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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"> 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"> 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"> 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 54

A large global company plans to acquire 500 NGFWs to replace its legacy firewalls and has a specific requirement for centralized logging and reporting capabilities.

What should a systems engineer recommend?

- A. Highlight the efficiency of PAN-OS, which employs AI to automatically extract critical logs and generate daily executive reports, and confirm that the purchase of 500 NGFWs is sufficient.
- B. Combine Panorama for firewall management with Palo Alto Networks' cloud-based Strata Logging Service to offer scalability for the company's logging and reporting infrastructure.**
- C. Deploy a pair of M-1000 log collectors in the customer data center, and route logs from all 500 firewalls to the log collectors for centralized logging and reporting.
- D. Use Panorama for firewall management and to transfer logs from the 500 firewalls directly to a third- party SIEM for centralized logging and reporting.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A large deployment of 500 firewalls requires a scalable, centralized logging and reporting infrastructure.

Here's the analysis of each option:

* Option A: Combine Panorama for firewall management with Palo Alto Networks' cloud-based Strata Logging Service to offer scalability for the company's logging and reporting infrastructure

* TheStrata Logging Service(or Cortex Data Lake) is a cloud-based solution that offers massive scalability for logging and reporting. Combined with Panorama, it allows for centralized log collection, analysis, and policy management without the need for extensive on-premises infrastructure.

* This approach is ideal for large-scale environments like the one described in the scenario, as it ensures cost-effectiveness and scalability.

- * This is the correct recommendation.
- * Option B: Use Panorama for firewall management and to transfer logs from the 500 firewalls directly to a third-party SIEM for centralized logging and reporting
- * While third-party SIEM solutions can be integrated with Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, directly transferring logs from 500 firewalls to a SIEM can lead to bottlenecks and scalability issues.

Furthermore, relying on third-party solutions may not provide the same level of native integration as the Strata Logging Service.

- * This is not the ideal recommendation.
- * Option C: Highlight the efficiency of PAN-OS, which employs AI to automatically extract critical logs and generate daily executive reports, and confirm that the purchase of 500 NGFWs is sufficient
- * While PAN-OS provides AI-driven insights and reporting, this option does not address the requirement for centralized logging and reporting. It also dismisses the need for additional infrastructure to handle logs from 500 firewalls.
- * This is incorrect.
- * Option D: Deploy a pair of M-1000 log collectors in the customer data center, and route logs from all 500 firewalls to the log collectors for centralized logging and reporting
- * The M-1000 appliance is an on-premises log collector, but it has limitations in terms of scalability and storage capacity when compared to cloud-based options like the Strata Logging Service. Deploying only two M-1000 log collectors for 500 firewalls would result in potential performance and storage challenges.
- * This is not the best recommendation.

References:

- * Palo Alto Networks documentation on Panorama
- * Strata Logging Service (Cortex Data Lake) overview in Palo Alto Networks Docs

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The customer's question focuses on how Palo Alto Networks Strata Hardware Firewalls maintain throughput performance as more Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions—such as Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, WildFire, DNS Security, and others—are enabled. Unlike traditional firewalls where enabling additional security features often degrades performance, Palo Alto Networks leverages its unique architecture to minimize this impact. The systems engineer (SE) should explain two key concepts—Parallel Processing and Single Pass Architecture—which are foundational to the firewall's ability to sustain throughput. Below is a detailed explanation, verified against Palo Alto Networks documentation.

Step 1: Understanding Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) and Performance Concerns CDSS subscriptions enhance the Strata Hardware Firewall's capabilities by integrating cloud-based threat intelligence and advanced security features into PAN-OS. Examples include:

- * Threat Prevention: Blocks exploits, malware, and command-and-control traffic.
- * WildFire: Analyzes unknown files in the cloud for malware detection.
- * URL Filtering: Categorizes and controls web traffic.

Traditionally, enabling such services on other firewalls increases processing overhead, as each feature requires separate packet scans or additional hardware resources, leading to latency and throughput loss. Palo Alto Networks claims consistent performance due to its innovative design, rooted in the Single Pass Parallel Processing (SP3) architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 56

A systems engineer should create a profile that blocks which category to protect a customer from ransomware URLs by using Advanced URL Filtering?

- A. Ransomware
- B. Command and Control
- C. Scanning Activity

- D. High Risk

Answer: A

Explanation:

When configuring Advanced URL Filtering on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the "Ransomware" category should be explicitly blocked to protect customers from URLs associated with ransomware activities.

