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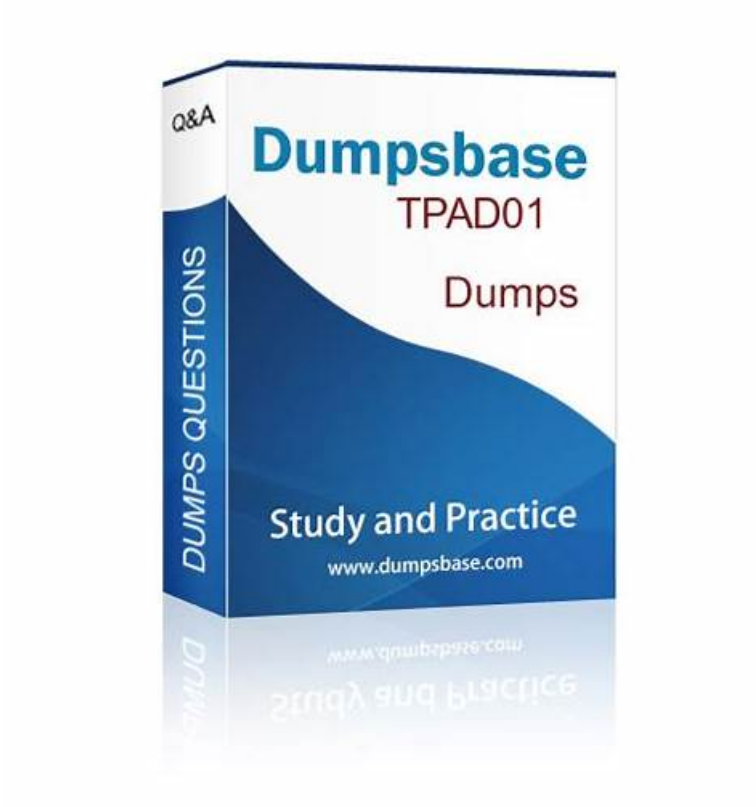

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Proofpoint TPAD01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Product Overview	- Key product functionalities • 1. Proofpoint email security suite component integration
Topic 2: Endpoint Protection & DLP Integration	- Endpoint and DLP • 1. Endpoint agent deployment • 2. Endpoint and email telemetry correlation • 3. Data Loss Prevention (DLP) policy configuration
Topic 3: Spam Detection	- Spam policy management • 1. Custom spam rules creation • 2. Spam management policy tuning • 3. Safe and block list configuration
Topic 4: Smart Search & Logging	- Search and log analysis • 1. Syslog configuration • 2. PoD API for operational insights • 3. Log analysis • 4. Smart Search usage

Topic 5: Mail Flow	- Email Protection Server • 1. Routing • 2. Inbound and outbound mail handling • 3. TLS configuration • 4. Certificate management • 5. SMTP
Topic 6: Quarantine	- Quarantine management • 1. Rule precedence • 2. End User Digest configuration • 3. Folder disposition settings • 4. Folder injection alerts • 5. Quarantine folder management • 6. Message releasing
Topic 7: Threat Intelligence & Adaptive Response	- Threat intelligence • 1. Indicators of compromise (IoC) interpretation • 2. Threat feed utilization • 3. Defense adjustment based on emerging attack patterns
Topic 8: Email Authentication	- Authentication policies • 1. SPF configuration • 2. Email authentication key setup • 3. DKIM configuration • 4. DMARC policies
Topic 9: Message Processing	- Policy and rules • 1. SMTP profiles configuration • 2. Message disposition configuration • 3. Building filtering policies
Topic 10: User Management	- User access control • 1. Active Directory sync • 2. User roles and access permissions management • 3. Profile import • 4. LDAP/SSO configuration
Topic 11: Email Firewall	- Mail rules management • 1. Outbound throttling configuration • 2. Creating and managing mail rules • 3. Email security hardening • 4. SMTP rate control

Topic 12: Reporting, Metrics & Compliance	- Compliance and reporting • 1. Risk communication to stakeholders • 2. Security report generation • 3. Regulatory compliance (GDPR, HIPAA, SOC 2) • 4. KPI tracking
Topic 13: Threat Response	- Threat response management • 1. Threat Response Auto-Pull (TRAP) • 2. Threat response process management • 3. Server and workflow configuration • 4. Cloud vs on-premises defense differentiation
Topic 14: Targeted Attack Protection (TAP)	- TAP features • 1. Threat Intelligence lookups • 2. Message Defense configuration • 3. TAP Dashboard usage (Threats view, People view, Campaigns view) • 4. URL rewriting management
Topic 15: Alerts & Reporting	- Alert and report configuration • 1. System performance monitoring • 2. Alert profiles configuration • 3. Notification management • 4. Report generation
Topic 16: User Notifications	- Notification configuration • 1. Email warning tags setup • 2. Email digest management • 3. Tag routes configuration
Topic 17: Virus Protection	- Virus protection policies • 1. Virus protection policy configuration • 2. Message processing restrictions • 3. Rule editing

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Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator Exam Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66
What is the primary function of Cloud Threat Response (CTR)?

- A. To filter out spam emails before they reach users' inboxes
- B. To automate the containment and remediation of email threats
- C. To manually analyze every email before delivery
- D. To encrypt all emails before sending them to recipients

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. To automate the containment and remediation of email threats . Proofpoint's Threat Response product description says that it removes manual labor and guesswork from incident response and helps organizations resolve threats faster and more efficiently. It provides actionable context and enables teams to quarantine and contain threats automatically or with minimal manual action. That aligns directly with automation of containment and remediation.
This is distinct from basic pre-delivery spam filtering or universal message encryption. CTR is not intended to manually inspect every email before delivery, and it is not just another spam engine. Instead, it is a response platform used after or alongside detection to orchestrate investigation, quarantine, and follow-up remediation actions for dangerous messages and associated affected users. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, Threat Response is positioned as the operational bridge between detection and action: once a threat is identified, CTR helps administrators and analysts contain it efficiently, especially at scale. That is why the product's primary function is best summarized as automating the containment and remediation of email threats . Therefore, the verified answer is A

NEW QUESTION # 67
You wish to ensure that all emails to an external partner are sent over a secure connection. What should you do?

