

# Hohe Qualität von PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfung und Antworten



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## Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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>

Thema 2	<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>
Thema 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>
Thema 4	<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>

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### Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q12-Q17):

#### 12. Frage

A systems engineer (SE) is working with a customer that is fully cloud-deployed for all applications. The customer is interested in Palo Alto Networks NGFWs but describes the following challenges:

"Our apps are in AWS and Azure, with whom we have contracts and minimum-revenue guarantees. We would use the built-in firewall on the cloud service providers (CSPs), but the need for centralized policy management to reduce human error is more important." Which recommendations should the SE make?

- A. Cloud NGFWs in AWS and VM-Series firewall in Azure; the customer selects a PAYG licensing Panorama deployment in their CSP of choice.
- B. VM-Series firewalls in both CSPs; manually built Panorama in the CSP of choice on a host of either type: Palo Alto Networks provides a license.
- C. VM-Series firewall and CN-Series firewall in both CSPs; provide the customer a private-offer Panorama virtual appliance from their CSP's marketplace of choice to centrally manage the systems.
- **D. Cloud NGFWs at both CSPs; provide the customer a license for a Panorama virtual appliance from their CSP's marketplace of choice to centrally manage the systems.**

**Antwort: D**

**Begründung:**

The customer is seeking centralized policy management to reduce human error while maintaining compliance with their contractual obligations to AWS and Azure. Here's the evaluation of each option:

\* Option A: Cloud NGFWs at both CSPs; provide the customer a license for a Panorama virtual appliance from their CSP's marketplace of choice to centrally manage the systems

\* Cloud NGFW is a fully managed Next-Generation Firewall service by Palo Alto Networks, offered in AWS and Azure marketplaces. It integrates natively with the CSP infrastructure, making it a good fit for customers with existing CSP agreements.

\* Panorama, Palo Alto Networks' centralized management solution, can be deployed as a virtual appliance in the CSP marketplace

of choice, enabling centralized policy management across all NGFWs.

\* This option addresses the customer's need for centralized management while leveraging their existing contracts with AWS and Azure.

\* This option is appropriate.

\* Option B: Cloud NGFWs in AWS and VM-Series firewall in Azure; the customer selects a PAYG licensing Panorama deployment in their CSP of choice

\* This option suggests using Cloud NGFW in AWS but VM-Series firewalls in Azure. While VM-Series is a flexible virtual firewall solution, it may not align with the customer's stated preference for CSP-managed services like Cloud NGFW.

\* This option introduces a mix of solutions that could complicate centralized management and reduce operational efficiency.

\* This option is less appropriate.

\* Option C: VM-Series firewalls in both CSPs; manually built Panorama in the CSP of choice on a host of either type: Palo Alto Networks provides a license

\* VM-Series firewalls are well-suited for cloud deployments but require more manual configuration compared to Cloud NGFW.

\* Building a Panorama instance manually on a host increases operational overhead and does not leverage the customer's existing CSP marketplaces.

\* This option is less aligned with the customer's needs.

\* Option D: VM-Series firewall and CN-Series firewall in both CSPs; provide the customer a private-offer Panorama virtual appliance from their CSP's marketplace of choice to centrally manage the systems

\* This option introduces both VM-Series and CN-Series firewalls in both CSPs. While CN-Series firewalls are designed for Kubernetes environments, they may not be relevant if the customer does not specifically require container-level security.

\* Adding CN-Series firewalls may introduce unnecessary complexity and costs.

\* This option is not appropriate.

References:

\* Palo Alto Networks documentation on Cloud NGFW

\* Panorama overview in Palo Alto Knowledge Base

\* VM-Series firewalls deployment guide in CSPs: Palo Alto Documentation

### 13. Frage

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

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

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.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks documentation for Advanced URL Filtering confirms that blocking the "Ransomware" category is a recommended best practice for preventing ransomware threats.

#### 14. Frage

Regarding APIs, a customer RFP states: "The vendor's firewall solution must provide an API with an enforcement mechanism to deactivate API keys after two hours." How should the response address this clause?

- A. No - The API keys can be made, but there is no method to deactivate them based on time.
- B. No - The PAN-OS XML API does not support keys.
- C. Yes - This is the default setting for API keys.
- D. Yes - The default setting must be changed from no limit to 120 minutes.

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

Palo Alto Networks' PAN-OS supports API keys for authentication when interacting with the firewall's RESTful and XML-based APIs. By default, API keys do not have an expiration time set, but the expiration time for API keys can be configured by an administrator to meet specific requirements, such as a time-based deactivation after two hours. This is particularly useful for compliance and security purposes, where API keys should not remain active indefinitely.

Here's an evaluation of the options:

\* Option A: This is incorrect because the default setting for API keys does not include an expiration time.

By default, API keys are valid indefinitely unless explicitly configured otherwise.

\* Option B: This is incorrect because PAN-OS fully supports API keys. The API keys are integral to managing access to the firewall's APIs and provide a secure method for authentication.

\* Option C: This is incorrect because PAN-OS does support API key expiration when explicitly configured. While the default is "no expiration," the feature to configure an expiration time (e.g., 2 hours) is available.

\* Option D (Correct): The correct response to the RFP clause is that the default API key settings need to be modified to set the expiration time to 120 minutes (2 hours). This aligns with the customer requirement to enforce API key deactivation based on time.

Administrators can configure this using the PAN-OS management interface or the CLI.

How to Configure API Key Expiration (Steps):

\* Access the Web Interface or CLI on the firewall.

\* Navigate to Device > Management > API Key Lifetime Settings (on the GUI).

\* Set the desired expiration time (e.g., 120 minutes).

\* Alternatively, use the CLI to configure the API key expiration:

```
set deviceconfig system api-key-expiry <time-in-minutes>
```

```
commit
```

\* Verify the configuration using the show command or by testing API calls to ensure the key expires after the set duration.

References:

\* Palo Alto Networks API Documentation: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/apis>

\* Configuration Guide: Managing API Key Expiration

#### 15. Frage

Device-ID can be used in which three policies? (Choose three.)

- A. Policy-based forwarding (PBF)
- B. Security
- C. Decryption
- D. SD-WAN
- E. Quality of Service (QoS)

**Antwort: B,C,E**

Begründung:

The question asks about the policies where Device-ID, a feature of Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, can be applied. Device-ID enables the firewall to identify and classify devices (e.g., IoT, endpoints) based on attributes like device type, OS, or behavior, enhancing policy enforcement. Let's evaluate its use across the specified policy types.

Step 1: Understand Device-ID

Device-ID leverages the IoT Security subscription and integrates with the Strata Firewall to provide device visibility and control. It uses data from sources like DHCP, HTTP headers, and machine learning to identify devices and allows policies to reference device objects (e.g., "IP Camera," "Medical Device"). This feature is available on PA-Series firewalls running PAN-OS 10.0 or later with the appropriate license.

## 16. Frage

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. Guide the account manager into recommending Prisma SASE at the customer meeting to solve the issues raised.
- C. Lead with a product demonstration of GlobalProtect connecting to an NGFW and Prisma Access, and have SaaS security enabled.
- D. Lead with the account manager pitching Zero Trust with the aim of convincing the customer that the team's approach meets their needs.

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

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>

## 17. Frage

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