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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">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"> • 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

What are three valid Panorama deployment options? (Choose three.)

- A. As a container (Docker, Kubernetes, OpenShift)
- B. On a Raspberry Pi (Model 4, Model 400, Model 5)
- C. As a virtual machine (ESXi, Hyper-V, KVM)
- D. As a dedicated hardware appliance (M-100, M-200, M-500, M-600)
- E. With a cloud service provider (AWS, Azure, GCP)

Answer: C,D,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.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which technique is an example of a DNS attack that Advanced DNS Security can detect and prevent?

- A. High entropy DNS domains
- B. DNS domain rebranding
- C. CNAME cloaking
- D. Polymorphic DNS

Answer: A

Explanation:

Advanced DNS Security on Palo Alto Networks firewalls is designed to identify and prevent a wide range of DNS-based attacks. Among the listed options, "High entropy DNS domains" is a specific example of a DNS attack that Advanced DNS Security can detect and block.

* Why "High entropy DNS domains" (Correct Answer A)? High entropy DNS domains are often used in attacks where randomly generated domain names (e.g., gfh34ksdu.com) are utilized by malware or bots to evade detection. This is a hallmark of Domain Generation Algorithms (DGA)-based attacks.

Palo Alto Networks firewalls with Advanced DNS Security use machine learning to detect such domains by analyzing the entropy (randomness) of DNS queries. High entropy values indicate the likelihood of a dynamically generated or malicious domain.

* Why not "Polymorphic DNS" (Option B)? While polymorphic DNS refers to techniques that dynamically change DNS records to avoid detection, it is not specifically identified as an attack type mitigated by Advanced DNS Security in Palo Alto Networks documentation. The firewall focuses more on the behavior of DNS queries, such as detecting DGA domains or anomalous DNS traffic patterns.

* Why not "CNAME cloaking" (Option C)? CNAME cloaking involves using CNAME records to redirect DNS queries to malicious or hidden domains. Although Palo Alto firewalls may detect and block malicious DNS redirections, the focus of Advanced DNS Security is primarily on identifying patterns of DNS abuse like DGA domains, tunneling, or high entropy queries.

* Why not "DNS domain rebranding" (Option D)? DNS domain rebranding involves changing the domain names associated with malicious activity to evade detection. This is typically a tactic used for persistence but is not an example of a DNS attack type specifically addressed by Advanced DNS Security.

Advanced DNS Security focuses on dynamic, real-time identification of suspicious DNS patterns, such as high entropy domains, DNS tunneling, or protocol violations. High entropy DNS domains are directly tied to attack mechanisms like DGAs, making this the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which two statements clarify the functionality and purchase options for Palo Alto Networks AIOps for NGFW? (Choose two.)

- A. It is offered in two license tiers: a free version and a premium version.
- B. It uses telemetry data to forecast, preempt, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to adjust and enhance the process.
- C. It is offered in two license tiers: a commercial edition and an enterprise edition.
- D. It forwards log data to Advanced WildFire to anticipate, prevent, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to refine and adapt to the process.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks AIOps for NGFW is a cloud-delivered service that leverages telemetry data and machine learning (ML) to provide proactive operational insights, best practice recommendations, and issue prevention.

* Why "It is offered in two license tiers: a free version and a premium version" (Correct Answer B)? AIOps for NGFW is available in two tiers:

* Free Tier: Provides basic operational insights and best practices at no additional cost.

* Premium Tier: Offers advanced capabilities, such as AI-driven forecasts, proactive issue prevention, and enhanced ML-based recommendations.

* Why "It uses telemetry data to forecast, preempt, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to adjust and enhance the process" (Correct Answer C)? AIOps uses telemetry data from NGFWs to analyze operational trends, forecast potential problems, and recommend solutions before issues arise. ML continuously refines these insights by learning from real-world data, enhancing accuracy and effectiveness over time.

* Why not "It is offered in two license tiers: a commercial edition and an enterprise edition" (Option A)? This is incorrect because the licensing model for AIOps is based on "free" and "premium" tiers, not "commercial" and "enterprise" editions.

* Why not "It forwards log data to Advanced WildFire to anticipate, prevent, or identify issues, and it uses machine learning (ML) to

refine and adapt to the process" (Option D)? AIOps does not rely on Advanced WildFire for its operation. Instead, it uses telemetry data directly from the NGFWs to perform operational and security analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which two files are used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters? (Choose two.)

- A. PAN-CNI-MULTUS
- B. PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG
- C. PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP
- D. PAN-CN-MGMT

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The CN-Series firewalls are Palo Alto Networks' containerized Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) designed to secure Kubernetes clusters. Unlike the Strata Hardware Firewalls (e.g., PA-Series), which are physical appliances, the CN-Series is a software-based solution deployed within containerized environments.

The question focuses on the specific files used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters. Based on Palo Alto Networks' official documentation, the two correct files are PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP and PAN-CN-MGMT. Below is a detailed explanation of why these files are essential, with references to CN-Series deployment processes (noting that Strata hardware documentation is not directly applicable here but is contextualized for clarity).

Step 1: Understanding CN-Series Deployment in Kubernetes

The CN-Series firewall consists of two primary components: the CN-MGMT (management plane) and the CN-NGFW (data plane). These components are deployed as containers in a Kubernetes cluster, orchestrated using YAML configuration files. The deployment process involves defining resources such as ConfigMaps, Pods, and Services to instantiate and manage the CN-Series components. The files listed in the question are Kubernetes manifests or configuration files used during this process.

