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## Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Cybersecurity:</b> This domain covers foundational security concepts including AAA framework, MITRE ATT&amp;CK techniques, Zero Trust principles, advanced persistent threats, and common security technologies like IAM, MFA, mobile device management, and secure email gateways.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Cloud Security:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Secure Access:</b> 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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDR</li> <li>XDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

### NEW QUESTION # 77

What protocol requires all routers in the same domain to maintain a map of the network?

- A. Static
- B. RIP
- C. EIGRP
- D. OSPF

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

OSPF is a link-state routing protocol that requires all routers in the same domain to maintain a map of the network. This map is called the link-state database (LSDB) and it contains information about the topology and the state of each link. Each router independently calculates the shortest path to every destination in the network using the Dijkstra algorithm. OSPF routers exchange routing information by flooding link-state advertisements (LSAs) to their neighbors. LSAs are acknowledged by the receivers to ensure reliable delivery<sup>12</sup>. Reference:

What Is OSPF? Understanding Network Protocols By WireX Systems  
 Routing Protocols Overview - Global Knowledge

### NEW QUESTION # 78

Anthem server breaches disclosed Personally Identifiable Information (PII) from a number of its servers. The infiltration by hackers was attributed to which type of vulnerability?

- A. access by using a third-party vendor's password
- B. a phishing scheme that captured a database administrator's password
- C. exploitation of an unpatched security vulnerability
- D. an intranet-accessed contractor's system that was compromised

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Anthem data breach of 2015 was caused by a phishing scheme that captured a database administrator's password. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office for Civil Rights (OCR), hackers sent phishing emails to an Anthem subsidiary. At least one employee responded. Attackers were able to plant malware on the company's system and gain remote access to confidential information<sup>1</sup>. The breach exposed the electronic protected health information of almost 79 million people, including names, Social Security numbers, medical identification numbers, addresses, dates of birth, email addresses, and employment information<sup>2</sup>. Reference:

Anthem Pays OCR \$16 Million in Record HIPAA Settlement Following Largest U.S. Health Data Breach How Anthem Data Breach Exposed Personnel Records - IDStrong

### NEW QUESTION # 79

Which service is encompassed by serverless architecture?

- A. Authentication as a Service

- B. Security as a Service (SaaS)
- **C. Function as a Service (FaaS)**
- D. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Serverless architecture is primarily implemented through Function as a Service (FaaS), where developers write and deploy individual functions without managing the underlying infrastructure. The cloud provider handles scaling, resource allocation, and execution on demand.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 80**

Which pillar of Prisma Cloud application security addresses ensuring that your cloud resources and SaaS applications are correctly configured?

- A. network protection
- B. compute security
- **C. visibility, governance, and compliance**
- D. dynamic computing

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Ensuring that your cloud resources and SaaS applications are correctly configured and adhere to your organization's security standards from day one is essential to prevent successful attacks. Also, making sure that these applications, and the data they collect and store, are properly protected and compliant is critical to avoid costly fines, a tarnished image, and loss of customer trust. Meeting security standards and maintaining compliant environments at scale, and across SaaS applications, is the new expectation for security teams.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 81**

Based on how much is managed by the vendor, where can CaaS be situated in the spread of cloud computing services?

- A. between FaaS and Serverless
- B. between PaaS and FaaS
- C. between On-Prem and IaaS
- **D. between IaaS and PaaS**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

CaaS, or Containers-as-a-Service, is a cloud service that allows users to manage and deploy applications using containers and clusters. CaaS can be situated between IaaS and PaaS in the spread of cloud computing services, based on how much is managed by the vendor. IaaS, or Infrastructure-as-a-Service, provides the lowest level of abstraction, where users have to manage the servers, storage, network, and operating system. PaaS, or Platform-as-a-Service, provides a higher level of abstraction, where users only have to manage the application code and data. FaaS, or Function-as-a-Service, provides the highest level of abstraction, where users only have to manage the functions or logic of the application. CaaS falls in between IaaS and PaaS, as it provides users with more control over the container orchestration and configuration than PaaS, but also simplifies the infrastructure management and scaling than IaaS. Reference:

What is CaaS? from Red Hat

Containers as a Service from Atlassian

Container as a Service (CaaS) from GeeksforGeeks

#### **NEW QUESTION # 82**

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