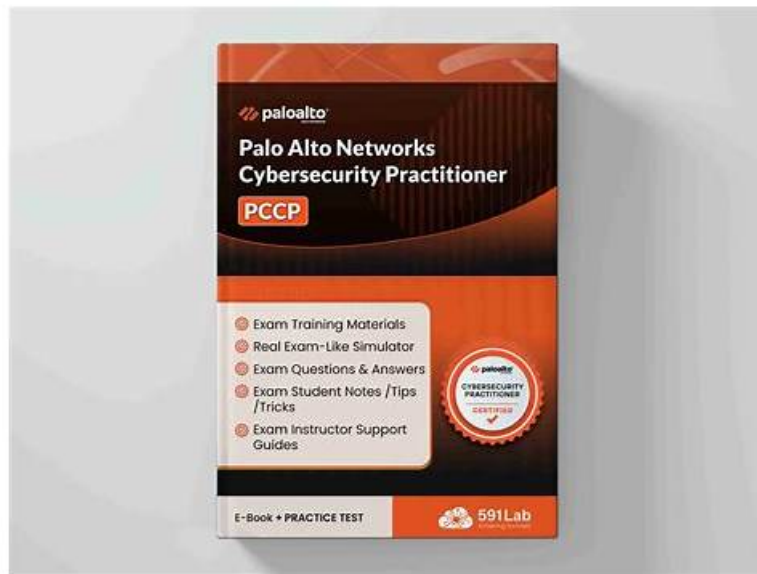


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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud Security: This section targets a Cloud Security Specialist and addresses major cloud architectures and topologies. It discusses security challenges like application security, cloud posture, and runtime security. Candidates will learn about technologies securing cloud environments such as Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) and Cloud Workload Protection Platforms (CWPP), as well as the functions of a Cloud Native Application Protection Platform (CNAPP) and features of Cortex Cloud.
Topic 4	<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.

Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which component of the AAA framework verifies user identities so they may access the network?

- A. Accounting
- **B. Authentication**
- C. Allowance
- D. Authorization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Authentication is the component of the AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) framework that verifies user identities (e.g., via passwords, certificates, or biometrics) before granting access to network resources.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which type of firewall should be implemented when a company headquarters is required to have redundant power and high processing power?

- A. Containerized
- B. Virtual
- **C. Physical**
- D. Cloud

Answer: C

Explanation:

A physical firewall is ideal for environments like a company headquarters that require redundant power, high throughput, and dedicated hardware for maximum reliability and performance. It supports more robust failover and scalability compared to virtual or containerized options.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Match each description to a Security Operating Platform key capability.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

Explanation:

□

Reduce the attack surface: Best-of-breed technologies that are natively integrated provide a prevention architecture that inherently reduces the attack surface. This type of architecture allows organizations to exert positive control based on applications, users, and content, with support for open communication, orchestration, and visibility.

Prevent all known threats, fast: A coordinated security platform accounts for the full scope of an attack across the various security controls that compose the security posture, thus enabling organizations to quickly identify and block known threats.

Detect and prevent new, unknown threats with automation: Security that simply detects threats and requires a manual response is too little, too late. Automated creation and delivery of near-real-time protections against new threats to the various security solutions in the organization's environments enable dynamic policy updates. These updates are designed to allow enterprises to scale defenses with technology, rather than people.

NEW QUESTION # 65

Which type of Software as a Service (SaaS) application provides business benefits, is fast to deploy, requires minimal cost and is infinitely scalable?

- A. Benign
- B. Tolerated
- C. Sanctioned
- D. Secure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Sanctioned SaaS applications are those that are approved and supported by the organization's IT department.

They provide business benefits such as increased productivity, collaboration, and efficiency. They are fast to deploy because they do not require installation or maintenance on the user's device. They require minimal cost because they are usually paid on a subscription or usage basis, and they do not incur hardware or software expenses. They are infinitely scalable because they can adjust to the changing needs and demands of the organization without affecting performance or availability¹². References: 8 Types of SaaS Solutions You Must Know About in 2024, What is SaaS (Software as a Service)? | SaaS Types | CDW, Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which activities do local organization security policies cover for a SaaS application?

- A. how the application can transit the Internet
- B. how the data is backed up in one or more locations
- C. how the application processes the data
- D. how the application can be used

Answer: D

Explanation:

Local organization security policies are the rules and guidelines that define how a SaaS application can be used by the employees, contractors, and partners of an organization. These policies cover aspects such as authentication, authorization, data access, data protection, data sharing, and compliance. Local organization security policies aim to ensure that the SaaS application is used in a secure, ethical, and legal manner, and that the organization's data and assets are not compromised or misused¹²³. References:

