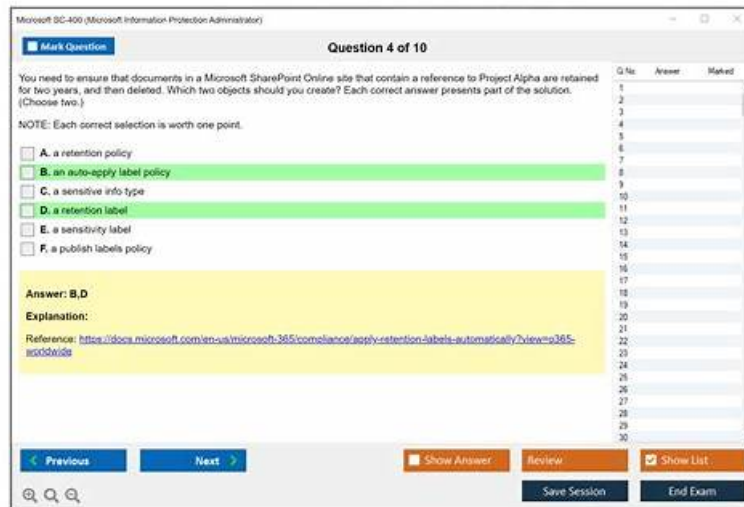


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Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator Exam Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

You want an administrator, Peter Smith, to receive alerts when the SMTP Queue exceeds the configured threshold. How would you configure this?

Pick the 2 correct responses below.

- A. Enter the name of the correct Alert Profile into the SMTP Queue Threshold configuration box.
- B. Create an Alert Profile and add Peter Smith's email address to the recipient box.
- C. Add Peter Smith's email address to a Policy Route and add that to the correct Alert Rule.
- D. Create an Alert Rule using the correct profile and subscribe it to the SMTP Queue above threshold alerts.
- E. Create an Alert Rule and add in Peter Smith's email address to the SMTP Queue above threshold alerts.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and D . Proofpoint's alert-notification model is based on two linked elements: a notification profile/policy that defines who receives alert emails, and an alert rule that determines which event triggers that notification. Proofpoint documentation states that notification policies define to whom and how often alert emails are sent, and that alert rules are associated with those notification policies. That maps directly to creating an alert profile with Peter Smith's email address in the recipient field, then creating or using the correct alert rule subscribed to the SMTP Queue above threshold alert.

The other options do not match how Proofpoint structures alert delivery. You do not simply place a profile name into a threshold box as the primary configuration mechanism, and you do not normally bypass the alert profile by inserting a recipient directly into the queue threshold item itself. Policy Routes are unrelated to alert-notification recipient management and are used for message-routing logic, not alert dispatch. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, the key concept is that alerts are generated by rules , but delivered to people through profiles . Therefore, to have Peter Smith receive SMTP Queue threshold alerts, you must create an alert profile that includes his address and bind that profile to an alert rule that subscribes to the SMTP Queue above threshold event. That makes A and D the verified answers.

NEW QUESTION # 73

You have just been licensed to export the Smart Search data from your PoD protection server in JSON format. Where would you create the API keys needed by your SIEM to ingest the JSON stream?

- A. The web-based Admin Portal
- B. The web-based TAP Dashboard
- C. The Threat Protection portal
- **D. Admin UI on port 10000 of the PoD**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Admin UI on port 10000 of the PoD . Proofpoint's hosted-cluster administration guidance notes that the accounts admin, and in hosted clusters the podadmin , can access the Admin GUI by direct login to port 10000 of the Proofpoint cluster. That direct administrative interface is the location associated with the underlying PoD administrative controls rather than the higher-level cloud portals used for threat investigation or dashboarding.

Additional integration guidance from Cortex XSOAR's Proofpoint Protection Server integration shows that API access for Proofpoint environments is tied to administrator roles with API permissions , and for on- premise or management-interface scenarios the API role is created in the management interface itself. That reinforces the course logic that SIEM-facing API credentials are created in the core administrative interface, not in TAP or general threat dashboards.

The other options are therefore incorrect in the course context. The TAP Dashboard is for targeted attack visibility and investigation, and the Threat Protection portal is used for operational threat workflows, not for creating the PoD-side API keys referenced in this question. Because the exam wording specifically mentions Smart Search data from your PoD protection server in JSON format , the administrative creation point is the direct PoD Admin UI on port 10000 . That is the option aligned with the product's administrative model and with the expected course answer.

