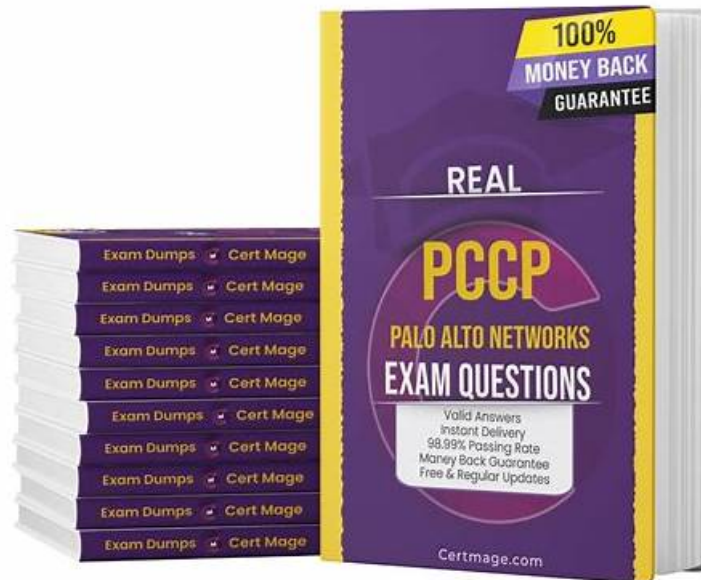


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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud Security: This section targets a Cloud Security Specialist and addresses major cloud architectures and topologies. It discusses security challenges like application security, cloud posture, and runtime security. Candidates will learn about technologies securing cloud environments such as Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) and Cloud Workload Protection Platforms (CWPP), as well as the functions of a Cloud Native Application Protection Platform (CNAPP) and features of Cortex Cloud.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94

Which two statements apply to the SSL/TLS protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. It ensures the data that is transferred between a client and a server remains private.
- B. It is a method used to encrypt data and authenticate web-based communication.
- C. It contains password characters that users enter to access encrypted data.
- D. It provides administrator privileges to manage and control the access of network resources.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

SSL/TLS encrypts and authenticates web-based communication to ensure secure data transmission over networks. It ensures privacy by encrypting the data exchanged between a client and a server, protecting it from interception or tampering. It doesn't handle user input like passwords directly.

NEW QUESTION # 95

An Administrator wants to maximize the use of a network address. The network is 192.168.6.0/24 and there are three subnets that need to be created that can not overlap. Which subnet would you use for the network with 120 hosts?

Requirements for the three subnets: Subnet 1: 3 host addresses

Subnet 2: 25 host addresses

Subnet 3: 120 host addresses

- A. 192.168.6.160/29
- B. 192.168.6.0/25
- C. 192.168.6.168/30
- D. 192.168.6.128/27

Answer: B

Explanation:

To maximize the use of a network address, the administrator should use the subnet that can accommodate the required number of hosts with the least amount of wasted IP addresses. The subnet mask determines how many bits are used for the network portion and the host portion of the IP address. The more bits are used for the network portion, the more subnets can be created, but the fewer hosts can be assigned to each subnet. The formula to calculate the number of hosts per subnet is

$2^{(32-n)} - 2$

, where

n

is the number of bits in the network portion of the subnet mask. For example, a /30 subnet mask has 30 bits in the network portion, so the number of hosts per subnet is

$$2^{(32-30)}-2=2$$

A /25 subnet mask has 25 bits in the network portion, so the number of hosts per subnet is

$$2^{(32-25)}-2=126$$

The subnet 192.168.6.0/25 can accommodate 126 hosts, which is enough for the network with 120 hosts. The subnet 192.168.6.168/30 can only accommodate 2 hosts, which is not enough. The subnet 192.168.6.160/29 can accommodate 6 hosts, which is also not enough. The subnet 192.168.6.128/27 can accommodate 30 hosts, which is enough, but it wastes more IP addresses than the /25 subnet. Therefore, the best option is B.

192.168.6.0/25. References:

- * Getting Started: Layer 3 Subinterfaces - Palo Alto Networks Knowledge Base
- * DotW: Multiple IP Addresses on an Interface - Palo Alto Networks Knowledge Base
- * Configure NAT - Palo Alto Networks | TechDocs

NEW QUESTION # 96

What is a key benefit of Cortex XDR?

- A. It secures internal network traffic against unknown threats.
- **B. It acts as a safety net during an attack while patches are developed.**
- C. It reduces the need for network security.
- D. It manages applications accessible on endpoints.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cortex XDR is a detection and response platform that natively integrates network, endpoint, and cloud data to stop sophisticated attacks. A key benefit of Cortex XDR is that it acts as a safety net during an attack while patches are developed. Cortex XDR uses machine learning and behavioral analytics to detect and validate threats, and automatically reveals the root cause of alerts to speed up investigations. Cortex XDR also enables flexible and rapid response actions to contain and remediate threats across the environment. References: Cortex XDR- Extended Detection and Response - Palo Alto Networks, What is Cortex XDR | Palo Alto Networks, Cortex XDR Datasheet - Palo Alto Networks

NEW QUESTION # 97

What is an advantage of virtual firewalls over physical firewalls for internal segmentation when placed in a data center?

- **A. They are dynamically scalable.**
- B. They are able to prevent evasive threats.
- C. They possess unlimited throughput capability.
- D. They have failover capability.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Virtual firewalls offer the advantage of dynamic scalability, making them ideal for internal segmentation in data centers. They can be quickly deployed, resized, and adjusted to meet the needs of changing workloads and environments, unlike physical firewalls which require fixed hardware resources.

NEW QUESTION # 98

Which feature is part of an intrusion prevention system (IPS)?

- **A. Automated security actions**
- B. API-based coverage of apps
- C. Real-time web filtering
- D. Protection of data at rest

Answer: A

Explanation:

