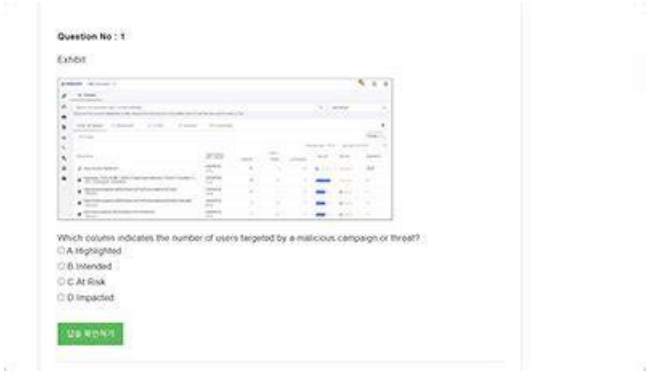
PPAN01 Reliable Exam Question | Reliable PPAN01 Test Objectives



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Proofpoint PPAN01 Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Proofpoint
Exam Name:	Proofpoint Certified Threat Protection Analyst Exam (PPAN01)
Exam Number:	PPAN01
Exam Price:	$250 USD
Available Languages:	English
Related Certifications:	Proofpoint Information Protection Analyst Proofpoint People Protection Analyst Proofpoint Data Security Analyst Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator
Exam Format:	Multiple-choice (assumed typical for Certiverse technical exams), Proctored exam
Exam Duration:	90 minutes
Recommended Training:	Proofpoint Threat Protection Training
Exam Registration:	Proofpoint Cybersecurity Academy Certifications
Sample Questions:	Proofpoint PPAN01 Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online proctored exam via Certiverse platform
Pre Condition:	Recommended completion of Proofpoint instructor-led Threat Protection Analyst training (3-day course).
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.proofpoint.com/uk/cybersecurityacademy/certifications

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Proofpoint PPAN01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• The Preparation Phase: Focuses on building security infrastructure, defining responder roles, procedures, run books, event log investigation, escalation paths, and analyst tools.
Topic 3	• Post-Incident Activity: Focuses on preparing incident reports, analyzing trends, presenting findings, and recommending preventive measures for future incidents.
Topic 4	• 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	• Incident Response Foundations: Covers Proofpoint Threat Protection components, the Incident Response Life Cycle, and incident responder responsibilities per NIST SP800-61 r2.

Proofpoint Certified Threat Protection Analyst Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
What does a notification of "Cleared" mean when shown in the header of an individual threat tab?

- A. The threat has been successfully neutralized and no longer poses a risk.
- B. The threat has been detected but hasn't been resolved yet.
- C. The threat has been temporarily contained but may still pose a risk.
- D. The threat has been identified but is not considered a priority for investigation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Proofpoint TAP/Threat Protection Workbench-style workflows, "Cleared" indicates the threat is no longer considered active or dangerous in the environment. This status is used after Proofpoint systems (and/or analyst actions) determine that the malicious component is neutralized-commonly because URLs are now blocked, the threat has been remediated post-delivery (pulled/quarantined), or further analysis reclassified the item as safe. In containment terms, "Cleared" communicates that the immediate risk has been reduced: users should not be able to access the malicious URL through URL Defense, and attachment-based threats may have been condemned and/or removed from mailboxes where applicable. IR teams still use the cleared state as a pivot point: they confirm whether any users were already impacted (clicks/credential entry), validate that remediation actions succeeded across all intended mailboxes (no "unavailable" gaps), and ensure preventive controls are in place (custom blocklists, authentication enforcement, banner rules, supplier controls).
"Cleared" is not the same as "not important"; it means the threat no longer poses an ongoing hazard, but scoping and user follow-up may still be required.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which filter category in the TAP Dashboard helps identify threats targeting VIPs or specific geographies?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The "Targeted" category (B) is used to surface threats that show targeting characteristics-commonly including VIP-focused campaigns, department/role targeting, and sometimes geography-linked targeting indicators depending on available telemetry and

configuration. In Proofpoint triage, "At Risk" and
"Impacted" are exposure/interaction oriented (who received, who interacted/clicked), while "Highlighted" typically flags notable techniques or analyst-marked items (e.g., suspicious/interesting, false positive indicators, notable patterns). "Targeted" is the fastest way for analysts to focus on high-consequence threats because VIPs and specific geographies often correlate with executive impersonation, wire-fraud pretexting, supplier fraud, or regionally themed campaigns. Operationally, this filter supports a risk-based IR queue:
targeted threats are escalated earlier, scoped wider (adjacent executives/assistants, finance users, supplier comms), and handled with more aggressive containment (blocking infrastructure, retroactive pulls, identity checks). It also supports proactive defense: targeted patterns can trigger tighter policies for high-risk cohorts (VIP protections, stricter URL access, enhanced bannering, and stricter authentication handling).

