

# New Cybersecurity-Practitioner Test Bootcamp - Cybersecurity-Practitioner Reliable Test Test



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## AAPC CPC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the information in appendices of the CPT® code book</li> <li>List the major features of HCPCS Level II codes</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply coding conventions when assigning diagnoses and procedure codes</li> <li>Identify the purpose of the CPT®, ICD-10-CM, and HCPCS Level II code books</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Code a wide variety of patient services using CPT®, ICD-10-CM, and HCPCS Level II codes</li> <li>Explain the determination of the levels of E</li> <li>M services</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide practical application of coding operative reports and evaluation and management services</li> <li>Understand and apply the official ICD-10-CM coding guidelines</li> </ul>

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## Cybersecurity-Practitioner Reliable Test Test, Test Cybersecurity-Practitioner Guide

The clients can use the shortest time to prepare the exam and the learning only costs 20-30 hours. The questions and answers of our Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Questions are refined and have simplified the most important information so as to let the clients use little time to learn. The client only need to spare 1-2 hours to learn our Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner study question each day or learn them in the weekends. Commonly speaking, people like the in-service staff or the students are busy and don't have enough time to prepare the exam. Learning our Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner test practice dump can help them save the time and focus their attentions on their major things.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 (Q219-Q224):

### NEW QUESTION # 219

A firewall administrator needs to efficiently deploy corporate account configurations and VPN settings to targeted mobile devices within the network.

Which technology meets this requirement?

- A. EDR
- **B. MDM**
- C. ADEM
- D. SIEM

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Mobile Device Management (MDM) enables firewall administrators to remotely and efficiently deploy corporate configurations, such as email accounts and VPN settings, to targeted mobile devices. It ensures consistent policy enforcement and security across all managed devices.

### NEW QUESTION # 220

When does a TLS handshake occur?

- A. Independently of HTTPS communications
- B. Only during DNS over HTTPS queries
- **C. After a TCP handshake has been established**
- D. Before establishing a TCP connection

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A TLS handshake occurs after the TCP handshake is complete. The TLS handshake is responsible for establishing a secure, encrypted session between client and server, including the negotiation of encryption algorithms and exchange of keys.

#### NEW QUESTION # 221

Which technique changes protocols at random during a session?

- **A. port hopping**
- B. use of non-standard ports
- C. tunneling within commonly used services
- D. hiding within SSL encryption

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Port hopping is a technique that changes protocols at random during a session to evade detection and analysis by security devices. Port hopping can be used by malware or attackers to communicate with command and control servers or to exfiltrate data. Port hopping makes it difficult to identify and block malicious traffic based on port numbers or signatures. Reference: Port Hopping, Ports Used for Management Functions, Adding a Custom Application/Ports to Security Policy

#### NEW QUESTION # 222

On an endpoint, which method is used to protect proprietary data stored on a laptop that has been stolen?

- A. operating system patches
- **B. full-disk encryption**
- C. endpoint-based firewall
- D. periodic data backups

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Full-disk encryption is a method of protecting data on a laptop that has been stolen by encrypting the entire hard drive, making it unreadable without the correct password or key. This prevents unauthorized access to the proprietary data stored on the laptop, even if the thief removes the hard drive and connects it to another device. Full-disk encryption can be enabled using built-in features such as BitLocker on Windows or FileVault on macOS, or using third-party software such as Absolute Home & Office12. Reference: How to Protect your Data if a Laptop is Lost or Stolen, What to do when your laptop is stolen, Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician

#### NEW QUESTION # 223

Layer 4 of the TCP/IP Model corresponds to which three Layer(s) of the OSI Model? (Choose three.)

- A. Application
- **B. Presentation**
- **C. Transport**
- **D. Session**
- E. Network

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

Layer 4 of the TCP/IP model is the transport layer, which is responsible for providing reliable and efficient data transmission between hosts. The transport layer can use different protocols, such as TCP or UDP, depending on the requirements of the application. The transport layer also performs functions such as segmentation, acknowledgement, flow control, and error recovery. 1 The transport layer of the TCP/IP model corresponds to three layers of the OSI model: the transport layer, the session layer, and the presentation layer. The session layer of the OSI model manages the establishment, maintenance, and termination of sessions between applications. The session layer also provides services such as synchronization, dialogue control, and security. The presentation layer

