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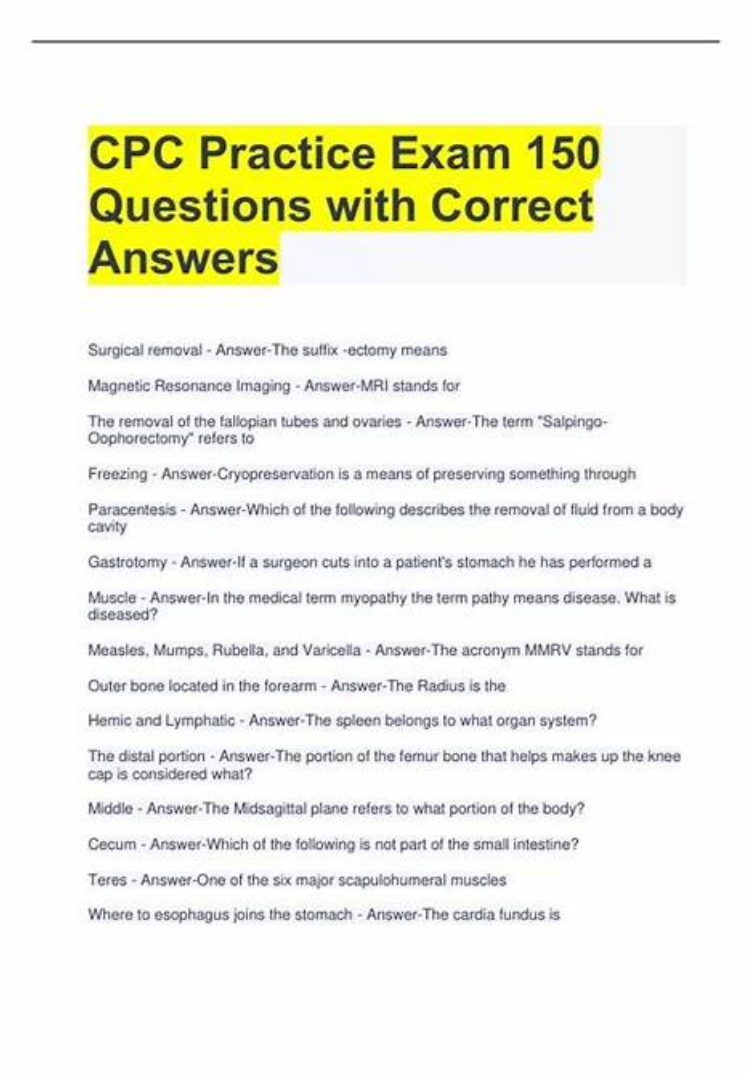
CPC Practice Exam 150 Questions with Correct Answers

Surgical removal - Answer-The suffix -ectomy means

Magnetic Resonance Imaging - Answer-MRI stands for

The removal of the fallopian tubes and ovaries - Answer-The term "Salpingo-Oophorectomy" refers to

Freezing - Answer-Cryopreservation is a means of preserving something through

Paracentesis - Answer-Which of the following describes the removal of fluid from a body cavity

Gastrotomy - Answer-If a surgeon cuts into a patient's stomach he has performed a

Muscle - Answer-In the medical term myopathy the term pathy means disease. What is diseased?

Measles, Mumps, Rubella, and Varicella - Answer-The acronym MMRV stands for

Outer bone located in the forearm - Answer-The Radius is the

Hemic and Lymphatic - Answer-The spleen belongs to what organ system?

The distal portion - Answer-The portion of the femur bone that helps makes up the knee cap is considered what?

Middle - Answer-The Midsagittal plane refers to what portion of the body?

Cecum - Answer-Which of the following is not part of the small intestine?

Teres - Answer-One of the six major scapulohumeral muscles

Where to esophagus joins the stomach - Answer-The cardia fundus is

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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Endpoint Security: This domain is aimed at an Endpoint Security Analyst and covers identifying indicators of compromise (IOCs) and understanding the limits of signature-based anti-malware. It includes concepts like User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA), endpoint detection and response (EDR), and extended detection and response (XDR). It also describes behavioral threat prevention and endpoint security technologies such as host-based firewalls, intrusion prevention systems, device control, application control, disk encryption, patch management, and features of Cortex XDR.

Topic 2	• Secure Access: This part of the exam measures skills of a Secure Access Engineer and focuses on defining and differentiating Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) and Secure Service Edge (SSE). It covers challenges related to confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and applications across data, private apps, SaaS, and AI tools. It examines security technologies including secure web gateways, enterprise browsers, remote browser isolation, data loss prevention (DLP), and cloud access security brokers (CASB). The section also describes Software-Defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) and Prisma SASE solutions such as Prisma Access, SD-WAN, AI Access, and enterprise DLP.
Topic 3	• Cybersecurity:This section of the exam measures skills of a Cybersecurity Practitioner and covers fundamental concepts of cybersecurity, including the components of the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) framework, attacker techniques as defined by the MITRE ATT&CK framework, and key principles of Zero Trust such as continuous monitoring and least privilege access. It also addresses understanding advanced persistent threats (APT) and common security technologies like identity and access management (IAM), multi-factor authentication (MFA), mobile device and application management, and email security.
Topic 4	• Security Operations: This final section measures skills of a Security Operations Analyst and covers key characteristics and practices of threat hunting and incident response processes. It explains functions and benefits of security information and event management (SIEM) platforms, security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR) tools, and attack surface management (ASM) platforms. It also highlights the functionalities of Cortex solutions, including XSOAR, Xpanse, and XSIAM, and describes services offered by Palo Alto Networks' Unit 42.
Topic 5	• Network Security: This domain targets a Network Security Specialist and includes knowledge of Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) characteristics, functions of stateless and next-generation firewalls (NGFWs), and the purpose of microsegmentation. It also covers common network security technologies such as intrusion prevention systems (IPS), URL filtering, DNS security, VPNs, and SSL • TLS decryption. Candidates must understand the limitations of signature-based protection, deployment options for NGFWs, cybersecurity concerns in operational technology (OT) and IoT, cloud-delivered security services, and AI-powered security functions like Precision AI.

