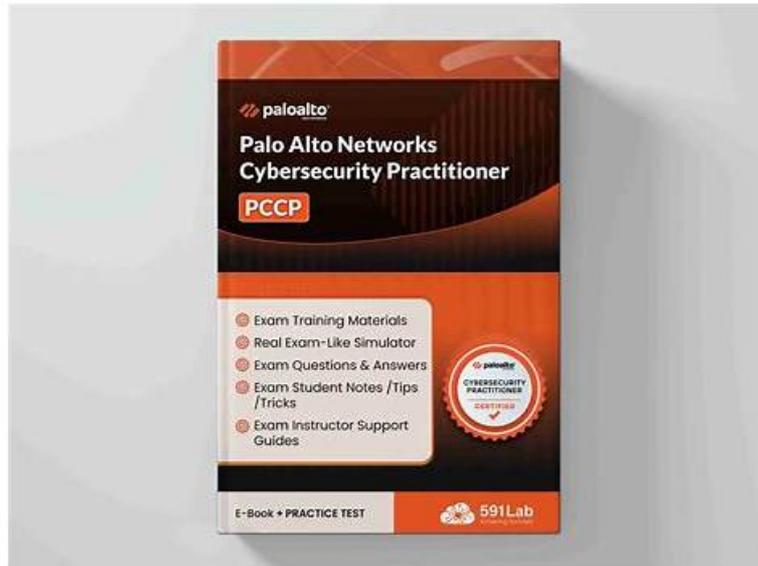


# Pass4sure Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Prep - Valid Cybersecurity-Practitioner Mock Exam



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### Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• TLS decryption, plus OT</li> <li>• IoT concerns, NGFW deployments, Cloud-Delivered Security Services, and Precision AI.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cybersecurity: This domain covers foundational security concepts including AAA framework, MITRE ATT&amp;CK techniques, Zero Trust principles, advanced persistent threats, and common security technologies like IAM, MFA, mobile device management, and secure email gateways.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDR</li> <li>• XDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.</li> </ul>

## Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

### NEW QUESTION # 73

Identify a weakness of a perimeter-based network security strategy to protect an organization's endpoint systems.

- A. It cannot monitor all potential network ports
- B. It cannot identify command-and-control traffic
- C. It assumes that every internal endpoint can be trusted
- D. It assumes that all internal devices are untrusted

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A perimeter-based network security strategy relies on firewalls, routers, and other devices to create a boundary between the internal network and the external network. This strategy assumes that every internal endpoint can be trusted, and that any threat comes from outside the network. However, this assumption is flawed, as internal endpoints can also be compromised by malware, phishing, insider attacks, or other methods. Once an attacker gains access to an internal endpoint, they can use it to move laterally within the network, bypassing the perimeter defenses. Therefore, a perimeter-based network security strategy is not sufficient to protect an organization's endpoint systems, and a more comprehensive approach, such as Zero Trust, is needed. Reference:

Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET) Traditional perimeter-based network defense is obsolete-transform to a Zero Trust model What is Network Perimeter Security? Definition and Components | Acalvio

### NEW QUESTION # 74

On an endpoint, which method should you use to secure applications against exploits?

- A. strong user passwords
- B. endpoint-based firewall
- C. software patches
- D. full-disk encryption

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Software patches are updates that fix bugs, vulnerabilities, or performance issues in applications. Applying software patches regularly is one of the best practices to secure applications against exploits, as it prevents attackers from taking advantage of known flaws in the software. Software patches can also improve the functionality and compatibility of applications, as well as address any security gaps that may arise from changes in the operating system or other software components. Endpoint security solutions, such as Cortex

XDR, can help organizations automate and streamline the patch management process, ensuring that all endpoints are up to date and protected from exploits. Reference:

Endpoint Protection - Palo Alto Networks

Endpoint Security - Palo Alto Networks

Patch Management - Palo Alto Networks

#### NEW QUESTION # 75

Which VM-Series virtual firewall cloud deployment use case reduces your environment's attack surface?

- A. DevOps
- B. O 5G -
- C. Micro-segmentation
- D. O Multicloud

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Micro-segmentation is a VM-Series virtual firewall cloud deployment use case that reduces your environment's attack surface. Micro-segmentation is the process of dividing a network into smaller segments, each with its own security policies and controls. This helps to isolate and protect workloads from lateral movement and unauthorized access, as well as to enforce granular trust zones and application dependencies. Micro-segmentation can be applied to virtualized data centers, private clouds, and public clouds, using software-defined solutions such as VMware NSX, Cisco ACI, and Azure Virtual WAN. Reference: Micro-Segmentation - Palo Alto Networks, VM-Series Deployment Guide - Palo Alto Networks, VM-Series on VMware NSX - Palo Alto Networks, VM-Series on Cisco ACI - Palo Alto Networks, VM-Series on Azure Virtual WAN - Palo Alto Networks

#### NEW QUESTION # 76

What is required for an effective Attack Surface Management (ASM) process?

- A. Real-time data rich inventory
- B. Isolation of assets by default
- C. Periodic manual monitoring
- D. Static inventory of assets

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

An effective Attack Surface Management (ASM) process requires a real-time, data-rich inventory of all internet-facing assets. This enables continuous visibility, timely detection of vulnerabilities, and identification of exposures that attackers could exploit.

#### NEW QUESTION # 77

What are two functions of User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA) data in Prisma Cloud CSPM? (Choose two.)

- A. Assessing severity levels
- B. Identifying misconfigurations
- C. Unifying cloud provider services
- D. Detecting and correlating anomalies

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Assessing severity levels - UEBA data helps prioritize incidents by evaluating the risk and severity based on user and entity behavior. Detecting and correlating anomalies - UEBA continuously analyzes activity to identify abnormal behavior and correlate anomalies that may indicate insider threats or compromised accounts.

#### NEW QUESTION # 78

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