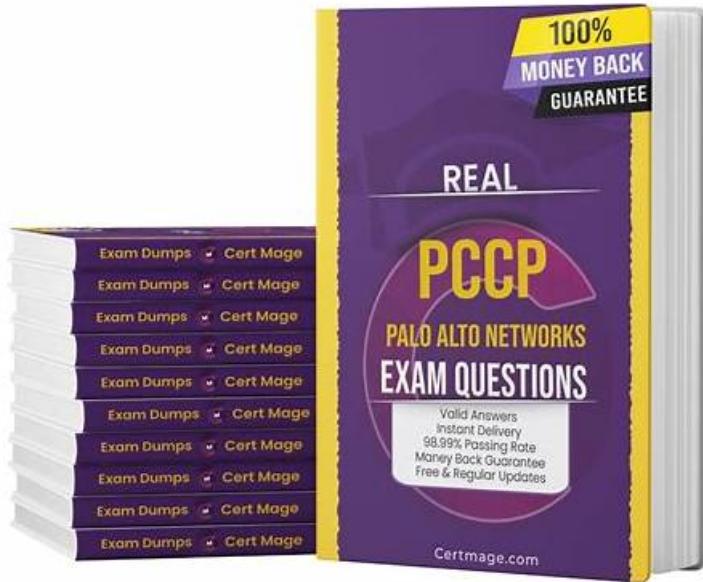


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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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, Xpanse, and XSIAM, and describes services offered by Palo Alto Networks' Unit 42.

Topic 3	<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.
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Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

Layer 4 of the TCP/IP Model corresponds to which three Layer(s) of the OSI Model? (Choose three.)

- A. Network
- B. Application
- C. Transport
- D. Session
- E. Presentation

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

Layer 4 of the TCP/IP model is the transport layer, which is responsible for providing reliable and efficient data transmission between hosts. The transport layer can use different protocols, such as TCP or UDP, depending on the requirements of the application. The transport layer also performs functions such as segmentation, acknowledgement, flow control, and error recovery.¹ The transport layer of the TCP/IP model corresponds to three layers of the OSI model: the transport layer, the session layer, and the presentation layer. The session layer of the OSI model manages the establishment, maintenance, and termination of sessions between applications. The session layer also provides services such as synchronization, dialogue control, and security. The presentation layer of the OSI model handles the representation, encoding, and formatting of data for the application layer. The presentation layer also performs functions such as compression, encryption, and translation.^{2,3} References:

*1: TCP/IP Model - GeeksforGeeks

*2: Transport Layer | Layer 4 | The OSI-Model

*3: Transport Layer Explanation - Layer 4 of the OSI Model

NEW QUESTION # 112

In the attached network diagram, which device is the switch?

□

- A. Select B
- B. **Select D**
- C. Select A
- D. Select C

Answer: B

Explanation:

A switch is a network device that connects multiple devices on a local area network (LAN) and forwards data packets between them. A switch can be identified by its icon, which is a rectangle with four curved lines on each side. In the attached network diagram, device D is the switch, as it matches the icon and connects three computers to device A, which is another network device.

References:

* [What is a Network Switch and How Does it Work?]

* [Network Diagram Symbols and Icons | Lucidchart]

NEW QUESTION # 113

Which aspect of a SaaS application requires compliance with local organizational security policies?

- A. Vulnerability scanning and management
- **B. Acceptable use of the SaaS application**
- C. Data-at-rest encryption standards
- D. Types of physical storage media used

Answer: B

Explanation:

SaaS applications are cloud-based software that users can access from anywhere and any device. This poses a challenge for organizations to ensure that their employees are using the SaaS applications in a secure and compliant manner. Therefore, organizations need to establish and enforce acceptable use policies (AUPs) for SaaS applications that define the rules and guidelines for accessing and using the applications, such as who can use them, what data can be stored or shared, and what actions are prohibited¹². AUPs help organizations to protect their data, prevent unauthorized access, and comply with local regulations and standards³. References: Using Software as a Service (SaaS) securely - NCSC, Minimum Security Standards for Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) and Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) | University IT, How to Secure Your SaaS Applications - CyberArk

NEW QUESTION # 114

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 115

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 # 116

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