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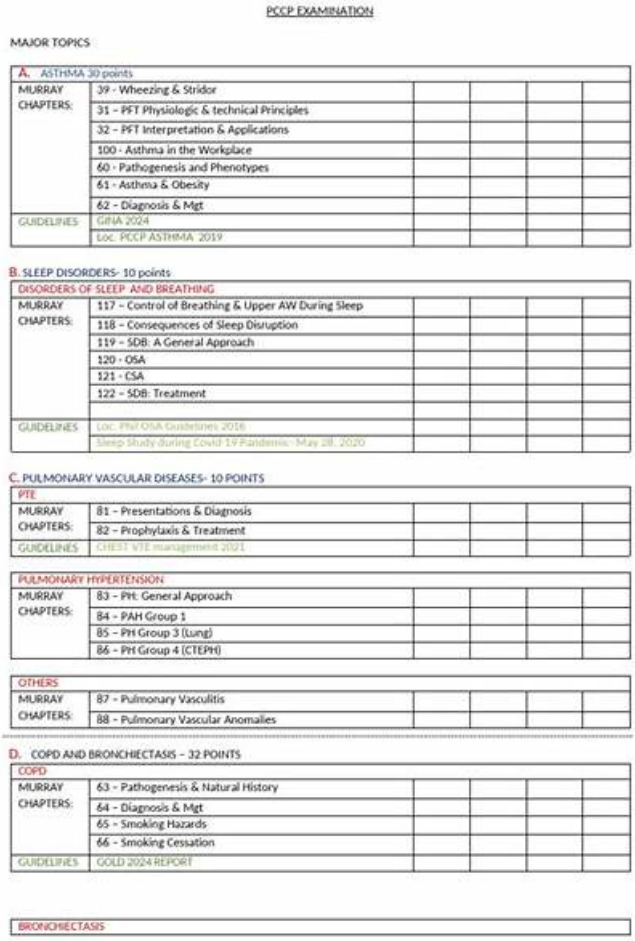

PCCP EXAMINATION

MAJOR TOPICS

A. ASTHMA 30 points						
MURRAY CHAPTERS:	39 - Wheezing & Stridor					
	31 – PFT Physiologic & technical Principles					
	32 – PFT Interpretation & Applications					
	100 - Asthma in the Workplace					
	60 - Pathogenesis and Phenotypes					
	61 - Asthma & Obesity					
	62 – Diagnosis & Mgt					
GUIDELINES	GINA 2024					
	Loc. PCCP ASTHMA 2019					

B. SLEEP DISORDERS- 10 points						
DISORDERS OF SLEEP AND BREATHING						
MURRAY CHAPTERS:	117 – Control of Breathing & Upper AW During Sleep					
	118 – Consequences of Sleep Disruption					
	119 – SDB: A General Approach					
	120 - OSA					
	121 - CSA					
	122 – SDB: Treatment					
GUIDELINES	Loc. PNI OSA Guidelines 2016					
	Sleep Study during Covid 19 Pandemic- May 28, 2020					

C. PULMONARY VASCULAR DISEASES- 10 POINTS						
PTE						
MURRAY CHAPTERS:	81 – Presentations & Diagnosis					
	82 – Prophylaxis & Treatment					
GUIDELINES	CHEST VTE management 2021					

PULMONARY HYPERTENSION						
MURRAY CHAPTERS:	83 – PH: General Approach					
	84 – PAH Group 1					
	85 – PH Group 3 (Lung)					
	86 – PH Group 4 (CTEPH)					

OTHERS						
MURRAY CHAPTERS:	87 – Pulmonary Vasculitis					
	88 – Pulmonary Vascular Anomalies					

D. COPD AND BRONCHIECTASIS – 32 POINTS						
COPD						
MURRAY CHAPTERS:	63 – Pathogenesis & Natural History					
	64 – Diagnosis & Mgt					
	65 – Smoking Hazards					
	66 – Smoking Cessation					
GUIDELINES	GOLD 2024 REPORT					

BRONCHIECTASIS

Die Konkurrenz in unserer Gesellschaft wird immer heftiger. Unsere Pass4Test ist noch bei vielen Prüfungskandidaten sehr beliebt, weil wir immer vom Standpunkt der Teilnehmer die Softwaren entwickeln. Z.B. die gut gekaufte Palo Alto Networks PCCP Prüfungssofteware wird von unserem professionellem Team entwickelt mit großer Menge Forschung der Palo Alto Networks PCCP Prüfung. Obwohl wir eine volle Rückerstattung für die Verlust des Tests versprechen, bestehen fast alle Kunde Palo Alto Networks PCCP, die unsere Produkte benutzen. Was beweist die Vertrauenswürdigkeit und die Effizienz unserer Palo Alto Networks PCCP Prüfungsunterlagen.

