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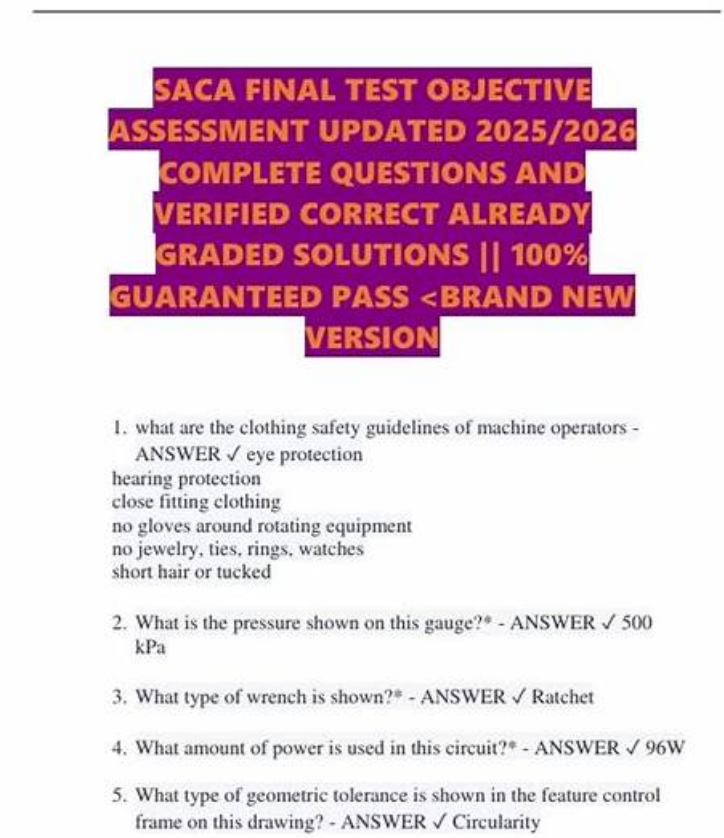
SACA FINAL TEST OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT UPDATED 2025/2026 COMPLETE QUESTIONS AND VERIFIED CORRECT ALREADY GRADED SOLUTIONS || 100% GUARANTEED PASS <BRAND NEW VERSION

1. what are the clothing safety guidelines of machine operators - ANSWER ✓ eye protection
hearing protection
close fitting clothing
no gloves around rotating equipment
no jewelry, ties, rings, watches
short hair or tucked

2. What is the pressure shown on this gauge?* - ANSWER ✓ 500 kPa

3. What type of wrench is shown?* - ANSWER ✓ Ratchet

4. What amount of power is used in this circuit?* - ANSWER ✓ 96W

5. What type of geometric tolerance is shown in the feature control frame on this drawing? - ANSWER ✓ Circularity

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Proofpoint PPAN01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• The Preparation Phase: Focuses on building security infrastructure, defining responder roles, procedures, run books, event log investigation, escalation paths, and analyst tools.
Topic 2	• Post-Incident Activity: Focuses on preparing incident reports, analyzing trends, presenting findings, and recommending preventive measures for future incidents.

Topic 3	• Detection and Analysis: Teaches using detection tools, analyzing logs, monitoring alerts, prioritizing threats, escalating incidents, and identifying threats like spam, malware, phishing, and BEC.
Topic 4	• Incident Response Foundations: Covers Proofpoint Threat Protection components, the Incident Response Life Cycle, and incident responder responsibilities per NIST SP800-61 r2.
Topic 5	• Containment, Eradication, and Recovery: Covers grouping threat patterns, assigning urgency, performing remediation, verifying actions, handling false positives, and updating rules, workflows, and blocklists.

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Proofpoint Certified Threat Protection Analyst Exam Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
Evidence of an attack is no longer present due to a scheduled data purge. What would be the appropriate recommendation?

- A. Ignore the deletion of evidence as it cannot be recovered or used for any legal actions.
- B. Re-evaluate the data retention policy to ensure evidence is adequately preserved.
- C. Maintain the current data retention policy because it has been adequate until now.
- D. Report the incident to the appropriate authorities for further investigation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If evidence disappears due to routine purge, the correct recommendation is to re-evaluate retention to preserve artifacts needed for investigations, legal review, and lessons learned (D). In Proofpoint-focused IR, key evidence often includes message traces (Smart Search), TAP threat metadata (campaign association, URL
/attachment verdicts), click telemetry, quarantine/pull actions (TRAP), and raw message artifacts (.eml with full headers). If these are purged too quickly, responders lose the ability to reconstruct timelines, confirm scope (who received/clicked), and prove containment effectiveness. NIST-aligned preparation requires retention policies that match realistic detection and reporting windows-especially for low-and-slow campaigns, supplier compromise, and credential abuse that may be discovered days or weeks later. The recommendation is not to ignore the gap or assume "it was fine before"; it is to adjust retention to support IR requirements, including longer log retention, mailbox audit log duration, and secure storage for forensic artifacts. In practice, teams define retention based on regulatory obligations, business risk, and mean-time-to- detect, then implement controls to prevent premature deletion of high-value evidence during active incidents.

