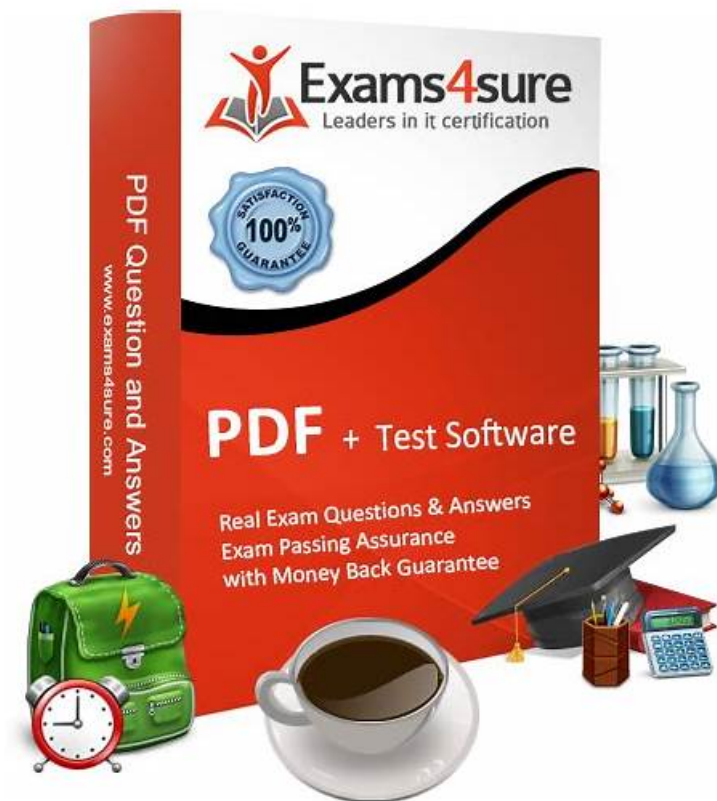


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Palo Alto Networks SSE-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Palo Alto Networks Security Service Edge Engineer Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 23

When using the traffic replication feature in Prisma Access, where is the mirrored traffic directed for analysis?

- A. Strata Cloud Manager (SCM)
- B. Panorama
- C. Dedicated cloud storage location
- D. Specified internal security appliance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks documentation clearly states that when configuring the traffic replication feature in Prisma Access, you must specify an internal security appliance as the destination for the mirrored traffic.

This appliance, typically a Palo Alto Networks next-generation firewall or a third-party security tool, is responsible for receiving and analyzing the replicated traffic for various purposes like threat analysis, troubleshooting, or compliance monitoring.

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

* B. Dedicated cloud storage location: While Prisma Access logs and other data might be stored in the cloud, the mirrored traffic for real-time analysis is directly streamed to a designated security appliance, not a passive storage location.

* C. Panorama: Panorama is the centralized management system for Palo Alto Networks firewalls. While Panorama can receive logs and manage the configuration of Prisma Access, it is not the direct destination for real-time mirrored traffic intended for immediate analysis.

* D. Strata Cloud Manager (SCM): Strata Cloud Manager is the platform used to configure and manage Prisma Access. It facilitates the setup of traffic replication, including specifying the destination appliance, but it does not directly receive or analyze the mirrored traffic itself.

Therefore, the mirrored traffic from the traffic replication feature in Prisma Access is directed to a specified internal security appliance for analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 25

A malicious user is attempting to connect to a blocked website by crafting a packet using a fake SNI and the correct website in the HTTP host header.

Which option will prevent this form of attack?

- A. SSL Decryption to "Block sessions on SNI mismatch with Server Certificate (SAN/CN)"
- B. Advanced URL Filtering and block "SNI mismatch with Server Certificate (SAN/CN)"
- C. Advanced Threat Prevention option to block "Domain Fronting"
- D. Advanced URL Filtering and block the "Malicious Behavior" category

Answer: A

Explanation:

This option ensures that SSL Decryption checks for mismatches between the Server Name Indication (SNI) field in the TLS handshake and the Common Name (CN) or Subject Alternative Name (SAN) in the server certificate. If a malicious user tries to bypass content filtering by spoofing the SNI while using the real blocked website in the HTTP host header, this setting will detect the discrepancy and block the session, preventing unauthorized access.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Based on the image below, which two statements describe the reason and action required to resolve the errors? (Choose two.)

- A. The server has pinned certificates.
- B. Create a do not decrypt rule for the hostname "certificates.godaddy.com."
- C. Create a do not decrypt rule for the hostname "google.com."
- D. The client is misconfigured.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The error messages indicate that Prisma Access is encountering certificate issues while attempting to decrypt traffic to "google.com." This suggests that the server has pinned certificates, meaning it does not allow man-in-the-middle (MITM) decryption by Prisma Access. Since pinned certificates prevent traffic decryption, a solution is to create a "do not decrypt" rule for the hostname "google.com." This will allow traffic to flow without triggering certificate errors while maintaining secure communication with Google's servers.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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