Ransomware URLs typically host malicious code or scripts designed to encrypt user data and demand a ransom. By blocking the "Ransomware" category, systems engineers can proactively prevent users from accessing such URLs.

* Why "Ransomware" (Correct Answer A)? The "Ransomware" category is specifically curated by Palo Alto Networks to include URLs known to deliver ransomware or support ransomware operations.

Blocking this category ensures that any URL categorized as part of this list will be inaccessible to end- users, significantly reducing the risk of ransomware attacks.

* Why not "High Risk" (Option B)? While the "High Risk" category includes potentially malicious sites, it is broader and less targeted. It may not always block ransomware-specific URLs. "High Risk" includes a range of websites that are flagged based on factors like bad reputation or hosting malicious content in general. It is less focused than the "Ransomware" category.

* Why not "Scanning Activity" (Option C)? The "Scanning Activity" category focuses on URLs used in vulnerability scans, automated probing, or reconnaissance by attackers. Although such activity could be a precursor to ransomware attacks, it does not directly block ransomware URLs.

* Why not "Command and Control" (Option D)? The "Command and Control" category is designed to block URLs used by malware or compromised systems to communicate with their operators. While some ransomware may utilize command-and-control (C2) servers, blocking C2 URLs alone does not directly target ransomware URLs themselves.

By using the Advanced URL Filtering profile and blocking the "Ransomware" category, the firewall applies targeted controls to mitigate ransomware-specific threats.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option C: It can be addressed with BGP confederations

Description: BGP confederations divide a single AS into sub-ASes (each with a private Confederation Member AS number), reducing the iBGP full-mesh requirement while maintaining a unified external AS.

Analysis:

How It Works:

Single AS (e.g., AS 65000) is split into sub-ASes (e.g., 65001, 65002).

Within each sub-AS, iBGP full mesh or route reflectors are used.

Between sub-ASes, eBGP-like peering (confederation EBGP) connects them, but externally, it appears as one AS.

Segregation:

Each sub-AS can represent a unique BGP environment (e.g., department, site) with its own routing policies.

Firewalls within a sub-AS peer via iBGP; across sub-ASes, they use confederation EBGP.

PAN-OS Support:

Configurable under "Network > Virtual Routers > BGP > Confederation" with a Confederation Member AS number.

Ideal for large internal networks needing segmentation without multiple public AS numbers.

Benefits:

Simplifies internal BGP management.

Aligns with the customer's need for unique internal BGP environments.

Verification:

"BGP confederations reduce full-mesh burden by dividing an AS into sub-ASes" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com /pan-os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/bgp-confederations).

"Supports unique internal routing domains" (knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com).

Conclusion: Directly addresses the requirement with a supported, practical solution. Applicable.

Option D: It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work Analysis:

iBGP Full Mesh: Traditional iBGP requires all routers in an AS to peer with each other, scaling poorly (n(n-1)/2 connections).

Mitigation: PAN-OS supports alternatives:

Route Reflectors: Centralize iBGP peering.

Confederations: Divide the AS into sub-ASes (see Option C).

This statement ignores these features, falsely claiming BGP's limitation prevents segregation.

Verification:

"Confederations and route reflectors eliminate full-mesh needs" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/bgp-confederations).

Conclusion: Incorrect-PAN-OS overcomes full-mesh constraints. Not Applicable.

Step 3: Recommendation Justification

Why Option C?

Alignment: Confederations allow the internal network to be segregated into unique BGP environments (sub-ASes) while maintaining a single external AS, perfectly matching the customer's need.

Scalability: Reduces iBGP full-mesh complexity, ideal for large or segmented internal networks.

PAN-OS Support: Explicitly implemented in BGP configuration, validated by documentation.

Why Not Others?

A: False-PAN-OS supports BGP and segregation.

B: eBGP is for external ASes, not internal segregation; less practical than confederations.

D: Misrepresents BGP capabilities; full mesh isn't required with confederations or route reflectors.

Step 4: Verified References

BGP Confederations: "Divide an AS into sub-ASes for internal segmentation" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/bgp-confederations).

PAN-OS BGP: "Supports eBGP, iBGP, and confederations for routing flexibility" (paloaltonetworks.com, PAN-OS Networking Guide).

Use Case: "Confederations suit large internal networks" (knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com).

NEW QUESTION # 58

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.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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