- A. Configure the SMTP service to use the partner's certificate when sending mail.
- B. Add the partner's domain to the TLS Domains list with a setting of "Always."
- C. Configure the TLS Minimum Protocol Version to something greater than zero.
- D. Add the partner's domain to the TLS Domains list with a setting of "If Available."

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Add the partner's domain to the TLS Domains list with a setting of "Always." Proofpoint's TLS guidance explains that opportunistic TLS is the default behavior for SMTP unless stricter policy is configured for specific destinations. To require secure transport to a specific partner domain, the administrator must explicitly enforce TLS for that domain rather than merely allowing it when available.
Proofpoint describes TLS as a mechanism to encrypt messages in transit between sending and receiving mail servers, and that requirement becomes mandatory only when policy is configured to insist on TLS for the target domain.
Option A is incorrect because "If Available" still allows mail to be delivered without TLS if the remote server does not negotiate it, which does not satisfy the requirement to ensure secure delivery. Option C changes general protocol posture but does not by itself force TLS for one specific partner domain. Option D is also not the normal administrative control used for outbound partner enforcement in Proofpoint's course context. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, secure partner delivery is handled through domain-specific TLS enforcement settings, and the tested answer is to require TLS by setting the domain entry to Always . That ensures the Proofpoint system attempts secure SMTP and does not simply fall back to unencrypted transport for that external partner.

NEW QUESTION # 68
Which of the following are true regarding Spam Detection?
Pick the 3 correct responses below.

- A. Spam Detection prevents internal users sending confidential data outbound.
- B. Multiple policies can apply to a single inbound message.
- C. If you enable the lowpriority rule, you should disable the bulk rule.
- D. Policy routes are used to decide which spam policy is applied to a message.
- E. Only one Spam Detection rule will fire for a unique message going to a single recipient.
- F. Separate policies should be created for inbound and outbound messages.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:
The correct answers are B , D , and E . Proofpoint's spam-detection training material describes policy routes as the mechanism used to determine which spam policy applies to a message, making B correct. The course content also teaches administrators to create separate inbound and outbound spam policies , because the logic and operational goals for inbound spam filtering differ from those for outbound protection, making E correct. In the same course-style material, the tested statement that only one Spam Detection rule will fire for a unique message going to a single recipient is treated as true for the rule-evaluation context of a single recipient message,

making D the third correct answer.
The remaining statements are not correct in this course context. The "multiple policies can apply" statement is not the accepted answer for this question set as taught. The lowpriority-versus-bulk statement is not presented as a general truth to follow by default, and preventing confidential outbound data leakage is not the primary purpose of Spam Detection; that concern belongs to different controls such as data-loss or content-governance features rather than spam scoring. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, Spam Detection is framed around policy selection, filtering logic, and message classification rather than data-protection enforcement. Therefore, the correct answer set is B, D, and E .

NEW QUESTION # 69
An email message fails an SPF check; which of the following is a likely reason for this failure?

- A. The sending server's IP address is not listed in the SPF record.
- B. The recipient's email server does not support SPF.
- C. The email was sent from a secure server.
- D. The email is being sent during peak traffic hours.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because SPF works by checking whether the IP address of the sending mail server is authorized in the sender domain's SPF record published in DNS. Proofpoint's SPF reference explains that SPF validates the sender by comparing the connecting server IP to the list of permitted sending sources for the domain. If that IP is not included in the SPF record, the SPF check can fail.
The other choices do not describe the actual SPF decision logic. SPF failure is not caused by peak traffic hours, and whether a server is described as "secure" does not determine SPF alignment or authorization. The recipient server's support capabilities also do not change the underlying reason an SPF evaluation would fail once the check is being performed. In Proofpoint's Email Authentication module, SPF is one of the core controls for verifying that a domain has explicitly authorized the host attempting to send mail on its behalf.
That is why administrators focus on DNS records, authorized senders, and route design when troubleshooting SPF issues.
This question tests the basic mechanics of SPF rather than downstream disposition. If a message fails SPF, the most likely reason is that the source IP is not authorized by the domain owner's SPF policy. That makes C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 70
In the context of email authentication, what is added to the headers of an email message that includes a selector and a hash of the values of selected message headers?

- A. DMARC Policy
- B. DKIM Signature
- C. ARC Seal
- D. SPF Record

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is DKIM Signature because DKIM works by adding a cryptographic signature into the message headers. That header contains information such as the signing domain and a selector, and the signature is generated from selected parts of the message, including specific headers and sometimes the body hash. Proofpoint's DKIM reference explains that the "s=" value in the DKIM-Signature header is the selector, which is used to locate the correct public key in DNS for signature validation. This is the exact clue that matches the question wording about a selector being included in the header.
The other choices do not fit what the question describes. SPF is a DNS-based sender authorization check and is not inserted as a cryptographic signature header in the message. DMARC is a policy framework that tells receivers how to treat mail that fails SPF or DKIM alignment, and ARC is used to preserve authentication assessment across forwarding chains rather than being the core sender signature described here. In the Proofpoint administrator context, DKIM is one of the key email authentication controls because it helps prove message integrity and domain-associated signing. So when the course asks which item adds a header containing a selector and a hash-based signature over selected header values, that is the DKIM Signature .

NEW QUESTION # 71

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