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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

An existing customer wants to expand their online business into physical stores for the first time. The customer requires NGFWs at the physical store to handle SD-WAN, security, and data protection needs, while also mandating a vendor-validated deployment method. Which two steps are valid actions for a systems engineer to take? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a bespoke deployment plan with the customer that reviews their cloud architecture, store footprint, and security requirements.
- B. Recommend the customer purchase Palo Alto Networks or partner-provided professional services to meet the stated requirements.
- C. Use the reference architecture "On-Premises Network Security for the Branch Deployment Guide" to achieve a desired architecture.
- D. Use Golden Images and Day 1 configuration to create a consistent baseline from which the customer can efficiently work.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

When an existing customer expands their online business into physical stores and requires Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) at those locations to handle SD-WAN, security, and data protection-while mandating a vendor-validated deployment method-a systems engineer must leverage Palo Alto Networks' Strata Hardware Firewall capabilities and validated deployment strategies. The Strata portfolio, particularly the PA- Series NGFWs, is designed to secure branch offices with integrated SD-WAN and robust security features.

Below is a detailed explanation of why options A and D are the correct actions, grounded in Palo Alto Networks' documentation and practices as of March 08, 2025.

Step 1: Recommend Professional Services (Option A)

The customer's requirement for a "vendor-validated deployment method" implies a need for expertise and assurance that the solution meets their specific needs-SD-WAN, security, and data protection-across new physical stores. Palo Alto Networks offers professional services, either directly or through certified partners, to ensure proper deployment of Strata Hardware Firewalls like the PA-400 Series or PA-1400 Series, which are ideal for branch deployments. These services provide end-to-end support, from planning to implementation, aligning with the customer's mandate for a validated approach.

* Professional Services Scope: Palo Alto Networks' professional services include architecture design, deployment, and optimization for NGFWs and SD-WAN. This ensures that the PA-Series firewalls are configured to handle SD-WAN (e.g., dynamic path selection), security (e.g., Threat Prevention with ML-powered inspection), and data protection (e.g., WildFire for malware analysis and Data Loss Prevention integration).

* Vendor Validation: By recommending these services, the engineer ensures a deployment that adheres to Palo Alto Networks' best practices, meeting the customer's requirement for a vendor-validated method. This is particularly critical for a customer new to physical store deployments, as it mitigates risks and accelerates time-to-value.

* Strata Hardware Relevance: The PA-410, for example, is a desktop NGFW designed for small branch offices, offering SD-WAN and Zero Trust security out of the box. Professional services ensure its correct integration into the customer's ecosystem.

Reference:

"Palo Alto Networks Professional Services" documentation states, "Our experts help you design, deploy, and optimize your security architecture," covering NGFWs and SD-WAN for branch deployments.

"PA-400 Series" datasheet highlights its suitability for branch offices with "integrated SD-WAN functionality" and "advanced threat prevention," validated through professional deployment support.

Why Option A is Correct: Recommending professional services meets the customer's need for a vendor- validated deployment, leveraging Palo Alto Networks' expertise to tailor Strata NGFWs to the physical store requirements.

Step 2: Use the Reference Architecture Guide (Option D)

Explanation: Palo Alto Networks provides reference architectures, such as the "On-Premises Network Security for the Branch Deployment Guide," to offer vendor-validated blueprints for deploying Strata Hardware Firewalls in branch environments. This guide is specifically designed for scenarios like the customer's-expanding into physical stores-where SD-WAN, security, and data protection are critical.

Using this reference architecture ensures a consistent, proven deployment method that aligns with the customer's mandate.

Reference Architecture Details: The "On-Premises Network Security for the Branch Deployment Guide" outlines how to deploy PA-Series NGFWs with SD-WAN to secure branch offices. It includes configurations for secure connectivity (e.g., VPNs, SD-WAN hubs), threat prevention (e.g., App-ID, URL Filtering), and data protection (e.g., file blocking policies).

