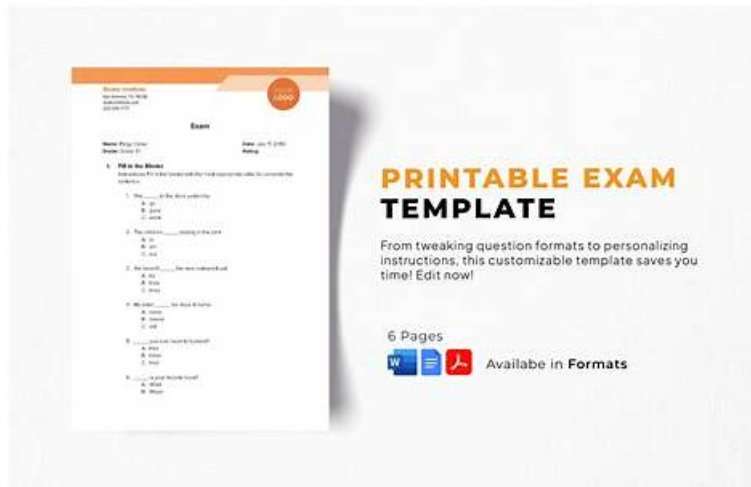


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Proofpoint PPAN01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident Response Foundations: Covers Proofpoint Threat Protection components, the Incident Response Life Cycle, and incident responder responsibilities per NIST SP800-61 r2.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Preparation Phase: Focuses on building security infrastructure, defining responder roles, procedures, run books, event log investigation, escalation paths, and analyst tools.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment, Eradication, and Recovery: Covers grouping threat patterns, assigning urgency, performing remediation, verifying actions, handling false positives, and updating rules, workflows, and blocklists.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-Incident Activity: Focuses on preparing incident reports, analyzing trends, presenting findings, and recommending preventive measures for future incidents.

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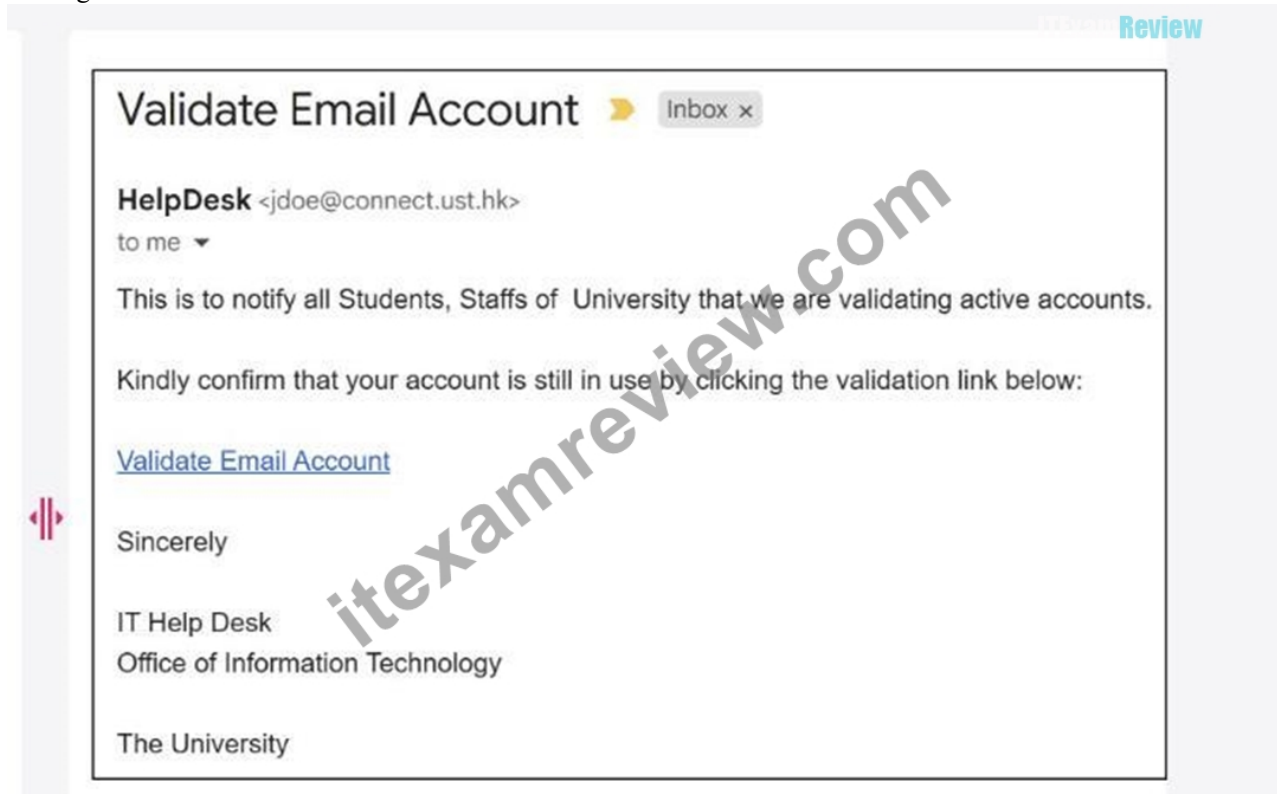
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Proofpoint Certified Threat Protection Analyst Exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