NEW QUESTION # 50
An analyst wants to use the Threats page in TAP Dashboard to review all messages related to a phishing campaign that contain an attachment. What is the correct method to filter these messages?

- A. Use the threat filter to set the category, grouping, and type.
- B. Type campaign: phishing & type: attachment into the search bar.
- C. Select the Highlighted tab to review Notable Techniques.
- D. Open the Impacted tab to display users exposed to a threat.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The TAP Threats page is designed for investigation by applying structured filters that constrain the dataset by threat category (e.g., phishing), grouping (e.g., campaigns), and threat type (e.g., attachment vs URL). Using the threat filter controls (A) is the most reliable, repeatable method because it leverages the dashboard's native taxonomy and ensures you are viewing only messages that meet both conditions: campaign association and attachment presence. The Impacted tab (B) is user-impact oriented and does not inherently filter to
"phishing campaign + attachment"; it is used after threats are identified to see interactions. The Highlighted tab (D) is focused on notable techniques and analyst-marked items rather than campaign scoping. While the search bar can be useful for pivots, the most "documented workflow" approach for consistent IR triage is applying the built-in threat filters, which also supports sharing consistent views across analysts and generating stable results for incident notes and reporting. This is aligned with Proofpoint IR operational practice: filter # pivot into details # scope recipients # take remediation actions.

NEW QUESTION # 51
An analyst has been tasked with providing a report that can be used to prioritise investigations based on a user's Attack Index score. Which report would be most suitable for this purpose?

- A. Very Attacked People
- B. Top 10 Clickers
- C. VIP Activity
- D. Top 10 Recipients

Answer: A

Explanation:
Attack Index is a user-level risk/burden metric intended to help SOC teams prioritize which people to investigate first based on the amount and severity/diversity of threat activity directed at them (and often their exposure/interaction, depending on module). The report that directly supports that workflow is "Very Attacked People," which is designed to surface users with the highest Attack Index and concentration of targeted threats. Operationally, this aligns with IR queue management: instead of treating all alerts equally, analysts use user-centric risk ranking to focus on likely compromise candidates (e.g., frequent recipients of credential phishing, repeated exposure to the same campaign, or elevated threat severity). "Top 10 Recipients" is volume-oriented and may include benign bulk mail; "Top 10 Clickers" is behavior-oriented but does not necessarily reflect overall threat burden; and "VIP Activity" is scoped to a subset (VIPs) rather than the complete organization's risk ranking. In Proofpoint-led IR best practice, this report is commonly used to drive daily standups, assign investigations, and justify proactive account checks (MFA posture, suspicious logins, mailbox rules) for the highest-risk users.

NEW QUESTION # 52
What best describes the nature of the NIST incident response lifecycle?

- A. A linear process from detection to recovery.
- B. A one-time checklist for handling incidents.
- C. A reactive-only approach to cyber threats.
- D. A cyclical process focused on continuous improvement.

Answer: D

Explanation:
NIST SP 800-61 defines incident response as an iterative lifecycle-Preparation # Detection & Analysis # Containment/Eradication/Recovery # Post-Incident Activity-where outputs from each incident are fed back into strengthening controls and readiness. In Proofpoint-focused IR, this cyclical nature is especially visible because email/social engineering threats evolve continuously and defenders must tune controls over time. For example, a credential phishing incident may drive updates to TAP/TRAP workflows (auto-pull policies, detection rules), user coaching (ZenGuide "Report Suspicious" adoption), and hardening changes (DMARC enforcement, MFA policy, OAuth app governance). Post-incident metrics (time-to-detect, time-to-quarantine, click rate, submission-to-verdict time) become inputs for improving alerting, triage filters, and escalation criteria. Proofpoint platforms also support retroactive actions (e.g., post-delivery quarantine), which encourages a "detect, respond, learn, and reduce recurrence" loop. Treating IR as linear or one-time fails in practice because threat actors retool rapidly, and organizations must continuously refine technical controls, playbooks, and human processes to maintain resilience.

NEW QUESTION # 53
When filtering for threats on the TAP People page, which two filters have the highest chance of finding compromises? (Select two.)

- A. Users > VIP
- B. Threats > False Positives Only
- C. Users > Locations
- D. Exposure > Delivered with Accessible Threat
- E. Exposure > Permitted Clicks

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Compromise likelihood increases sharply when users both (1) received a threat that remained accessible and (2) successfully interacted with it. "Exposure > Permitted Clicks" (A) directly indicates that a user clicked a rewritten/protected URL and the click was permitted (not blocked), which is one of the strongest leading indicators for credential theft or malware execution pathways. "Exposure > Delivered with Accessible Threat" (C) indicates delivery of a message that still contained an accessible malicious component at the time of access (e.g., URL remained reachable/uncleared), raising the chance of interaction leading to compromise. In Proofpoint IR, these two filters are used to rapidly build a "likely compromised" watchlist for immediate follow-up: validate click details, check for credential submission, correlate with suspicious logins, review mailbox rules/forwarding, and trigger post-delivery remediation (quarantine/pull) if copies remain. "Users > VIP" is important for business impact, but VIP status alone doesn't indicate compromise. "False Positives Only" reduces compromise likelihood by definition, and location filtering is contextual-not a direct compromise signal.

NEW QUESTION # 54
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