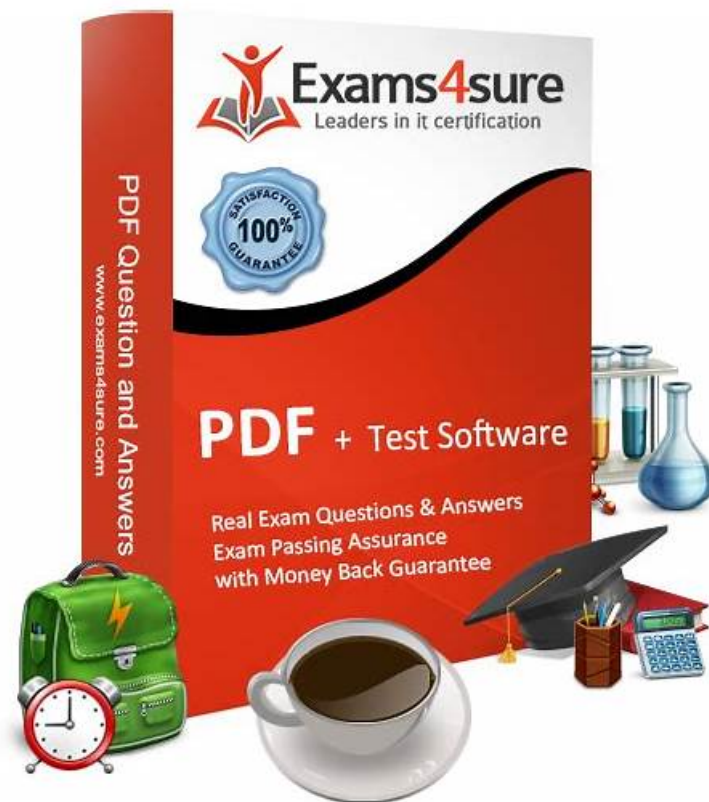


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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Secure Access: This part of the exam measures skills of a Secure Access Engineer and focuses on defining and differentiating Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) and Secure Service Edge (SSE). It covers challenges related to confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and applications across data, private apps, SaaS, and AI tools. It examines security technologies including secure web gateways, enterprise browsers, remote browser isolation, data loss prevention (DLP), and cloud access security brokers (CASB). The section also describes Software-Defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) and Prisma SASE solutions such as Prisma Access, SD-WAN, AI Access, and enterprise DLP.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

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Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

Why have software developers widely embraced the use of containers?

- A. Containers require separate development and production environments to promote authentic code.
- B. Containers share application dependencies with other containers and with their host computer.
- C. Containers are specific and are not portable across different virtual machine hosts.
- **D. Containers simplify the building and deploying of cloud native applications.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Containers are portable and lightweight alternatives to virtual machines that allow developers to package, isolate, and deploy applications across different cloud environments. Containers simplify the building and deploying of cloud native applications by providing consistent and efficient development, testing, and production environments. Containers also offer benefits such as rapid provisioning, high scalability, resource optimization, and security isolation. References:

- * What are containerized applications? from Google Cloud
- * What are containers and why do you need them? from IBM Developer
- * Embracing containers for software-defined cloud infrastructure from Red Hat

NEW QUESTION # 28

An administrator finds multiple gambling websites in the network traffic log. What can be created to dynamically block these websites?

- A. Application group
- B. Custom signatures
- C. Decryption policy
- **D. URL category**

Answer: D

Explanation:

URL categories classify websites based on content type or risk, enabling dynamic policy enforcement such as blocking or allowing access. Administrators can create custom URL categories to group sites like gambling domains and apply blocking rules across the firewall infrastructure. Palo Alto Networks firewalls leverage URL categorization combined with threat intelligence to provide granular web filtering, reducing exposure to malicious or unwanted sites. This dynamic grouping approach is more manageable and scalable than creating individual signatures or static lists and allows for automated policy application aligned with organizational compliance requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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. References:

- * 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]

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which item accurately describes a security weakness that is caused by implementing a "ports first" data security solution in a traditional data center?

- A. You may have to use port numbers greater than 1024 for your business-critical applications.
- B. You may not be able to assign the correct port to your business-critical applications.
- **C. You may have to open up multiple ports and these ports could also be used to gain unauthorized entry into your datacenter.**
- D. You may not be able to open up enough ports for your business-critical applications which will increase the attack surface area.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A "ports first" data security solution is a traditional approach that relies on port numbers to identify and filter network traffic. This approach has several limitations and security weaknesses, such as 12:

- * Port numbers are not reliable indicators of the type or content of network traffic, as they can be easily spoofed or changed by malicious actors.
- * Port numbers do not provide any visibility into the application layer, where most of the attacks occur.
- * Port numbers do not account for the dynamic and complex nature of modern applications, which often use multiple ports or protocols to communicate.
- * Port numbers do not support granular and flexible policies based on user identity, device context, or application behavior. One of the security weaknesses that is caused by implementing a "ports first" data security solution in a traditional data center is that you may have to open up multiple ports and these ports could also be used to gain unauthorized entry into your datacenter. For example, if you have a web server that runs on port 80, you may have to open up port 80 on your firewall to allow incoming traffic. However, this also means that any other service or application that uses port 80 can also access your datacenter, potentially exposing it to attacks. Moreover, opening up multiple ports increases the attack surface area of your network, as it creates more entry points for attackers to exploit³⁴. References: Common Open Port Vulnerabilities List - Netwrix, Optimize security with Azure Firewall solution for Azure Sentinel | Microsoft Security Blog, Which item accurately describes a security weakness that is caused by ..., Which item accurately describes a security weakness ... - Exam4Training

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which term describes establishment of on-premises software on a cloud-based server?

- A. Serverless
- **B. Cloud-hosted**
- C. Kubernetes
- D. Dockers

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud-hosted refers to the deployment of traditional on-premises software on cloud-based servers. This approach allows organizations to run their applications in the cloud without re-architecting them for cloud-native environments.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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