

PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Zertifikatsfragen, PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfung



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>> PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Zertifikatsfragen <<

Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfung - PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Exam Fragen

Seit Jahren ist Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfung eine sehr populäre Prüfung. Heutzutage wird Palo Alto Networks Zertifizierung immer wichtiger. Als von IT-Industrie international anerkannte Prüfung wird PSE-Strata-Pro-24 eine der wichtigsten Prüfungen in Palo Alto Networks. Sie können viele Vorteile bekommen, wenn Sie das PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Zertifikat bekommen. Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Dumps von ZertPruefung gilt als das unentbehrliche Gerät, womit Sie die Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfung vorbereiten, weil es den besten Nachschlag für Palo Alto Networks PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist.

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

Thema	Einzelheiten

Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall PSE-Strata-Pro-24 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q49-Q54):

49. Frage

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

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

Antwort: A,C,D

Begründung:

To secure and protect your traffic using CDSS, Cloud NGFW for AWS provides Palo Alto Networks protections such as:

* App-ID. Based on patented Layer 7 traffic classification technology, the App-ID service allows you to see the applications on your network, learn how they work, observe their behavioral characteristics, and understand their relative risk. Cloud NGFW for AWS identifies applications and application functions via multiple techniques, including application signatures, decryption, protocol decoding, and heuristics.

These capabilities determine the exact identity of applications traversing your network, including those attempting to evade detection by masquerading as legitimate traffic by hopping ports or using encryption.

* Threat Prevention. The Palo Alto Networks Threat Prevention service protects your network by providing multiple layers of prevention to confront each phase of an attack. In addition to essential intrusion prevention service (IPS) capabilities, Threat Prevention possesses the unique ability to detect and block threats on any ports-rather than simply invoking signatures based on a limited set of predefined ports.

* Advanced URL Filtering. This critical service built into Cloud NGFW for AWS stops unknown web- based attacks in real-time to prevent patient zero with the industry's only ML-powered Advanced URL Filtering. Advanced URL Filtering combines the renowned Palo Alto Networks malicious URL database with the industry's first real-time web protection engine so organizations can automatically and instantly detect and prevent new malicious and targeted web-based threats.

* DNS. DNS Security gives you real-time protection, applying industry-first protections to disrupt attacks that use DNS. Tight integration with a Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW) gives you automated protections, prevents attackers from bypassing security measures, and eliminates the need for independent tools or changes to DNS routing. DNS Security gives your

organization a critical new control point to stop attacks.

* WildFire. Palo Alto Networks Advanced WildFire is the industry's largest cloud-based malware prevention engine that protects organizations from highly evasive threats using patented machine learning detection engines, enabling automated protections across network, cloud, and endpoints.

Advanced WildFire analyzes every unknown file for malicious intent and then distributes prevention in record time-60 times faster than the nearest competitor-to reduce the risk of patient zero.

<https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/cloud-ngfw-aws/administration/protect/cloud-delivered-security-services>

50. Frage

There are no Advanced Threat Prevention log events in a company's SIEM instance. However, the systems administrator has confirmed that the Advanced Threat Prevention subscription is licensed and that threat events are visible in the threat logs on the firewall.

Which action should the systems administrator take next?

- A. Enable the company's Threat Prevention license.
- B. Check with the SIEM vendor to verify that Advanced Threat Prevention logs are reaching the company's SIEM instance.
- **C. Ensure the Security policy rules that use Advanced Threat Prevention are set for log forwarding to the correct SIEM.**
- D. Have the SIEM vendor troubleshoot its software.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

* Understanding the Problem:

* The issue is that Advanced Threat Prevention (ATP) logs are visible on the firewall but are not being ingested into the company's SIEM.

* This implies that the ATP subscription is working and generating logs on the firewall but the logs are not being forwarded properly to the SIEM.

* Action to Resolve:

* Log Forwarding Configuration:

* Verify that the Security policy rules configured to inspect traffic using Advanced Threat Prevention are set to forward logs to the SIEM instance.

* This is a common oversight. Even if the logs are generated locally, they will not be forwarded unless explicitly configured.

* Configuration steps to verify in the Palo Alto Networks firewall:

* Go to Policies > Security Policies and check the "Log Forwarding" profile applied.

