

PCCP덤프문제모음 - PCCP예상문제



Itexamdump PCCP 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aJJuHiDQPle19tbpCkS3DHpaCiQE7vKT>

IT업계에 계속 종사할 의향이 있는 분들께 있어서 국제공인 자격증 몇개를 취득하는건 반드시 해야하는 선택이 아 닌가 싶습니다. Palo Alto Networks PCCP 시험은 국제공인 자격증시험의 인기과목으로서 많은 분들이 저희Palo Alto Networks PCCP덤프를 구매하여 시험을 패스하여 자격증 취득에 성공하셨습니다. Palo Alto Networks PCCP 시험의 모든 문제를 커버하고 있는 고품질Palo Alto Networks PCCP덤프를 믿고 자격증 취득에 고고싱~!

Itexamdump의 Palo Alto Networks인증 PCCP덤프의 무료샘플을 이미 체험해보셨죠? Itexamdump의 Palo Alto Networks 인증 PCCP덤프에 단번에 신뢰가 생겨 남은 문제도 공부해보고 싶지 않나요? Itexamdump는 고객님의 시험부담을 덜어드리기 위해 가벼운 가격으로 덤프를 제공해드립니다. Itexamdump의 Palo Alto Networks인증 PCCP로 시험패스 하다 더욱 넓고 좋은곳으로 고고싱 하세요.

>> PCCP덤프문제모음 <<

PCCP덤프문제모음 시험준비에 가장 좋은 인기시험 덤프 데모문제

빨리 Itexamdump 덤프를 장바구니에 넣으시죠. 그러면 100프로 자신감으로 응시하셔서 한번에 안전하게 패스할 수 있습니다. 단 한번으로Palo Alto Networks PCCP인증 시험을 패스한다..... 여러분은 절대 후회할 일 없습니다.

Palo Alto Networks PCCP 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<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.

주제 2	<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.
주제 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.
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Operations: 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, Xparse, and XSIAM, and describes services offered by Palo Alto Networks' Unit 42.
주제 5	<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.

최신 Certified Cybersecurity Associate PCCP 무료 샘플문제 (Q116-Q121):

질문 # 116

Which option describes the "selective network security virtualization" phase of incrementally transforming data centers?

- A. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host traffic is forwarded to a Web proxy server
- B. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host traffic is encapsulated and encrypted using the IPSEC protocol
- C. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host communication paths are strictly controlled
- D. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host traffic is load balanced

정답: C

설명:

Selective network security virtualization: Intra-host communications and live migrations are architected at this phase. All intra-host communication paths are strictly controlled to ensure that traffic between VMs at different trust levels is intermediated either by an on-box, virtual security appliance or by an off-box, physical security appliance.

질문 # 117

Which pillar of Prisma Cloud application security addresses ensuring that your cloud resources and SaaS applications are correctly configured?

- A. visibility, governance, and compliance
- B. compute security
- C. network protection
- D. dynamic computing

정답: A

설명:

Ensuring that your cloud resources and SaaS applications are correctly configured and adhere to your organization's security standards from day one is essential to prevent successful attacks. Also, making sure that these applications, and the data they collect and store, are properly protected and compliant is critical to avoid costly fines, a tarnished image, and loss of customer trust. Meeting security standards and maintaining compliant environments at scale, and across SaaS applications, is the new expectation for security teams.

질문 # 118

Which characteristic of serverless computing enables developers to quickly deploy application code?

- A. Uploading the application code itself, without having to provision a full container image or any OS virtual machine components
- B. Using cloud service spot pricing to reduce the cost of using virtual machines to run their application code
- C. Uploading cloud service autoscaling services to deploy more virtual machines to run their application code based on user demand
- D. Using Container as a Service (CaaS) to deploy application containers to run their code.

정답: A

설명:

"In serverless apps, the developer uploads only the app package itself, without a full container image or any OS components. The platform dynamically packages it into an image, runs the image in a container, and (if needed) instantiates the underlying host OS and VM and the hardware required to run them."

질문 # 119

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

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

정답: A

설명:

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.

Reference: <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/prisma/cloud/cloud-security-posture-management>

질문 # 120

During the OSI layer 3 step of the encapsulation process, what is the Protocol Data Unit (PDU) called when the IP stack adds source (sender) and destination (receiver) IP addresses?

- A. Packet
- B. Segment
- C. Data
- D. Frame

정답: A

설명:

The IP stack adds source (sender) and destination (receiver) IP addresses to the TCP segment (which now is called an IP packet) and notifies the server operating system that it has an outgoing message ready to be sent across the network.

질문 # 121

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