Palo Alto Networks PCCP Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.

Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

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Bitte glauben Sie, dass wir Pass4Test Team sehnen sich nach dem Bestehen der Palo Alto Networks PCCP Prüfung genauso wie Sie. Vielleicht sorgen Sie jetzt um die Prüfungsvorbereitung. Wir helfen Ihnen, die Konfidenz zu erwerben. Durch die kontinuierliche Verbesserung unseres Teams können wir mit Stolz Ihnen mitteilen, dass die Palo Alto Networks PCCP Prüfungsunterlagen von uns Ihnen Überraschung mitbringen können. Sie können zuerst unsere Demo kostenfrei herunterladen und schauen, welche Version der Palo Alto Networks PCCP Prüfungsunterlagen für Sie am passendesten ist. Danach können Sie Ihre verstärkte IT-Fähigkeit und die Freude der Erwerbung der Palo Alto Networks PCCP Zertifizierung erlangen!

Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner PCCP Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q128-Q133):

128. Frage
From which resource does Palo Alto Networks AutoFocus correlate and gain URL filtering intelligence?

- A. BrightCloud
- B. PAN-DB
- C. MineMeld
- D. Unit 52

Antwort: B

Begründung:
When you enable URL Filtering, all web traffic is compared against the URL Filtering database, PAN-DB, which contains millions of URLs that have been grouped into about 65 categories.

129. Frage
Which methodology does Identity Threat Detection and Response (ITDR) use?

- A. Comparison of alerts to signatures
- B. Manual inspection of user activities
- C. Behavior analysis
- D. Rule-based activity prioritization

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Identity Threat Detection and Response (ITDR) leverages behavior analysis to identify suspicious or anomalous activities associated with user identities. This methodology involves continuously monitoring user authentication patterns, access events, and privilege escalations to build a baseline of "normal" behavior. By detecting deviations-such as unusual login locations, timeframes, or excessive access attempts-ITDR can flag potential identity compromises or insider threats that traditional signature or rule-based systems often miss. Palo Alto Networks' ITDR integrates behavioral analytics with threat intelligence to deliver real-time alerts and automated response capabilities, essential in mitigating credential abuse and lateral movement within networks. This behavioral approach is crucial for adapting to sophisticated identity attacks that evolve constantly.

130. Frage
On an endpoint, which method is used to protect proprietary data stored on a laptop that has been stolen?

- A. periodic data backups
- B. full-disk encryption
- C. endpoint-based firewall
- D. operating system patches

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Full-disk encryption is a method of protecting data on a laptop that has been stolen by encrypting the entire hard drive, making it unreadable without the correct password or key. This prevents unauthorized access to the proprietary data stored on the laptop, even if the thief removes the hard drive and connects it to another device. Full-disk encryption can be enabled using built-in features such as BitLocker on Windows or FileVault on macOS, or using third-party software such as Absolute Home & Office12. References: How to Protect your Data if a Laptop is Lost or Stolen, What to do when your laptop is stolen, Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician

131. Frage
Which two statements describe the Jasager attack? (Choose two.)

- A. # The victim must manually choose the attacker s access point
- B. # The attacker needs to be wilhin close proximity of the victim.
- C. # It actively responds to beacon reguests.
- D. # It tries to get victims to conned at random.

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:
A Jasager attack is a type of wireless man-in-the-middle attack that exploits the way mobile devices search for known wireless networks. A Jasager device will respond to any beacon request from a mobile device by saying "Yes, I'm here", pretending to be one of the preferred networks. This way, the Jasager device can trick the mobile device into connecting to it, without the user's knowledge or consent. The Jasager device can then intercept, modify, or redirect the traffic of the victim. For this attack to work, the attacker needs to be within close proximity of the victim, and the victim must have at least one known network in their preferred list. The victim does not need to manually choose the attacker's access point, nor does the attacker try to get victims to connect at random. References: Wireless Man in the Middle - Palo Alto Networks, Man-in-the-middle attacks with malicious & rogue Wi-Fi access points - Privacy Guides

132. Frage
Which method is used to exploit vulnerabilities, services, and applications?

- A. port evasion

- B. encryption
- C. port scanning
- D. DNS tunneling

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Attack communication traffic is usually hidden with various techniques and tools, including:
Encryption with SSL, SSH (Secure Shell), or some other custom or proprietary encryption
Circumvention via proxies, remote access tools, or tunneling. In some instances, use of cellular networks enables complete circumvention of the target network for attack C2 traffic.
Port evasion using network anonymizers or port hopping to traverse over any available open ports
Fast Flux (or Dynamic DNS) to proxy through multiple infected endpoints or multiple, ever-changing C2 servers to reroute traffic and make determination of the true destination or attack source difficult
DNS tunneling is used for C2 communications and data infiltration

133. Frage
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