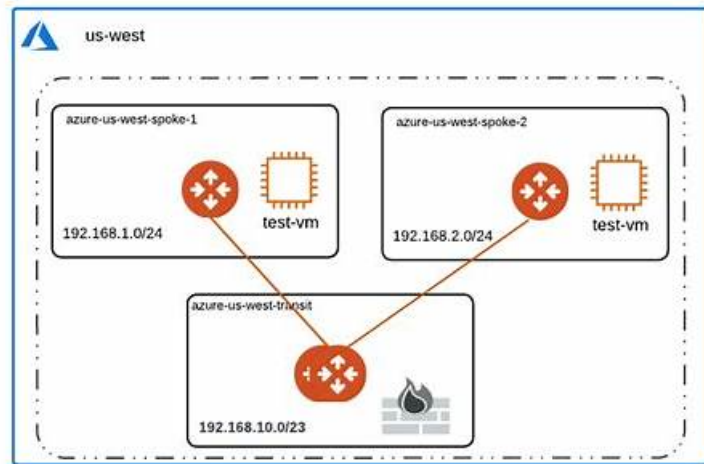


# Reliable Palo Alto Networks PCCP Test Forum | PCCP Online Version



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## Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Network Security: This domain targets a Network Security Specialist and includes knowledge of Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) characteristics, functions of stateless and next-generation firewalls (NGFWs), and the purpose of microsegmentation. It also covers common network security technologies such as intrusion prevention systems (IPS), URL filtering, DNS security, VPNs, and SSL</li><li>• TLS decryption. Candidates must understand the limitations of signature-based protection, deployment options for NGFWs, cybersecurity concerns in operational technology (OT) and IoT, cloud-delivered security services, and AI-powered security functions like Precision AI.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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&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>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

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### Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

#### NEW QUESTION # 98

What differentiates Docker from a bare metal hypervisor?

- A. Docker is more efficient at allocating resources for legacy systems
- B. Docker lets the user boot up one or more instances of an operating system on the same host whereas hypervisors do not
- C. Docker uses more resources than a bare metal hypervisor
- **D. Docker uses OS-level virtualization, whereas a bare metal hypervisor runs independently from the OS**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

Docker and bare metal hypervisor are two different types of virtualization technologies that have different functioning mechanisms, architectures, and use cases. Docker is a containerization technology that allows users to create, deploy, and run applications using containers. Containers are isolated environments that share the same host operating system kernel, but have their own libraries, dependencies, and resources. Docker can run multiple containers on the same host, without requiring a separate operating system for each container<sup>12</sup>.

Bare metal hypervisor, also known as type 1 hypervisor, is a software that runs directly on the hardware and creates virtual machines. Virtual machines are complete operating systems that have their own kernel, drivers, and resources. Bare metal hypervisor can run multiple virtual machines on the same host, each with a different operating system and dedicated resources<sup>3</sup>.

The main difference between Docker and bare metal hypervisor is the level of abstraction they provide.

Docker uses OS-level virtualization, which means it creates containers on top of the host operating system.

Bare metal hypervisor uses hardware virtualization, which means it runs independently from the host operating system and creates virtual machines on the hardware layer. This difference has implications for the performance, efficiency, and portability of the virtualized environments. Docker containers are generally faster, lighter, and more scalable than virtual machines, as they do not have the overhead of running a separate operating system for each container. However, Docker containers are more limited and can run only on Linux, certain Windows servers and IBM mainframes if hosted on bare metal. Virtual machines, on the other hand, are more flexible and secure, as they can run any operating system and isolate the guest operating system from the host operating system. However, virtual machines are more resource-intensive and slower than containers, as they have to emulate the hardware and run a full operating system for each virtual machine<sup>12</sup>.

Docker vs VMWare: How Do They Stack Up? | UpGuard

Hypervisor vs. Docker: Complete Comparison of the Two - HitechNectar

Beginners Track - Docker On Bare Metal | dockerlabs

[Getting Started: Layer 3 Subinterfaces - Palo Alto Networks Knowledge Base]

#### NEW QUESTION # 99

What type of address translation does a NAT perform?

- **A. Private to public**
- B. Physical to logical
- C. Public to private
- D. Logical to physical

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

NAT stands for Network Address Translation, which is a process that allows devices on a private network to communicate with

devices on a public network, such as the Internet. NAT translates the private IP addresses of the devices on the private network to public IP addresses that can be routed on the public network. This way, multiple devices on the private network can share a single public IP address and access the Internet.

NAT also provides security benefits, as it hides the internal network structure and IP addresses from the outside world. References: Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET), Fundamentals of Network Security, Network Address Translation (NAT)

#### NEW QUESTION # 100

Which network analysis tool can be used to record packet captures?

- A. Angry IP Scanner
- **B. Wireshark**
- C. Netman
- D. Smart IP Scanner

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Wireshark is a network analysis tool that can capture packets from various network interfaces and protocols.

It can display the captured packets in a human-readable format, as well as filter, analyze, and export them. Wireshark is widely used for network troubleshooting, security testing, and education purposes<sup>12</sup>. References: Wireshark Go Deep, How to Use Wireshark to Capture, Filter and Inspect Packets, Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician

#### NEW QUESTION # 101

Which three layers of the OSI model correspond to the Application Layer (L4) of the TCP/IP model?

- A. Physical, Data Link, Network
- B. Data Link, Session, Transport
- **C. Application, Presentation, and Session**
- D. Session, Transport, Network

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Application (Layer 4 or L4): This layer loosely corresponds to Layers 5 through 7 of the OSI model.

Transport (Layer 3 or L3): This layer corresponds to Layer 4 of the OSI model.

Internet (Layer 2 or L2): This layer corresponds to Layer 3 of the OSI model.

Network Access (Layer 1 or L1): This layer corresponds to Layers 1 and 2 of the OSI model

#### NEW QUESTION # 102

What are two functions of an active monitoring system? (Choose two.)

- **A. Determining system health using unaltered system data**
- **B. Using probes to establish potential load issues**
- C. Detecting micro-services in a default configuration
- D. Preventing specific changes from being affected in the system

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Determining system health using unaltered system data - Active monitoring collects real-time data to assess the current health and performance of systems.

Using probes to establish potential load issues - Active monitoring uses synthetic transactions or probes to simulate user interactions and identify performance or load-related issues before they affect users.

#### NEW QUESTION # 103

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