NEW QUESTION # 74

You are tasked with configuring outbound mail for an organization where an external domain has multiple MX records. Only one specific host is accepting mail. What is the best way to specify this specific hostname for outbound mail?

- A. Configure the mail system to perform a DNS lookup and select one of the MX records.
- **B. Set up an internal DNS record that points to the specific hostname for the external domain.**
- C. Use a wildcard in the outbound mail configuration to send to any MX record in the Admin GUI.
- D. Set the outbound mail route to point directly to the specific hostname within the Admin GUI.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because when an external domain publishes multiple MX records but only one specific host should actually be used for mail delivery, the clean administrative approach is to control that resolution internally through DNS. Proofpoint mail routing depends on the target destination the system resolves for delivery, and DNS is the normal mechanism used to determine which host should receive mail for a domain. Proofpoint's own MX reference explains that MX records direct email to the appropriate mail server and that priority ordering controls fallback behavior.

If you simply let the mail system perform a normal DNS lookup against the public MX set, it may select among the published records according to priority and availability, which does not meet the requirement of forcing delivery to only one specific host.

Likewise, using a wildcard does not create deterministic routing to the exact intended server. While directly entering a destination host in a route can sometimes be used in other routing contexts, the scenario here specifically involves controlling delivery for a domain whose public MX set does not reflect the desired operational target. Using an internal DNS override or internal DNS record lets the Proofpoint system resolve that domain to the exact host you need while preserving consistent routing behavior. This aligns with the course emphasis on Mail Flow and routing control: when public DNS does not match the required delivery target, the administrator should use internal DNS to steer resolution properly. Therefore, C is the best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 75

In the context of email authentication, what is added to the headers of an email message that includes a selector and a hash of the values of selected message headers?

- A. DKIM Signature
- B. ARC Seal
- C. DMARC Policy
- D. SPF Record

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is DKIM Signature because DKIM works by adding a cryptographic signature into the message headers. That header contains information such as the signing domain and a selector, and the signature is generated from selected parts of the message, including specific headers and sometimes the body hash. Proofpoint's DKIM reference explains that the "s=" value in the DKIM-Signature header is the selector, which is used to locate the correct public key in DNS for signature validation. This is the exact clue that matches the question wording about a selector being included in the header.

The other choices do not fit what the question describes. SPF is a DNS-based sender authorization check and is not inserted as a cryptographic signature header in the message. DMARC is a policy framework that tells receivers how to treat mail that fails SPF or DKIM alignment, and ARC is used to preserve authentication assessment across forwarding chains rather than being the core sender signature described here. In the Proofpoint administrator context, DKIM is one of the key email authentication controls because it helps prove message integrity and domain-associated signing. So when the course asks which item adds a header containing a selector and a hash-based signature over selected header values, that is the DKIM Signature .

NEW QUESTION # 76

In the context of spam detection, what is the primary function of Proofpoint Dynamic Reputation (PDR)?

- A. To analyze email content for spam keywords.
- B. To assess the sending MTA's reputation based on its IP address.
- C. To provide training for users on how to identify spam.
- D. To filter emails based on user-defined rules.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Proofpoint Dynamic Reputation (PDR) is designed to evaluate the reputation of the sending host at the connection level, using the sender's IP address as the core signal. In Proofpoint's own public description of PDR, the technology uses many features to determine the reputation of a particular IP and delays or blocks mail when that IP shows indications of spam activity. That means PDR is not primarily a user training feature, not a user-defined inbox rule engine, and not a simple keyword scanner of message body text. Its job is to assess the sending MTA before full message acceptance and use that reputation to influence how the system handles the connection. This is exactly why PDR is valuable in early-stage filtering: it helps reduce unwanted traffic before deeper content analysis takes place. Proofpoint's spam architecture also describes a multilayered defense where connection-level analysis includes Dynamic Reputation alongside SPF, recipient verification, and other connection checks. In practical administrator terms, PDR is part of the front-line evaluation of the source system's trustworthiness, helping the platform identify suspicious or compromised senders quickly and efficiently. That makes the correct answer the option focused on assessing the sending MTA's reputation by IP address.

NEW QUESTION # 77

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