* CN-MGMT Role: The CN-MGMT container handles the management plane, providing configuration, logging, and policy enforcement for the CN-Series firewall. It requires a dedicated YAML file to define its deployment.

* CN-NGFW Role: The CN-NGFW container handles the data plane, inspecting traffic within the Kubernetes cluster. It relies on configurations provided by CN-MGMT and additional networking setup (e.g., via CNI plugins).

* ConfigMaps: Kubernetes ConfigMaps store configuration data separately from container images, making them critical for passing settings to CN-Series components.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which two files are used to deploy CN-Series firewalls in Kubernetes clusters? (Choose two.)

- A. PAN-CNI-MULTUS
- B. PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG
- C. PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP
- D. PAN-CN-MGMT

Answer: C,D

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configurations provided by CN-MGMT and additional networking setup (e.g., via CNI plugins).

* ConfigMaps: Kubernetes ConfigMaps store configuration data separately from container images, making them critical for passing settings to CN-Series components.

Reference:

"CN-Series Deployment Guide" (Palo Alto Networks) outlines the deployment process, stating, "The CN-Series firewall is deployed using Kubernetes YAML files that define the management and data plane components." Step 2: Identifying the Correct Files Option B: PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP Explanation: The PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP file is a Kubernetes ConfigMap used to store configuration data for the CN-MGMT component. This file includes settings such as Panorama IP addresses, authentication keys, and other parameters needed to initialize the CN-Series management plane. It is applied to the cluster before deploying the CN-MGMT Pod to ensure the management plane has the necessary configuration.

Purpose: Provides the CN-MGMT container with external configuration details, such as connectivity to Panorama for centralized management.

Deployment Step: The ConfigMap is created using a command like `kubectl apply -f pan-cn-mgmt-configmap.yaml`, as specified in the CN-Series setup process.

Strata Context: While Strata Hardware Firewalls (e.g., PA-400 Series) use Panorama for management too, the CN-Series adapts this concept to Kubernetes with ConfigMaps, a container-native construct.

Reference:

"Deploy the CN-Series Firewall" (Palo Alto Networks) specifies, "Create a ConfigMap using the `pan-cn-mgmt-configmap.yaml` file to provide configuration data for the CN-MGMT Pod."

"CN-Series Configuration Guide" confirms its role in passing Panorama settings to CN-MGMT.

Why Option B is Correct: PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP is a mandatory file for deploying the CN-Series management plane, making it one of the two key files required.

Option C: PAN-CN-MGMT

Explanation: The PAN-CN-MGMT file is the YAML manifest that defines the CN-MGMT Pod deployment in the Kubernetes cluster. This file specifies the container image, resource requirements (e.g., CPU, memory), and references the PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP for configuration data. It instantiates the management plane, enabling policy management and integration with Panorama.

Purpose: Deploys the CN-MGMT container as a Pod, which serves as the brain of the CN-Series firewall, managing policies and monitoring the data plane.

Deployment Step: Applied using `kubectl apply -f pan-cn-mgmt.yaml`, this file brings the management plane online after the ConfigMap is in place.

Strata Context: Unlike Strata hardware, which is pre-installed and configured physically, CN-MGMT uses Kubernetes orchestration, but its management function aligns with the PA-Series' management plane.

Reference:

"CN-Series Deployment Guide" states, "Use the `pan-cn-mgmt.yaml` file to deploy the CN-MGMT Pod, which manages the CN-Series firewall in the Kubernetes cluster."

"CN-Series Tech Docs" detail the YAML structure for CN-MGMT, including its dependence on the ConfigMap.

Why Option C is Correct: PAN-CN-MGMT is the core deployment file for the CN-Series management plane, making it essential for Kubernetes deployment.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect

Option A: PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG

Analysis: There is no file named PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG in Palo Alto Networks' CN-Series deployment documentation. The CN-NGFW (data plane) component uses a separate YAML file, typically named `pan-cn-ngfw.yaml`, to deploy its Pods. However, no "CONFIG" suffix exists, and the data plane deployment relies on CN-MGMT for configuration rather than a standalone ConfigMap with this name.

Reference: "Deploy the CN-Series Firewall" mentions `pan-cn-ngfw.yaml` for the data plane, not PAN-CN-NGFW-CONFIG.

Option D: PAN-CNI-MULTUS

Analysis: The PAN-CNI-MULTUS file relates to the Container Network Interface (CNI) plugin used for advanced networking in CN-Series deployments, such as Multus for multiple network interfaces. While it is part of the networking setup (e.g., to enable traffic redirection to CN-NGFW), it is not one of the primary files for deploying the CN-Series firewall itself. The question asks for files directly tied to firewall deployment, not optional networking enhancements.

Reference: "CN-Series Networking Guide" mentions Multus CNI as an optional configuration, applied separately via `pan-cni-multus.yaml`, not a core deployment file.

Conclusion

The CN-Series firewall deployment in Kubernetes clusters relies on PAN-CN-MGMT-CONFIGMAP (B) to provide configuration data and PAN-CN-MGMT (C) to deploy the management plane Pod. These two files are explicitly required per Palo Alto Networks' CN-Series documentation, ensuring the firewall's management component is operational. While Strata Hardware Firewalls like the PA-Series operate in physical environments, the CN-Series adapts similar NGFW capabilities to containers, with these files serving as the Kubernetes equivalent of hardware setup and configuration.

