networks offers training through the Palo Alto Networks Authorized Training Partners and Cybersecurity Academy, covering PAN-OS administration, upgrades, and troubleshooting. For Strata NGFWs, courses like "Firewall Essentials: Configuration and Management (EDU-210)" teach upgrade best practices, capacity monitoring (e.g., via Device > High Availability

> Resources), and support engagement.

How It Solves the Issue:

Reduces reliance on external expertise by upskilling the team.

Enables efficient upgrade planning (e.g., using Best Practice Assessment (BPA) tool).

Frees the team for higher-value tasks by minimizing support escalations.

Long-Term Benefit: A trained team can proactively manage upgrades and capacity, addressing the CIO's concern about expertise allocation.

Conclusion: A strong long-term solution.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Training Catalog

"Training empowers operations teams to confidently manage NGFWs, including upgrades and capacity planning." Option C: Inform the CIO that the new enhanced security features they will gain from the PAN-OS upgrades will fix any future problems with upgrading and capacity.

Analysis: New PAN-OS versions (e.g., 11.1) bring features like enhanced App-ID, decryption, or ML-based threat detection, improving security. However, these don't inherently solve upgrade complexity or capacity visibility. Capacity issues depend on hardware limits (e.g., PA-5200 Series max sessions), not software features, and upgrades still require expertise. This response oversells benefits without addressing root causes.

Conclusion: Not a valid long-term solution.

Reference: PAN-OS 11.1 Release Notes

"New features enhance security but do not automate upgrade processes or capacity monitoring." Option D: Propose AIOps Premium within Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) to address the company's issues from within the existing technology.

Analysis: AIOps Premium, integrated with Strata Cloud Manager (SCM), is a subscription-based service for managing Strata NGFWs. It provides:

Predictive Analytics: Forecasts capacity needs (e.g., CPU, memory, sessions) using ML.

Upgrade Planning: Recommends optimal upgrade paths and validates configurations.

Proactive Alerts: Identifies issues before they escalate, reducing support calls.

Centralized Management: Monitors all firewalls from SCM, integrating with existing PAN-OS deployments.

How It Solves the Issue:

Prevents rushed upgrades by predicting capacity limits (e.g., via Capacity Saturation Reports).

Simplifies upgrade preparation with automated insights, reducing expertise demands.

Aligns with existing Strata technology, enhancing ROI.

Long-Term Benefit: Offers a scalable, proactive toolset to manage NGFWs, addressing both capacity and operational efficiency.

Conclusion: A robust long-term solution.

Reference: Strata Cloud Manager AIOps Premium Documentation

"AIOps Premium provides advanced capacity planning and upgrade readiness, minimizing operational burden." Step 3: Why B and D Are the Best Choices B (Training): Directly tackles the expertise gap, empowering the team to handle upgrades and capacity monitoring independently. It's a foundational fix, ensuring long-term self-sufficiency.

D (AIOps Premium in SCM): Provides a technological solution to preempt capacity issues and streamline upgrades, reducing the need for deep expertise and support escalations. It complements training by automating complex tasks.

Synergy: Together, they address both human (expertise) and systemic (tools) challenges, aligning with the CIO's goals of operational efficiency and business value.

Step 4: How These Actions Integrate with Strata NGFWs

Training: Teaches use of PAN-OS tools like System Resources (CLI: show system resources) and Dynamic Updates for capacity and upgrade prep.

AIOps Premium: Enhances Strata NGFW management via SCM, pulling telemetry (e.g., from Device > Setup > Telemetry) to predict and resolve issues.

Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Monitoring

"Combine training and tools like AIOps to optimize NGFW performance and upgrades."

NEW QUESTION # 56

A customer claims that Advanced WildFire miscategorized a file as malicious and wants proof, because another vendor has said that the file is benign.

How could the systems engineer assure the customer that Advanced WildFire was accurate?

- A. Review the threat logs for information to provide to the customer.
- B. Do nothing because the customer will realize Advanced WildFire is right.
- C. Open a TAG ticket for the customer and allow support engineers to determine the appropriate action.
- **D. Use the WildFire Analysis Report in the log to show the customer the malicious actions the file took when it was detonated.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Advanced WildFire is Palo Alto Networks' cloud-based malware analysis and prevention solution. It determines whether files are malicious by executing them in a sandbox environment and observing their behavior. To address the customer's concern about the file categorization, the systems engineer must provide evidence of the file's behavior. Here's the analysis of each option:

