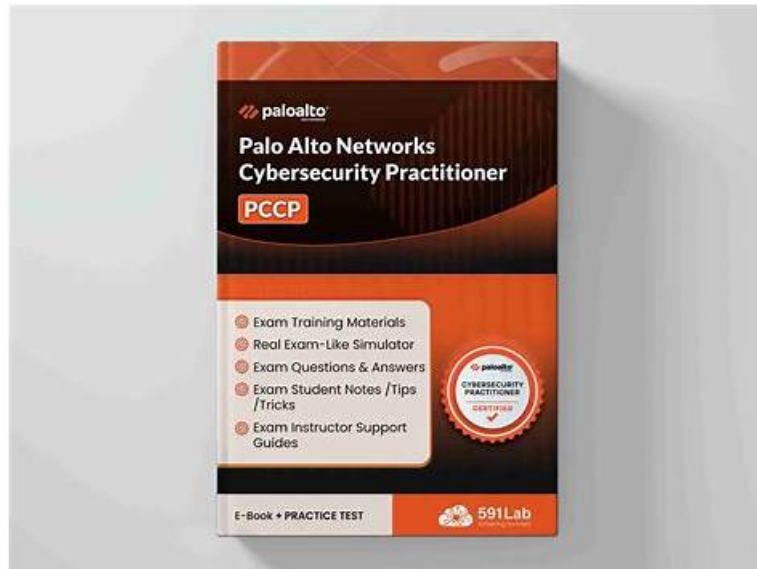


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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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, Xparse, and XSIAM, and describes services offered by Palo Alto Networks' Unit 42.
Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Endpoint Security: This domain is aimed at an Endpoint Security Analyst and covers identifying indicators of compromise (IOCs) and understanding the limits of signature-based anti-malware. It includes concepts like User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA), endpoint detection and response (EDR), and extended detection and response (XDR). It also describes behavioral threat prevention and endpoint security technologies such as host-based firewalls, intrusion prevention systems, device control, application control, disk encryption, patch management, and features of Cortex XDR.

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Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which two services does a managed detection and response (MDR) solution provide? (Choose two.)

- A. Incident impact analysis
- B. Proactive threat hunting
- C. Periodic firewall updates
- D. Improved application development

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Managed Detection and Response (MDR) services combine incident impact analysis and proactive threat hunting to enhance organizational security posture. Incident impact analysis assesses the severity, scope, and potential damage of identified threats, helping prioritize responses. Proactive threat hunting involves skilled analysts searching for hidden threats that automated detection may miss, leveraging threat intelligence and behavioral analytics. Palo Alto Networks' MDR integrates Cortex XDR and human expertise to detect, investigate, and remediate sophisticated threats early. Unlike routine firewall updates or development processes, MDR is focused on active threat discovery and comprehensive incident management.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Identify a weakness of a perimeter-based network security strategy to protect an organization's endpoint systems.

- A. It assumes that all internal devices are untrusted
- B. It assumes that every internal endpoint can be trusted
- C. It cannot identify command-and-control traffic
- D. It cannot monitor all potential network ports

Answer: B

Explanation:

A perimeter-based network security strategy relies on firewalls, routers, and other devices to create a boundary between the internal network and the external network. This strategy assumes that every internal endpoint can be trusted, and that any threat comes from outside the network. However, this assumption is flawed, as internal endpoints can also be compromised by malware, phishing, insider attacks, or other methods. Once an attacker gains access to an internal endpoint, they can use it to move laterally within the network, bypassing the perimeter defenses. Therefore, a perimeter-based network security strategy is not sufficient to protect an organization's endpoint systems, and a more comprehensive approach, such as Zero Trust, is needed. References:

* Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET)

* Traditional perimeter-based network defense is obsolete-transform to a Zero Trust model

* What is Network Perimeter Security? Definition and Components | Acalvio

NEW QUESTION # 44

What does "forensics" refer to in a Security Operations process?

- A. Analyzing new IDS/IPS platforms for an enterprise
- B. Validating cyber analysts' backgrounds before hiring
- C. Reviewing information about a broad range of activities

- **D. Collecting raw data needed to complete the detailed analysis of an investigation**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Forensics in a Security Operations process refers to collecting raw data needed to complete the detailed analysis of an investigation. Forensic analysis is a crucial step in identifying, investigating, and documenting the cause, course, and consequences of a security incident or violation. Forensic analysis involves various techniques and tools to extract, preserve, analyze, and present evidence in a structured and acceptable format.

Forensic analysis can be used for legal compliance, auditing, incident response, and threat intelligence purposes. References:

- * Cyber Forensics Explained: Reasons, Phases & Challenges of Cyber Forensics
- * SOC Processes, Operations, Challenges, and Best Practices
- * What is Digital Forensics | Phases of Digital Forensics | EC-Council

NEW QUESTION # 45

Match each tunneling protocol to its definition.

☐

Answer:

Explanation:

☐

Explanation:

☐

NEW QUESTION # 46

Layer 4 of the TCP/IP Model corresponds to which three Layer(s) of the OSI Model? (Choose three.)

- A. Network
- **B. Transport**
- C. Application
- **D. Session**
- **E. Presentation**

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Layer 4 of the TCP/IP model is the transport layer, which is responsible for providing reliable and efficient data transmission between hosts. The transport layer can use different protocols, such as TCP or UDP, depending on the requirements of the application. The transport layer also performs functions such as segmentation, acknowledgement, flow control, and error recovery. 1 The transport layer of the TCP/IP model corresponds to three layers of the OSI model: the transport layer, the session layer, and the presentation layer. The session layer of the OSI model manages the establishment, maintenance, and termination of sessions between applications. The session layer also provides services such as synchronization, dialogue control, and security. The presentation layer of the OSI model handles the representation, encoding, and formatting of data for the application layer. The presentation layer also performs functions such as compression, encryption, and translation. 23 References:

- *1: TCP/IP Model - GeeksforGeeks
- *2: Transport Layer | Layer 4 | The OSI-Model
- *3: Transport Layer Explanation - Layer 4 of the OSI Model

NEW QUESTION # 47

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