A college student receives the email shown in the exhibit.



What type of attack is being performed?

- A. Lookalike Domain
- B. Domain Hijacking
- C. Reply-To Spoofing
- **D. Display Name Spoofing**

Answer: D

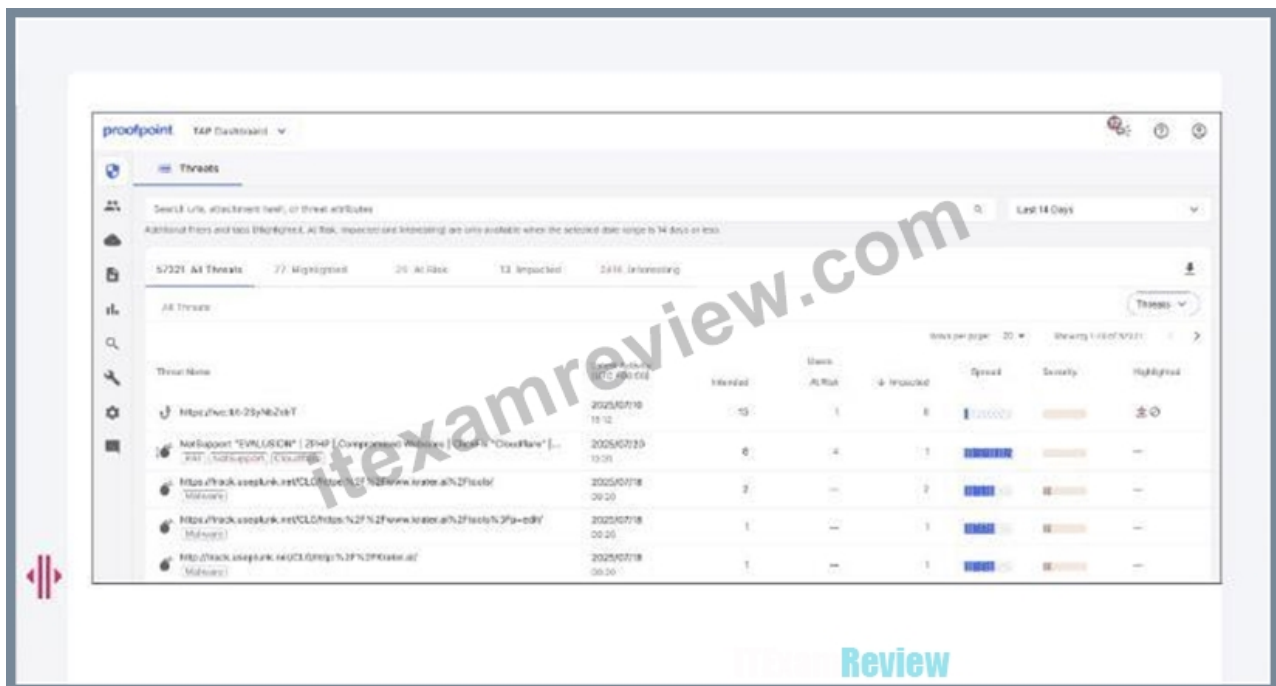
Explanation:

This is a classic phishing lure ("Validate Email Account") where the attacker aims to create trust by presenting a familiar-looking sender identity to the recipient. In many real phishing waves, attackers manipulate what the user visually trusts first: the friendly name (display name) shown by mail clients.

