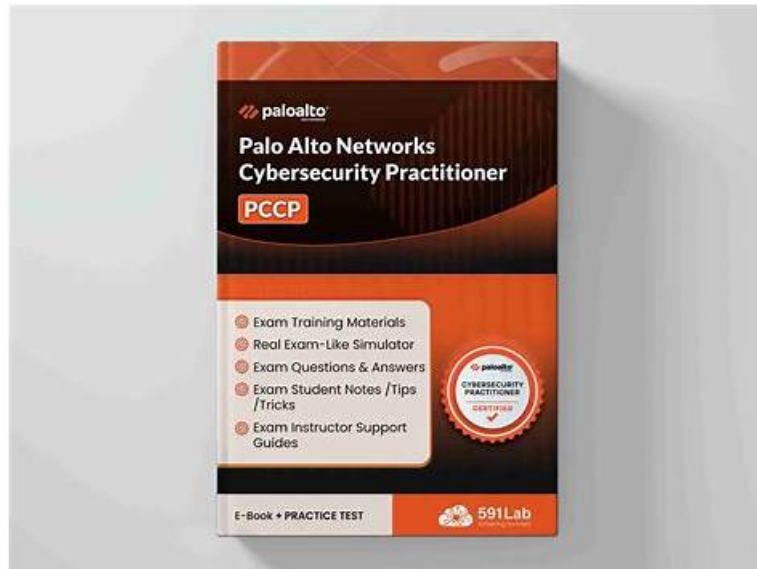


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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDRXDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cybersecurity: This domain covers foundational security concepts including AAA framework, MITRE ATT&CK techniques, Zero Trust principles, advanced persistent threats, and common security technologies like IAM, MFA, mobile device management, and secure email gateways.

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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

NEW QUESTION # 137

What differentiates knowledge-based systems from behavior-based systems?

- A. Behavior-based systems find the data that knowledge-based systems store.
- **B. Knowledge-based systems pull from a previously stored database that distinguishes "bad".** C. Knowledge-based systems try to find new, distinct traits to find "bad" things.
- C. Behavior-based systems pull from a previously stored database that distinguishes "bad".

Answer: B

Explanation:

Knowledge-based systems and behavior-based systems are two types of artificial intelligence systems that can be used for security purposes. Knowledge-based systems use a predefined database of rules, facts, and patterns that distinguish "bad" or malicious activities from normal ones. They compare the incoming data with the stored knowledge and flag any anomalies or matches. Behavior-based systems, on the other hand, learn from the observed data and establish a baseline of normal behavior. They then monitor the data for any deviations or changes from the baseline and alert on any suspicious or abnormal activities. Reference:

* Types of Knowledge-Based Systems - Springer

* Difference between Knowledge-based IDS and behavior-based IDS

* Behaviour-based Knowledge Systems: An Epigenetic Path from Behaviour to ...

NEW QUESTION # 138

Which attacker profile uses the internet to recruit members to an ideology, to train them, and to spread fear and include panic?

- **A. cyberterrorists**
- B. hacktivists
- C. state-affiliated groups
- D. cybercriminals

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cyberterrorists are attackers who use the internet to recruit members to an ideology, to train them, and to spread fear and induce panic. Cyberterrorists may target critical infrastructure, government systems, or public services to cause disruption, damage, or harm. Cyberterrorists may also use the internet to disseminate propaganda, incite violence, or coordinate attacks. Cyberterrorists differ from other attacker profiles in their motivation, which is usually political, religious, or ideological, rather than financial or personal. Reference: Cyberterrorism, Cyber Threats, Cybersecurity Threat Landscape

NEW QUESTION # 139

Which of these ports is normally associated with HTTPS?

- **A. 0**
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

HTTPS is a protocol that encrypts and secures the communication between web browsers and servers. HTTPS uses SSL or TLS certificates to establish a secure connection and prevent unauthorized access or tampering of data. HTTPS typically uses port 443,

which is the default port for HTTPS connections. Port 443 is different from port 80, which is the default port for HTTP connections. HTTP is an unencrypted and insecure protocol that can expose sensitive information or allow malicious attacks. Port 443 is also different from port 5050, which is a common port for some applications or services, such as Yahoo Messenger or SIP. Port 5050 is not associated with HTTPS and does not provide any encryption or security. Port 443 is also different from port 25, which is the default port for SMTP, the protocol used for sending and receiving emails. Port 25 is not associated with HTTPS and does not encrypt the email content or headers. Reference:

- * Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET) - Palo Alto Networks
- * HTTPS Protocol: What is the Default Port for SSL & Common TCP Ports
- * What is HTTPS? | Cloudflare
- * Can I use another port other than 443 for HTTPS/SSL communication?

NEW QUESTION # 140

Which two statements apply to SaaS financial botnets? (Choose two.)

- A. They are used by attackers to build their own botnets.
- B. They are sold as kits that allow attackers to license the code.
- C. They are a defense against spam attacks.
- D. They are larger than spamming or DDoS botnets.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

SaaS financial botnets are often sold as kits, enabling attackers to license and reuse the malicious code easily.

These kits allow attackers to build and operate their own botnets, often targeting financial data or systems.

Financial botnets are typically smaller but more targeted than spamming or DDoS botnets. Botnets are not a defense mechanism, but rather a threat.

NEW QUESTION # 141

Which option describes the "selective network security virtualization" phase of incrementally transforming data centers?

- A. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host traffic is forwarded to a Web proxy server
- B. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host traffic is encapsulated and encrypted using the IPSEC protocol
- C. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host communication paths are strictly controlled
- D. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host traffic is load balanced

Answer: C

Explanation:

Selective network security virtualization: Intra-host communications and live migrations are architected at this phase. All intra-host communication paths are strictly controlled to ensure that traffic between VMs at different trust levels is intermediated either by an on-box, virtual security appliance or by an off-box, physical security appliance.

NEW QUESTION # 142

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