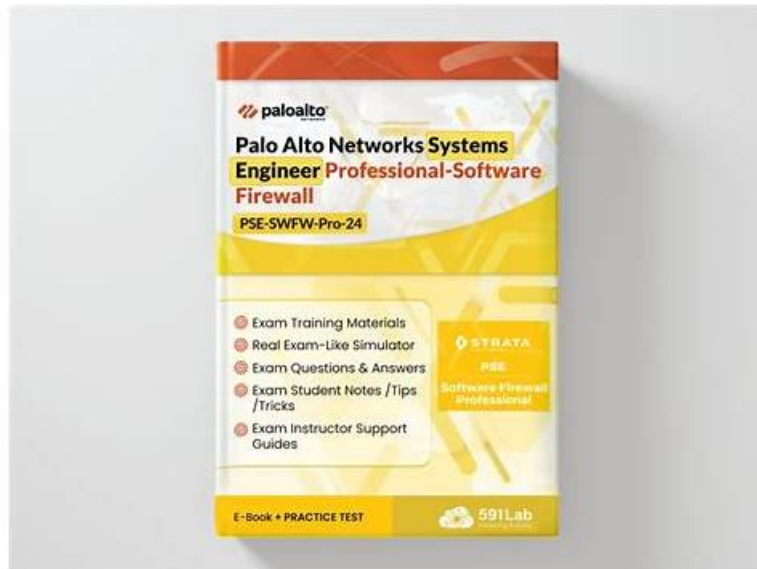


PSE-SFW-PRO-24 Prüfungsressourcen: Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Software Firewall & PSE-SFW-PRO-24 Reale Fragen



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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Software Firewall PSE-SFW-PRO-24 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q13-Q18):

13. Frage

Which three statements describe functionality of NGFW inline placement for Layer 2/3 implementation?
(Choose three.)

- A. VM-Series next-generation firewalls do not support VMware vMotion or guest VM workloads.
- B. VM-Series next-generation firewalls cannot be positioned between the physical datacenter network and guest VM workloads.
- C. VMs on VMware ESXi hypervisors can be segregated from each other by the VM-Series NGFW using VLAN tags while preserving existing Layer 3 gateways.
- D. A next-generation firewall VLAN interface can function as a Layer 3 interface.
- E. VMs on VMware ESXi hypervisors can be segregated from one another on the network by the VM-Series NGFW by IP addressing and Layer 3 gateways.

Antwort: C,D,E

Begründung:

Let's analyze each option based on Palo Alto Networks documentation and best practices:

* A. VMs on VMware ESXi hypervisors can be segregated from one another on the network by the VM-Series NGFW by IP addressing and Layer 3 gateways. This is TRUE. The VM-Series firewall can act as a Layer 3 gateway, enabling inter-VLAN routing and enforcing security policies between different VM networks based on IP addresses and subnets. This allows for granular control over traffic flow between VMs.

14. Frage

Which three Cloud NGFW management tasks are inherently performed by the service within AWS and Azure? (Choose three.)

- A. Blocking high-risk S2C threats in accordance with SOC2 compliance
- B. Installing new content (applications and threats)
- C. Decrypting high-risk SSL traffic
- D. Installing new PAN-OS software updates
- E. Horizontally scaling out to meet increased traffic demand

Antwort: B,D,E

Begründung:

The question asks about Cloud NGFW management tasks performed inherently by the service within AWS and Azure. This means we are looking for tasks that are automated and handled by the Cloud NGFW service itself, not by the customer.

Here's a breakdown of why A, B, and C are correct and why D and E are incorrect, referencing relevant Palo Alto Networks documentation where possible (though specific, publicly accessible documentation on the inner workings of the managed service is limited, the principles are consistent with their general cloud and firewall offerings):

A . Horizontally scaling out to meet increased traffic demand: This is a core feature of cloud-native services. Cloud NGFW is designed to automatically scale its resources (compute, memory, etc.) based on traffic volume. This eliminates the need for manual intervention by the customer to provision or de-provision resources. This aligns with the general principles of cloud elasticity and autoscaling, which are fundamental to cloud-native services like Cloud NGFW. While explicit public documentation detailing the exact scaling mechanism is limited, it's a standard practice for cloud-based services and is implied in the general description of Cloud NGFW as a managed service.

