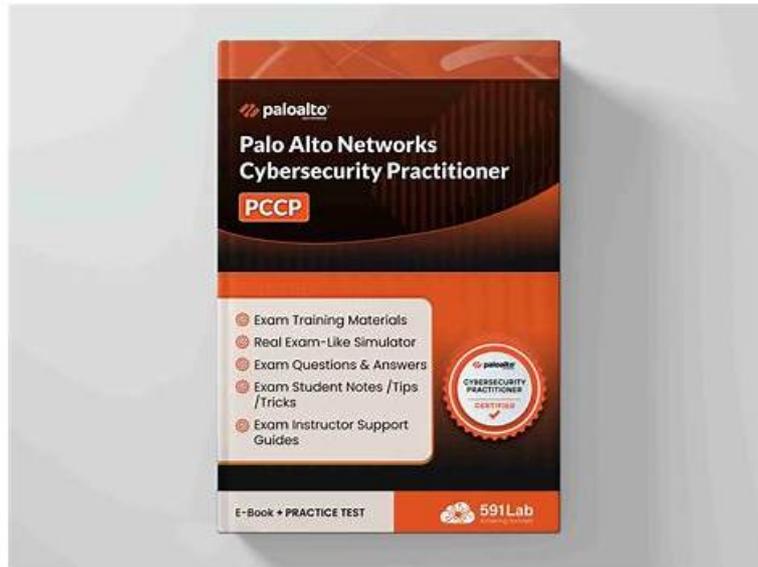


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## Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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

## Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

### NEW QUESTION # 31

What are two advantages of security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR)? (Choose two.)

- A. Long-term retention of logs
- B. Consistent incident handling
- C. Scripting of manual tasks
- D. Completely isolated system

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Scripting of manual tasks - SOAR platforms automate repetitive, manual security tasks through playbooks and scripting, improving response time and efficiency.

Consistent incident handling - SOAR ensures that incidents are managed in a standardized and repeatable manner, reducing errors and improving compliance.

Isolated system and log retention are not core advantages of SOAR.

### NEW QUESTION # 32

You received an email, allegedly from a bank, that asks you to click a malicious link to take action on your account.

Which type of attack is this?

- A. Spamming
- B. Phishing
- C. Spear phishing
- D. Whaling

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Phishing is a type of email attack where the attacker sends a lot of malicious emails in an untargeted way, pretending to be a trusted source, such as a bank or an online retailer, to trick users into revealing sensitive information, such as passwords or credit card numbers. Attackers use the information to steal money or to launch other attacks. A fake email from a bank asking you to click a

link and verify your account details is an example of phishing! References:

- \* 1: Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician - Palo Alto Networks
- \* 2: 10 Palo Alto Networks PC CET Exam Practice Questions - CBT Nuggets
- \* 3: Types of Email Attacks - Examples and Consequences - Tessian
- \* 4: What Is a Phishing Attack? Definition and Types - Cisco

### NEW QUESTION # 33

What is the definition of a zero-day threat?

- A. The amount of time it takes to discover a vulnerability and release a security fix
- B. The day a software vendor becomes aware of an exploit and prevents any further hacking
- C. A specific day during which zero threats occurred
- **D. The period between the discovery of a vulnerability and development and release of a patch**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A zero-day threat is an attack that takes advantage of a security vulnerability that does not have a fix in place.

It is referred to as a "zero-day" threat because once the flaw is eventually discovered, the developer or organization has "zero days" to then come up with a solution. A zero-day threat can compromise a system or network by exploiting the unknown vulnerability, and can cause data loss, unauthorized access, or other damages. Zero-day threats are difficult to detect and prevent, and require advanced security solutions and practices to mitigate them. References:

- \* Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PC CET)
- \* Zero-day (computing) - Wikipedia
- \* What is a zero-day exploit? | Zero-day threats | Cloudflare

### NEW QUESTION # 34

What are two common lifecycle stages for an advanced persistent threat (APT) that is infiltrating a network? (Choose two.)

- **A. Privilege escalation**
- **B. Lateral movement**
- C. Deletion of critical data
- D. Communication with covert channels

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Lateral movement is a key stage where the attacker moves across the network to find valuable targets.

Privilege escalation involves gaining higher access rights to expand control within the compromised environment.

Communication with covert channels is a tactic used during persistence or exfiltration, while deletion of critical data is not a standard APT lifecycle stage - it's more characteristic of destructive attacks.

### NEW QUESTION # 35

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

**Answer: A**

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.