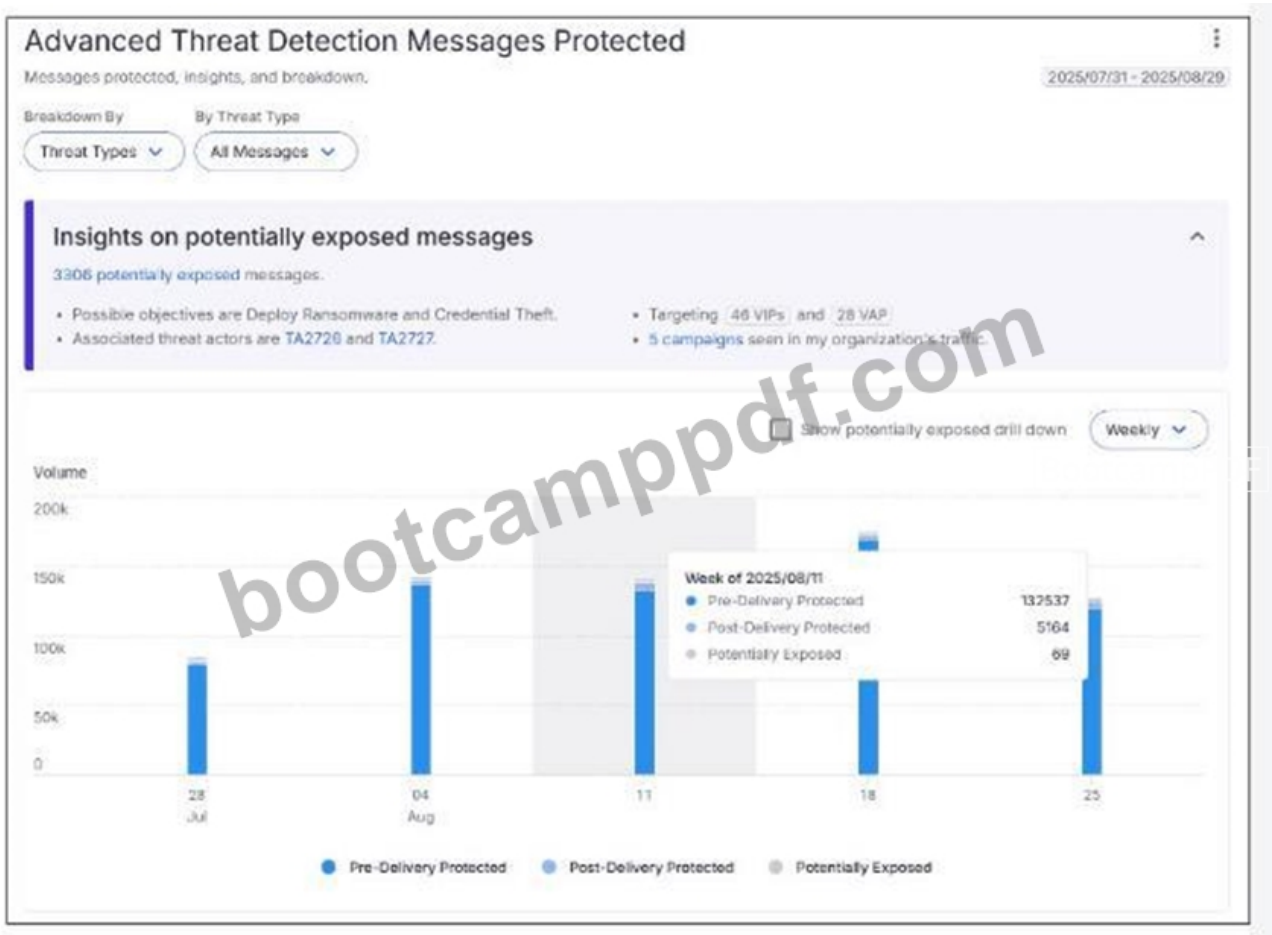
NEW QUESTION # 46
In which part of the SMTP conversation can threat actors spoof information to make the message look safe to the recipient?

