

Proofpoint TPAD01出題内容、TPAD01無料模擬試験



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>> Proofpoint TPAD01出題内容 <<

TPAD01無料模擬試験 & TPAD01問題サンプル

昇進の機会を得て仕事に就きたいと考えているなら、当社からTPAD01学習問題を選択するのが最良の選択のチャンスになります。なぜなら、TPAD01学習教材には、あなたが自分自身を改善し、他の人よりも優れたものにするのに役立つ十分な能力があるからです。当社のTPAD01学習教材は、多くのユーザーが認定を取得し、夢を実現するのに役立ちました。また、当社のTPAD01テストガイドに連絡する機会もあります。

Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator Exam 認定 TPAD01 試験問題 (Q46-Q51):

質問 # 46

What is the primary purpose of SPF in Email Authentication?

- A. It checks the sending IP address is authorized by the sender's domain.
- B. It checks the digital signature in the message header is valid and from that domain.
- C. It verifies the recipient is authorized to receive emails from the sender's domain.
- D. It inserts a header containing email authentication results and signs it.

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is B. It checks the sending IP address is authorized by the sender's domain .

Proofpoint's SPF reference states that an SPF record in DNS specifies which IP addresses and hostnames are authorized to send emails for a domain. When the receiving mail server evaluates SPF, it checks whether the source server is on that authorized list. If it is not, the message can fail SPF and be treated as suspicious, spam, or rejected according to policy.

Proofpoint's broader email-authentication overview describes the SPF step in almost the same way: the receiving server verifies that the sending IP address is approved to send emails for the domain . That is the exact function being tested in this question. SPF is not

about validating the recipient, and it is not the mechanism that checks a cryptographic message signature. Those are different controls. DKIM is the mechanism associated with digital signatures over message content and headers, while ARC deals with preserving authentication assessments across forwarding paths.

Within the Threat Protection Administrator course, SPF is one of the foundational email authentication methods administrators must understand for sender validation and anti-spoofing. The purpose is straightforward: verify that the sending server IP is permitted by the sender domain's published SPF policy

. Therefore, the correct course answer is B .

質問 # 47

How does Proofpoint use TLS in email security?

- A. To store encrypted email attachments
- **B. To encrypt emails in transit between mail servers**
- C. To scan emails for phishing attempts
- D. To encrypt emails in transit between the mail server and mail client

正解: B

解説:

The correct answer is B. To encrypt emails in transit between mail servers . Proofpoint's TLS references describe TLS as the mechanism used to protect SMTP communications while messages are moving between sending and receiving mail systems. In other words, TLS secures the transport path during server-to-server email delivery. That is exactly the use case the course is testing. Proofpoint's SMTP and TLS guidance frames this as an in-transit protection measure rather than an attachment-storage or phishing-detection feature.

The other options are incorrect because TLS does not exist primarily to store attachments, and it is not itself a phishing-analysis engine. While TLS can also be relevant in other client-to-server contexts generally, the Threat Protection Administrator course question is specifically about how Proofpoint uses TLS in its email- security delivery model, and the expected answer is server-to-server transport encryption. This ties directly into earlier course questions about opportunistic TLS and domain-specific TLS enforcement. Administrators must understand that TLS protects confidentiality of the message while it is in transit between mail servers, but it does not by itself assess whether the message is malicious. Therefore, the verified and course-aligned answer is B .

質問 # 48

In an Email Firewall Rule, the "Stop Other Rules..." disposition:

- A. Sends the message to quarantine instead of applying further rules
- B. Stops processing a message across all modules once a condition is met
- **C. Stops processing a message in the same module once a condition is met**
- D. Silently discards the message if no other rules apply

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is B. Stops processing a message in the same module once a condition is met. A Proofpoint Protection Server security-target reference states that when the Stop Other Rules option is selected, the system stops processing a message once a condition is met for the same SMTP callback that triggers a rule in a given filtering agent module. That wording directly supports the idea that the stop applies within the same module and callback context, not across every module globally.

This distinction matters because Proofpoint message processing is modular. A rule in one module can stop further rule evaluation in that module without necessarily preventing other modules from doing the work they are designed to do. That is why the "across all modules" answer is too broad and incorrect. The option is not a synonym for quarantine, nor is it a silent discard action. It is a rule-processing control that ends additional rule evaluation once the specified condition has been satisfied in the relevant module context. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, this concept is important for understanding rule precedence and troubleshooting why later rules did not fire. If a message met a condition attached to Stop Other Rules, subsequent rules in that same module would not continue processing. Therefore, the verified course-aligned answer is B.

質問 # 49

You have just been licensed to export the Smart Search data from your PoD protection server in JSON format.

Where would you create the API keys needed by your SIEM to ingest the JSON stream?

- A. The web-based TAP Dashboard
- B. The Threat Protection portal
- C. The web-based Admin Portal
- **D. Admin UI on port 10000 of the PoD**

正解: D

解説:

The correct answer is A. Admin UI on port 10000 of the PoD . Proofpoint's hosted-cluster administration guidance notes that the accounts admin, and in hosted clusters the podadmin , can access the Admin GUI by direct login to port 10000 of the Proofpoint cluster. That direct administrative interface is the location associated with the underlying PoD administrative controls rather than the higher-level cloud portals used for threat investigation or dashboarding.

Additional integration guidance from Cortex XSOAR's Proofpoint Protection Server integration shows that API access for Proofpoint environments is tied to administrator roles with API permissions , and for on- premise or management-interface scenarios the API role is created in the management interface itself. That reinforces the course logic that SIEM-facing API credentials are created in the core administrative interface, not in TAP or general threat dashboards.

The other options are therefore incorrect in the course context. The TAP Dashboard is for targeted attack visibility and investigation, and the Threat Protection portal is used for operational threat workflows, not for creating the PoD-side API keys referenced in this question. Because the exam wording specifically mentions Smart Search data from your PoD protection server in JSON format , the administrative creation point is the direct PoD Admin UI on port 10000 . That is the option aligned with the product's administrative model and with the expected course answer.

質問 # 50

When TLS is enabled, what is the default behavior regarding TLS on the Protection Server?

- A. When TLS is attempted and fails, communication occurs over plain HTTP.
- B. TLS is only used for internal communications within the server.
- C. When TLS is attempted and fails, the message is rejected.
- **D. TLS is opportunistic for all SMTP communications.**

正解: D

解説:

The correct answer is D. TLS is opportunistic for all SMTP communications . Proofpoint's TLS feature references and general mail-transport behavior align with standard SMTP TLS practice: by default, TLS is opportunistic , meaning the sending and receiving systems attempt to use TLS if the remote side supports it, but mail can still proceed if TLS is not available unless stricter policy has been configured. This is also why a separate domain-specific TLS enforcement setting such as "Always" exists for partners where encrypted delivery is mandatory. (proofpoint.com) The other choices are incorrect for different reasons. Failed TLS negotiation does not fall back to plain HTTP

, because SMTP transport is not replaced by HTTP in this scenario. TLS is not limited to internal communications within the server; it is specifically relevant to SMTP connections between mail systems.

Also, the message is not rejected by default merely because TLS fails, since that would describe a mandatory TLS posture rather than opportunistic TLS. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, understanding this default behavior is important because administrators must know the difference between general TLS enablement and enforced secure-delivery policy for selected domains or partners. Therefore, the verified and course-aligned answer is D : TLS is opportunistic for all SMTP communications. (proofpoint.com)

質問 # 51

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