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Proofpoint TPAD01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• User Management: Covers syncing Active Directory, importing profiles, configuring LDAP• SSO, and managing user roles and access permissions.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Email Authentication: Covers configuring SPF, DKIM, and DMARC policies, and setting up email authentication keys.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Threat Response: Covers differentiating cloud versus on-premises defense, configuring servers and workflows, and managing the threat response process.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spam Detection: Covers tuning spam management policies, creating custom spam rules, and configuring safe and block lists.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• User Notifications: Covers setting up email warning tags, configuring tag routes, and managing email digests for end users.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alerts & Reporting: Covers configuring alert profiles, managing notifications, and monitoring system performance through reports.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mail Flow: Covers how the Email Protection Server handles inbound and outbound mail, including routing, SMTP, TLS, and certificate management.

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Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

You have just been licensed to export the Smart Search data from your PoD protection server in JSON format. Where would you create the API keys needed by your SIEM to ingest the JSON stream?

- A. The web-based TAP Dashboard
- B. The web-based Admin Portal
- C. The Threat Protection portal
- **D. Admin UI on port 10000 of the PoD**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Admin UI on port 10000 of the PoD . Proofpoint's hosted-cluster administration guidance notes that the accounts admin, and in hosted clusters the podadmin , can access the Admin GUI by direct login to port 10000 of the Proofpoint cluster. That direct administrative interface is the location associated with the underlying PoD administrative controls rather than the higher-level cloud portals used for threat investigation or dashboarding.

Additional integration guidance from Cortex XSOAR's Proofpoint Protection Server integration shows that API access for Proofpoint environments is tied to administrator roles with API permissions , and for on- premise or management-interface scenarios the API role is created in the management interface itself. That reinforces the course logic that SIEM-facing API credentials are created in the core administrative interface, not in TAP or general threat dashboards.

The other options are therefore incorrect in the course context. The TAP Dashboard is for targeted attack visibility and investigation, and the Threat Protection portal is used for operational threat workflows, not for creating the PoD-side API keys referenced in this question. Because the exam wording specifically mentions Smart Search data from your PoD protection server in JSON format , the administrative creation point is the direct PoD Admin UI on port 10000 . That is the option aligned with the product's administrative model and with the expected course answer.

NEW QUESTION # 43

You are configuring Proofpoint's URL Rewrite feature for incoming emails. What is the primary purpose of this feature?

- **A. To scan and rewrite URLs in emails.**
- B. To archive emails for later review.
- C. To enhance email delivery speed.
- D. To block all emails containing links.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following is a common port used for SMTP connectivity?

- **A. 0**
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. 25 . SMTP is the standard protocol used for transferring email between mail servers, and TCP port 25 is the traditional and most common port used for SMTP relay and server-to-server email transport. Proofpoint's SMTP relay reference aligns with this standard mail-flow model, where SMTP is the protocol responsible for message transfer between mail

systems.

The other ports listed are associated with different services. Port 22 is commonly used for SSH, port 443 for HTTPS, and port 80 for HTTP. Those are important network ports, but they are not the standard answer for SMTP connectivity in the context of mail flow and Proofpoint administration. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, understanding SMTP basics is essential because route configuration, TLS behavior, queue handling, and delivery troubleshooting all rely on knowing how SMTP sessions operate at the transport level.

Although modern mail submission can also involve other ports in certain client scenarios, this question asks for a common SMTP connectivity port, and the course-level expected answer is the standard server-to-server SMTP port. For mail transfer in the context of Proofpoint and SMTP routing, that port is 25. Therefore, the verified answer is D.

NEW QUESTION # 45

An email message fails an SPF check; which of the following is a likely reason for this failure?

- A. The email was sent from a secure server.
- B. The email is being sent during peak traffic hours.
- C. The recipient's email server does not support SPF.
- **D. The sending server's IP address is not listed in the SPF record.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because SPF works by checking whether the IP address of the sending mail server is authorized in the sender domain's SPF record published in DNS. Proofpoint's SPF reference explains that SPF validates the sender by comparing the connecting server IP to the list of permitted sending sources for the domain. If that IP is not included in the SPF record, the SPF check can fail.

The other choices do not describe the actual SPF decision logic. SPF failure is not caused by peak traffic hours, and whether a server is described as "secure" does not determine SPF alignment or authorization. The recipient server's support capabilities also do not change the underlying reason an SPF evaluation would fail once the check is being performed. In Proofpoint's Email Authentication module, SPF is one of the core controls for verifying that a domain has explicitly authorized the host attempting to send mail on its behalf.

That is why administrators focus on DNS records, authorized senders, and route design when troubleshooting SPF issues.

This question tests the basic mechanics of SPF rather than downstream disposition. If a message fails SPF, the most likely reason is that the source IP is not authorized by the domain owner's SPF policy. That makes C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 46

What is the primary purpose of SPF in Email Authentication?

- A. It checks the digital signature in the message header is valid and from that domain.
- **B. It checks the sending IP address is authorized by the sender's domain.**
- C. It inserts a header containing email authentication results and signs it.
- D. It verifies the recipient is authorized to receive emails from the sender's domain.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. It checks the sending IP address is authorized by the sender's domain.

Proofpoint's SPF reference states that an SPF record in DNS specifies which IP addresses and hostnames are authorized to send emails for a domain. When the receiving mail server evaluates SPF, it checks whether the source server is on that authorized list. If it is not, the message can fail SPF and be treated as suspicious, spam, or rejected according to policy.

Proofpoint's broader email-authentication overview describes the SPF step in almost the same way: the receiving server verifies that the sending IP address is approved to send emails for the domain. That is the exact function being tested in this question. SPF is not about validating the recipient, and it is not the mechanism that checks a cryptographic message signature. Those are different controls. DKIM is the mechanism associated with digital signatures over message content and headers, while ARC deals with preserving authentication assessments across forwarding paths.

Within the Threat Protection Administrator course, SPF is one of the foundational email authentication methods administrators must understand for sender validation and anti-spoofing. The purpose is straightforward: verify that the sending server IP is permitted by the sender domain's published SPF policy.

. Therefore, the correct course answer is B.

