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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Network Security: This domain addresses network protection through Zero Trust Network Access, firewalls, microsegmentation, and security technologies like IPS, URL filtering, DNS security, VPN, and SSL• TLS decryption, plus OT• IoT concerns, NGFW deployments, Cloud-Delivered Security Services, and Precision AI.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDR XDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cybersecurity: This domain covers foundational security concepts including AAA framework, MITRE ATT&CK techniques, Zero Trust principles, advanced persistent threats, and common security technologies like IAM, MFA, mobile device management, and secure email gateways.

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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84

Which type of Wi-Fi attack depends on the victim initiating the connection?

- A. Mirai
- B. Jasager
- C. Evil twin
- D. Parager

Answer: C

Explanation:

An evil twin is a type of Wi-Fi attack that involves setting up a fake malicious Wi-Fi hotspot with the same name as a legitimate network to trick users into connecting to it. The attacker can then intercept the user's data, such as passwords, credit card numbers, or personal information. The victim initiates the connection by choosing the fake network from the list of available Wi-Fi networks, thinking it is the real one. The attacker can also use a deauthentication attack to disconnect the user from the legitimate network and force them to reconnect to the fake one. Reference:

Types of Wi-Fi Attacks You Need to Guard Your Business Against - TechGenix
Types of Wireless and Mobile Device Attacks - GeeksforGeeks
The 5 most dangerous Wi-Fi attacks, and how to fight them
What are Wi-Fi Attacks & How to Fight - Tech Resider

NEW QUESTION # 85

Which pillar of Prisma Cloud application security does vulnerability management fall under?

- A. identity security
- B. compute security
- C. dynamic computing
- D. network protection

Answer: B

Explanation:

Prisma Cloud comprises four pillars:

- * Visibility, governance, and compliance. Gain deep visibility into the security posture of multicloud environments. Track everything that gets deployed with an automated asset inventory, and maintain compliance with out-of-the-box governance policies that enforce good behavior across your environments.
- * Compute security. Secure hosts, containers, and serverless workloads throughout the application lifecycle. Detect and prevent risks by integrating vulnerability intelligence into your integrated development environment (IDE), software configuration management (SCM), and CI/CD workflows. Enforce machine learning-based runtime protection to protect applications and workloads in real time.
- * Network protection. Continuously monitor network activity for anomalous behavior, enforce microservice-aware micro-segmentation, and implement industry-leading firewall protection. Protect the network perimeter and the connectivity between containers and hosts.
- * Identity security. Monitor and leverage user and entity behavior analytics (UEBA) across your environments to detect and block malicious actions. Gain visibility into and enforce governance p

NEW QUESTION # 86

What are two functions of an active monitoring system? (Choose two.)

- A. Preventing specific changes from being affected in the system
- B. Detecting micro-services in a default configuration
- C. Determining system health using unaltered system data
- D. Using probes to establish potential load issues

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Determining system health using unaltered system data - Active monitoring collects real-time data to assess the current health and performance of systems.

Using probes to establish potential load issues - Active monitoring uses synthetic transactions or probes to simulate user interactions and identify performance or load-related issues before they affect users.

NEW QUESTION # 87

What differentiates SOAR from SIEM?

- A. SOAR platforms collect data and send alerts.
- B. SOAR platforms focus on analyzing network traffic.
- C. SOAR platforms integrate automated response into the investigation process.
- D. SOAR platforms filter alerts with their broader coverage of security incidents.

Answer: C

Explanation:

SOAR (Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response) differs from SIEM by adding automated incident response and workflow orchestration to the detection and alerting capabilities found in SIEM. This enables faster and more efficient handling of security incidents.

NEW QUESTION # 88

Which security tool provides policy enforcement for mobile users and remote networks?

- A. Digital experience management
- B. Prisma Access
- C. Prisma Cloud
- D. Service connection

Answer: B

Explanation:

Prisma Access is a cloud-delivered security platform that provides policy enforcement, secure access, and threat prevention for

mobile users and remote networks, ensuring consistent security regardless of location.

NEW QUESTION # 89

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