

# 最新TPAD01考題 & TPAD01考題寶典

2022-2023 学年上学期初中语文人教版部编版七年级期中必刷常考

## 题之基础知识

### 一、选择题（共 12 小题）

- (2021 秋•和平区期中) 请选出下列注音全对的一项 ( )
  - 卖弄 (lòng) 苔藓 (sè) 苍落 (zhuó) 咄咄逼人 (duó)
  - 干涩 (sè) 一霎 (shà) 姊妹 (zǐ) 人迹罕至 (hàn)
  - 绽开 (dìng) 徘徊 (huái) 盔甲 (kǎi) 翻来覆去 (fù)
  - 莅临 (wèi) 烂漫 (làng) 贮蓄 (chú) 花枝招展 (zhǎn)
- (2021 秋•越秀区校级期中) 下列句子中, 没有语病的一项是 ( )
  - 在国庆期间, 广州的众多市民纷纷打卡红色场馆, 深度参与形式多样的红色主题活动。
  - 随着北京 2022 口号发布, 北京冬奥会和冬残奥会专用艺术字体投入使用并正式亮相。
  - 搭乘广州地铁 18 号线, 从广州的中心城区到城市副中心南沙, 大约只需 30 分钟左右。
  - 电影《长津湖》自上映以来, 一路强势领跑, 并掀起了一场全民致敬“最可爱的人”。
- (2021 秋•和平区期中) 请选出下列字形全对的一项 ( )
  - 朗润 桥媚 憔悴 喜出望外
  - 分歧 驯博 健壮 各得其所
  - 取诀 瘫痪 嘹亮 人声鼎沸
  - 诀别 倘若 感慨 混为一坛
- (2021 秋•江阴市期中) 下列句子中加点词语使用不恰当的一句是 ( )
  - 春光明媚春意浓, 深谙“一年之计在于春”的人们早早开始规划下一年的行程。
  - 这鬼天气, 说变就变。刚还是艳阳高照, 转眼间瓢泼大雨就淅淅沥沥地地下起来了。
  - 在疫情防控之下, 曾经人声鼎沸的商场变得分外冷清。
  - 这次语文期中考试让我真正体会到了温故知新的重要性。
- (2021 秋•江阴市期中) 下列句子中, 没有语病的一项是 ( )

Testpdf的資深專家利用他們豐富的知識和經驗研究出來的關於Proofpoint TPAD01 認證考試的練習題和答案和真實考試的試題有95%的相似性。我相信你對我們的產品將會很有信心。如果你選擇使用Testpdf的產品, Testpdf可以幫助你100%通過你的一次參加的Proofpoint TPAD01 認證考試。如果你考試失敗, 我們會全額退款的。

## Proofpoint TPAD01 考試大綱:

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Virus Protection: Covers configuring virus protection policies, restricting message processing, and editing related rules.</li> </ul>
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mail Flow: Covers how the Email Protection Server handles inbound and outbound mail, including routing, SMTP, TLS, and certificate management.</li> </ul>
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarantine: Covers managing quarantine folders, configuring settings, releasing messages, and understanding rule precedence.</li> </ul>
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>User Management: Covers syncing Active Directory, importing profiles, configuring LDAP</li> <li>SSO, and managing user roles and access permissions.</li> </ul>

主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Product Overview: Covers key product functionalities and how Proofpoint's components integrate within the overall email security suite.</li> </ul>
主題 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email Authentication: Covers configuring SPF, DKIM, and DMARC policies, and setting up email authentication keys.</li> </ul>
主題 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email Firewall: Covers creating and managing mail rules, controlling SMTP rate, configuring outbound throttling, and strengthening overall email security.</li> </ul>

>> 最新 TPAD01 考題 <<

## Testpdf 最新 TPAD01 考題 - 立即獲取

針對企業競爭形勢的新要求，像 Proofpoint 的 TPAD01 一些熱門的專業證照考試誕生了，其中包括 ISC、Fortinet、Adobe、EMC、Veritas、GAQM 和 HP 等。在國際上，許多企業已從 1995 年起安排員工參加了各專業的證照考試。他們的實踐證明，專業的 TPAD01 證照不僅提高了員工的技術水準，增強了企業的市場競爭能力，而且更重要的是，這些企業由於在更新員工技能方面所付出的努力以及所表現出的遠見卓識，使 Testpdf TPAD01 證照已贏得了企業內外的一致好評。

## 最新的 Threat Protection Analyst TPAD01 免費考試真題 (Q67-Q72):

### 問題 #67

Refer to the exhibit below to see the interface used in this scenario.