B . Installing new content (applications and threats): Palo Alto Networks maintains the threat intelligence and application databases for Cloud NGFW. This means that updates to these databases, which are crucial for identifying and blocking threats, are automatically pushed to the service by Palo Alto Networks. Customers do not need to manually download or install these updates. This is consistent with how Palo Alto Networks manages its other security services, such as Threat Prevention and WildFire, where content updates are delivered automatically.

C . Installing new PAN-OS software updates: Just like content updates, PAN-OS software updates are also managed by Palo Alto Networks for Cloud NGFW. This ensures that the service is always running the latest and most secure version of the operating system. This removes the operational burden of managing software updates from the customer. This is a key advantage of a managed service.

D . Blocking high-risk S2C threats in accordance with SOC2 compliance: While Cloud NGFW does block threats, including server-to-client (S2C) threats, the management of this blocking is not inherently performed by the service in the context of SOC2 compliance. SOC2 is an auditing framework, and compliance is the customer's responsibility. The service provides the tools to achieve security controls, but demonstrating and maintaining compliance is the customer's task. The service does not inherently manage the compliance process itself.

E . Decrypting high-risk SSL traffic: While Cloud NGFW can decrypt SSL traffic for inspection (SSL Forward Proxy), the question asks about tasks inherently performed by the service. Decryption is a configurable option. Customers choose whether or not to enable SSL decryption. It is not something the service automatically does without explicit configuration. Therefore, it's not an inherent management task performed by the service.

In summary, horizontal scaling, content updates, and PAN-OS updates are all handled automatically by the Cloud NGFW service,

making A, B, and C the correct answers. D and E involve customer configuration or compliance considerations, not inherent management tasks performed by the service itself.

15. Frage

CN-Series firewalls offer threat protection for which three use cases? (Choose three.)

- A. Enforcement of segmentation policies that prevent lateral movement of threats
- B. Prevention of sensitive data exfiltration from Kubernetes environments
- C. Inbound, outbound, and east-west traffic between containers
- D. All Kubernetes workloads in the public and private cloud
- E. All workloads deployed on-premises or in the public cloud

Antwort: A,B,C

Begründung:

CN-Series firewalls are specifically designed for containerized environments.

* Why A, C, and E are correct:

* A. Prevention of sensitive data exfiltration from Kubernetes environments: CN-Series provides visibility and control over container traffic, enabling the prevention of data leaving the Kubernetes cluster without authorization.

* C. Inbound, outbound, and east-west traffic between containers: CN-Series secures all types of container traffic: ingress (inbound), egress (outbound), and traffic between containers within the cluster (east-west).

* E. Enforcement of segmentation policies that prevent lateral movement of threats: CN-Series allows for granular segmentation of containerized applications, limiting the impact of breaches by preventing threats from spreading laterally within the cluster.

* Why B and D are incorrect:

* B. All Kubernetes workloads in the public and private cloud: While CN-Series can protect Kubernetes workloads in both public and private clouds, the statement "all Kubernetes workloads" is too broad. Its focus is on securing the network traffic around those workloads, not managing the Kubernetes infrastructure itself.

* D. All workloads deployed on-premises or in the public cloud: CN-Series is specifically designed for containerized environments (primarily Kubernetes). It's not intended to protect all workloads deployed in any environment. That's the role of other Palo Alto Networks products like VM-Series, PA-Series, and Prisma Access.

Palo Alto Networks References: The Palo Alto Networks documentation on CN-Series firewalls clearly outlines these use cases.

Look for information on:

* CN-Series Datasheets and Product Pages: These resources describe the key features and benefits of CN-Series, including its focus on container security.

* CN-Series Deployment Guides: These guides provide detailed information on deploying and configuring CN-Series in Kubernetes environments.

These resources confirm that CN-Series is focused on securing container traffic within Kubernetes environments, including data exfiltration prevention, securing all traffic directions (inbound, outbound, east- west), and enforcing segmentation

16. Frage

A company has purchased Palo Alto Networks Software NGFW credits and wants to run PAN-OS 11.x virtual machines (VMs). Which two types of VMs can be selected when creating the deployment profile? (Choose two.)

