퍼펙트한PCCP최고덤프공부최신덤프공부자료

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Palo Alto Networks PCCP 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 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.
주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.

주제 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.

PCCP시험대비자료 - PCCP높은 통과율 덤프샘플 다운

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최신 Certified Cybersecurity Associate PCCP 무료샘플문제 (Q77-Q82):

질문 # 77
Which security component can detect command-and-control traffic sent from multiple endpoints within a corporate data center?

- A. Personal endpoint firewall
- B. Next-generation firewall
- C. Stateless firewall
- D. Port-based firewall

정답：B

설명:
A next-generation firewall (NGFW) is a security component that can detect command-and-control (C2) traffic sent from multiple endpoints within a corporate data center. A NGFW is a network device that combines traditional firewall capabilities with advanced features such as application awareness, intrusion prevention, threat intelligence, and cloud-based analysis. A NGFW can identify and block C2 traffic by inspecting the application layer protocols, signatures, and behaviors of the network traffic, as well as correlating the traffic with external sources of threat intelligence. A NGFW can also leverage inline cloud analysis to detect and prevent zero-day C2 threats in real-time. A NGFW can provide granular visibility and control over the network traffic, as well as generate alerts and reports on the C2 activity. References:
* Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET)
* Command and Control, Tactic TA0011 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK
* Advanced Threat Prevention: Inline Cloud Analysis - Palo Alto Networks

질문 # 78
At which layer of the OSI model are routing protocols defined?

- A. Transport
- B. Network
- C. Physical
- D. Data Link

정답：B

설명:
Routing protocols are defined at the network layer (Layer 3) of the OSI model. The network layer is responsible for routing packets across different networks using logical addresses (IP addresses). Routing protocols are used to exchange routing information between routers and to determine the best path for data delivery. Some examples of routing protocols are BGP, OSPF, RIP, and EIGRP. Palo Alto Networks devices support advanced routing features using the Advanced Routing Engine1. References: Advanced Routing - Palo Alto Networks | TechDocs, What Is Layer 7? - Palo Alto Networks, How to Configure Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

질문 # 79
What are two key characteristics of a Type 1 hypervisor? (Choose two.)

- A. runs within an operating system
- B. allows multiple, virtual (or guest) operating systems to run concurrently on a single physical host computer
- C. is hardened against cyber attacks
- D. runs without any vulnerability issues

정답: B,C

설명:
A Type 1 hypervisor, also known as a bare-metal hypervisor, is a software layer that runs directly on the hardware of a physical host computer, without requiring an underlying operating system. A Type 1 hypervisor can create and manage multiple isolated virtual machines (VMs), each with its own virtual (or guest) operating system and applications. A Type 1 hypervisor is hardened against cyber attacks, as it has a smaller attack surface and fewer vulnerabilities than a Type 2 hypervisor, which runs within an operating system. A Type 1 hypervisor also offers better performance, scalability, and resource utilization than a Type 2 hypervisor. References: 10 Palo Alto Networks PCCET Exam Practice Questions, Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician v1.0, FREE Cybersecurity Education Courses.

질문 # 80
What type of address translation does a NAT perform?

- A. Logical to physical
- B. Physical Io logical
- C. Public to private
- D. Private to public

정답: D

설명:
NAT stands for Network Address Translation, which is a process that allows devices on a private network to communicate with devices on a public network, such as the Internet. NAT translates the private IP addresses of the devices on the private network to public IP addresses that can be routed on the public network. This way, multiple devices on the private network can share a single public IP address and access the Internet.
NAT also provides security benefits, as it hides the internal network structure and IP addresses from the outside world. References: Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET), Fundamentals of Network Security, Network Address Translation (NAT)

질문 # 81
What role do containers play in cloud migration and application management strategies?

- A. They enable companies to use cloud-native tools and methodologies.
- B. They are used for data storage in cloud environments.
- C. They are used to orchestrate virtual machines (VMs) in cloud environments.
- D. They serve as a template manager for software applications and services.

정답: A

설명:
Containers encapsulate applications and their dependencies into lightweight, portable units that can run consistently across multiple

environments. This abstraction supports cloud-native development by enabling microservices architectures, rapid deployment, and scaling within orchestration platforms like Kubernetes. Containers accelerate cloud migration by decoupling applications from infrastructure, facilitating automation, and continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD) workflows. Palo Alto Networks addresses container security by integrating runtime protection, vulnerability scanning, and compliance enforcement within its Prisma Cloud platform, ensuring safe adoption of cloud-native tools and methodologies.

질문 # 82
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