

Cybersecurity-Practitioner Demotesten & Cybersecurity-Practitioner Fragen Beantworten



Die Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Prüfungsfragen und Antworten (Cybersecurity-Practitioner) von It-Pruefung ist eine Garantie für eine erfolgreiche Prüfung! Bisher fällt noch keiner unserer Kandidaten durch! Falls jemand bei der Zertifizierungsprüfung durchfallen sollte, zahlen wir 100% Material-Gebühr zurück. Wir übernehmen die volle Geld-zurück-Garantie auf Ihre Zertifizierungsprüfungen! Unsere Cybersecurity-Practitioner Fragen und Antworten (Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner) sind aus dem Fragenpool, alle sind echt und original.

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	Secure Access: This domain examines SASE and SSE architectures, security challenges for data and applications including AI tools, and technologies like Secure Web Gateway, CASB, DLP, Remote Browser Isolation, SD-WAN, and Prisma SASE solutions.
Thema 2	- Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDR - XDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.
Thema 3	- Network Security: This domain addresses network protection through Zero Trust Network Access, firewalls, microsegmentation, and security technologies like IPS, URL filtering, DNS security, VPN, and SSL - TLS decryption, plus OT - IoT concerns, NGFW deployments, Cloud-Delivered Security Services, and Precision AI.
Thema 4	Cloud Security: This domain covers cloud architectures, security challenges across application security, cloud posture, and runtime security, protection technologies like CSPM and CWPP, Cloud Native Application Protection Platforms, and Cortex Cloud functionality.
Thema 5	Security Operations: This domain focuses on security operations including threat hunting, incident response, SIEM and SOAR platforms, Attack Surface Management, and Cortex solutions including XSOAR, Xpanse, and XSIAM.

>> Cybersecurity-Practitioner Demotesten <<

Cybersecurity-Practitioner Fragen Beantworten, Cybersecurity-Practitioner Übungsmaterialien

Bereiten Sie sich jetzt auf Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Prüfung? Auf der offiziellen Webseite unserer It-Prüfung wird alle Ihrer Bedarf an der Vorbereitung auf Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner erfüllt. Insofern unsere Marke Ihnen bekannt ist, können Sie sogleich die Prüfungsunterlagen der Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner nach Ihrem Bedarf innerhalb einigen Minuten erhalten. Gesicherte Zahlungsmittel, zuverlässige Kundendienste sowie die Produkte auf hohem Standard, diese Vorteilen können alle zusammen Ihnen helfen, zufriedenstellende Leistungen zu bekommen.

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Cybersecurity-Practitioner Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q67-Q72):

67. Frage

What are two disadvantages of Static Routing? (Choose two.)

- A. Less security
- **B. Manual reconfiguration**
- **C. Single point of failure**
- D. Requirement for additional computational resources

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

Static routing is a form of routing that occurs when a router uses a manually-configured routing entry, rather than information from dynamic routing traffic. Static routing has some advantages, such as simplicity, low overhead, and full control, but it also has some disadvantages, such as:

* Manual reconfiguration: Static routes require manual effort to configure and maintain. This can be time-consuming and error-prone, especially in large networks with many routes. If there is a change in the network topology or a link failure, the static routes need to be updated manually by the network administrator.

* Single point of failure: Static routing is not fault tolerant. This means that if the path used by the static route stops working, the traffic will not be rerouted automatically. The network will be unreachable until the failure is repaired or the static route is changed manually. Dynamic routing, on the other hand, can adapt to network changes and find alternative paths.

68. Frage

What would allow a security team to inspect TLS encapsulated traffic?

- A. Traffic shaping
- **B. Decryption**
- C. Port translation
- D. DHCP markings

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Decryption is required to inspect TLS-encrypted traffic, allowing security tools (such as firewalls or intrusion prevention systems) to analyze the contents of the traffic for threats that would otherwise remain hidden within encrypted sessions.

69. Frage

Data Loss Prevention (DLP) and Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) fall under which Prisma access service layer?

- A. Cloud
- B. Management
- C. Network
- **D. Security**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

A SASE solution converges networking and security services into one unified, cloud-delivered solution (see Figure 3-12) that includes the following:

* Networking

Software-defined wide-area networks (SD-WANs)

Virtual private networks (VPNs)
Zero Trust network access (ZTNA)
Quality of Service (QoS)
* Security
Firewall as a service (FWaaS)
Domain Name System (DNS) security
Threat prevention
Secure web gateway (SWG)
Data loss prevention (DLP)
Cloud access security broker (CASB)

70. Frage

Which technology secures software-as-a-service (SaaS) applications and network data, and also enforces compliance policies for application access?

- A. DLP
- B. URL filtering
- **C. CASB**
- D. DNS Security

Antwort: C

Begründung:

A Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) secures SaaS applications and network data by providing visibility, data security, threat protection, and compliance enforcement. It acts as a control point between users and cloud service providers to enforce security policies.

71. Frage

Which statement describes a host-based intrusion prevention system (HIPS)?

- **A. It is installed on an endpoint and inspects the device.**
- B. It analyzes network traffic to detect unusual traffic flows and new malware.
- C. It scans a Wi-Fi network for unauthorized access and removes unauthorized devices.
- D. It is placed as a sensor to monitor all network traffic and scan for threats.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

A Host-Based Intrusion Prevention System (HIPS) is installed directly on an endpoint device (such as a server or workstation) and monitors local system activity, including processes, file access, and system calls, to detect and prevent malicious behavior.

72. Frage

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Es ist unrealistisch, beim Lernen der relevanten Bücher diese Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Prüfung zu bestehen. Es ist besser für Sie, einige wertvolle Prüfungsfragen zu machen, statt alle Kenntnisse für die Prüfung ziellos auswendig zu lernen. Die hocheffektiven Dumps sind das beste Vorbereitungsgerät. So kaufen Sie bitte schnell die Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Dumps von It-Prüfung. Das ist Dumps mit höherer Hit-Rate. Und es ist wirksamer als alle andere Lernmethoden. Die sind die Unterlagen, womit Sie einmaligen Erfolg machen können.

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