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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q218-Q223):

NEW QUESTION # 218

What type of DNS record maps an IPV6 address to a domain or subdomain to another hostname?

- A. NS
- B. MX
- C. SOA
- **D. AAAA**

Answer: D

Explanation:

An AAAA record is a type of DNS record that maps a domain name or a subdomain to an IPv6 address. IPv6 is the latest version of the Internet Protocol (IP) that uses 128-bit addresses to identify devices on the internet.

An AAAA record is similar to an A record, which maps a domain name or a subdomain to an IPv4 address, but with a different format and length. An example of an AAAA record is:

example-website.com IN AAAA 2001:db8::1234

In the example above, the record is made up of the following elements:

* example-website.com.: The domain name or the subdomain that is mapped to an IPv6 address.

* IN: The class of the record, which indicates that it is on the internet.

* AAAA: The type of the record, which indicates that it is an IPv6 address record.

* 2001:db8::1234: The IPv6 address that is mapped to the domain name or the subdomain. The address is written in hexadecimal notation, with colons separating each 16-bit segment. Double colons (::) can be used to compress consecutive zero segments.

Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET) - Palo Alto Networks DNS AAAA record | Cloudflare What's an AAAA record? - DNSimple Help List of DNS record types - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION # 219

Which action is unique to the security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR) platforms?

- A. Prioritizing alerts
- **B. Using predefined workflows**
- C. Enhancing data collection
- D. Correlating incident data

Answer: B

Explanation:

SOAR platforms are unique in their ability to automate incident response through the use of predefined workflows. These workflows allow repetitive security tasks to be executed automatically, improving response speed and efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 220

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

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

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. References:

* 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 # 221

How does DevSecOps improve the Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipeline?

- A. DevSecOps does security checking after the application code has been processed through the CI/CD pipeline
- B. DevSecOps unites the Security team with the Development and Operations teams to integrate security into the CI/CD pipeline
- C. DevSecOps improves pipeline security by assigning the security team as the lead team for continuous deployment
- D. DevSecOps ensures the pipeline has horizontal intersections for application code deployment

Answer: B

Explanation:

DevSecOps takes the concept behind DevOps that developers and IT teams should work together closely, instead of separately, throughout software delivery and extends it to include security and integrate automated checks into the full CI/CD pipeline. The integration of the CI/CD pipeline takes care of the problem of security seeming like an outside force and instead allows developers to maintain their usual speed without compromising data security

NEW QUESTION # 222

Which two descriptions apply to an XDR solution? (Choose two.)

- A. It is focused on single-vector attacks on specific layers of defense.
- B. It ingests data from a wide spectrum of sources.
- C. It employs machine learning (ML) to identify threats.
- D. It is designed for reporting on key metrics for cloud environments.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

XDR (Extended Detection and Response) uses machine learning (ML) to detect threats by identifying patterns and anomalies. XDR ingests data from multiple sources - including endpoints, networks, servers, and cloud workloads - to provide a unified and correlated view of threats across the environment.

