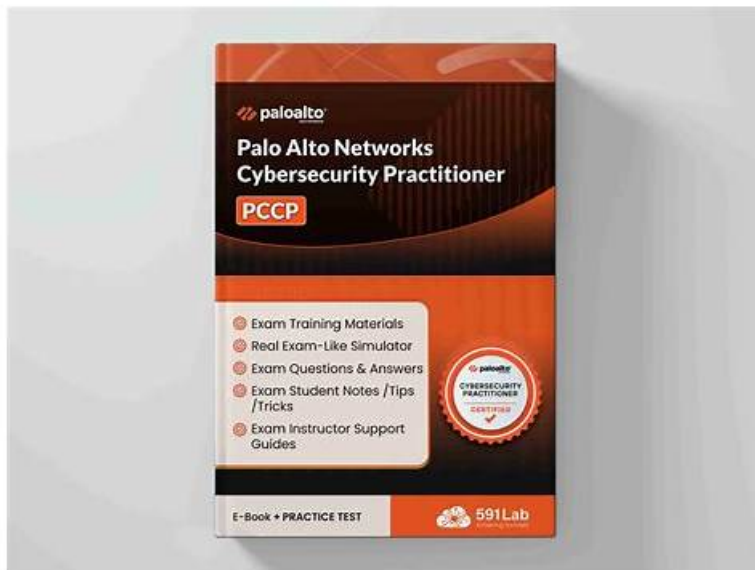


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Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Network Security: This domain targets a Network Security Specialist and includes knowledge of Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) characteristics, functions of stateless and next-generation firewalls (NGFWs), and the purpose of microsegmentation. It also covers common network security technologies such as intrusion prevention systems (IPS), URL filtering, DNS security, VPNs, and SSL• TLS decryption. Candidates must understand the limitations of signature-based protection, deployment options for NGFWs, cybersecurity concerns in operational technology (OT) and IoT, cloud-delivered security services, and AI-powered security functions like Precision AI.

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"> • 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.
Topic 4	<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.

Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q155-Q160):

NEW QUESTION # 155

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

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 156

Which technique uses file sharing or an instant messenger client such as Meebo running over Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)?

- **A. Tunneling within commonly used services**
- B. Hiding within SSL encryption
- C. Use of non-standard ports
- D. Port hopping

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tunneling is a method of transporting data across a network using protocols that are not supported by that network. Tunneling works by encapsulating packets: wrapping packets inside of other packets. Tunneling within commonly used services is a technique that uses file sharing or an instant messenger client such as Meebo running over HTTP to bypass firewalls or other network restrictions. The data packets are encapsulated within HTTP packets and sent as normal web traffic. This way, the data packets can reach their destination without being blocked or detected by the network. References: What is tunneling? | Tunneling in networking | Cloudflare, What Is Network Tunneling & How Is It Used? | Traefik Labs, networking - What is HTTP tunneling? - Stack Overflow

NEW QUESTION # 157

What is required for an effective Attack Surface Management (ASM) process?

- A. Isolation of assets by default
- B. Periodic manual monitoring
- C. Real-time data rich inventory
- D. Static inventory of assets

Answer: C

Explanation:

An effective Attack Surface Management (ASM) process requires a real-time, data-rich inventory of all internet-facing assets. This enables continuous visibility, timely detection of vulnerabilities, and identification of exposures that attackers could exploit.

NEW QUESTION # 158

Which Palo Alto Networks product provides playbooks with 300+ multivendor integrations that help solve any security use case?

- A. Cortex XSOAR
- B. AutoFocus
- C. Prisma Cloud
- D. Cortex XDR

Answer: A

Explanation:

SOAR tools ingest aggregated alerts from detection sources (such as SIEMs, network security tools, and mailboxes) before executing automatable, process-driven playbooks to enrich and respond to these alerts.

<https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cortex/security-operations-automation>

NEW QUESTION # 159

Which protocol is used by both internet service providers (ISPs) and network service providers (NSPs)?

- A. Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- B. Split horizon
- C. Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
- D. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is a protocol that enables ISPs and NSPs to exchange routing information among themselves. BGP is used to determine the best path for sending data packets across the Internet. BGP is also known as the protocol of the Internet backbone, as it connects different autonomous systems (ASes) that form the Internet. BGP is not used by end systems or local networks, but only by routers that operate at the border of ASes. BGP is a complex and dynamic protocol that can handle changes in network topology, traffic load, and policy requirements. BGP is also a scalable protocol that can support the growth of the Internet¹²³⁴ References:

* 1: Internet service provider - Wikipedia

- ### NEW QUESTION # 160

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