SD-WAN Integration: The guide leverages the PA-Series' native SD-WAN capabilities, such as dynamic path selection and application-based traffic steering, to optimize connectivity between stores and the existing online infrastructure.

Vendor Validation: As a Palo Alto Networks-authored document, this guide is inherently vendor-validated, providing step-by-step instructions and best practices that the engineer can adapt to the customer's store footprint.

Strata Hardware Relevance: The guide recommends models like the PA-1400 Series for larger branches or the PA-410 for smaller stores, ensuring scalability and consistency across deployments.

Reference:

"On-Premises Network Security for the Branch Deployment Guide" (Palo Alto Networks) details "branch office deployment with SD-WAN and NGFW capabilities," validated for Strata hardware like the PA-Series.

"SD-WAN Reference Architecture" complements this, emphasizing the PA-Series' role in "simplified branch deployments with integrated security." Why Option D is Correct: Using the reference architecture provides a vendor-validated, repeatable framework that directly addresses the customer's needs for SD-WAN, security, and data protection, ensuring a successful expansion into

physical stores.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect

Option B: Use Golden Images and Day 1 configuration to create a consistent baseline from which the customer can efficiently work. Analysis: While Golden Images and Day 1 configurations (e.g., via Panorama or Zero Touch Provisioning) are valuable for consistency and automation, they are not explicitly vendor-validated deployment methods in the context of Palo Alto Networks' documentation. These are tools for execution, not strategic actions for planning a deployment. Additionally, they assume prior planning, which isn't addressed here, making this less aligned with the customer's stated requirements.

Reference: "Panorama Administrator's Guide" mentions Golden Images for configuration consistency, but it's a technical implementation step, not a vendor-validated planning action.

Option C: Create a bespoke deployment plan with the customer that reviews their cloud architecture, store footprint, and security requirements.

Analysis: Creating a bespoke plan is a reasonable approach but does not inherently meet the "vendor-validated" mandate unless it leverages Palo Alto Networks' official tools (e.g., reference architectures or professional services). The question emphasizes a vendor-validated method, and a custom plan risks deviating from established, proven guidelines unless explicitly tied to such resources.

Reference: No specific Palo Alto Networks documentation mandates bespoke plans as a vendor-validated approach; instead, it prioritizes reference architectures and professional services.

Conclusion

Options A and D are the most valid actions for a systems engineer addressing the customer's expansion into physical stores with Strata Hardware Firewalls. Recommending professional services (A) ensures expert-led, vendor-validated deployment, while using the "On-Premises Network Security for the Branch Deployment Guide" (D) provides a proven blueprint tailored to SD-WAN, security, and data protection needs. Together, these steps leverage the PA-Series' capabilities to deliver a secure, scalable solution for the customer's new physical infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 12

A company has multiple business units, each of which manages its own user directories and identity providers (IdPs) with different domain names. The company's network security team wants to deploy a shared GlobalProtect remote access service for all business units to authenticate users to each business unit's IdP.

Which configuration will enable the network security team to authenticate GlobalProtect users to multiple SAML IdPs?

- A. Multiple authentication mode Cloud Identity Engine authentication profile for use on the GlobalProtect portals and gateways
- **B. GlobalProtect with multiple authentication profiles for each SAML IdP**
- C. Authentication sequence that has multiple authentication profiles using different authentication methods
- D. Multiple Cloud Identity Engine tenants for each business unit

Answer: B

Explanation:

To configure GlobalProtect to authenticate users from multiple SAML identity providers (IdPs), the correct approach involves creating multiple authentication profiles, one for each IdP. Here's the analysis of each option:

* Option A: GlobalProtect with multiple authentication profiles for each SAML IdP

* GlobalProtect allows configuring multiple SAML authentication profiles, each corresponding to a specific IdP.

* These profiles are associated with the GlobalProtect portal or gateway. When users attempt to authenticate, they can be directed to the appropriate IdP based on their domain or other attributes.

