

CloudSec-Pro Accurate Prep Material & Latest CloudSec-Pro Test Sample



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Palo Alto Networks CloudSec-Pro Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud Runtime Security: This domain addresses the protection of cloud workloads during active operation, covering cloud workload protection, detection and response, web application and API security, and vulnerability management. It also includes the processes involved in deploying and managing security agents.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cortex Fundamentals: This domain focuses on the core features of the Cortex Cloud platform, including indicator types, log management, asset inventory, compliance, and data protection. It also covers how to create reports and dashboards and how data sources are ingested into the platform.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Operations Center (SOC) Fundamentals: This domain covers the foundational components of a SOC, including team roles, tools, and technologies used in day-to-day security operations. It also addresses how AI • ML and threat intelligence support incident response, categorization, and prioritization.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application Security: This domain covers security practices integrated throughout the software development lifecycle, including application security posture management, CI • CD pipeline security, software composition analysis, IaC security, and secrets scanning. It also explores real-world application security use cases and scan management.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud Posture Security: This domain examines the tools and practices used to assess and manage cloud security posture, spanning CSPM, KSPM, AI-SPM, and DSPM. It also covers agentless scanning, identity security, vulnerability management, unified compliance, and the role of Posture Security Management Modules.

>> **CloudSec-Pro Accurate Prep Material** <<

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Palo Alto Networks Cloud Security Professional Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

Which three fields are mandatory when authenticating the Prisma Cloud plugin in the IntelliJ application?
(Choose three.)

- **A. Secret Key**
- B. Asset Name
- **C. Access Key**
- D. Tags
- **E. Prisma Cloud API URL**

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/prisma/prisma-cloud/prisma-cloud-admin/prisma-cloud-devops-security/use-the-prisma-cloud-plugin-for-intellij.html> When authenticating the Prisma Cloud plugin in the IntelliJ application, the mandatory fields are the Secret Key, Prisma Cloud API URL, and Access Key. These credentials are required to securely authenticate and enable the plugin to communicate with the Prisma Cloud API, ensuring that the plugin can perform its intended functions within the development environment.

NEW QUESTION # 112

What is the correct method for ensuring key-sensitive data related to SSNs and credit card numbers cannot be viewed in Dashboard > Data view during investigations?

- A. Go to Policies > Data > Clone > Modify Objects containing Financial Information publicly exposed and change the file exposure to Private.

- B. Go to Settings > Data > Data Patterns, search for SSN Pattern, edit it, and modify the proximity keywords.
- **C. Go to Settings > Data > Snippet Masking and select Full Mask.**
- D. Go to Settings > Cloud Accounts > Edit Cloud Account > Assign Account Group and select a group with limited permissions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To ensure that sensitive data such as SSNs and credit card numbers are not visible in Dashboard > Data view during investigations, the correct method is to go to Settings > Data > Snippet Masking and select Full Mask (A). This feature in Prisma Cloud allows administrators to mask sensitive data snippets within the dashboard, ensuring that such information is obfuscated and not exposed to unauthorized viewers. Full Masking provides a robust level of protection by completely hiding the sensitive values, thereby enhancing data privacy and compliance with regulations that mandate the protection of personal and financial information.

NEW QUESTION # 113

A customer does not want alerts to be generated from network traffic that originates from trusted internal networks. Which setting should you use to meet this customer's request?

- A. Anomaly Trusted List
- B. Enterprise Alert Disposition
- C. Trusted Login IP Addresses
- **D. Trusted Alert IP Addresses**

Answer: D

Explanation:

B --> Anomaly Trusted List-Exclude trusted IP addresses when conducting tests for PCI compliance or penetration testing on your network. Any addresses included in this list do not generate alerts against the Prisma Cloud Anomaly Policies that detect unusual network activity such as the policies that detect internal port scan and port sweep activity, which are enabled by default. C --> Trusted Alert IP Addresses-If you have internal networks that connect to your public cloud infrastructure, you can add these IP address ranges (or CIDR blocks) as trusted ... Prisma Cloud default network policies that look for internet exposed instances also do not generate alerts when the source IP address is included in the trusted IP address list and the account hijacking anomaly policy filters out activities from known IP addresses. Also, when you use RQL to query network traffic, you can filter out traffic from known networks that are included in the trusted IP address list.

