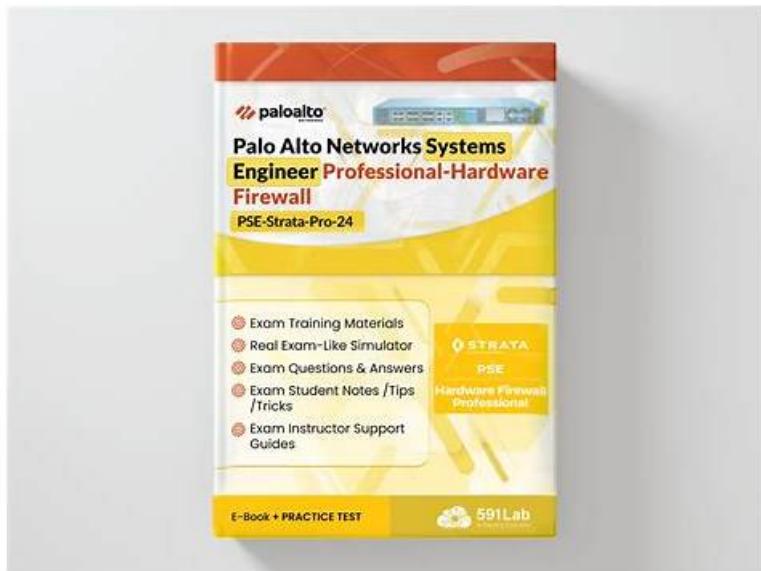


# **PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Test Torrent: Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall & PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Actual Exam & Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Pass for Sure**



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

### NEW QUESTION # 32

What is used to stop a DNS-based threat?

- A. DNS sinkholing
- B. Buffer overflow protection
- C. DNS tunneling
- 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 # 33

In addition to Advanced DNS Security, which three Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions utilize inline machine

learning (ML)? (Choose three)

- A. Advanced WildFire
- B. Advanced URL Filtering
- C. Advanced Threat Prevention
- D. Enterprise DLP
- E. IoT Security

**Answer: B,C,D**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 34**

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. Lead with a product demonstration of GlobalProtect connecting to an NGFW and Prisma Access, and have SaaS security enabled.
- B. Design discovery questions to validate customer challenges with identity, devices, data, and access for applications and remote users.
- 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: B**

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 # 35**

Which two methods are valid ways to populate user-to-IP mappings? (Choose two.)

- A. User-ID
- B. SCP log ingestion
- C. Captive portal

- D. XML API

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Step 1: Understanding User-to-IP Mappings

User-to-IP mappings are the foundation of User-ID, a core feature of Strata Hardware Firewalls (e.g., PA-400 Series, PA-5400 Series). These mappings link a user's identity (e.g., username) to their device's IP address, enabling policy enforcement based on user identity rather than just IP. Palo Alto Networks supports multiple methods to populate these mappings, depending on the network environment and authentication mechanisms.

\* Purpose: Allows the firewall to apply user-based policies, monitor user activity, and generate user-specific logs.

\* Strata Context: On a PA-5445, User-ID integrates with App-ID and security subscriptions to enforce granular access control.

Reference:

"User-ID Overview" (Palo Alto Networks) states, "User-ID maps IP addresses to usernames using various methods for policy enforcement."

"PA-Series Datasheet" highlights User-ID as a standard feature for identity-based security.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

Option A: XML API

Explanation: The XML API is a programmatic interface that allows external systems to send user-to-IP mapping information directly to the Strata Hardware Firewall or Panorama. This method is commonly used to integrate with third-party identity management systems, scripts, or custom applications.

How It Works: An external system (e.g., a script or authentication server) sends XML-formatted requests to the firewall's API endpoint, specifying usernames and their corresponding IP addresses. The firewall updates its User-ID database with these mappings.

Use Case: Ideal for environments where user data is available from non-standard sources (e.g., custom databases) or where automation is required.

Strata Context: On a PA-410, an administrator can use curl or a script to push mappings like <uid- message><type>update</type><payload><entry name="user1" ip="192.168.1.10"/></payload></uid- message>.

Process: Requires API key authentication and is configured under Device > User Identification > User Mapping on the firewall.

Reference:

"User-ID XML API Reference" states, "Use the XML API to dynamically update user-to-IP mappings on the firewall."

"Panorama Administrator's Guide" confirms XML API support for User-ID updates across managed devices.

Why Option A is Correct: XML API is a valid, documented method to populate user-to-IP mappings, offering flexibility for custom integrations.

Option B: Captive Portal

Explanation: Captive Portal is an authentication method that prompts users to log in via a web browser when they attempt to access network resources. Upon successful authentication, the firewall maps the user's IP address to their username.

How It Works: The firewall redirects unauthenticated users to a login page (hosted on the firewall or externally). After users enter credentials (e.g., via LDAP, RADIUS, or local database), the firewall records the mapping and applies user-based policies.