- * Option A: Review the threat logs for information to provide to the customer
- * Threat logs can provide a summary of events and verdicts for malicious files, but they do not include the detailed behavior analysis needed to convince the customer.
- * While reviewing the logs is helpful as a preliminary step, it does not provide the level of proof the customer needs.
- * This option is not sufficient on its own.
- * Option B: Use the WildFire Analysis Report in the log to show the customer the malicious actions the file took when it was detonated
- * WildFire generates an analysis report that includes details about the file's behavior during detonation in the sandbox, such as network activity, file modifications, process executions, and any indicators of compromise (IoCs).
- * This report provides concrete evidence to demonstrate why the file was flagged as malicious. It is the most accurate way to assure the customer that WildFire's decision was based on observed malicious actions.
- * This is the best option.
- * Option C: Open a TAG ticket for the customer and allow support engineers to determine the appropriate action
- * While opening a support ticket is a valid action for further analysis or appeal, it is not a direct way to assure the customer of the current WildFire verdict.
- * This option does not directly address the customer's request for immediate proof.
- * This option is not ideal.
- * Option D: Do nothing because the customer will realize Advanced WildFire is right
- * This approach is dismissive of the customer's concerns and does not provide any evidence to support WildFire's decision.
- * This option is inappropriate.

References:

- * Palo Alto Networks documentation on WildFire
- * WildFire Analysis Reports

NEW QUESTION # 57

A security engineer has been tasked with protecting a company's on-premises web servers but is not authorized to purchase a web application firewall (WAF).

Which Palo Alto Networks solution will protect the company from SQL injection zero-day, command injection zero-day, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks, and IIS exploits?

- A. Threat Prevention, Advanced URL Filtering, and PAN-OS 10.2 (and higher)
- **B. Advanced Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x**
- C. Advanced WildFire and PAN-OS 10.0 (and higher)
- D. Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x

Answer: B

Explanation:

Protecting web servers from advanced threats like SQL injection, command injection, XSS attacks, and IIS exploits requires a solution capable of deep packet inspection, behavioral analysis, and inline prevention of zero-day attacks. The most effective solution here is Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) combined with PAN-OS 11.x.

* Why "Advanced Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x" (Correct Answer B)? Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) enhances traditional threat prevention by using inline deep learning models to detect and block advanced zero-day threats, including SQL injection, command injection, and XSS attacks.

With PAN-OS 11.x, ATP extends its detection capabilities to detect unknown exploits without relying on signature-based methods. This functionality is critical for protecting web servers in scenarios where a dedicated WAF is unavailable.

ATP provides the following benefits:

- * Inline prevention of zero-day threats using deep learning models.
- * Real-time detection of attacks like SQL injection and XSS.
- * Enhanced protection for web server platforms like IIS.
- * Full integration with the Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW).
- * Why not "Threat Prevention and PAN-OS 11.x" (Option A)? Threat Prevention relies primarily on signature-based detection for known threats. While it provides basic protection, it lacks the capability to block zero-day attacks using advanced methods like inline deep learning. For zero-day SQL injection and XSS attacks, Threat Prevention alone is insufficient.
- * Why not "Threat Prevention, Advanced URL Filtering, and PAN-OS 10.2 (and higher)" (Option C)? While this combination

includes Advanced URL Filtering (useful for blocking malicious URLs associated with exploits), it still relies on Threat Prevention, which is signature-based. This combination does not provide the zero-day protection needed for advanced injection attacks or XSS vulnerabilities.

* Why not "Advanced WildFire and PAN-OS 10.0 (and higher)" (Option D)? Advanced WildFire is focused on analyzing files and executables in a sandbox environment to identify malware. While it is excellent for identifying malware, it is not designed to provide inline prevention for web-based injection attacks or XSS exploits targeting web servers.

NEW QUESTION # 58

A customer asks a systems engineer (SE) how Palo Alto Networks can claim it does not lose throughput performance as more Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions are enabled on the firewall.

Which two concepts should the SE explain to address the customer's concern? (Choose two.)

- A. Parallel Processing
- **B. Single Pass Architecture**
- C. Advanced Routing Engine
- **D. Management Data Plane Separation**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

* Single Pass Architecture (Answer C):

* Palo Alto Networks firewalls use Single Pass Architecture, meaning the firewall processes traffic once for all enabled security services.

* This avoids duplicating inspection processes for multiple services like Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, and WildFire.

* With a single traffic inspection pass, the firewall applies all security policies without degrading performance, even as additional CDSS subscriptions are enabled.

* Management Data Plane Separation (Answer D):

* The Management Plane and Data Plane are separated on Palo Alto Networks firewalls.

* The Management Plane handles configuration, logging, and other administrative tasks, while the Data Plane focuses solely on processing and forwarding traffic.

* This architectural design ensures that enabling additional Cloud-Delivered Security Services does not impact throughput or compromise traffic handling efficiency.

* Why Not Parallel Processing (Answer A):

* While Parallel Processing is beneficial, it is not the main factor in maintaining consistent throughput as more services are enabled. The Single Pass Architecture is the key innovation here.

* Why Not Advanced Routing Engine (Answer B):

* The Advanced Routing Engine is not directly related to maintaining throughput when enabling CDSS subscriptions. It is more applicable to routing protocols and traffic engineering.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

* Single Pass Architecture White Paper

* Management and Data Plane Overview

NEW QUESTION # 59

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