

Palo Alto Networks SSE-Engineer最新知識、SSE-Engineer合格率書籍

Palo Alto Networks SSE Engineer Exam

Palo Alto Networks Security Service Edge Engineer

<https://www.passquestion.com/sse-engineer.html>



Pass Palo Alto Networks SSE Engineer Exam with PassQuestion SSE Engineer questions and answers in the first attempt.

<https://www.passquestion.com/>

1/6

無料でクラウドストレージから最新のCertShiken SSE-Engineer PDFダンプをダウンロードする: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vIfNi5_QUerUz5WkQ9cgrFxJKaB0TCG

審査中、SSE-Engineer試験トレントに問題がある場合は、アフターセールスにお問い合わせください。彼らは常にあなたを24時間365日お手伝いします。これらのサービスにより、損失を回避できます。また、SSE-Engineer練習教材の合格率はこれまでに98~100%に達しているため、この機会を逃すことはできません。また、SSE-Engineer試験トレントの無料アップデートが1年間無料でメールボックスに送信されます。練習資料の使用中に素晴らしい経験ができることを願っています。

Palo Alto Networks SSE-Engineer 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	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.

トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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 SSE-Engineer最新知識 <<

SSE-Engineer合格率書籍 & SSE-Engineer日本語対策問題集

CertShikenは、お客様に学習のためのさまざまな種類のPalo Alto NetworksのSSE-Engineer練習トレントを提供し、知識を蓄積し、試験に合格し、期待されるスコアを取得する能力を高めるための信頼できる学習プラットフォームです。SSE-Engineerスタディガイドには、オンラインでPDF、ソフトウェア、APPの3つの異なるバージョンがあります。顧客の信頼を確立するために、購入前にダウンロードできる関連するPalo Alto Networks Security Service Edge Engineer無料デモを提供しています。SSE-Engineer試験の質問で、SSE-Engineer試験で勝つ自信があります。

Palo Alto Networks Security Service Edge Engineer 認定 SSE-Engineer 試験問題 (Q17-Q22):

質問 # 17

A customer is implementing Prisma Access (Managed by Strata Cloud Manager) to connect mobile users, branch locations, and business-to-business (B2B) partners to their data centers.

The solution must meet these requirements:

The mobile users must have internet filtering, data center connectivity, and remote site connectivity to the branch locations.

The branch locations must have internet filtering and data center connectivity.

The B2B partner connections must only have access to specific data center internally developed applications running on non-standard ports.

The security team must have access to manage the mobile user and access to branch locations.

The network team must have access to manage only the partner access.

How can the engineer configure mobile users and branch locations to meet the requirements?

- **A. Use GlobalProtect and Remote Networks to filter internet traffic and provide access to data center resources using service connections.**
- B. Use GlobalProtect to filter internet traffic and provide access to data center resources using service connections.
- C. Use Explicit Proxy to filter internet traffic and provide access to data center resources using service connections.
- D. Use Explicit Proxy and Remote Networks to filter internet traffic and provide access to data center resources using service connections.

正解: A

解説:

To meet the customer's requirements, GlobalProtect and Remote Network should be used as follows:

* GlobalProtect: This enables secure access for mobile users, ensuring internet filtering, data center connectivity, and access to branch locations.

* Remote Networks: This is used to provide security and connectivity for branch locations, ensuring internet filtering and data center access.

* Service Connections: These allow both mobile users and branch locations to securely connect to the data center for internal resources.

This configuration ensures that mobile users and branch locations can securely access the internet while maintaining a segregated and secure connection to internal resources. It also aligns with Prisma Access's best practices for security enforcement, traffic filtering, and centralized management.

質問 # 18

In an Explicit Proxy deployment where no agent can be used on the endpoint, which authentication method is supported with mobile users?

- A. SAML
- B. SSO
- C. LDAP
- D. Kerberos

正解: A

解説:

In an Explicit Proxy deployment where no agent can be used on the endpoint, SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) is the supported authentication method for mobile users. SAML allows authentication via an Identity Provider (IdP) without requiring an agent on the endpoint, making it ideal for web-based authentication in cloud and remote access environments. It enables Single Sign-On (SSO) and secure authentication without direct integration with LDAP or Kerberos, which typically require an agent or local network presence.

質問 # 19

In an Explicit Proxy deployment where no agent can be used on the endpoint, which authentication method is supported with mobile users?