* Ensure the "Log Forwarding" profile includes the correct settings to forward Threat Logs to the SIEM.

* Go to Device > Log Settings and ensure the firewall is set to forward Threat logs to the desired Syslog or SIEM destination.

* Why Not the Other Options?

* A (Enable the Threat Prevention license):

* The problem does not relate to the license; the administrator already confirmed the license is active.

* B (Check with the SIEM vendor):

* While verifying SIEM functionality is important, the first step is to ensure the logs are being forwarded correctly from the firewall to the SIEM. This is under the systems administrator's control.

* C (Have the SIEM vendor troubleshoot):

* This step should only be taken after confirming the logs are forwarded properly from the firewall.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

* Log Forwarding and Security Policy Configuration

* Advanced Threat Prevention Configuration Guide

51. Frage

A prospective customer has provided specific requirements for an upcoming firewall purchase, including the need to process a minimum of 200,000 connections per second while maintaining at least 15 Gbps of throughput with App-ID and Threat Prevention enabled.

What should a systems engineer do to determine the most suitable firewall for the customer?

- **A. Download the firewall sizing tool from the Palo Alto Networks support portal.**
- B. Use the product selector tool available on the Palo Alto Networks website.
- C. Use the online product configurator tool provided on the Palo Alto Networks website.
- D. Upload 30 days of customer firewall traffic logs to the firewall calculator tool on the Palo Alto Networks support portal.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

* Firewall Sizing Tool (Answer B):

* The firewall sizing tool is the most accurate way to determine the suitable firewall model based on specific customer requirements, such as throughput, connections per second, and enabled features like App-ID and Threat Prevention.

* By inputting traffic patterns, feature requirements, and performance needs, the sizing tool provides tailored recommendations.

* Why Not A:

* While uploading traffic logs to the calculator tool may help analyze traffic trends, it is not the primary method for determining firewall sizing.

* Why Not C or D:

* The product configurator tool and product selector tool are not designed for detailed performance analysis based on real-world requirements like connections per second or enabled features.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

* Firewall Sizing Guide

52. Frage

A company with a large Active Directory (AD) of over 20,000 groups has user roles based on group membership in the directory. Up to 1,000 groups may be used in Security policies. The company has limited operations personnel and wants to reduce the administrative overhead of managing the synchronization of the groups with their firewalls.

What is the recommended architecture to synchronize the company's AD with Palo Alto Networks firewalls?

- A. Configure NGFWs to synchronize with the AD after deploying the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) and agents.
- **B. Configure a group mapping profile with an include group list.**
- C. Configure a group mapping profile with custom filters for LDAP attributes that are mapped to the user roles.
- D. Configure a group mapping profile, without a filter, to synchronize all groups.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Synchronizing a large Active Directory (AD) with over 20,000 groups can introduce significant overhead if all groups are synchronized, especially when only a subset of groups (e.g., 1,000 groups) are required for Security policies. The most efficient approach is to configure a group mapping profile with an include group list to minimize unnecessary synchronization and reduce administrative overhead.

* Why "Configure a group mapping profile with an include group list" (Correct Answer C)? Using a group mapping profile with an include group list ensures that only the required 1,000 groups are synchronized with the firewall. This approach:

* Reduces the load on the firewall's User-ID process by limiting the number of synchronized groups.

* Simplifies management by focusing on the specific groups relevant to Security policies.

* Avoids synchronizing the entire directory (20,000 groups), which would be inefficient and resource-intensive.

* Why not "Configure a group mapping profile, without a filter, to synchronize all groups" (Option B)? Synchronizing all 20,000 groups would unnecessarily increase administrative and resource overhead. This approach contradicts the requirement to reduce administrative burden.

* Why not "Configure a group mapping profile with custom filters for LDAP attributes that are mapped to the user roles" (Option A)? While filtering LDAP attributes can be useful, this approach is more complex to implement and manage compared to an include group list. It does not directly address the problem of limiting synchronization to a specific subset of groups.

* Why not "Configure NGFWs to synchronize with the AD after deploying the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) and agents" (Option D)? While the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) is a modern solution for user and group mapping, it is unnecessary in this scenario. A traditional group mapping profile with an include list is sufficient and simpler to implement. CIE is typically used for complex hybrid or cloud environments.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Group Mapping documentation recommends using include group lists for scenarios where only a subset of AD groups is required for policy enforcement.