For a customer who does not want alerts to be generated from network traffic originating from trusted internal networks, the appropriate setting is C. Trusted Alert IP Addresses. This setting allows for specifying certain IP addresses as trusted, meaning alerts will not be triggered by activities from these IPs, ensuring that internal network traffic is not flagged as potentially malicious.

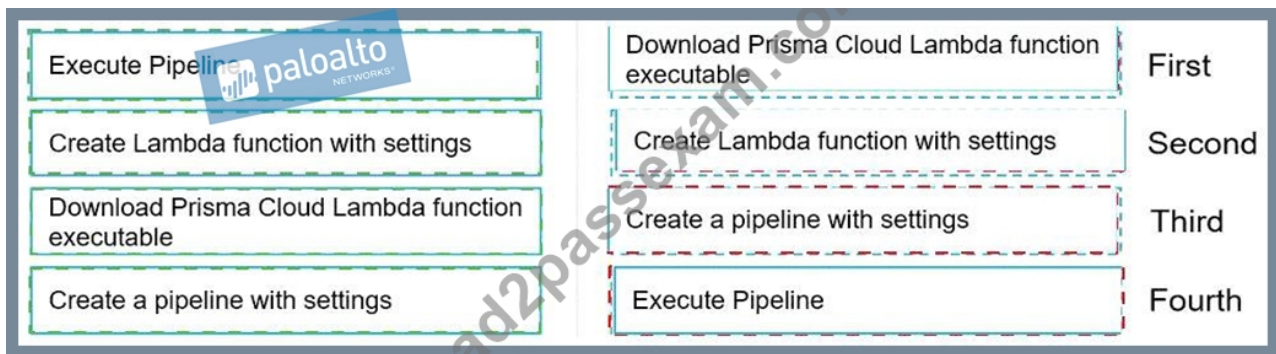
NEW QUESTION # 114

Move the steps to the correct order to set up and execute a serverless scan using AWS DevOps.

Execute Pipeline		First
Create Lambda function with settings		Second
Download Prisma Cloud Lambda function executable		Third
Create a pipeline with settings		Fourth

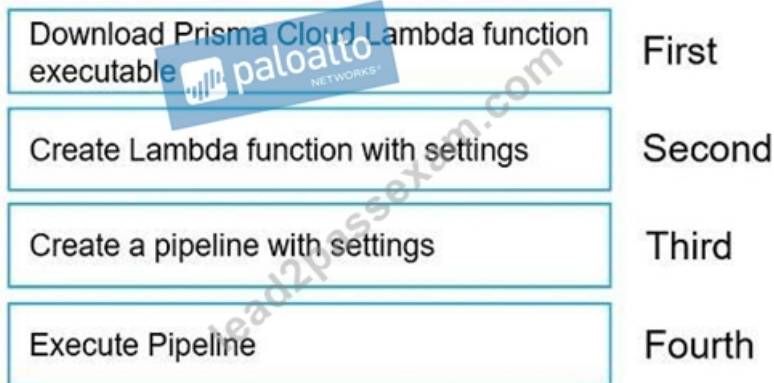
Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION # 115

An administrator needs to detect and alert on any activities performed by a root account. Which policy type should be used?

- A. config-run
- B. audit event
- C. config-build
- D. network

Answer: B

Explanation:

To detect and alert on activities performed by a root account, an audit event policy should be used. An audit event policy is a type of policy that can be used to detect suspicious activities or events that may be related to security threats. This type of policy will allow the administrator to monitor and alert on any activities performed by a root account.

<https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/prisma/prisma-cloud/prisma-cloud-admin/prisma-cloud-policies/prisma-cloud-threat-detection>

The correct policy type to use in order to detect and alert on any activities performed by a root account is an "audit event" policy. An audit event policy is designed to monitor and record a series of chronological events in the order they occur, typically used to track user activities and changes within the system. When a root account performs any actions, an audit event policy will log these events, allowing the administrator to review and potentially set up alerts if suspicious or unauthorized activities are detected. This type of policy is crucial for security and compliance purposes as it helps ensure that all actions performed with root privileges are legitimate and authorized.

Reference to this can be found in most cloud security platforms that offer CSPM (Cloud Security Posture Management) solutions. For example, within Prisma Cloud by Palo Alto Networks, audit events are a part of the Activity Monitoring features, which track user activities and system changes to facilitate investigations into suspicious or unauthorized actions.

NEW QUESTION # 116

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