

PPAN01 Valid Exam Topics First-grade Questions Pool Only at PrepAwayExam

Storage Types	Answer Area
A geo-redundant storage (GRS) account	Operating system: A premium managed disk
A locally-redundant storage (LRS) account	Databases and logs: A premium managed disk
A premium managed disk	Backups: A locally-redundant storage (LRS) account
A standard managed disk	

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Proofpoint PPAN01 Clear Exam & Exam PPAN01 Quick Prep

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Proofpoint Certified Threat Protection Analyst Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

What are two unique benefits of submitting false positives via the support portal? (Select two.)

- A. Human review of the false positive claim
- B. Quick reputation check on the message contents
- C. Generating a complaint to the TAP product manager
- D. Feedback on the false positive submission
- E. Automatic correction to label the threat as a false positive

Answer: A,D

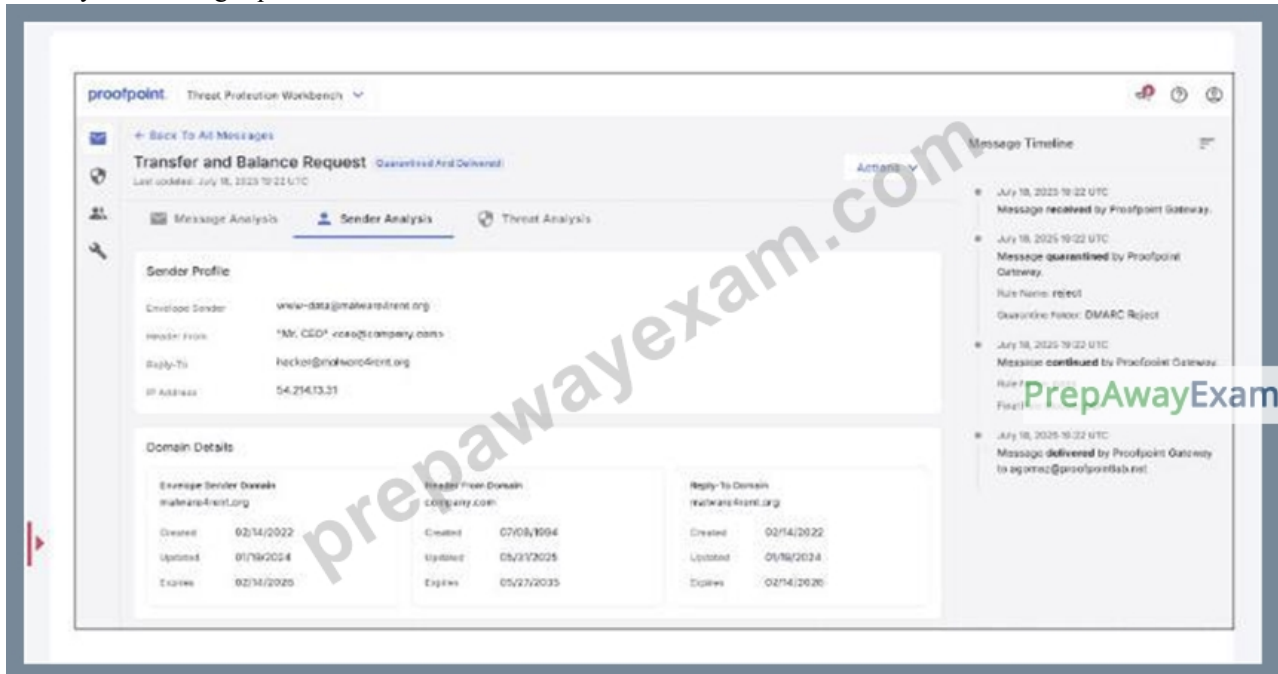
Explanation:

Submitting false positives through the Proofpoint support portal provides (C) human review and (D) feedback-two benefits that materially improve long-term operational quality. Human review adds expert validation beyond automated engines, which is critical when legitimate business mail is misclassified due to language patterns, new domains, unusual attachment types, or atypical sending infrastructure. The support workflow also returns feedback that helps the customer understand why the system condemned the message and what tuning steps are appropriate (policy adjustments, safe sender entries, authentication alignment, supplier allow-listing). This differs from purely local labeling, which may not propagate improvements broadly or may not be examined by Proofpoint analysts. "Automatic correction" is not guaranteed and can vary by product and configuration; support submissions are

primarily a review-and-learn loop rather than an immediate auto-fix. Generating complaints is not a product feature, and "quick reputation checks" can be done within dashboards, but the support portal's value is the structured escalation path: it improves detection fidelity over time, reduces recurring business disruption, and strengthens SOC processes for handling disputes in a documented, auditable manner.

NEW QUESTION # 43

An analyst is reviewing a quarantined threat within Threat Protection Workbench.



Based on the indicators shown in the exhibit, what is the most likely reason the threat was quarantined?

