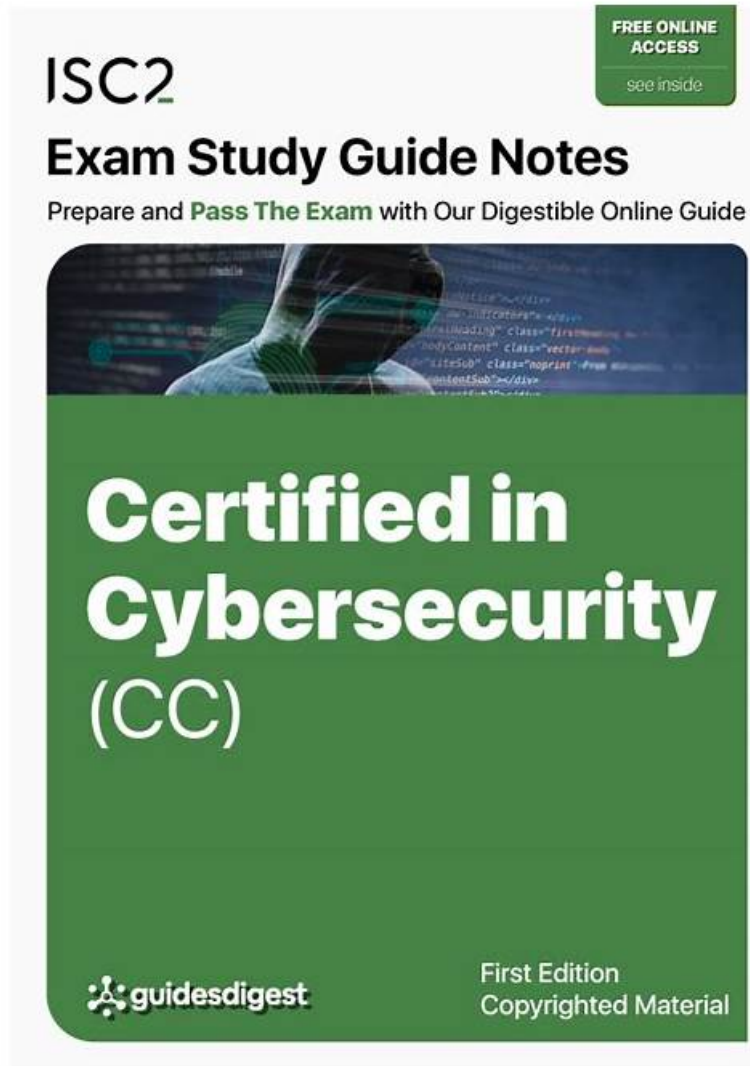


# Latest Cybersecurity-Practitioner Practice Questions - Cybersecurity-Practitioner Valid Exam Testking



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## Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cloud Security: This domain covers cloud architectures, security challenges across application security, cloud posture, and runtime security, protection technologies like CSPM and CWPP, Cloud Native Application Protection Platforms, and Cortex Cloud functionality.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDR</li> <li>XDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security Operations: This domain focuses on security operations including threat hunting, incident response, SIEM and SOAR platforms, Attack Surface Management, and Cortex solutions including XSOAR, Xpanse, and XSIAM.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cybersecurity: This domain covers foundational security concepts including AAA framework, MITRE ATT&amp;CK techniques, Zero Trust principles, advanced persistent threats, and common security technologies like IAM, MFA, mobile device management, and secure email gateways.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network Security: This domain addresses network protection through Zero Trust Network Access, firewalls, microsegmentation, and security technologies like IPS, URL filtering, DNS security, VPN, and SSL</li> <li>TLS decryption, plus OT</li> <li>IoT concerns, NGFW deployments, Cloud-Delivered Security Services, and Precision AI.</li> </ul>

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### Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

Which statement describes DevOps?

- A. DevOps is a set of tools that assists the Development and Operations teams throughout the software delivery process
- B. DevOps is a combination of the Development and Operations teams
- C. DevOps is a culture that unites the Development and Operations teams throughout the software delivery process
- D. DevOps is its own separate team

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

DevOps is not:

- \* A combination of the Dev and Ops teams: There still are two teams; they just operate in a communicative, collaborative way.
- \* Its own separate team: There is no such thing as a "DevOps engineer." Although some companies may appoint a "DevOps team" as a pilot when trying to transition to a DevOps culture, DevOps refers to a culture where developers, testers, and operations personnel cooperate throughout the entire software delivery lifecycle.
- \* A tool or set of tools: Although there are tools that work well with a DevOps model or help promote DevOps culture, DevOps ultimately is a strategy, not a tool.
- \* Automation: Although automation is very important for a DevOps culture, it alone does not define DevOps.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which type of portable architecture can package software with dependencies in an isolated unit?

- A. Containerized
- B. Air-gapped
- C. SaaS
- D. Serverless

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A containerized architecture packages software along with its dependencies, libraries, and configuration into an isolated unit called a container. This ensures consistent behavior across environments and simplifies deployment and scaling.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Which attacker profile uses the internet to recruit members to an ideology, to train them, and to spread fear and induce panic?

- A. state-affiliated groups
- B. cyberterrorists
- C. cybercriminals
- D. hacktivists

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Cyberterrorists are attackers who use the internet to recruit members to an ideology, to train them, and to spread fear and induce panic. Cyberterrorists may target critical infrastructure, government systems, or public services to cause disruption, damage, or harm. Cyberterrorists may also use the internet to disseminate propaganda, incite violence, or coordinate attacks. Cyberterrorists differ from other attacker profiles in their motivation, which is usually political, religious, or ideological, rather than financial or personal. Reference: Cyberterrorism, Cyber Threats, Cybersecurity Threat Landscape

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which statement describes advanced malware?

- A. It lacks the ability to exfiltrate data or persist within a system.
- B. It is designed to avoid detection and adapt.
- C. It can operate without consuming resources.
- D. It operates openly and can be detected by traditional antivirus.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Advanced malware employs sophisticated techniques such as polymorphism, encryption, and stealth to evade detection by traditional signature-based tools. It adapts to different environments, modifies its code to avoid static analysis, and maintains persistence through obfuscation and anti-forensic measures. Palo Alto Networks' threat prevention technologies use machine learning, behavior analysis, and sandboxing to detect these evasive malware strains. Such adaptive capabilities distinguish advanced malware from simpler threats that are easily identified and removed, underscoring the need for modern, layered security controls capable of dynamic threat detection.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

In which situation would a dynamic routing protocol be the quickest way to configure routes on a router?

- A. the network has low bandwidth requirements
- B. the network is small
- C. the network is large
- D. the network needs backup routes

**Answer: C**

