

적중율 좋은 PPAN01 퍼펙트 덤프로 데모문제 덤프로 Certified Threat Protection Analyst Exam 시험패스



HP HPE6-A72
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적중율 좋은 HPE6-A72 시험패스 가능 한 인증 공부 덤프로
본제 Aruba Certified Switching Associate Exam 기술
자료

Dump2PDF의 덤프는 교육용으로만 사용하도록 고안된 것입니다. 많은 사람들이 Dump2PDF에 감사하며 덤프를 사용하여
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HP HPE6-A72 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the preparation phase and provide Aruba solutions. • Describe threat vectors and initial response. • Identify, describe, and apply basic network architecture and protocols. • Describe the concepts of layer 2 and layer 3.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and explain basic software security setup on Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe layer 2 and layer 3 configurations for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches.
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches.
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches.
주제 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches.
주제 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches. • Describe the basic configuration and management options for Aruba switches.

IT업계에 종사하는 분이라면 국제적으로 인정받는 IT인증 시험에 도전하여 자격증을 취득하셔야 합니다. Itexamdump의 Proofpoint인증 PPAN01덤프는 이 시험에 참가한 IT인사들의 검증을 받은 최신 시험대비 공부자료입니다. Itexamdump의 Proofpoint인증 PPAN01덤프로 시험을 쉽게 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면 승진이나 연봉인상에 많은 편리를 가져다드립니다. 저희는 항상 여러분의 결을 지켜줄 것입니다.

Proofpoint PPAN01 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Preparation Phase: Focuses on building security infrastructure, defining responder roles, procedures, run books, event log investigation, escalation paths, and analyst tools.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containment, Eradication, and Recovery: Covers grouping threat patterns, assigning urgency, performing remediation, verifying actions, handling false positives, and updating rules, workflows, and blocklists.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Response Foundations: Covers Proofpoint Threat Protection components, the Incident Response Life Cycle, and incident responder responsibilities per NIST SP800-61 r2.

주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Incident Activity: Focuses on preparing incident reports, analyzing trends, presenting findings, and recommending preventive measures for future incidents.
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detection and Analysis: Teaches using detection tools, analyzing logs, monitoring alerts, prioritizing threats, escalating incidents, and identifying threats like spam, malware, phishing, and BEC.

>> PPAN01퍼펙트 덤프데모문제 <<

PPAN01합격보장 가능 인증덤프 - PPAN01인기덤프공부

우리Itexamdump에서는 끊임없는 업데이트로 항상 최신버전의Proofpoint인증PPAN01시험덤프를 제공하는 사이트입니다. 만약 덤프품질은 알아보고 싶다면 우리Itexamdump 에서 무료로 제공되는 덤프일부분의 문제와 답을 체험하시면 되겠습니다. Itexamdump 는 100%의 보장 도를 자랑하며PPAN01시험은 한번에 패스할 수 있는 덤프입니다.

최신 Threat Protection Analyst PPAN01 무료샘플문제 (Q31-Q36):

질문 # 31

Which two factors make Business Email Compromise (BEC) attacks difficult to detect? (Select two.)

- A. They use social engineering.
- B. They use malware.
- C. They use malicious URLs.
- D. They use spam.
- E. They use impersonation.

정답: A,E

설명:

BEC is difficult to detect primarily because it often lacks "traditional malware signals" and instead relies on human deception. Social engineering (C) is core: attackers craft believable narratives (invoice urgency, legal requests, gift card scams, payroll changes) tailored to organizational context. Impersonation (D) is the second pillar: display-name spoofing, lookalike domains, compromised vendor accounts, and executive/finance role impersonation. These tactics can produce messages that are text-only, low-volume, and free of obviously malicious attachments/URLs, making signature-based or URL reputation controls less effective. Proofpoint-specific defenses therefore emphasize identity and relationship signals (impostor detection, supplier risk, unusual sending patterns), authentication (SPF/DKIM/DMARC alignment), and behavioral context (who typically emails whom, anomalies in reply chains, newly observed domains). In IR, analysts triage BEC by validating headers, checking domain age and similarity, confirming invoice/payment workflows out-of-band, and scoping for mailbox compromise (rules/forwarding, suspicious OAuth grants). Because BEC "looks normal" at the technical layer, effective detection requires combining Proofpoint telemetry with process controls and fast escalation to business stakeholders.