100% Pass PCCP - High Pass-Rate Test Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Questions

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Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128
With regard to cloud-native security in layers, what is the correct order of the four C's from the top (surface) layer to the bottom (base) layer?

- A. container, code, cluster, cloud
- B. code, container, cluster, cloud
- C. container, code, cloud, cluster
- D. code, container, cloud, cluster

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cloud-native security is the integration of security strategies into applications and systems designed to be deployed and to run in cloud environments. It involves a layered approach that considers security at every level of the cloud-native application architecture. The four C's of cloud-native security are123:
* Code: This layer refers to the application code and its dependencies. Security at this layer involves ensuring the code is free of vulnerabilities, using secure coding practices, and implementing encryption, authentication, and authorization mechanisms.
* Container: This layer refers to the lightweight, isolated units that encapsulate the application and its dependencies. Security at this layer involves scanning and verifying the container images, enforcing policies and rules for container deployment and runtime, and isolating and protecting the containers from unauthorized access.
* Cluster: This layer refers to the group of nodes that host the containers and provide orchestration and management capabilities. Security at this layer involves securing the communication between the nodes and the containers, monitoring and auditing the cluster activity, and applying security patches and updates to the cluster components.
* Cloud: This layer refers to the underlying infrastructure and services that support the cloud-native applications. Security at this layer involves configuring and hardening the cloud resources, implementing identity and access management, and complying with the cloud provider's security standards and best practices.
The correct order of the four C's from the top (surface) layer to the bottom (base) layer is code, container, cluster, cloud, as each layer depends on the security of the next outermost layer. References: What Is Cloud- Native Security? - Palo Alto Networks, What is Cloud-Native Security? An Introduction | Splunk, The 4C's of Cloud Native Kubernetes security - Medium

NEW QUESTION # 129
Which internet of things (loT) connectivity technology operates on the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands, as well as all bands between 1 and 6GHz when they become available for 802.11 use. at ranges up to 11 Gbit/s?

- A. 802.11ax
- B. Z-wave
- C. 3G
- D. C-band

Answer: A

Explanation:
802.11ax, also known as Wi-Fi 6, is an internet of things (IoT) connectivity technology that operates on the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands, as well as all bands between 1 and 6GHz when they become available for 802.11 use, at ranges up to 11 Gbit/s. 802.11ax is designed to improve the performance, efficiency, and capacity of wireless networks, especially in high-density environments such as smart homes, smart cities, and industrial IoT. 802.11ax uses various techniques such as orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA), multi-user multiple input multiple output (MU-MIMO), target wake time (TWT), and 1024 quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) to achieve higher data rates, lower latency, longer battery life, and reduced interference for IoT devices. References:
*Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax) - Palo Alto Networks
*What is Wi-Fi 6? | Wi-Fi 6 Features and Benefits | Cisco
*What is Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax)? - Definition from WhatIs.com

NEW QUESTION # 130
In which type of Wi-Fi attack does the attacker intercept and redirect the victim's web traffic to serve content from a web server it controls?

- A. Jasager
- B. Meddler-in-the-middle
- C. Evil Twin
- D. Emotet

Answer: B

Explanation:
A meddler-in-the-middle (MITM) attack is a type of Wi-Fi attack where the attacker intercepts and redirects the victim's web traffic to serve content from a web server it controls. The attacker can use various techniques, such as ARP spoofing, DNS spoofing, or SSL stripping, to trick the victim into connecting to a rogue access point or a proxy server that acts as a middleman between the victim and the legitimate website.
The attacker can then modify, inject, or drop the packets that are exchanged between the victim and the website, and perform

malicious actions, such as stealing credentials, injecting malware, or displaying fake or misleading content. A MITM attack can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the victim's web traffic and expose them to various risks and threats.
References:
* What is a man-in-the-middle attack?
* The 5 most dangerous Wi-Fi attacks, and how to fight them
* What Are Sniffing Attacks, and How Can You Protect Yourself?

NEW QUESTION # 131
Why have software developers widely embraced the use of containers?

- A. Containers require separate development and production environments to promote authentic code.
- B. Containers simplify the building and deploying of cloud native applications.
- C. Containers are host specific and are not portable across different virtual machine hosts.
- D. Containers share application dependencies with other containers and with their host computer.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Containers are portable and lightweight alternatives to virtual machines that allow developers to package, isolate, and deploy applications across different cloud environments. Containers simplify the building and deploying of cloud native applications by providing consistent and efficient development, testing, and production environments. Containers also offer benefits such as rapid provisioning, high scalability, resource optimization, and security isolation. References:
* What are containerized applications? from Google Cloud
* What are containers and why do you need them? from IBM Developer
* Embracing containers for software-defined cloud infrastructure from Red Hat

NEW QUESTION # 132
Which two processes are critical to a security information and event management (SIEM) platform? (Choose two.)

- A. Prevention of cybersecurity attacks
- B. Ingestion of log data
- C. Detection of threats using data analysis
- D. Automation of security deployments

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Detection of threats using data analysis - SIEM platforms analyze collected data to identify suspicious patterns and detect threats.
Ingestion of log data - SIEM systems collect and centralize log data from various sources, which is essential for analysis, correlation, and alerting.
Automation and prevention are more aligned with SOAR and firewall/EDR functionalities, not the core operations of SIEM.

NEW QUESTION # 133
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