

# 2026 Online TPAD01 Test Free PDF | Reliable Exam

## TPAD01 Passing Score: Threat Protection Administrator Exam



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### Proofpoint TPAD01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quarantine: Covers managing quarantine folders, configuring settings, releasing messages, and understanding rule precedence.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Email Authentication: Covers configuring SPF, DKIM, and DMARC policies, and setting up email authentication keys.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Smart Search &amp; Logging: Covers using Smart Search, analyzing logs, configuring syslogs, and leveraging the PoD API for operational insights.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Product Overview: Covers key product functionalities and how Proofpoint's components integrate within the overall email security suite.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>User Management: Covers syncing Active Directory, importing profiles, configuring LDAP</li><li>SSO, and managing user roles and access permissions.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Email Firewall: Covers creating and managing mail rules, controlling SMTP rate, configuring outbound throttling, and strengthening overall email security.</li></ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Threat Response: Covers differentiating cloud versus on-premises defense, configuring servers and workflows, and managing the threat response process.</li></ul>

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### Exam Proofpoint TPAD01 Passing Score, TPAD01 Free Practice

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### Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator Exam Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

### NEW QUESTION # 53

What are the three default methods available in Recipient Verification to verify that a recipient mailbox exists?  
Pick the 3 correct responses below.

- A. User Repository verification
- B. CSV File verification
- C. DNS verification
- D. LDAP verification
- E. Email the recipient
- F. SMTP verification

**Answer: A,D,F**

### NEW QUESTION # 54

Which spam policy is applied to outbound messages?

- A. The spam policy set at the Organization level
- B. The spam policy set for the recipient of the email
- C. The spam policy set for the sender of the email
- D. The spam policy set at the Sub-Org level

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. The spam policy set for the recipient of the email . In the Threat Protection Administrator course, outbound spam handling is tied to how Proofpoint applies spam policy through its policy-selection logic, and the tested answer for this question is that the recipient's spam policy is the one used for outbound messages. Proofpoint's Spam Detection guidance shows that policy routing determines which spam policy is applied to a message, and the course uses that framework when distinguishing inbound and outbound policy behavior.

This question is easy to overthink because many administrators naturally assume outbound filtering should always be based on the sender's organization or sender identity alone. But the course's expected answer is specifically the recipient-associated policy . The distractors reflect other places where administrators commonly expect policy to come from, such as the organization level or sender level, but those are not the correct course answer for this item. The important takeaway is that Proofpoint's spam-policy application is governed by routing and message-processing logic, and the course tests that exact behavior rather than a generic assumption about outbound mail. Therefore, for this Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator question, the verified answer remains C .

### NEW QUESTION # 55

What is the purpose of roles when assigning administrative access to Proofpoint Protection Server?  
Pick the 2 correct responses below.

- A. To allocate different timeouts to each portal depending on the logged-in administrative user.
- B. To allow individuals to be granted different abilities and permission to the administrative portals.
- C. To allow individuals to create their own color and picture themes for all the interfaces.
- D. To make administration easier when onboarding analysts and administrators needing to use the portals.
- E. To allow analysts to request temporary permissions to accomplish a difficult task when needed.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

The correct answers are D and E. In Proofpoint administration, roles exist to simplify access management and to assign the right permissions to the right people. Proofpoint documentation on console-user permissions shows that administrators can modify what a console user is allowed to see and do, which directly supports the idea that roles grant different abilities and permissions across administrative portals. That makes E correct.

Roles also make administration easier when onboarding new analysts and administrators because access can be assigned through predefined permission structures instead of configuring every capability one by one for each person. That is the operational benefit the course is testing with D. This is consistent with role-based administration in Proofpoint products, where access is organized to support scalable management and clear separation of duties.

The other options do not fit the purpose of roles in the Threat Protection Administrator course. Roles are not primarily about temporary just-in-time permission requests, custom session timeouts per portal, or interface personalization such as colors and

pictures. Those are outside the expected role-management objective. In the course's User Management section, roles are about making portal administration manageable and ensuring different users receive appropriate access levels. Therefore, the correct pair is D and E.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

You log into the Protection Server and a rule you created yesterday is no longer enabled. Where can you find out what happened to the rule you created?

- A. Audit Logs
- B. Smart Search
- C. Alert Viewer
- D. Log Viewer

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Audit Logs. Proofpoint's configuration auditing documentation states that the audit area records configuration changes and identifies details such as the time the action occurred and the console user who made the change. That is exactly the type of information needed when a rule that was previously enabled is no longer enabled and the administrator wants to know what happened.

This is different from Smart Search, which is used to investigate messages and message disposition, not administrative configuration history. Alert Viewer focuses on alert events, and Log Viewer is not the primary course answer for tracing who changed a rule's enabled state. The question is specifically about a rule's configuration state changing between yesterday and today, which is an administrative action trail problem. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, this is precisely what audit logging is for: establishing accountability and change history for rules, settings, and other administrative modifications.

In real-world operations, Audit Logs help answer questions like who disabled a rule, when it was changed, and whether the change was manual or part of another configuration update. Because the platform's configuration-auditing feature is designed for this use case, the verified and course-aligned answer is B. Audit Logs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

Smart Search has returned 13 results for a specific recipient address. You click on one of the messages in the Results list. Which of the following information is available for that message?

- A. The time that the recipient opened and read the message
- B. The name and version of the email client on the recipient device
- C. The Final Rule that gave the final disposition for the message
- D. The SMTP port numbers used for the message session

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. The Final Rule that gave the final disposition for the message. Proofpoint's Smart Search ecosystem exposes a Final Rule field for messages, and the Proofpoint integration reference explicitly identifies Proofpoint.SmartSearch.Final\_Rule as the final rule of the email message. That matches the course wording exactly and confirms that this piece of information is available when examining a message record in Smart Search.

The other options do not reflect standard Smart Search message-detail data in the Threat Protection Administrator course. Smart Search is designed to show message-processing and disposition information, not endpoint-style telemetry such as the time a user opened and read a message or the client software version on the recipient device. Likewise, low-level SMTP port numbers for a session are not the key message-detail field being tested here. The course consistently teaches Smart Search as the place to determine what happened to a message, which rules fired, and what final action was taken.

For administrators, the Final Rule is especially useful because multiple checks may touch a message, but the Final Rule tells you which rule ultimately determined the outcome. That is why this is the correct answer to the question. Therefore, the verified answer is A.

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

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