

Cybersecurity-Practitioner受験資格、Cybersecurity-Practitioner資格問題集



多くのお客様は、当社のCybersecurity-Practitioner試験問題の価格に疑問を抱いている場合があります。実際は、私たちの価格が同業者の間で比較的安いということです。避けられない傾向は、知識が価値あるものになりつつあることであり、それはなぜ良いCybersecurity-Practitionerのリソース、サービス、データが良い価格に値するかを説明しています。私たちは常にお客様を第一に考えます。したがって、割引を随時提供しており、1年後にCybersecurity-Practitionerの質問と回答を2回目に購入すると、50%の割引を受けることができます。低価格で高品質。これが、Cybersecurity-Practitioner準備ガイドを選択する理由です。

Cybersecurity-Practitioner模擬テストは、シラバスの変更とPalo Alto Networks理論と実践の最新の進展に応じて何百人の専門家によって改訂された高品質の製品であり、各学生が重要なコンテンツの学習を完了することができるよう焦点を絞ってターゲットを絞っています最短時間で。Cybersecurity-Practitionerトレーニング準備では、Cybersecurity-Practitioner試験を受ける前に20~30時間の練習をするだけで済みます。一方、Cybersecurity-Practitioner試験の質問を使用すると、Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner試験の焦点が失われることを心配する必要はありません。

>> [Cybersecurity-Practitioner受験資格](#) <<

Cybersecurity-Practitioner資格問題集、Cybersecurity-Practitioner資格復習テキスト

Palo Alto Networksこの現代の世界であなたの競争上の優位性を改善する最良の方法は、一級大学の卒業、有名な国際企業Jpexamでの実りある経験、さらには世界中で認められているCybersecurity-Practitioner認定資格は、履歴書を強調し、職場でのプロモーションを大幅に拡大するのに役立ちます。その結果、当社のCybersecurity-Practitioner学習教材は適切な時間と条件に応じて発生しますが、Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity PractitionerのCybersecurity-Practitioner成功を収めてエリートになるために必死になっている人が増えています。

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cloud Security: 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.

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure Access: 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.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network Security: This domain addresses network protection through Zero Trust Network Access, firewalls, microsegmentation, and security technologies like IPS, URL filtering, DNS security, VPN, and SSL TLS decryption, plus OT IoT concerns, NGFW deployments, Cloud-Delivered Security Services, and Precision AI.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDR XDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner 認定 Cybersecurity-Practitioner 試験問題 (Q222-Q227):

質問 # 222

Which activity is a technique in the MITRE ATT&CK framework?

- A. Account discovery
- B. Credential access
- C. Lateral movement
- D. Resource development

正解: A

解説:

Account discovery is a technique in the MITRE ATT&CK framework under the Discovery tactic. It involves adversaries attempting to identify user accounts on a system or network.

Credential access, lateral movement, and resource development are tactics - high-level objectives an attacker is trying to achieve.

質問 # 223

What is a key method used to secure sensitive data in Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) applications?

- A. Allow users to choose their own applications to access data.
- B. Leave data security in the hands of the cloud service provider.
- C. Allow downloads to both managed and unmanaged devices.
- D. Allow downloads to managed devices but block them from unmanaged devices.

正解: D

解説:

One of the best practices for securing sensitive data in SaaS applications is to control the access and usage of data based on the device type. Managed devices are those that are enrolled and monitored by the organization's IT department, and have security policies and controls applied to them. Unmanaged devices are those that are not under the organization's control, such as personal laptops or mobile phones. Allowing downloads to managed devices but blocking them from unmanaged devices prevents data leakage and unauthorized access to sensitive data. This can be achieved by using a cloud access security broker (CASB) solution, such as Prisma SaaS from Palo Alto Networks, which can enforce granular policies based on device posture, user identity, and data sensitivity 12. Reference: 1: Securing SaaS applications on the cloud is a critical aspect of protecting sensitive data and maintaining the trust of customers. By implementing best practices, such as enhanced authentication, data encryption, Break Glass, and oversight, organizations can mitigate the security risks associated with SaaS applications2: Prisma SaaS - Palo Alto Networks

質問 # 224

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

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

正解: B、D

解説:

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.