- A. Connection
- B. Body
- C. Envelope
- D. Header

Answer: D

Explanation:
Threat actors most commonly spoof what the recipient visually trusts-primarily fields displayed by mail clients-by manipulating message headers (D), especially From:, Reply-To:, and Return-Path-related presentation cues (even though some are derived from envelope, the client display is header-driven). While the SMTP envelope can be spoofed during transmission, the "look safe to the recipient" effect is achieved through header content because that is what appears in the inbox preview and open-message view. Proofpoint investigations validate this by comparing: RFC5322.From vs RFC5321.MailFrom (envelope), authentication results (SPF/DKIM/DMARC), and alignment. Spoofed headers are central to BEC, display-name spoofing, and executive impersonation, and Proofpoint's sender analysis and authentication panels help responders quickly identify mismatches and impersonation risk. In IR triage, analysts examine the full headers to reconstruct the true path (Received chain), identify forged identity indicators, and determine whether the message bypassed defenses due to weak DMARC enforcement, allow-listing, or trusted-partner misconfiguration.

NEW QUESTION # 47
Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the metrics for the highlighted week, how many malicious messages were blocked by TAP at the email gateway?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 5,164
- D. 132,537

Answer: D

Explanation:
In TAP reporting and weekly dashboard metrics, "blocked at the email gateway" represents messages prevented from reaching user mailboxes by the Proofpoint email security layer (pre-delivery containment).
The highlighted week's gateway-blocked malicious count in the exhibit corresponds to 132,537 (C), which reflects the volume of threats stopped before user exposure-an important operational metric for prevention effectiveness. In Proofpoint-focused IR, analysts use this metric to distinguish between (1) threats fully contained pre-delivery (lower immediate response burden) and (2) threats delivered or interacted with (higher incident risk requiring containment and user remediation). High gateway-blocked numbers can still indicate an active campaign targeting the organization and may justify proactive measures: tightening policy thresholds, reviewing top senders/domains, and validating that URL/attachment defenses are functioning as expected. It also supports post-incident reporting by showing "prevented impact" and helping stakeholders understand defense value. For detection and analysis, the key is correlating this figure with At Risk/Impacted trends; a high blocked count with low impacted is a healthy posture, while any spike in impacted warrants immediate investigation.

NEW QUESTION # 48
You would like to view the total number of uncleared threats or false positives that have been interacted with by users over the past 2 weeks. How can this be accomplished on the TAP Dashboard?

- A. On the Threats page, select Last 14 days and click on the "Impacted" column header.
- B. On the Threats page, select Last 14 days and click on the "Intended" column header.
- C. On the Threats page, select Last 14 days and click on the "At Risk" column header.
- D. On the Threats page, select Last 14 days and click on the "Highlighted" column header.

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Interacted with by users" maps to Proofpoint's Impacted concept-users who clicked, engaged, or otherwise interacted with the threat (depending on threat type and telemetry). To view the total count of uncleared threats or false positives with interaction in the last two weeks, you use the Threats page with a Last 14 days time filter and then sort or focus via the Impacted column (C). Intended measures attempted targeting; At Risk reflects delivery/exposure without necessarily any interaction; Highlighted flags special categories (notable techniques, false positive indicators, notable items) but is not the direct measure of user interaction. In Proofpoint-focused IR, "Impacted last 14 days" is a core operational view because it narrows work to threats with the highest likelihood of real compromise outcomes (credential submission, malware execution, BEC replies). Analysts then pivot into impacted-user drilldowns to confirm whether the threat is still uncleared, whether post-delivery quarantine has succeeded, and whether user remediation is required. This is also a key SOC metric for prioritization and for demonstrating risk reduction when controls and training reduce impacted counts over time.

NEW QUESTION # 49
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