

Cybersecurity-Practitioner Valid Test Book - Cybersecurity-Practitioner Latest Training



Our Cybersecurity-Practitioner guide materials are constantly updated. In order to ensure that you can use the latest version as quickly as possible, our professional experts check the Cybersecurity-Practitioner exam questions every day for updates. If there is an update system, it will be automatically sent to you. The Cybersecurity-Practitioner learning prep you use is definitely the latest information on the market without doubt. And you can enjoy free updates for one year after purchase.

Often candidates fail the Cybersecurity-Practitioner exam due to the fact that they do not know the tactics of attempting the Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner (Cybersecurity-Practitioner) exam in an ideal way. The decisive part is often effective time management. Some Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Questions demand more attention than others, which disturbs the time allotted to each topic. The best way to counter them is to use an updated Cybersecurity-Practitioner Dumps.

>> Cybersecurity-Practitioner Valid Test Book <<

Cybersecurity-Practitioner Latest Training | Latest Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Experience

With the rapid development of society, people pay more and more attention to knowledge and skills. So every year a large number of people take Cybersecurity-Practitioner tests to prove their abilities. But even the best people fail sometimes. In addition to the lack of effort, may also not make the right choice. A good choice can make one work twice the result with half the effort, and our Cybersecurity-Practitioner Study Materials will be your right choice.

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDRXDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.

Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud Security: This domain covers cloud architectures, security challenges across application security, cloud posture, and runtime security, protection technologies like CSPM and CWPP, Cloud Native Application Protection Platforms, and Cortex Cloud functionality.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Operations: This domain focuses on security operations including threat hunting, incident response, SIEM and SOAR platforms, Attack Surface Management, and Cortex solutions including XSOAR, Xpanse, and XSIAM.
Topic 5	<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.

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which endpoint product from Palo Alto Networks can help with SOC visibility?

- A. Cortex XDR
- B. AutoFocus
- C. STIX
- D. WildFire

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cortex XDR is an endpoint product from Palo Alto Networks that can help with SOC visibility by allowing you to rapidly detect and respond to threats across your networks, endpoints, and clouds. It assists SOC analysts by allowing them to view all the alerts from all Palo Alto Networks products in one place, and to perform root cause analysis and automated response actions. Cortex XDR also integrates with other Palo Alto Networks products, such as WildFire, AutoFocus, and Cortex Data Lake, to provide comprehensive threat intelligence and data enrichment¹². Reference:

SOC Services - Palo Alto Networks

Endpoint Protection - Palo Alto Networks

Security Operations | Palo Alto Networks

Cortex - Palo Alto Networks

NEW QUESTION # 51

What is the recommended method for collecting security logs from multiple endpoints?

- A. Build a script that pulls down the logs from all endpoints.
- B. Leverage an EDR solution to request the logs from endpoints.
- C. Connect to the endpoints remotely and download the logs.
- D. Configure endpoints to forward logs to a SIEM.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) is a system that collects, analyzes, and correlates security logs from multiple sources, such as endpoints, firewalls, servers, etc. A SIEM can provide a centralized and comprehensive view of the security posture of an organization, as well as detect and respond to threats. Configuring endpoints to forward logs to a SIEM is the recommended method for collecting security logs from multiple endpoints, as it reduces the network bandwidth and storage

requirements, simplifies the log management process, and enables faster and more effective security analysis. Leveraging an EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response) solution to request the logs from endpoints is not recommended, as it may cause performance issues on the endpoints, increase the network traffic, and create a dependency on the EDR solution. Connecting to the endpoints remotely and downloading the logs is not recommended, as it is a manual and time-consuming process, prone to errors and inconsistencies, and may expose the endpoints to unauthorized access. Building a script that pulls down the logs from all endpoints is not recommended, as it requires technical skills and maintenance, may not be compatible with different endpoint platforms, and may introduce security risks if the script is compromised or misconfigured. Reference:

Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET) - Palo Alto Networks Fundamentals of Security Operations Center (SOC)

10 Palo Alto Networks PCCET Exam Practice Questions - CBT Nuggets

NEW QUESTION # 52

A user is given access to a service that gives them access to cloud-hosted physical and virtual servers, storage, and networking. Which NIST cloud service model is this?

- A. CaaS
- **B. IaaS**
- C. SaaS
- D. PaaS

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the NIST definition of cloud computing, Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a cloud service model that provides "the capability to provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications" 1. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, and deployed applications; and possibly limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls) 1. In other words, IaaS gives the user access to cloud-hosted physical and virtual servers, storage, and networking, as stated in the question. Reference: 1: SP 800-145, The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing | CSRC 2

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which tool supercharges security operations center (SOC) efficiency with the world's most comprehensive operating platform for enterprise security?

- A. Cortex XDR
- B. Prisma SAAS
- **C. Cortex XSOAR**
- D. WildFire

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cortex XSOAR enhances Security Operations Center (SOC) efficiency with the world's most comprehensive operating platform for enterprise security. Cortex XSOAR unifies case management, automation, real-time collaboration, and native threat intel management in the industry's first extended security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR) offering.

NEW QUESTION # 54

What is an advantage of virtual firewalls over physical firewalls for internal segmentation when placed in a data center?

- A. They have failover capability.
- **B. They are dynamically scalable.**
- C. They possess unlimited throughput capability.
- D. They are able to prevent evasive threats.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- [illegible]