질문 # 32

Why do some domains generate a warning when they are added to the custom blacklist in TAP?

- A. Because entire domains of popular and prominent services on the web should not be blocked.
- B. Because they are already blocked by other security measures, such as IPS and firewall.
- C. Because they are less popular and low-risk domains that do not pose a threat.
- D. Because they are already blocked and restricted by default in the network system.

정답: A

설명:

TAP URL Defense custom blocklists can accept domain-based entries, but Proofpoint warns when you attempt to block domains that are widely used by legitimate services (D). Blocking an entire "popular /prominent" domain (or a broad wildcard that matches it) can cause major business disruption: break SaaS access, block legitimate customer/vendor communications, and generate a flood of user tickets-ultimately harming containment efforts by forcing emergency rollback. In Proofpoint-focused IR, the safest containment approach is precision: block the specific malicious domain, subdomain, or

path pattern when supported, and avoid blanket blocks that collide with common web platforms (cloud storage, URL shorteners, collaboration tools). The warning is a guardrail to prevent overly broad mitigations that create operational outages while providing limited security benefit (attackers can shift infrastructure quickly). When a threat leverages a legitimate platform, IR teams typically prefer tighter controls: block the exact malicious host, apply time-of-click blocking, use isolation/safe browsing controls, and hunt/pull the related emails rather than blocking the entire service domain.

질문 # 33

Which filter category in the TAP Dashboard helps identify threats targeting VIPs or specific geographies?

- A. Targeted
- B. At Risk
- C. Highlighted
- D. Impacted

정답: A

설명:

The "Targeted" category (B) is used to surface threats that show targeting characteristics—commonly including VIP-focused campaigns, department/role targeting, and sometimes geography-linked targeting indicators depending on available telemetry and configuration. In Proofpoint triage, "At Risk" and

"Impacted" are exposure/interaction oriented (who received, who interacted/clicked), while "Highlighted" typically flags notable techniques or analyst-marked items (e.g., suspicious/interesting, false positive indicators, notable patterns). "Targeted" is the fastest way for analysts to focus on high-consequence threats because VIPs and specific geographies often correlate with executive impersonation, wire-fraud pretexting, supplier fraud, or regionally themed campaigns. Operationally, this filter supports a risk-based IR queue:

targeted threats are escalated earlier, scoped wider (adjacent executives/assistants, finance users, supplier comms), and handled with more aggressive containment (blocking infrastructure, retroactive pulls, identity checks). It also supports proactive defense: targeted patterns can trigger tighter policies for high-risk cohorts (VIP protections, stricter URL access, enhanced bannerings, and stricter authentication handling).

질문 # 34

An attacker registers a domain like "great-company.com" to impersonate "greatcompany.com." What tactic is being used?

- A. Lookalike Domain
- B. Domain Hijacking
- C. Display Name Spoofing
- D. Subdomain Takeover

정답: A

질문 # 35

An analyst is reviewing a quarantined threat within Threat Protection Workbench.

Based on the indicators shown in the exhibit, what is the most likely reason the threat was quarantined?

- A. The threat was quarantined because it contained malware.
- B. The threat was quarantined because it is from a newly created domain.
- C. The threat was quarantined because it is from a known malicious IP address.
- D. The threat was quarantined because there is a sender impersonation risk.

정답: D

설명:

Threat Protection Workbench quarantine decisions are often driven by high-confidence "people-centric" risk signals, especially impersonation/impostor detections. The indicators in the exhibit point to sender identity risk (display-name mismatch, lookalike/brand impersonation cues, or authentication/alignment anomalies that elevate "impostor" confidence), which aligns with sender impersonation quarantine (B). In Proofpoint IR practice, impersonation is treated as high priority because it maps directly to BEC and credential theft outcomes and can be "clean" from a malware/URL perspective (text-only lures, invoice/payment requests).

