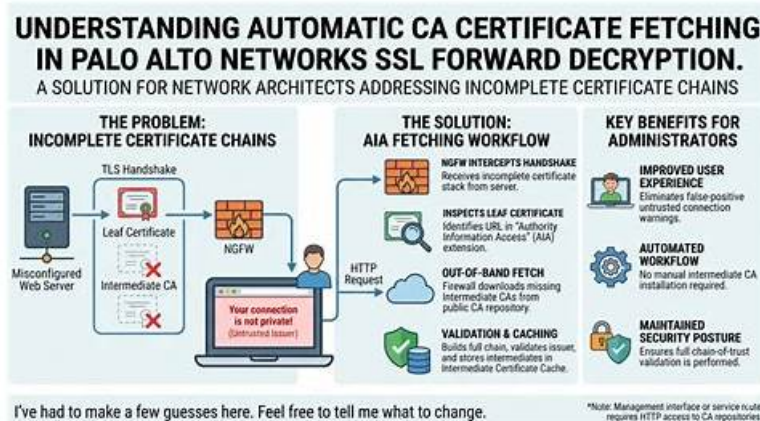


Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Official Cert Guide | Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Answers



DOWNLOAD the newest TestKingIT Cybersecurity-Practitioner PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=191u-d8XWxvfi7XqfxJq_5H0O00u0wrKT

Cybersecurity-Practitioner certification has great effect in this field and may affect your career even future. Cybersecurity-Practitioner real questions files are professional and high passing rate so that users can pass the exam at the first attempt. High quality and pass rate make us famous and growing faster and faster. Many candidates compliment that Cybersecurity-Practitioner Study Guide materials are best assistant and useful for qualification exams, they have no need to purchase other training courses or books to study, and only by practicing our Cybersecurity-Practitioner Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner exam braindumps several times before exam, they can pass exam in short time easily.

You may feel astonished and doubtful about this figure; but we do make our Cybersecurity-Practitioner exam dumps well received by most customers. Better still, the 98-99% pass rate has helped most of the candidates get the certification successfully, which is far beyond that of others in this field. In recent years, supported by our professional expert team, our Cybersecurity-Practitioner test braindumps have grown up and have made huge progress. We pay emphasis on variety of situations and adopt corresponding methods to deal with. More successful cases of passing the Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam can be found and can prove our powerful strength. As a matter of fact, since the establishment, we have won wonderful feedback and ceaseless business, continuously working on developing our Cybersecurity-Practitioner test prep. We have been specializing Cybersecurity-Practitioner exam dumps many years and have a great deal of long-term old clients, and we would like to be a reliable cooperater on your learning path and in your further development.

>> Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Official Cert Guide <<

Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Answers & Latest Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Fee

Knowledge is defined as intangible asset that can offer valuable reward in future, so never give up on it and our Cybersecurity-Practitioner exam preparation can offer enough knowledge to cope with the exam effectively. To satisfy the needs of exam candidates, our experts wrote our Cybersecurity-Practitioner practice materials with perfect arrangement and scientific compilation of messages, so you do not need to study other numerous Cybersecurity-Practitioner study guide to find the perfect one anymore.

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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.

Topic 2	• 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	• Secure Access: This domain examines SASE and SSE architectures, security challenges for data and applications including AI tools, and technologies like Secure Web Gateway, CASB, DLP, Remote Browser Isolation, SD-WAN, and Prisma SASE solutions.

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

NEW QUESTION # 137

Which component of cloud security uses automated testing with static application security testing (SAST) to identify potential threats?

- A. Code security
- B. API
- C. Virtualization
- D. IRP

Answer: A

Explanation:

Code security in cloud environments involves using tools like Static Application Security Testing (SAST) to automatically analyze source code for vulnerabilities before deployment. This helps identify and remediate potential threats early in the software development lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 138

Which type of firewall should be implemented when a company headquarters is required to have redundant power and high processing power?

- A. Cloud
- B. Physical
- C. Containerized
- D. Virtual

Answer: B

Explanation:

A physical firewall is ideal for environments like a company headquarters that require redundant power, high throughput, and dedicated hardware for maximum reliability and performance. It supports more robust failover and scalability compared to virtual or containerized options.

NEW QUESTION # 139

Which TCP/IP sub-protocol operates at the Layer7 of the OSI model?

- A. MAC
- B. NFS
- C. UDP
- D. SNMP

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Application (Layer 7 or L7): This layer identifies and establishes availability of communication partners, determines resource

availability, and synchronizes communication.

* Presentation (Layer 6 or L6): This layer provides coding and conversion functions (such as data representation, character conversion, data compression, and data encryption) to ensure that data sent from the Application layer of one system is compatible with the Application layer of the receiving system.

* Session (Layer 5 or L5): This layer manages communication sessions (service requests and service responses) between networked systems, including connection establishment, data transfer, and connection release.

* Transport (Layer 4 or L4): This layer provides transparent, reliable data transport and end-to-end transmission control.

NEW QUESTION # 140

Under which category does an application that is approved by the IT department, such as Office 365, fall?

- A. prohibited
- B. unsanctioned
- C. tolerated
- D. sanctioned

Answer: D

Explanation:

A sanctioned application is an application that is approved by the IT department and meets the security and compliance requirements of the organization. Sanctioned applications are allowed to access the organization's network and data and are monitored and protected by the IT department. Examples of sanctioned applications are Office 365, Salesforce, and Zoom. Sanctioned applications are different from unsanctioned, prohibited, and tolerated applications, which are not approved by the IT department and may pose security risks to the organization. Unsanctioned applications are applications that are used by the employees without the IT department's knowledge or consent, such as Dropbox, Gmail, or Facebook. Prohibited applications are applications that are explicitly forbidden by the IT department, such as BitTorrent, Tor, or malware. Tolerated applications are applications that are not approved by the IT department, but are not blocked or restricted, such as Skype, Spotify, or YouTube. Reference: Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET), Cloud Security Fundamentals - Module 4: Cloud Security Best Practices, Application Visibility and Control

NEW QUESTION # 141

When signature-based antivirus software detects malware, what three things does it do to provide protection? (Choose three.)

- A. quarantine the infected file
- B. alert system administrators
- C. delete the infected file
- D. remove the infected file's extension
- E. decrypt the infected file using base64

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Signature-based antivirus software is a type of security software that uses signatures to identify malware. Signatures are bits of code that are unique to a specific piece of malware. When signature-based antivirus software detects a piece of malware, it compares the signature to its database of known signatures¹. If a match is found, the software can do three things to provide protection:

Alert system administrators: The software can notify the system administrators or the users about the malware detection, and provide information such as the name, type, location, and severity of the malware. This can help the administrators or the users to take appropriate actions to prevent further damage or infection³.

Quarantine the infected file: The software can isolate the infected file from the rest of the system, and prevent it from accessing or modifying any other files or processes. This can help to contain the malware and limit its impact on the system⁴.

Delete the infected file: The software can remove the infected file from the system, and prevent it from running or spreading. This can help to eliminate the malware and restore the system to a clean state⁴.

:

What is a signature-based antivirus? - Info Exchange

What is a Signature and How Can I detect it? - Sophos

How Does Heuristic Analysis Antivirus Software Work?

What Is Signature-based Malware Detection? | RiskXchange

• • • • •

Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Answers: <https://www.testkingit.com/Palo-Alto-Networks/latest-Cybersecurity-Practitioner-exam-dumps.html>

- 2026 Latest TestKingIT Cybersecurity-Practitioner PDF Dumps and Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Engine Free Share:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=191u-d8XWxvf7XqfxJq_5H0O0u0wrKT