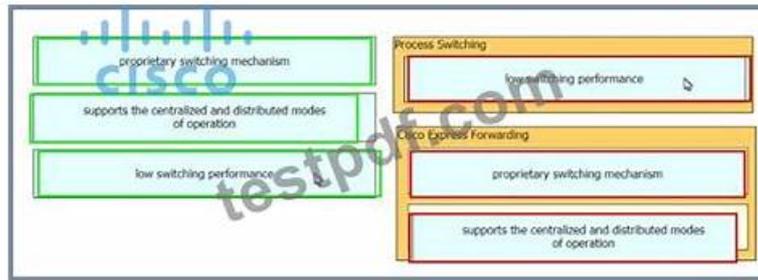


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## Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
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>• <b>Cloud Security:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Security Operations:</b> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cybersecurity:</b> 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&amp;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.</li> </ul>

## Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

### NEW QUESTION # 34

Which MITRE ATT&CK tactic grants increased permissions to a user account for internal servers of a corporate network?

- A. Privilege escalation
- B. Data exfiltration
- C. Impact
- D. Persistence

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Privilege Escalation tactic in the MITRE ATT&CK framework involves techniques used by attackers to gain higher-level permissions on a system or network, allowing greater access to internal servers and sensitive data.

### NEW QUESTION # 35

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. Spear phishing
- C. Whaling
- D. Phishing

**Answer: D**

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 PCCE 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 # 36

Which capability does Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) provide for threat detection within Prisma Cloud?

- A. Alerts for new code introduction
- B. Real-time protection from threats
- C. Integration with threat feeds
- D. Continuous monitoring of resources

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM), including Prisma Cloud's offering, continuously monitors all cloud resources - such as compute instances, storage, network configurations, and identities - to detect misconfigurations, vulnerabilities, and potential threats in near real time.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

What should a security operations engineer do if they are presented with an encoded string during an incident investigation?

- A. Decode the string and continue the investigation.
- B. Save it to a new file and run it in a sandbox.
- C. Append it to the investigation notes but do not alter it.
- D. Run it against VirusTotal.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

An encoded string is a common technique used by attackers to obfuscate their malicious code or data. By decoding the string, a security operations engineer can reveal the true nature and intent of the attacker, and potentially discover indicators of compromise (IOCs) such as IP addresses, domain names, file names, etc.

Decoding the string can also help the engineer to determine the type and severity of the incident, and the appropriate response actions. Therefore, decoding the string and continuing the investigation is the best option among the given choices. Saving the string to a new file and running it in a sandbox may be risky, as it could execute the malicious code and cause further damage. Running the string against VirusTotal may not yield any useful results, as the string may not be recognized by any antivirus engines. Appending the string to the investigation notes but not altering it may not provide any additional insight into the incident, and may delay the response process. References:

- \* 1: SANS Digital Forensics and Incident Response Blog | Strings, Strings, Are Wonderful Things
- \* 2: 5 Minute Forensics: Decoding PowerShell Payloads - Tevora
- \* 3: Known plaintext analysis of encoded strings - SANS Institute
- \* 4: Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician - Palo Alto Networks
- \* 5: 10 Palo Alto Networks PCCET Exam Practice Questions - CBT Nuggets

### NEW QUESTION # 38

Which Palo Alto Networks solution has replaced legacy IPS solutions?

- A. Advanced WildFire
- B. Advanced Threat Prevention
- C. Advanced DNS Security
- D. Advanced URL Filtering

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Advanced Threat Prevention is the Palo Alto Networks solution that has replaced legacy Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS). It offers inline, ML-powered threat detection and evasion-resistant inspection to block sophisticated threats in real time, going beyond traditional signature-based IPS.

