

SSE-Engineer Dumps und Test Überprüfungen sind die beste Wahl für Ihre Palo Alto Networks SSE-Engineer Testvorbereitung



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Damit Sie ZertPruefung sicher wählen, wird nur Teil der online optimalen Palo Alto Networks SSE-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfungsmaterialien zur Verfügung gestellt. So können Sie sie kostenlos als Probe herunterladen und die Zuverlässigkeit unserer Produkte testen. Wir helfen Ihnen nicht nur, die Prüfung zum ersten Mal zu bestehen, sondern Ihnen auch viel Zeit und Energie zu ersparen. ZertPruefung stehen Ihnen die echten und originalen Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Verfügung, damit Sie die Palo Alto Networks SSE-Engineer Prüfung 100% bestehen können. Mit Palo Alto Networks SSE-Engineer Zertifikat werden Sie in der IT-Branche leichter befördert. Und Ihre Zukunft werden immer schöner sein.

Palo Alto Networks SSE-Engineer Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Prisma Access Planning and Deployment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Engineers and covers foundational knowledge and deployment skills related to Prisma Access architecture. Candidates must understand key components such as security processing nodes, IP addressing, DNS, and compute locations. It evaluates routing mechanisms including routing preferences, backbone routing, and traffic steering. The section also focuses on deploying Prisma Access service infrastructure for mobile users using VPN clients or explicit proxy and configuring remote networks. Additional topics include enabling private application access using service connections, Colo-Connect, and ZTNA connectors, implementing identity authentication methods like SAML, Kerberos, and LDAP, and deploying Prisma Access Browser for secure user access.

Thema 2	• Prisma Access Services: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Security Architects and covers advanced features within Prisma Access. Candidates are assessed on how to configure and implement enhancements like App Acceleration, traffic replication, IoT security, and privileged remote access. It also includes implementing SaaS security and setting up effective policies related to security, decryption, and QoS. The section further evaluates how to create and manage user-based policies using tools like the Cloud Identity Engine and User ID for proper identity mapping and authentication.
Thema 3	• Prisma Access Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Technical Support Engineers and covers the monitoring and troubleshooting of Prisma Access environments. It includes the use of Prisma Access Activity Insights, real-time alerting, and a Command Center for visibility. Candidates are expected to troubleshoot connectivity issues for mobile users, remote networks, service connections, and ZTNA connectors. It also focuses on resolving traffic enforcement problems including security policies, HIP enforcement, User-ID mismatches, and split tunneling performance issues.
Thema 4	• Prisma Access Administration and Operation: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Operations Managers and focuses on managing Prisma Access using Panorama and Strata Cloud Manager. It tests knowledge of multitenancy, access control, configuration, and version management, and log reporting. Candidates should be familiar with releasing upgrades and leveraging SCM tools like Copilot. The section also evaluates the deployment of the Strata Logging Service and its integration with Panorama and SCM, log forwarding configurations, and best practice assessments to maintain security posture and compliance.

>> SSE-Engineer Ausbildungsressourcen <<

SSE-Engineer Schulungsangebot, SSE-Engineer Testing Engine, Palo Alto Networks Security Service Edge Engineer Trainingsunterlagen

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Palo Alto Networks Security Service Edge Engineer SSE-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q47-Q52):

47. Frage

An engineer has configured IPSec tunnels for two remote network locations; however, users are experiencing intermittent connectivity issues across the tunnels.

What action will allow the engineer to receive notifications when the IPSec tunnels are down or experiencing instability?

- A. Select the IPSec tunnel monitoring and notifications checkbox when configuring the remote network IPSec tunnels.
- B. Create a tunnel log notification rule to alert on specified remote network IPSec tunnel conditions.
- **C. Create a new notification profile specifying conditions for remote network IPSec tunnels.**
- D. Set up the operational health dashboard to email alerts for remote Network IPSec tunnel issues.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In Prisma Access, configuring a notification profile allows engineers to receive alerts when IPSec tunnels experience downtime or instability. By defining specific conditions for remote network IPSec tunnels, the notification profile ensures that the engineer is proactively informed about tunnel failures, flapping, or degraded performance. This approach enables timely troubleshooting and minimizes disruptions for users relying on the IPSec tunnels.