* This is the correct approach to enable authentication for users from multiple IdPs.

* Option B: Multiple authentication mode Cloud Identity Engine authentication profile for use on the GlobalProtect portals and gateways

* The Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) can synchronize identities from multiple directories, but it does not directly support multiple SAML IdPs for a shared GlobalProtect setup.

* This option is not applicable.

* Option C: Authentication sequence that has multiple authentication profiles using different authentication methods

* Authentication sequences allow multiple authentication methods (e.g., LDAP, RADIUS, SAML) to be tried in sequence for the same user, but they are not designed for handling multiple SAML IdPs.

* This option is not appropriate for the scenario.

* Option D: Multiple Cloud Identity Engine tenants for each business unit

* Deploying multiple CIE tenants for each business unit adds unnecessary complexity and is not required for configuring GlobalProtect to authenticate users to multiple SAML IdPs.

* This option is not appropriate.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which three known variables can assist with sizing an NGFW appliance? (Choose three.)

- A. App-ID firewall throughput
- B. Connections per second
- C. Telemetry enabled
- D. Max sessions
- E. Packet replication

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

When sizing a Palo Alto Networks NGFW appliance, it's crucial to consider variables that affect its performance and capacity. These include the network's traffic characteristics, application requirements, and expected workloads. Below is the analysis of each option:

* Option A: Connections per second

* Connections per second (CPS) is a critical metric for determining how many new sessions the firewall can handle per second. High CPS requirements are common in environments with high traffic turnover, such as web servers or applications with frequent session terminations and creations.

* This is an important sizing variable.

* Option B: Max sessions

* Max sessions represent the total number of concurrent sessions the firewall can support. For environments with a large number of users or devices, this metric is critical to prevent session exhaustion.

* This is an important sizing variable.

* Option C: Packet replication

* Packet replication is used in certain configurations, such as TAP mode or port mirroring for traffic inspection. While it impacts performance, it is not a primary variable for firewall sizing as it is a specific use case.

* This is not a key variable for sizing.

* Option D: App-ID firewall throughput

* App-ID throughput measures the firewall's ability to inspect traffic and apply policies based on application signatures. It directly impacts the performance of traffic inspection under real-world conditions.

* This is an important sizing variable.

* Option E: Telemetry enabled

* While telemetry provides data for monitoring and analysis, enabling it does not significantly impact the sizing of the firewall. It is not a core variable for determining firewall performance or capacity.

* This is not a key variable for sizing.

References:

* Palo Alto Networks documentation on Firewall Sizing Guidelines

* Knowledge Base article on Performance and Capacity Sizing

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which two methods are valid ways to populate user-to-IP mappings? (Choose two.)

- A. User-ID
- B. Captive portal
- C. SCP log ingestion
- D. XML API

Answer: B,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.

Reference:

"User-ID Overview" (Palo Alto Networks) states, "User-ID maps IP addresses to usernames using various methods for policy enforcement."

"PA-Series Datasheet" highlights User-ID as a standard feature for identity-based security.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

Option A: XML API

Explanation: The XML API is a programmatic interface that allows external systems to send user-to-IP mapping information directly to the Strata Hardware Firewall or Panorama. This method is commonly used to integrate with third-party identity management systems, scripts, or custom applications.

How It Works: An external system (e.g., a script or authentication server) sends XML-formatted requests to the firewall's API endpoint, specifying usernames and their corresponding IP addresses. The firewall updates its User-ID database with these mappings.

Use Case: Ideal for environments where user data is available from non-standard sources (e.g., custom databases) or where automation is required.

Strata Context: On a PA-410, an administrator can use curl or a script to push mappings like <uid- message><type>update</type><payload><entry name="user1" ip="192.168.1.10"/></payload></uid- message>.

Process: Requires API key authentication and is configured under Device > User Identification > User Mapping on the firewall.

Reference:

"User-ID XML API Reference" states, "Use the XML API to dynamically update user-to-IP mappings on the firewall."