- A. The threat was quarantined because it is from a known malicious IP address.
- B. The threat was quarantined because it contained malware.
- C. The threat was quarantined because there is a sender impersonation risk.
- D. The threat was quarantined because it is from a newly created domain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Threat Protection Workbench quarantine decisions are often driven by high-confidence "people-centric" risk signals, especially impersonation/impostor detections. The indicators in the exhibit point to sender identity risk (display-name mismatch, lookalike/brand impersonation cues, or authentication/alignment anomalies that elevate "impostor" confidence), which aligns with sender impersonation quarantine (B). In Proofpoint IR practice, impersonation is treated as high priority because it maps directly to BEC and credential theft outcomes and can be "clean" from a malware/URL perspective (text-only lures, invoice/payment requests). While malware, newly registered domains, and known malicious IPs can also drive quarantine, Workbench presentations for supplier/impostor often explicitly surface impersonation risk scoring and "who is being impersonated" context, which is the decisive factor for this scenario. Operationally, analysts respond by validating authentication results (SPF/DKIM/DMARC alignment), checking sender domain similarity/age, reviewing conversation history anomalies, and scoping for additional recipients. Containment frequently includes blocking the lookalike domain/sender, pulling delivered copies with TRAP, and notifying targeted business units (finance, executives) to prevent fraudulent actions.

NEW QUESTION # 44

What is the first action a security analyst should take when beginning to review and prioritize alerts from Targeted Attack Protection (TAP)?

- A. Investigate false negatives by identifying root causes in source policy configurations.
- B. Assess claims of false positives by analyzing forensic details and threat indicators.
- C. Use filtering options on the TAP Threats page to organize and prioritize threat alerts.
- D. Open and examine the contents of an email using the associated .eml file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The first step in a scalable TAP-driven workflow is to reduce the alert set into an actionable queue using built-in filtering on the Threats page (time range, severity, threat type, campaign grouping, Intended/At Risk/Impacted, VIP targeting, and "Highlighted" categories). This aligns with SOC operational procedures: triage is a funnel, and TAP's dashboards are optimized for sorting by risk and user impact so analysts can quickly identify what is most likely to represent an active incident. Jumping straight into .eml review or false-positive adjudication is inefficient before you know which threats have user interaction (clicks), broad distribution, or high severity. Likewise, false-negative root cause analysis is a later-stage improvement activity, typically triggered after an incident or quality review. In Proofpoint IR practice, you filter first to find: (1) threats with "Impacted" users (clicks/interaction), (2) high severity (credential theft/malware), (3) VIP targeting, and (4) campaign clusters. Only then do you pivot into forensic details, message artifacts, URL/attachment detonation results, and-if-necessary-remediation actions (blocklists, TRAP pulls, user resets).

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which filter category in the TAP Dashboard helps identify threats targeting VIPs or specific geographies?

- A. Targeted
- B. Highlighted
- C. At Risk
- D. Impacted

Answer: A

Explanation:

The "Targeted" category (B) is used to surface threats that show targeting characteristics—commonly including VIP-focused campaigns, department/role targeting, and sometimes geography-linked targeting indicators depending on available telemetry and configuration. In Proofpoint triage, "At Risk" and "Impacted" are exposure/interaction oriented (who received, who interacted/clicked), while "Highlighted" typically flags notable techniques or analyst-marked items (e.g., suspicious/interesting, false positive indicators, notable patterns). "Targeted" is the fastest way for analysts to focus on high-consequence threats because VIPs and specific geographies often correlate with executive impersonation, wire-fraud pretexting, supplier fraud, or regionally themed campaigns. Operationally, this filter supports a risk-based IR queue:

targeted threats are escalated earlier, scoped wider (adjacent executives/assistants, finance users, supplier comms), and handled with more aggressive containment (blocking infrastructure, retroactive pulls, identity checks). It also supports proactive defense: targeted patterns can trigger tighter policies for high-risk cohorts (VIP protections, stricter URL access, enhanced bannering, and stricter authentication handling).

NEW QUESTION # 46

What happens when a user clicks a rewritten URL that TAP URL Defense has determined to be malicious?

- A. The user is shown a warning page and the site is blocked.
- B. The user is redirected to the organization's homepage.
- C. The system delivers a separate email alert to the user.
- D. The link opens normally and the site remains accessible.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Proofpoint TAP URL Defense rewrites URLs to route clicks through Proofpoint's time-of-click analysis service. If the destination is determined malicious at click time, the user is presented with a block/warning page and access is denied (A). This is a core containment mechanism because URL reputation can change after delivery: a link that looked benign during initial scanning may become weaponized later (compromised site, delayed redirect, newly hosted phishing kit). The warning page both prevents compromise and provides user feedback that a threat was intercepted. For IR responders, this behavior is also valuable telemetry: TAP records click events, verdicts, and whether clicks were blocked or permitted, which drives scoping and prioritization (Impacted users vs At Risk). In recovery, blocked clicks reduce the likelihood that credential resets or endpoint remediation are needed, but analysts still validate whether any earlier clicks occurred before condemnation, whether users accessed the URL outside protected paths (copy/paste, mobile clients), and whether campaign-wide remediation (blocklisting domains, pulling emails) is necessary to prevent repeat attempts.