Use Case: Effective in guest or BYOD environments where users must authenticate explicitly, such as on Wi-Fi networks.

Strata Context: On a PA-400 Series, Captive Portal is configured under Device > User Identification > Captive Portal, integrating with authentication profiles.

Process: The firewall intercepts HTTP traffic, authenticates the user, and updates the User-ID table (e.g., "jdoe" mapped to 192.168.1.20).

Reference:

"Configure Captive Portal" (Palo Alto Networks) states, "Captive Portal populates user-to-IP mappings by requiring users to authenticate."

"User-ID Deployment Guide" lists Captive Portal as a primary method for user identification.

Why Option B is Correct: Captive Portal is a standard, interactive method to populate user-to-IP mappings directly on the firewall.

Option C: User-ID

Explanation: User-ID is not a method but the overarching feature or technology that leverages various methods (e.g., XML API, Captive Portal) to collect and apply user-to-IP mappings. It includes agents, syslog parsing, and directory integration, but "User-ID" itself is not a specific mechanism for populating mappings.

Clarification: User-ID encompasses components like the User-ID Agent, server monitoring (e.g., AD), and Captive Portal, but the question seeks individual methods, not the feature as a whole.

Strata Context: On a PA-5445, User-ID is enabled by default, but its mappings come from specific sources like those listed in other options.

Reference:

"User-ID Concepts" clarifies, "User-ID is the framework that uses multiple methods to map users to IPs." Why Option C is

Incorrect: User-ID is the system, not a distinct method, making it an invalid choice.

Option D: SCP Log Ingestion

Explanation: SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) is a file transfer protocol, not a recognized method for populating user-to-IP mappings in Palo Alto Networks' documentation. While the firewall can ingest logs (e.g., via syslog) to extract mappings, SCP is not part of this process.

Analysis: User-ID can parse syslog messages from authentication servers (e.g., VPNs) to map users to IPs, but this is configured under "Server Monitoring," not "SCP log ingestion." SCP is typically used for manual file transfers (e.g., backups), not dynamic mapping.

Strata Context: No PA-Series documentation mentions SCP as a User-ID method; syslog or agent-based methods are standard instead.

Reference:

"User-ID Syslog Monitoring" describes log parsing for mappings, with no reference to SCP.

"PAN-OS Administrator's Guide" excludes SCP from User-ID mechanisms.

Why Option D is Incorrect: SCP log ingestion is not a valid or documented method for user-to-IP mappings.

Step 3: Recommendation Rationale

Explanation: The two valid methods to populate user-to-IP mappings on Strata Hardware Firewalls are XML API and Captive Portal. XML API provides a programmatic, automated approach for external systems to update mappings, while Captive Portal offers an interactive, user-driven method requiring authentication.

Both are explicitly supported by the User-ID framework and align with the operational capabilities of PA-Series firewalls.

Reference:

"User-ID Best Practices" lists "XML API and Captive Portal" among key methods for mapping users to IPs.

Conclusion

The systems engineer should recommend XML API (A) and Captive Portal (B) as the two valid methods to populate user-to-IP mappings on a Strata Hardware Firewall. These methods leverage the PA-Series' User-ID capabilities to ensure accurate, real-time user identification, supporting identity-based security policies and visibility. Options C and D are either misrepresentations or unsupported in this context.

## NEW QUESTION # 36

Which statement appropriately describes performance tuning Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) functions on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW running Advanced Threat Prevention?

- A. Create a new threat profile to use only signatures needed for the environment.
- B. To increase performance, disable any threat signatures that do not apply to the environment.
- C. Leave all signatures turned on because they do not impact performance.
- D. Work with TAC to run a debug and receive exact measurements of performance utilization for the IPS.

Answer: A

Explanation:

\* Create a New Threat Profile (Answer B):

\* Performance tuning in Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) involves ensuring that only the most relevant and necessary signatures are enabled for the specific environment.

\* Palo Alto Networks allows you to create custom threat profiles to selectively enable signatures that match the threats most likely to affect the environment. This reduces unnecessary resource usage and ensures optimal performance.

\* By tailoring the signature set, organizations can focus on real threats without impacting overall throughput and latency.

\* Why Not A:

\* Leaving all signatures turned on is not a best practice because it may consume excessive resources, increasing processing time and degrading firewall performance, especially in high-throughput environments.

\* Why Not C:

\* While working with TAC for debugging may help identify specific performance bottlenecks, it is not a recommended approach for routine performance tuning. Instead, proactive configuration changes, such as creating tailored threat profiles, should be made.

\* Why Not D:

\* Disabling irrelevant threat signatures can improve performance, but this task is effectively accomplished by creating a new threat profile. Manually disabling signatures one by one is not scalable or efficient.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

\* Threat Prevention Best Practices

\* Custom Threat Profile Configuration

## NEW QUESTION # 37

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