53. Frage

A prospective customer wants to validate an NGFW solution and seeks the advice of a systems engineer (SE) regarding a design to meet the following stated requirements:

"We need an NGFW that can handle 72 Gbps inside of our core network. Our core switches only have up to

40 Gbps links available to which new devices can connect. We cannot change the IP address structure of the environment, and we need protection for threat prevention, DNS, and perhaps sandboxing." Which hardware and architecture/design recommendations

should the SE make?

- A. PA-5445 or larger to cover the bandwidth need and the link types; Architect aggregate interface groups in Layer-2 or virtual wire mode that include 2 x 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path.
- B. PA-5445 or larger to cover the bandwidth need and the link types; Architect aggregate interface groups in Layer-3 mode that include 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path.
- C. PA-5430 or larger to cover the bandwidth need and the link types; Architect aggregate interface groups in Layer-3 mode that include 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path.
- D. PA-5430 or larger to cover the bandwidth need and the link types; Architect aggregate interface groups in Layer-2 or virtual wire mode that include 2 x 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The problem provides several constraints and design requirements that must be carefully considered:

* Bandwidth Requirement:

* The customer needs an NGFW capable of handling a total throughput of 72 Gbps.

* The PA-5445 is specifically designed for high-throughput environments and supports up to 81.3 Gbps Threat Prevention throughput (as per the latest hardware performance specifications).

This ensures the throughput needs are fully met with some room for growth.

* Interface Compatibility:

* The customer mentions that their core switches support up to 40 Gbps interfaces. The design must include aggregate links to meet the overall bandwidth while aligning with the 40 Gbps interface limitations.

* The PA-5445 supports 40Gbps QSFP+ interfaces, making it a suitable option for the hardware requirement.

* No Change to IP Address Structure:

* Since the customer cannot modify their IP address structure, deploying the NGFW in Layer-2 or Virtual Wire mode is ideal.

* Virtual Wire mode allows the firewall to inspect traffic transparently between two Layer-2 devices without modifying the existing IP structure. Similarly, Layer-2 mode allows the firewall to behave like a switch at Layer-2 while still applying security policies.

* Threat Prevention, DNS, and Sandboxing Requirements:

* The customer requires advanced security features like Threat Prevention and potentially sandboxing (WildFire). The PA-5445 is equipped to handle these functionalities with its dedicated hardware-based architecture for content inspection and processing.

* Aggregate Interface Groups:

* The architecture should include aggregate interface groups to distribute traffic across multiple physical interfaces to support the high throughput requirement.

* By aggregating 2 x 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path in Virtual Wire or Layer-2 mode, the design ensures sufficient bandwidth (up to 80 Gbps per side).

Why PA-5445 in Layer-2 or Virtual Wire mode is the Best Option:

* Option A satisfies all the customer's requirements:

* The PA-5445 meets the 72 Gbps throughput requirement.

* 2 x 40 Gbps interfaces can be aggregated to handle traffic flow between the core switches and the NGFW.

* Virtual Wire or Layer-2 mode preserves the IP address structure, while still allowing full threat prevention and DNS inspection capabilities.

* The PA-5445 also supports sandboxing (WildFire) for advanced file-based threat detection.

Why Not Other Options:

Option B:

* The PA-5430 is insufficient for the throughput requirement (72 Gbps). Its maximum Threat Prevention throughput is 60.3 Gbps, which does not provide the necessary capacity.

Option C:

* While the PA-5445 is appropriate, deploying it in Layer-3 mode would require changes to the IP address structure, which the customer explicitly stated is not an option.

Option D:

* The PA-5430 does not meet the throughput requirement. Although Layer-2 or Virtual Wire mode preserves the IP structure, the throughput capacity of the PA-5430 is a limiting factor.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

* Palo Alto Networks PA-5400 Series Datasheet (latest version)

* Specifies the performance capabilities of the PA-5445 and PA-5430 models.

* Palo Alto Networks Virtual Wire Deployment Guide

* Explains how Virtual Wire mode can be used to transparently inspect traffic without changing the existing IP structure.

* Aggregated Ethernet Interface Documentation

* Details the configuration and use of aggregate interface groups for high throughput.

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