48. Frage

When configuring Remote Browser Isolation (RBI) with Prisma Access (Managed by Strata Cloud Manager), which element is required to define the protected URLs for mobile users?

- A. An RBI profile applied to the URL access management profile
- B. A Security policy with the target URL categories and set the action to "Isolate"
- **C. A URL access management profile with site access set to "Isolate" applied to a Security policy**
- D. A DNS Security profile applied to a Security policy with the action of "Isolate" for the target remote browser DNS categories

Antwort: C

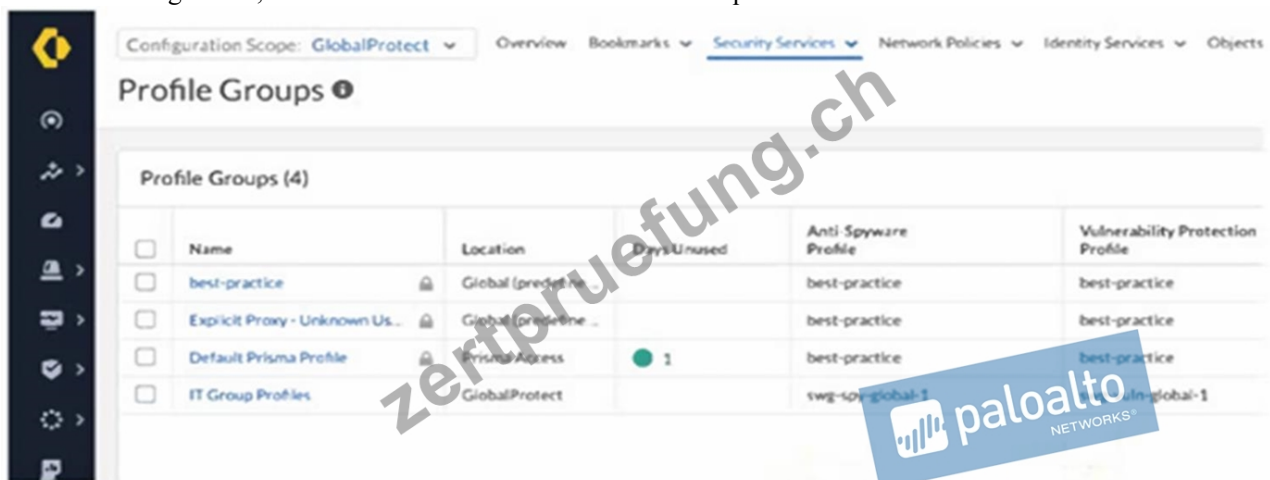
Begründung:

When configuring Remote Browser Isolation (RBI) in Prisma Access (Managed by Strata Cloud Manager) for mobile users, a URL access management profile must be created with the site access action set to "Isolate". This profile is then applied to a Security policy to enforce isolation for specific URLs. This ensures that web traffic to designated high-risk or untrusted sites is redirected to a remote, secure browser instance, protecting endpoints from potential web-based threats.

49. Frage

An intern is tasked with changing the Anti-Spyware Profile used for security rules defined in the GlobalProtect folder. All security rules are using the Default Prisma Profile. The intern reports that the options are greyed out and cannot be modified when selecting the Default Prisma Profile.

Based on the image below, which action will allow the intern to make the required modifications?



- A. Request edit access for the GlobalProtect scope.
- B. Change the configuration scope to Prisma Access and modify the profile group.
- C. Modify the existing anti-spyware profile, because best-practice profiles cannot be removed from a group.
- **D. Create a new profile, because default profile groups cannot be modified.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Palo Alto Networks best practices and the behavior of Strata Cloud Manager (SCM) dictate that predefined or default objects, including profile groups like "Default Prisma Profile," cannot be directly modified.

These default objects serve as baseline configurations and are often locked to prevent accidental or unintended changes that could impact the overall security posture.

The intern's experience of the options being greyed out when selecting "Default Prisma Profile" is a direct indication of this immutability of default objects.

Therefore, the correct action is to:

* Create a new Profile Group: The intern should create a new profile group within the appropriate configuration scope (likely GlobalProtect, given the task).

* Configure the new Profile Group: In this new profile group, the intern can select the desired Anti-Spyware Profile (which might be an existing custom profile or a new one they create).