Virus Protection > Virus Policies > Policies				
Policy	Description	Routes	Order	
inbound_protected		• Allow: legal	▼	Delete
outbound		• Deny: default_inbound	▲	Delete
default	Default Virus Protection Policy	• Allow: default_inbound • Deny: att_strip	▲	

An email arrives inbound to the protection server, it is going to a single recipient and belongs to the legal and default\_inbound policy routes.

Which of the following is true regarding the virus policies?

- A. The inbound\_protected policy will apply to the message. All other policies will be ignored.
- B. The outbound policy is applied first and then the default policy will be applied.
- C. The default policy is applied first and then the inbound\_protected policy is applied.
- D. The inbound\_protected and default policy will be applied to the message in that order.

答案：D

解題說明：

The correct answer is C. The inbound\_protected and default policy will be applied to the message in that order .

From the exhibit, the message is inbound and matches two policy routes:

\* legal

\* default\_inbound

The inbound\_protected virus policy is configured with Allow: legal , so that policy applies to this message first. The default virus policy is configured with Allow: default\_inbound , so it also applies to the same message. Since the message matches both routes, both policies are applied in policy order, with the more specific matching inbound policy applying before the default policy.

Why the other choices are incorrect:

\* A is incorrect because the message is inbound, not outbound, so the outbound policy is not the first applicable policy here.

\* B is incorrect because the exhibit logic indicates the specific matched inbound policy applies before the default policy, not the reverse.

\* D is incorrect because the exhibit shows the message belongs to both legal and default\_inbound , so the default policy is not

ignored.

This is a Virus Protection policy-order question. The important concept is that Proofpoint can apply multiple matching virus policies based on route membership, and in this scenario the message is processed by inbound\_protected first, followed by default. So the complete interpretation of the exhibit is that the inbound\_protected and default policies are both applied, in that order, which makes Answer C the verified course-aligned choice.

#### 問題 #68

What does the default exestrip rule do?

- A. Deletes the listed attachments from the message and continues processing
- B. Quarantines the message and notifies the receiver that it has been quarantined
- C. Sends the message to the Message Defense module
- D. Deletes messages with executable attachments

答案： A

解題說明：

The correct answer is C. Deletes the listed attachments from the message and continues processing. In Proofpoint protection workflows, executable-attachment stripping rules are designed to remove risky attachment types while allowing the rest of the message to continue through the message-processing path.

This aligns with the course-tested behavior of the default exestrip rule: it strips the prohibited executable attachment rather than deleting the entire message. Proofpoint's broader malware and attachment-protection references describe a layered approach where suspicious or dangerous attachments are inspected, sandboxed, blocked, or otherwise handled without assuming that the entire email must always be discarded.

That distinction matters operationally. If the rule deleted the whole message every time, the answer would be D, but that is not what this named default rule is testing in the course. It is specifically about stripping the attachment and continuing processing. The other options are also incorrect because the rule is not fundamentally a quarantine-notification rule and not a routing action into Message Defense. In the Virus Protection section of the course, administrators are expected to understand that some controls remove dangerous content from a message while preserving the message body and other safe parts for continued evaluation or delivery. Therefore, the verified and course-aligned answer is C.

#### 問題 #69

Which spam policy is applied to outbound messages?

- A. The spam policy set for the recipient of the email
- B. The spam policy set for the sender of the email
- C. The spam policy set at the Organization level
- D. The spam policy set at the Sub-Org level

答案： A

解題說明：

The correct answer is C. The spam policy set for the recipient of the email. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, outbound spam handling is tied to how Proofpoint applies spam policy through its policy-selection logic, and the tested answer for this question is that the recipient's spam policy is the one used for outbound messages. Proofpoint's Spam Detection guidance shows that policy routing determines which spam policy is applied to a message, and the course uses that framework when distinguishing inbound and outbound policy behavior.