"Panorama Administrator's Guide" confirms XML API support for User-ID updates across managed devices.

Why Option A is Correct: XML API is a valid, documented method to populate user-to-IP mappings, offering flexibility for custom integrations.

Option B: Captive Portal

Explanation: Captive Portal is an authentication method that prompts users to log in via a web browser when they attempt to access network resources. Upon successful authentication, the firewall maps the user's IP address to their username.

How It Works: The firewall redirects unauthenticated users to a login page (hosted on the firewall or externally). After users enter credentials (e.g., via LDAP, RADIUS, or local database), the firewall records the mapping and applies user-based policies.

Use Case: Effective in guest or BYOD environments where users must authenticate explicitly, such as on Wi-Fi networks.

Strata Context: On a PA-400 Series, Captive Portal is configured under Device > User Identification > Captive Portal, integrating with authentication profiles.

Process: The firewall intercepts HTTP traffic, authenticates the user, and updates the User-ID table (e.g., "jdoe" mapped to 192.168.1.20).

Reference:

"Configure Captive Portal" (Palo Alto Networks) states, "Captive Portal populates user-to-IP mappings by requiring users to authenticate."

"User-ID Deployment Guide" lists Captive Portal as a primary method for user identification.

Why Option B is Correct: Captive Portal is a standard, interactive method to populate user-to-IP mappings directly on the firewall.

Option C: User-ID

Explanation: User-ID is not a method but the overarching feature or technology that leverages various methods (e.g., XML API, Captive Portal) to collect and apply user-to-IP mappings. It includes agents, syslog parsing, and directory integration, but "User-ID" itself is not a specific mechanism for populating mappings.

Clarification: User-ID encompasses components like the User-ID Agent, server monitoring (e.g., AD), and Captive Portal, but the question seeks individual methods, not the feature as a whole.

Strata Context: On a PA-5445, User-ID is enabled by default, but its mappings come from specific sources like those listed in other options.

Reference:

"User-ID Concepts" clarifies, "User-ID is the framework that uses multiple methods to map users to IPs."

Why Option C is Incorrect: User-ID is the system, not a distinct method, making it an invalid choice.

Option D: SCP Log Ingestion

Explanation: SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) is a file transfer protocol, not a recognized method for populating user-to-IP mappings in Palo Alto Networks' documentation. While the firewall can ingest logs (e.g., via syslog) to extract mappings, SCP is not part of this process.

Analysis: User-ID can parse syslog messages from authentication servers (e.g., VPNs) to map users to IPs, but this is configured under "Server Monitoring," not "SCP log ingestion." SCP is typically used for manual file transfers (e.g., backups), not dynamic mapping.

Strata Context: No PA-Series documentation mentions SCP as a User-ID method; syslog or agent-based methods are standard instead.

Reference:

"User-ID Syslog Monitoring" describes log parsing for mappings, with no reference to SCP.

"PAN-OS Administrator's Guide" excludes SCP from User-ID mechanisms.

Why Option D is Incorrect: SCP log ingestion is not a valid or documented method for user-to-IP mappings.

Step 3: Recommendation Rationale

Explanation: The two valid methods to populate user-to-IP mappings on Strata Hardware Firewalls are XML API and Captive Portal. XML API provides a programmatic, automated approach for external systems to update mappings, while Captive Portal offers an interactive, user-driven method requiring authentication.

Both are explicitly supported by the User-ID framework and align with the operational capabilities of PA-Series firewalls.

Reference:

"User-ID Best Practices" lists "XML API and Captive Portal" among key methods for mapping users to IPs.

Conclusion

The systems engineer should recommend XML API (A) and Captive Portal (B) as the two valid methods to populate user-to-IP mappings on a Strata Hardware Firewall. These methods leverage the PA-Series' User-ID capabilities to ensure accurate, real-time user identification, supporting identity-based security policies and visibility. Options C and D are either misrepresentations or unsupported in this context.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

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

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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