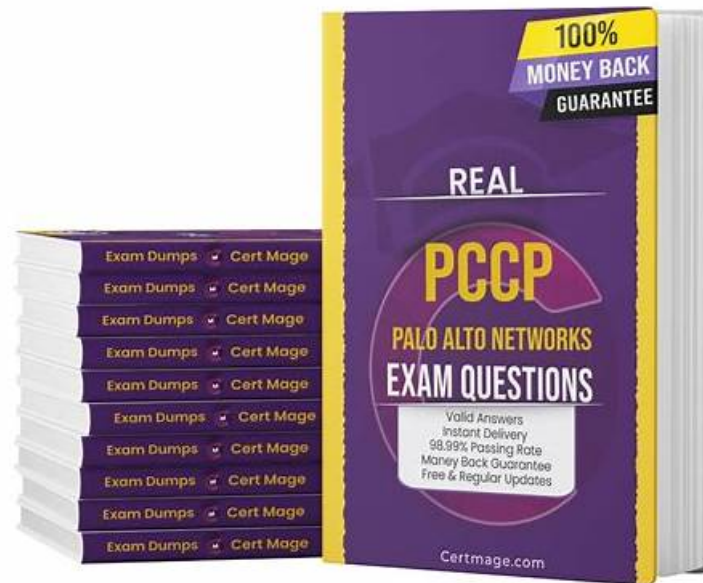


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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

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, Xpanse, and XSIAM, and describes services offered by Palo Alto Networks' Unit 42.
Topic 2	<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 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 (Q174-Q179):

NEW QUESTION # 174

Which classification of IDS/IPS uses a database of known vulnerabilities and attack profiles to identify intrusion attempts?

- A. Anomaly-based
- B. Behavior-based
- C. Statistical-based
- **D. Knowledge-based**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A knowledge-based system uses a database of known vulnerabilities and attack profiles to identify intrusion attempts. These types of systems have lower false-alarm rates than behavior-based systems but must be continually updated with new attack signatures to be effective.

A behavior-based system uses a baseline of normal network activity to identify unusual patterns or levels of network activity that may be indicative of an intrusion attempt.

These types of systems are more adaptive than knowledge-based systems and therefore may be more effective in detecting previously unknown vulnerabilities and attacks, but they have a much higher false-positive rate than knowledge-based systems.

NEW QUESTION # 175

Which of the Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) will detect zero-day malware by using inline cloud machine learning (ML) and sandboxing?

- A. DNS security
- **B. Advanced WildFire**
- C. IoT security
- D. Advanced Threat Prevention

Answer: B

Explanation:

Advanced WildFire is a Cloud-Delivered Security Service (CDSS) that detects zero-day malware using inline cloud machine learning (ML) and sandboxing techniques. It analyzes unknown files in real-time to identify and block new threats before they can cause harm.

NEW QUESTION # 176

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. Evil Twin
- B. Emotet
- C. Jigsaw
- **D. Meddler-in-the-middle**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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?

NEW QUESTION # 177

Which subnet does the host 192.168.19.36/27 belong?

- A. 192.168.19.32
- B. 192.168.19.0
- C. 192.168.19.64
- **D. 192.168.19.16**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To find the subnet that the host 192.168.19.36/27 belongs to, we need to convert the IP address and the subnet mask to binary form and perform a logical AND operation.

The /27 notation means that the subnet mask has 27 bits of ones and 5 bits of zeros.

In decimal form, the subnet mask is 255.255.255.224. The binary form of the IP address and the subnet mask are:

IP address: 11000000.10101000.00010011.00100100 Subnet mask: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000

The logical AND operation gives us the network prefix:

Network prefix: 11000000.10101000.00010011.00100000

To get the subnet address, we convert the network prefix back to decimal form:

Subnet address: 192.168.19.32

The subnet address is the first address in the subnet range. To find the last address in the subnet range, we flip the bits of the subnet mask and perform a logical OR operation with the network prefix:

Flipped subnet mask: 00000000.00000000.00000000.00011111 Logical OR: 11000000.10101000.00010011.00111111

The last address in the subnet range is:

Last address: 192.168.19.63

The subnet range is from 192.168.19.32 to 192.168.19.63. The host 192.168.19.36 belongs to this subnet.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. 192.168.19.16, which is the second address in the subnet range.

IP Subnet Calculator

Subnet Calculator - IP and CIDR

Which subnet does the host 192.168.19.36/27 belong? - VCEguide.com

NEW QUESTION # 178

Which endpoint tool or agent can enact behavior-based protection?

- A. MineMeld
- B. DNS Security
- **C. Cortex XDR**
- D. AutoFocus

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cortex XDR is an endpoint tool or agent that can enact behavior-based protection. Behavior-based protection is a method of detecting and blocking malicious activities based on the actions or potential actions of an object, such as a file, a process, or a

* The 12 Best Endpoint Security Software Solutions and Tools [2024]

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