* Modify Security Rules: The security rules currently using the "Default Prisma Profile" in the GlobalProtect folder need to be modified to use this newly created profile group.

Let's analyze why the other options are incorrect based on official documentation:

- * A. Request edit access for the GlobalProtect scope. While having the correct scope permissions is necessary for making any changes within GlobalProtect, it will not override the inherent immutability of default objects like "Default Prisma Profile." Edit access will allow the intern to create new objects and modify rules, but not directly edit the default profile group.
- * B. Change the configuration scope to Prisma Access and modify the profile group. The image shows that "Default Prisma Profile" has a "Location" of "Prisma Access." However, even within the Prisma Access scope, default profile groups are generally not directly editable. The issue is not the scope but the fact that it's a default object.
- * D. Modify the existing anti-spyware profile, because best-practice profiles cannot be removed from a group. The question is about changing the profile group, not the individual Anti-Spyware Profile. While "best-practice" profiles might be part of default groups, the core issue is the inability to modify the default group itself. Creating a new group allows the intern to choose which Anti-Spyware Profile to include.

In summary, the fundamental principle in Palo Alto Networks management is that default objects are typically read-only to ensure a consistent and predictable baseline. To make changes, you need to create custom objects.

50. Frage

An engineer has configured a Web Security rule that restricts access to certain web applications for a specific user group. During testing, the rule does not take effect as expected, and the users can still access blocked web applications. What is a reason for this issue?

- A. The rule was created with improper threat management settings.
- B. The rule was created at a higher level in the rule hierarchy, giving priority to a lower-level rule.
- **C. The rule was created at a lower level in the rule hierarchy, giving priority to a higher-level rule.**
- D. The rule was created in the wrong scope, affecting only GlobalProtect users instead of all users.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Prisma Access applies security rules in a hierarchical order, where rules at higher levels take precedence over those at lower levels. If a more permissive rule is placed higher in the hierarchy, it may allow traffic before the restrictive Web Security rule is evaluated. To resolve this, the engineer should reorder the rules to ensure the restrictive Web Security rule is positioned higher in the hierarchy so it is applied before any broader or conflicting rules.

51. Frage

How can an engineer use risk score customization in SaaS Security Inline to limit the use of unsanctioned SaaS applications by employees within a Security policy?

- **A. Lower the risk score of sanctioned applications and increase the risk score for unsanctioned applications.**
- B. Build an application filter using unsanctioned SaaS as the category.
- C. Increase the risk score for all SaaS applications to automatically block unwanted applications.
- D. Build an application filter using unsanctioned SaaS as the characteristic.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

SaaS Security Inline allows engineers to customize the risk scores assigned to different SaaS applications based on various factors. By manipulating these risk scores, you can influence how these applications are treated within Security policies.

To limit the use of unsanctioned SaaS applications:

* Lower the risk score of sanctioned applications: This makes them less likely to trigger policies designed to restrict high-risk activities.

* Increase the risk score of unsanctioned applications: This elevates their perceived risk, making them more likely to be caught by Security policies configured to block or limit access based on risk score thresholds.

Then, you would create Security policies that take action (e.g., block access, restrict features) based on these adjusted risk scores. For example, a policy could be configured to block access to any SaaS application with a risk score above a certain threshold, which would primarily target the unsanctioned applications with their inflated scores.

Let's analyze why the other options are incorrect based on official documentation:

* B. Increase the risk score for all SaaS applications to automatically block unwanted applications.

Increasing the risk score for all SaaS applications, including sanctioned ones, would lead to unintended blocking and disruption of legitimate business activities. Risk score customization is intended for differentiation, not a blanket increase.

* C. Build an application filter using unsanctioned SaaS as the category. While creating an application filter based on the

Therefore, the most effective way to use risk score customization to limit unsanctioned SaaS application usage is by lowering the risk scores of sanctioned applications and increasing the risk scores of unsanctioned ones, and then building Security policies that act upon these adjusted risk scores.

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SSE-Engineer Vorbereitungsfragen: https://www.zertpruefung.ch/SSE-Engineer_exam.html

- [illegible]

Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertPruefung SSE-Engineer Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HnOoPO2BtXw-M2_qLK-aJhXbcACtpJjo