- A. SAML
- B. SSO
- C. LDAP
- D. Kerberos

正解: A

解説:

Explicit Proxy deployments that cannot rely on the GlobalProtect agent are, by definition, working purely through browser-based PAC-file traffic redirection, with no endpoint software available to perform seamless, transparent identity handoff on the user's behalf the way an agent-based mechanism such as Kerberos single sign-on typically would. In this agentless context, the authentication method that is actually supported and functional is browser-redirect-based SAML: when a user's traffic is proxied, they are redirected to the organization's IdP login page in the browser itself, complete the SAML authentication flow there, and a resulting session cookie or token is used to authenticate subsequent proxy sessions - a mechanism that requires nothing installed on the endpoint beyond a standard browser, making option C the correct and supported answer. Kerberos (option B) fundamentally depends on integrated, agent-assisted ticket exchange with a domain controller and is not a supported, functioning mechanism for authenticating mobile users in an agentless Explicit Proxy scenario, since there is no local component to negotiate the Kerberos ticket transparently on the endpoint's behalf. LDAP (option A) as a direct, standalone authentication method for agentless mobile-user Explicit Proxy sessions is likewise not the supported mechanism in this scenario; LDAP is more commonly used as a backend directory lookup paired with other authentication flows rather than as the browser-facing mechanism itself. Generic "SSO" as a labeled, distinct authentication method (option D) is not how Prisma Access categorizes its supported Explicit Proxy authentication types; SAML is the specific, documented protocol used to deliver that single sign-on experience.

Reference: Prisma Access Explicit Proxy - Agentless Mobile User Authentication Methods.

質問 # 20

In addition to creating a Security policy, how can an AI Access Security be used to prevent users from uploading financial information to ChatGPT?

- A. Apply a vulnerability profile to stop attempts to exploit system flaws or gain unauthorized access to financial systems.
- B. Add the ChatGPT domains using URL Filtering to block uploads containing financial information.
- **C. Configure an Enterprise DLP rule to block uploads containing financial information.**
- D. Apply File Blocking to stop file uploads containing financial information.

正解: C

解説:

Preventing sensitive content specifically - such as financial information - from being uploaded to a generative AI application requires content-aware inspection capable of recognizing patterns like account numbers, financial statement data, or other regulated data types within the actual payload of the upload, which is precisely the function Enterprise DLP is designed to perform. AI Access Security integrates with Enterprise DLP so that an administrator can build a rule targeting the data patterns that constitute " financial information,

" and apply it specifically to traffic destined for sanctioned or monitored generative AI applications like ChatGPT, blocking the upload at the content level regardless of the file format or transport mechanism used.

This makes Enterprise DLP the correct complementary control to a Security policy, and option B the correct answer. File Blocking (option A) operates on file type and extension, not on the semantic content of a file or a text-based upload - it cannot selectively identify " financial information " within an otherwise permitted file type, so it is not a content-aware control suited to this requirement. URL Filtering (option C) governs access to categorized websites and can restrict or allow entire domains, but it has no capability to inspect the content of an upload for sensitive data patterns; it is a destination-control mechanism, not a data-loss-prevention mechanism. A vulnerability profile (option D) is designed to detect exploitation attempts against known software vulnerabilities, which is entirely unrelated to inspecting outbound user-submitted content for sensitive data.

Reference: AI Access Security - Enterprise DLP Integration for Generative AI Data Protection.

質問 # 21

An intern is tasked with changing the Anti-Spyware Profile used for security rules defined in the Global Protect 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. Create a new profile, because default profile groups cannot be modified.**
- 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. Request edit access for the Global Protect scope.

正解: A

解説:

The Default Prisma Profile referenced in this scenario is one of Palo Alto Networks' predefined, best-practice profile groups, and predefined profile groups are intentionally locked as read-only in Strata Cloud Manager so that organizations always retain an unmodified, vendor-maintained baseline to fall back on or compare against. This is precisely why the intern sees the fields greyed out regardless of which configuration scope they are working in - it is not a permissions or RBAC limitation, and it is not specific to the GlobalProtect folder, which is why option C is the correct action: the intern must clone or create a new, independently editable Anti-Spyware Profile (and, if the goal is to change what security rules reference, a new profile group as well) rather than attempting to

ちなみに、CertShiken SSE-Engineerの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vIfNi5_QUerUz5WkQ9cgrFxJKaB0TCG