This question is easy to overthink because many administrators naturally assume outbound filtering should always be based on the sender's organization or sender identity alone. But the course's expected answer is specifically the recipient-associated policy. The distractors reflect other places where administrators commonly expect policy to come from, such as the organization level or sender level, but those are not the correct course answer for this item. The important takeaway is that Proofpoint's spam-policy application is governed by routing and message-processing logic, and the course tests that exact behavior rather than a generic assumption about outbound mail. Therefore, for this Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator question, the verified answer remains C.

#### 問題 #70

When setting up an Import/Authentication Profile in PPS, which of the following is a required piece of information to connect to an LDAP server?

- A. IMAP server port number
- **B. LDAP server hostname or IP address**
- C. POP3 server username
- D. SMTP server address

答案： B

解題說明：

The correct answer is LDAP server hostname or IP address because an Import/Authentication Profile that connects to LDAP must first know where the LDAP directory service is located. In practical terms, Proofpoint cannot bind to or query an LDAP source unless the administrator provides the address of the LDAP server, whether by hostname or direct IP. This is foundational connection information. By contrast, POP3, SMTP, and IMAP settings are not what PPS uses to connect to an LDAP directory for authentication or user import.

Those protocols serve different mail-related purposes and are unrelated to LDAP directory lookups.

Within the Threat Protection Administrator course, User Management includes directory integration and user import. That workflow depends on specifying the correct LDAP endpoint so Proofpoint can perform binds, searches, and synchronization tasks against the directory. The requirement is basic but essential: before credentials, search base, or attribute mapping can matter, the product must know the LDAP server destination.

This is why the hostname or IP address is treated as a required connection element. The same logic applies whether the backend is Active Directory or another LDAP-compliant directory source. The course teaches administrators to think in terms of identity source connectivity first, then attribute mapping and import logic after the connection is established. So for this question, the only answer that represents a required LDAP connection detail is LDAP server hostname or IP address .

#### 問題 #71

Refer to the exhibit to see the interface used in this scenario.

Mail for Host / Domain	Mailer	Destination / Error Message	Lookup By	Delivery Type
<input type="checkbox"/> example.com	ESMTP	m1.example.com m2.example.com m3.example.com	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A record only <input type="radio"/> MX and A records	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Ordered <input type="radio"/> Load Balanced

Which of the following is true regarding the inbound mail route?

- A. You can only have multiple Destination hostname MTAs if you use the Delivery Type of Load Balanced. Ordered must specify the Destination MTAs as IP addresses.
- B. When delivering mail to example.com the protection server tries to connect to the Destination MTAs starting at the bottom one and working up the list.
- **C. When delivering mail to example.com the protection server tries to connect to the Destination MTAs starting at the top one and working down the list.**
- D. You must have a minimum of five Destination MTAs when you use the Delivery Type of Ordered. This provides the minimum level of failover required by Proofpoint.

答案： C

解題說明：

The correct answer is D. When delivering mail to example.com the protection server tries to connect to the Destination MTAs starting at the top one and working down the list .

The exhibit shows that the inbound mail route for example.com is configured with three destination hosts:

- \* m1.example.com
- \* m2.example.com
- \* m3.example.com

It also shows that the Delivery Type is set to Ordered . In Proofpoint route configuration, Ordered means the system uses the listed destinations in sequence, following the order in which they appear in the route. That means the first connection attempt is made to the top entry, then if needed it proceeds downward through the remaining hosts.

Why the other choices are incorrect:

- \* A is incorrect because ordered delivery does not start from the bottom of the list.
- \* B is incorrect because multiple destination hostnames can be listed in an ordered route; they do not have to be IP addresses only.
- \* C is incorrect because there is no requirement shown here for a minimum of five MTAs for ordered delivery.

This is a Mail Flow question focused on route behavior. The main concept being tested is how Proofpoint uses the destination list

when Ordered delivery is selected. The configured order matters, and the Protection Server follows that order from top to bottom. So the complete interpretation of the exhibit is that the Protection Server attempts delivery starting with m1.example.com, then m2.example.com, then m3.example.com, which makes Answer D the verified course-aligned choice.

## 問題 #72

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