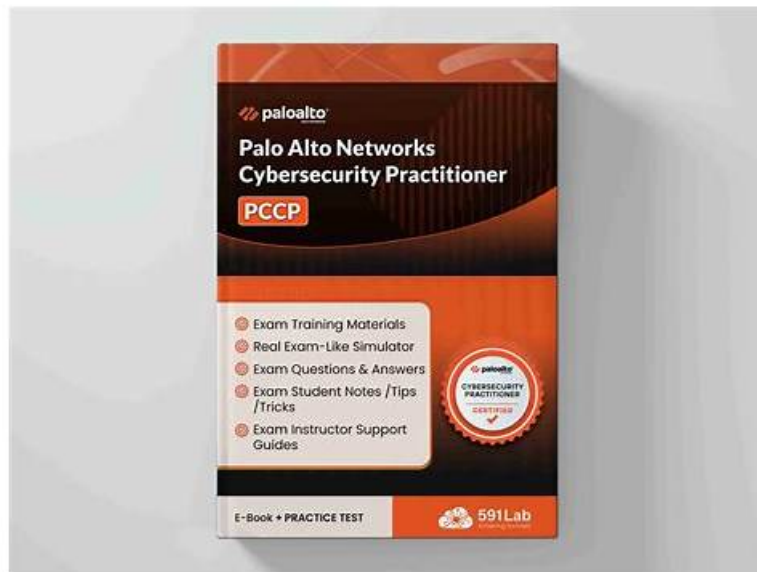


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### Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cybersecurity:</b> 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&amp;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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Endpoint Security:</b> This domain is aimed at an Endpoint Security Analyst and covers identifying indicators of compromise (IOCs) and understanding the limits of signature-based anti-malware. It includes concepts like User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA), endpoint detection and response (EDR), and extended detection and response (XDR). It also describes behavioral threat prevention and endpoint security technologies such as host-based firewalls, intrusion prevention systems, device control, application control, disk encryption, patch management, and features of Cortex XDR.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Network Security:</b> 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</li> <li>• <b>TLS decryption.</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cloud Security:</b> This section targets a Cloud Security Specialist and addresses major cloud architectures and topologies. It discusses security challenges like application security, cloud posture, and runtime security. Candidates will learn about technologies securing cloud environments such as Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) and Cloud Workload Protection Platforms (CWPP), as well as the functions of a Cloud Native Application Protection Platform (CNAPP) and features of Cortex Cloud.</li> </ul>

## Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

### NEW QUESTION # 19

At which layer of the OSI model are routing protocols defined?

- A. Data Link
- **B. Network**
- C. Transport
- D. Physical

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Routing protocols are defined at the network layer (Layer 3) of the OSI model. The network layer is responsible for routing packets across different networks using logical addresses (IP addresses). Routing protocols are used to exchange routing information between routers and to determine the best path for data delivery. Some examples of routing protocols are BGP, OSPF, RIP, and EIGRP. Palo Alto Networks devices support advanced routing features using the Advanced Routing Engine<sup>1</sup>. References: Advanced Routing - Palo Alto Networks | TechDocs, What Is Layer 7? - Palo Alto Networks, How to Configure Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

### NEW QUESTION # 20

How does Prisma SaaS provide protection for Sanctioned SaaS applications?

- **A. Prisma SaaS connects directly to sanctioned external service providers SaaS application service to provide protection and sharing visibility**
- B. Prisma SaaS does not provide protection for Sanctioned SaaS applications because they are secure
- C. Prisma SaaS connects to an organizations internal print and file sharing services to provide protection and sharing visibility

- D. Prisma access uses Uniform Resource Locator (URL) Web categorization to provide protection and sharing visibility

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Prisma SaaS connects directly to the applications themselves, therefore providing continuous silent monitoring of the risks within the sanctioned SaaS applications, with detailed visibility that is not possible with traditional security solutions.

#### NEW QUESTION # 21

In which phase of the cyberattack lifecycle do attackers establish encrypted communication channels back to servers across the internet so that they can modify their attack objectives and methods?

- A. installation
- B. exploitation
- C. command and control
- D. actions on the objective

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Command and Control: Attackers establish encrypted communication channels back to command-and-control (C2) servers across the internet so that they can modify their attack objectives and methods as additional targets of opportunity are identified within the victim network, or to evade any new security countermeasures that the organization may attempt to deploy if attack artifacts are discovered.

#### NEW QUESTION # 22

What are two capabilities of identity threat detection and response (ITDR)? (Choose two.)

- A. Securing individual devices
- B. Analyzing access management logs
- C. Scanning for excessive logins
- D. Matching risks to signatures

**Answer: B,C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 23

Which two pieces of information are considered personally identifiable information (PII)? (Choose two.)

- A. Profession
- B. Login 10
- C. Birthplace
- D. Name

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Personally identifiable information (PII) is any data that can be used to identify someone. All information that directly or indirectly links to a person is considered PII<sup>1</sup>. Among PII, some pieces of information are more sensitive than others. Sensitive PII is sensitive information that directly identifies an individual and could cause significant harm if leaked or stolen<sup>2</sup>. Birthplace and name are examples of sensitive PII, as they can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other information<sup>3</sup>.

Login 10 and profession are not considered sensitive PII, as they are not unique to a person and do not reveal their identity. Login 10 is a non-sensitive PII that is easily accessible from public sources, while profession is not a PII at all, as it does not link to a specific individual<sup>4</sup>. References:

- \* 1: What is PII (personally identifiable information)? - Cloudflare
- \* 2: What is Personally Identifiable Information (PII)? | IBM
- \* 3: personally identifiable information - Glossary | CSRC
- \* 4: What Is Personally Identifiable Information (PII)? Types and Examples

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