"Display Name Spoofing" is specifically when the attacker sets the From display name to something authoritative (e.g., "HelpDesk", "IT Support", "University Admin") while the underlying sender address may not be an approved helpdesk identity, or may be a compromised mailbox that is not actually the IT department. Proofpoint IR review commonly verifies this by comparing: (1) the displayed name, (2) the RFC5322.From address, and (3) authentication results (SPF/DKIM/DMARC) plus "Header From vs Envelope From" alignment. Lookalike domain focuses on deceptive domains (e.g., great-c0mpany.com) rather than the visible name; Reply-To spoofing requires a mismatched Reply-To field, which is not the primary indicator shown in the exhibit. For response, analysts prioritize user notification, link detonation/URL Defense verdicts, and retroactive search-and-pull (TRAP/CTR) if delivered.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Exhibit:



Which column indicates the number of users targeted by a malicious campaign or threat?

- A. Highlighted
- B. Impacted
- C. At Risk
- D. Intended

Answer: D

Explanation:

In TAP threat and campaign views, the columns typically reflect a funnel of exposure and interaction.

"Intended" (B) represents the number of targeted recipients-i.e., how many users the attacker attempted to reach (often including messages that were blocked or not ultimately delivered). "At Risk" usually reflects users who actually received the message (delivered) and were therefore exposed, while "Impacted" reflects users who interacted with the threat (clicks, credential entry, or other measurable engagement depending on the threat type and telemetry). "Highlighted" is a classification/flagging mechanism (not a population count of targets). For IR detection and analysis, "Intended" is crucial for estimating the campaign's scope and potential blast radius at the earliest stage-before you know how many were delivered or clicked. Analysts use Intended to decide whether to escalate, whether to run broad retroactive searches, and whether to apply preventative blocks (domains/URLs) quickly. Then they pivot to At Risk and Impacted to prioritize immediate containment actions for exposed and interacting users.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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 cyclical process focused on continuous improvement.
- D. A reactive-only approach to cyber threats.

Answer: C

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 # 26

Which two tasks are considered frequent and high-priority when actively reviewing the threat landscape?
(Select two.)

- A. Monitoring current threats and vulnerabilities affecting systems.
- B. Updating user training materials for quarterly phishing simulations.
- C. Reviewing monitoring data to inform risk-based decisions.
- D. Archiving historical incident reports for long-term compliance.
- E. Scheduling annual penetration tests for system validation.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Active threat landscape review is an operational detection-and-analysis function: it focuses on what is happening now, what is likely to impact the environment, and what telemetry indicates elevated risk.

Monitoring current threats and vulnerabilities (C) keeps analysts aligned to emergent campaigns (new phishing kits, BEC lures, malware droppers, supplier compromise patterns) and to exposure shifts (fresh CVEs that enable email-to-endpoint execution chains, new MFA-bypass trends, OAuth consent abuse).

Reviewing monitoring data for risk-based decisions (E) is the day-to-day SOC activity that converts signals into priorities: TAP Threats/People views (Intended/At Risk/Impacted, clicks, severity), message traces (Smart Search), and threat response outcomes (quarantines/pulls). These two tasks directly reduce time-to-detect and time-to-contain by ensuring analysts focus on threats with user interaction, VIP targeting, and campaign spread. The other options are valuable but not "frequent and high-priority" in active landscape review: training content updates are periodic program work, pen tests are annual/episodic, and archiving is compliance-driven rather than real-time threat prioritization.

NEW QUESTION # 27

The Attack Index is a calculation of the overall threat burden for a particular user. Which listed factor contributes to this calculation?

- A. The severity and diversity of threats
- B. The number of potential attack pathways
- C. VIP status
- D. The user's group membership in Active Directory

Answer: A

Explanation:

Attack Index is intended to quantify user-centric risk by combining the severity of threats a user is exposed to and the diversity of those threats over time (D). This aligns with how IR prioritizes investigations: a user repeatedly targeted by multiple high-severity threat types (credential phishing + impostor/BEC + malware delivery) represents a higher likelihood of compromise and greater operational risk than a user receiving large volumes of low-risk spam. In Proofpoint SOC workflows, Attack Index helps drive proactive actions-focus investigations on "most attacked" users, increase monitoring, enforce stronger controls (MFA, conditional access), and deliver targeted training interventions for users with risky behavior. VIP status can be used for business-impact prioritization, but it is not the defining calculation factor for "threat burden." Active Directory group membership may be used for segmentation and reporting but is not the core metric component. The concept is to score what the user is facing in terms of threat intensity and breadth, enabling triage on the People page and supporting escalation decisions when high Attack Index correlates with clicks or delivered accessible threats.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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