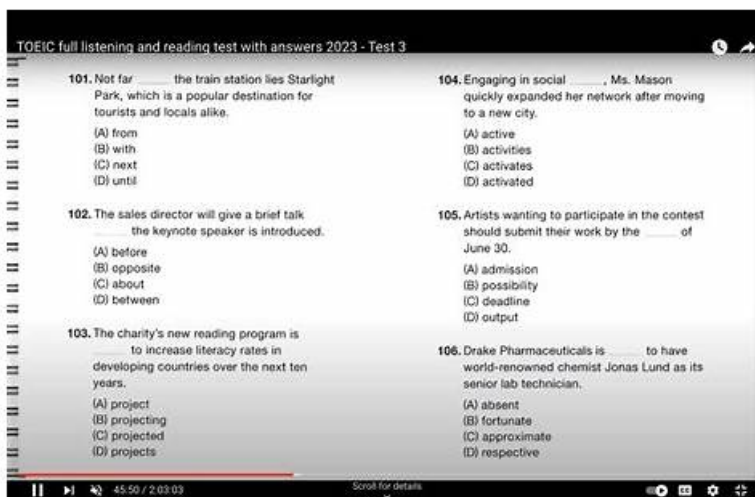


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## Palo Alto Networks PCCP 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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&amp;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.</li> </ul>

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## 古題分享

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### 最新的 Certified Cybersecurity Associate PCCP 免費考試真題 (Q69-Q74):

#### 問題 #69

In which type of Wi-Fi attack does the attacker intercept and redirect the victim's web traffic to serve content from a web server it controls?

- A. Meddler-in-the-middle
- B. Jasager
- C. Evil Twin
- D. Emotet

答案： A

#### 解題說明：

A meddler-in-the-middle (MITM) attack is a type of Wi-Fi attack where the attacker intercepts and redirects the victim's web traffic to serve content from a web server it controls. The attacker can use various techniques, such as ARP spoofing, DNS spoofing, or SSL stripping, to trick the victim into connecting to a rogue access point or a proxy server that acts as a middleman between the victim and the legitimate website.

The attacker can then modify, inject, or drop the packets that are exchanged between the victim and the website, and perform malicious actions, such as stealing credentials, injecting malware, or displaying fake or misleading content. A MITM attack can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the victim's web traffic and expose them to various risks and threats.

References:

- \* What is a man-in-the-middle attack?
- \* The 5 most dangerous Wi-Fi attacks, and how to fight them
- \* What Are Sniffing Attacks, and How Can You Protect Yourself?

#### 問題 #70

Web 2.0 applications provide which type of service?

- A. PaaS
- B. IaaS
- C. FWaaS
- D. SaaS

答案： D

#### 解題說明：

Web 2.0 applications provide the type of service known as Software as a Service (SaaS). SaaS is a cloud computing model that allows users to access and use web-based applications over the internet, without having to install or maintain any software on their own devices. SaaS applications are hosted and managed by a third-party provider, who is responsible for the security, performance, availability, and updates of the software.

SaaS applications are typically accessed through a web browser or a mobile app, and offer features such as user-generated content, social networking, collaboration, and interoperability. Examples of Web 2.0 SaaS applications include Facebook, X, Wikipedia, Gmail, and Salesforce. References:

- \* What Is Web 2.0? Definition, Impact, and Examples - Investopedia
- \* Web 2.0 - Wikipedia
- \* [What is SaaS? Software as a service (SaaS) definition - Salesforce.com]

#### 問題 #71

Which SOAR feature coordinates across technologies, security teams, and external users for centralized data visibility and action?

- A. Integrations

- B. Case management
- C. Ticketing system
- **D. Playbooks**

答案： D

解題說明：

Playbooks are collections of workflows that automate and orchestrate tasks, alerts, and responses to incidents.

Playbooks are triggered by rules or incidents and can coordinate across technologies, security teams, and external users for centralized data visibility and action. Playbooks can help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of security operations by reducing manual work, streamlining processes, and enhancing collaboration. References: What Is SOAR? - Palo Alto Networks, What Is SOAR? Technology and Solutions | Microsoft Security, How SecOps can help solve these 6 key MSSP conundrums - Google Cloud

問題 #72

Which action is unique to the security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR) platforms?

- **A. Using predefined workflows**
- B. Correlating incident data
- C. Prioritizing alerts
- D. Enhancing data collection

答案： A

解題說明：

SOAR platforms are unique in their ability to automate incident response through the use of predefined workflows. These workflows allow repetitive security tasks to be executed automatically, improving response speed and efficiency.

問題 #73

In a traditional data center what is one result of sequential traffic analysis?

- A. simplifies security policy management
- B. reduces network latency
- C. improves security policy application ID enforcement
- **D. causes security policies to be complex**

答案： D

解題說明：

Multiple policies, no policy reconciliation tools: Sequential traffic analysis (stateful inspection, application control, intrusion prevention system (IPS), anti-malware, etc.) in traditional data center security solutions requires a corresponding security policy or profile, often using multiple management tools. The result is that your security policies become convoluted as you build and manage a firewall policy with source, destination, user, port, and action; an application control policy with similar rules; and any other threat prevention rules required. Multiple security policies that mix positive (firewall) and negative (application control, IPS, and anti-malware) control models can cause security holes by missing traffic and/or not identifying

問題 #74

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