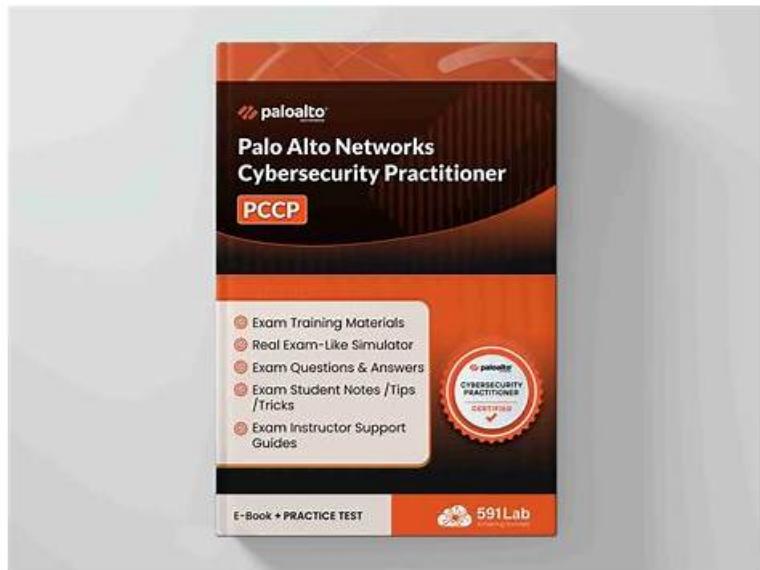


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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Network Security: This domain targets a Network Security Specialist and includes knowledge of Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) characteristics, functions of stateless and next-generation firewalls (NGFWs), and the purpose of microsegmentation. It also covers common network security technologies such as intrusion prevention systems (IPS), URL filtering, DNS security, VPNs, and SSLTLS decryption. Candidates must understand the limitations of signature-based protection, deployment options for NGFWs, cybersecurity concerns in operational technology (OT) and IoT, cloud-delivered security services, and AI-powered security functions like Precision AI.
Topic 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.

Topic 4

- 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99

TCP is the protocol of which layer of the OSI model?

- A. Session
- **B. Transport**
- C. Data Link
- D. Application

Answer: B

Explanation:

TCP stands for Transmission Control Protocol, and it is one of the main protocols used in the internet. TCP provides reliable, ordered, and error-free delivery of data between applications 1. In terms of the OSI model, TCP is a transport-layer protocol. The transport layer is the fourth layer of the OSI model, and it is responsible for establishing end-to-end connections, segmenting data into packets, and ensuring reliable and efficient data transfer 2. The transport layer also provides flow control, congestion control, and error detection and correction mechanisms 2. TCP is not the only transport-layer protocol; another common one is UDP (User Datagram Protocol), which is faster but less reliable than TCP 3. References: 1: TCP/IP TCP, UDP, and IP protocols - IBM 2: Transport Layer | Layer 4 | The OSI-Model 3: TCP/IP Model vs. OSI Model | Similarities and Differences - Fortinet

NEW QUESTION # 100

Which core component is used to implement a Zero Trust architecture?

- A. Web Application Zone
- B. VPN Concentrator
- **C. Segmentation Platform**
- D. Content Identification

Answer: C

Explanation:

"Remember that a trust zone is not intended to be a "pocket of trust" where systems (and therefore threats) within the zone can communicate freely and directly with each other. For a full Zero Trust implementation, the network would be configured to ensure that all communications traffic, including traffic between devices in the same zone, is intermediated by the corresponding Zero Trust Segmentation Platform"

NEW QUESTION # 101

What should a security operations engineer do if they are presented with an encoded string during an incident investigation?

- A. Decode the string and continue the investigation.
- B. Run it against VirusTotal.
- C. Save it to a new file and run it in a sandbox.
- D. Append it to the investigation notes but do not alter it.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An encoded string is a common technique used by attackers to obfuscate their malicious code or data. By decoding the string, a security operations engineer can reveal the true nature and intent of the attacker, and potentially discover indicators of compromise (IOCs) such as IP addresses, domain names, file names, etc.

Decoding the string can also help the engineer to determine the type and severity of the incident, and the appropriate response actions. Therefore, decoding the string and continuing the investigation is the best option among the given choices. Saving the string to a new file and running it in a sandbox may be risky, as it could execute the malicious code and cause further damage. Running the string against VirusTotal may not yield any useful results, as the string may not be recognized by any antivirus engines. Appending the string to the investigation notes but not altering it may not provide any additional insight into the incident, and may delay the response process. References:

- * 1: SANS Digital Forensics and Incident Response Blog | Strings, Strings, Are Wonderful Things
- * 2: 5 Minute Forensics: Decoding PowerShell Payloads - Tevora
- * 3: Known plaintext analysis of encoded strings - SANS Institute
- * 4: Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician - Palo Alto Networks
- * 5: 10 Palo Alto Networks PCCET Exam Practice Questions - CBT Nuggets

NEW QUESTION # 102

What is an advantage of virtual firewalls over physical firewalls for internal segmentation when placed in a data center?

- A. They are dynamically scalable.
- B. They are able to prevent evasive threats.
- C. They possess unlimited throughput capability.
- D. They have failover capability.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Virtual firewalls offer the advantage of dynamic scalability, making them ideal for internal segmentation in data centers. They can be quickly deployed, resized, and adjusted to meet the needs of changing workloads and environments, unlike physical firewalls which require fixed hardware resources.

NEW QUESTION # 103

Which two processes are critical to a security information and event management (SIEM) platform? (Choose two.)

- A. Ingestion of log data
- B. Prevention of cybersecurity attacks
- C. Automation of security deployments
- D. Detection of threats using data analysis

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Detection of threats using data analysis - SIEM platforms analyze collected data to identify suspicious patterns and detect threats. Ingestion of log data - SIEM systems collect and centralize log data from various sources, which is essential for analysis, correlation, and alerting.

Automation and prevention are more aligned with SOAR and firewall/EDR functionalities, not the core operations of SIEM.

NEW QUESTION # 104

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