質問 # 225

A doctor receives an email about her upcoming holiday in France. When she clicks the URL website link in the email, the connection is blocked by her office firewall because it's a known malware website. Which type of attack includes a link to a malware website in an email?

- A. whaling
- B. phishing
- C. pharming
- D. spam

正解: B

解説:

Phishing is a type of attack that involves sending fraudulent emails that appear to be from legitimate sources, such as banks, companies, or individuals, in order to trick recipients into clicking on malicious links, opening malicious attachments, or providing sensitive information¹². The link to a malware website in the email is an example of a malicious link, which may lead to the installation of malware, ransomware, spyware, or other malicious software on the user's device, or the redirection to a fake website that mimics a legitimate one, where the user may be asked to enter their credentials, personal information, or financial details³⁴. Phishing emails often use social engineering techniques, such as creating a sense of urgency, curiosity, or fear, to persuade the user to click on the link or attachment, or to reply to the email⁵. Phishing emails may also spoof the sender's address, domain, or logo, to make them look more authentic and trustworthy⁶.

Whaling, pharming, and spam are not the correct answers for this question. Whaling is a specific type of phishing that targets high-profile individuals, such as executives, celebrities, or politicians, with the aim of stealing their confidential information or influencing their decisions⁷. Pharming is a type of attack that involves redirecting the user's web browser to a fake website, even if they enter the correct URL, by modifying the DNS server or the user's hosts file. Spam is the unsolicited or unwanted electronic messages, such as emails, texts, or instant messages, that are sent in bulk to a large number of recipients, usually for advertising, marketing, or scamming purposes. Reference:

What is phishing? | Malwarebytes

Phishing - Wikipedia

Don't Panic! Here's What To Do If You Clicked On A Phishing Link

How can Malware spread through Email and How to Protect

What is phishing? How this cyber attack works and how to prevent it ...

Identifying Illegitimate Email Links | Division of Information Technology What is whaling? | NortonLifeLock

[What is pharming? | NortonLifeLock]

[What is spam? | NortonLifeLock]

質問 # 226

Which SOAR feature coordinates across technologies, security teams, and external users for centralized data visibility and action?

- A. Case management
- B. Integrations
- C. Playbooks

- D. Ticketing system

正解: C

解説:

Playbooks are collections of workflows that automate and orchestrate tasks, alerts, and responses to incidents. Playbooks are triggered by rules or incidents and can coordinate across technologies, security teams, and external users for centralized data visibility and action. Playbooks can help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of security operations by reducing manual work, streamlining processes, and enhancing collaboration. Reference: What Is SOAR? - Palo Alto Networks, What Is SOAR? Technology and Solutions | Microsoft Security, How SecOps can help solve these 6 key MSSP conundrums - Google Cloud

質問 # 227

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Cybersecurity-Practitioner認定試験の難しさで近年、資格認定試験に合格した受験生はますます少なくなっています。だから、我々のIT専門家は長年にわたりPalo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner認定資格試験問題集作成に取り組んで、有効なCybersecurity-Practitioner試験問題集を書きました。実際の試験に表示される質問と正確な解答はあなたのPalo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner認定資格試験合格を手伝ってあげます。素晴らしい試験参考書です。

Cybersecurity-Practitioner資格問題集: https://www.jpexam.com/Cybersecurity-Practitioner_exam.html

- Cybersecurity-Practitioner的中関連問題 □ Cybersecurity-Practitioner必殺問題集 □ Cybersecurity-Practitioner関連資料 □ ➡ www.shikenpass.com □ サイトで ➡ Cybersecurity-Practitioner □ の最新問題が使える Cybersecurity-Practitioner勉強時間
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