- A. Flexible vCPUs
- B. Flexible model of working memory
- C. Fixed vCPU models
- D. VM-100

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:

When using Software NGFW credits and deploying PAN-OS VMs, specific deployment models apply.

* Why B and D are correct:

* B. Fixed vCPU models: These are pre-defined VM sizes with a fixed number of vCPUs and memory. Examples include VM-50, VM-100, VM-200, etc. When using fixed vCPU models, you consume a fixed number of credits per hour based on the chosen model.

* D. Flexible vCPUs: This option allows you to dynamically allocate vCPUs and memory within a defined range. Credit consumption is calculated based on the actual resources used. This provides more granular control over resource allocation and cost.

* Why A and C are incorrect:

* A. VM-100: While VM-100 is a valid fixed vCPU model, it's not a type of VM selection. It's a specific instance within the "Fixed vCPU models" type. Choosing "VM-100" is choosing a specific fixed vCPU model.

* C. Flexible model of working memory: While you do configure the memory alongside vCPUs in the flexible model, the type of selection is "Flexible vCPUs." The flexible model encompasses both vCPU and memory flexibility.

Palo Alto Networks References:

The Palo Alto Networks documentation on VM-Series firewalls in public clouds and the associated licensing models (including the use of credits) explicitly describe the "Fixed vCPU models" and "Flexible vCPUs" as the two primary deployment options when using credits. The documentation details how credit consumption is calculated for each model.

Specifically, look for information on:

* VM-Series Deployment Guide for your cloud provider (AWS, Azure, GCP): These guides detail the different deployment options and how to use credits.

* VM-Series Licensing and Credits Documentation: This documentation provides details on how credits are consumed with fixed and flexible models.

For example, the VM-Series Deployment Guide for AWS states:

* Fixed vCPU models: These are pre-defined VM sizes... You select a specific VM model (e.g., VM-50, VM-100, VM-300), and you are billed a fixed number of credits per hour.

* Flexible vCPUs: This option allows you to specify the number of vCPUs and amount of memory...

You are billed based on the actual resources you use.

17. Frage

Which two products can be deployed using Terraform for automation and integration? (Choose two.)

- A. Cloud NGFW
- B. PA-Series firewall
- C. CN-Series firewall
- D. VM-Series firewall

Antwort: C,D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Step-by-Step Explanation: Terraform is an Infrastructure-as-Code (IaC) tool that automates the provisioning and configuration of infrastructure, including Palo Alto Networks firewalls. The Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Software Firewall documentation specifies which firewall products support Terraform integration for deployment and automation in cloud and virtualized environments.

* VM-Series firewall (Option B): Terraform can be used to deploy VM-Series firewalls in public clouds (e.g., AWS, Azure, GCP), private clouds, or on-premises virtualized environments. Palo Alto Networks provides Terraform modules and scripts (available on GitHub) to automate VM-Series deployment, configuration, and integration with cloud-native services, ensuring scalability and repeatability. The documentation highlights Terraform as a key automation tool for VM-Series, aligning with DevOps practices.

* CN-Series firewall (Option C): CN-Series firewalls, designed for containerized environments, can be deployed using Terraform in conjunction with Kubernetes. Terraform scripts automate the provisioning of infrastructure (e.g., Kubernetes clusters in AWS, Azure, or GCP) and integrate with CN-Series for securing container workloads. The documentation notes Terraform's role in automating CN-Series deployments, leveraging Kubernetes manifests and cloud-native integrations.

Options A (PA-Series firewall) and D (Cloud NGFW) are incorrect. PA-Series firewalls are physical appliances, not virtual or software-based, and do not support Terraform deployment, as Terraform focuses on cloud and virtualized infrastructure, not hardware. Cloud NGFW is a cloud-native managed service in AWS and Azure, and while it can be managed or deployed through automation, it does not use Terraform directly for deployment, as it relies on cloud provider APIs and native scaling mechanisms, not IaC tools like Terraform.

References: Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Software Firewall, Section: Automation and Integration, Terraform Documentation for VM-Series and CN-Series, GitHub Repository for Palo Alto Networks.

18. Frage

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