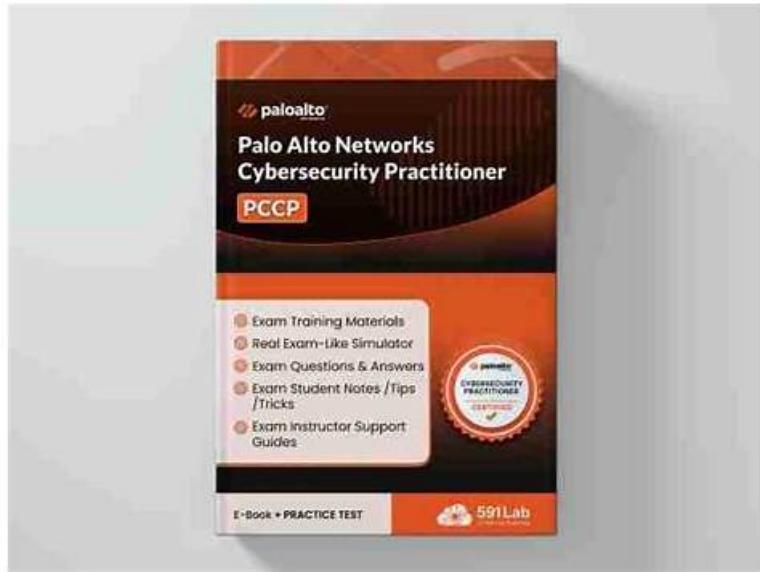


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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Security Operations: This domain focuses on security operations including threat hunting, incident response, SIEM and SOAR platforms, Attack Surface Management, and Cortex solutions including XSOAR, Xpanse, and XSIAM.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDRXDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 SSLTLS decryption, plus OTIoT concerns, NGFW deployments, Cloud-Delivered Security Services, and Precision AI.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134

Which classification of IDS/IPS uses a database of known vulnerabilities and attack profiles to identify intrusion attempts?

- A. Anomaly-based
- **B. Knowledge-based**
- C. Statistical-based
- D. Behavior-based

Answer: B

Explanation:

A knowledge-based system uses a database of known vulnerabilities and attack profiles to identify intrusion attempts. These types of systems have lower false-alarm rates than behavior-based systems but must be continually updated with new attack signatures to be effective.

* A behavior-based system uses a baseline of normal network activity to identify unusual patterns or levels of network activity that may be indicative of an intrusion attempt.

These types of systems are more adaptive than knowledge-based systems and therefore may be more effective in detecting previously unknown vulnerabilities and attacks, but they have a much higher false-positive rate than knowledge-based systems.

NEW QUESTION # 135

In addition to local analysis, what can send unknown files to WildFire for discovery and deeper analysis to rapidly detect potentially unknown malware?

- A. AutoFocus
- B. Cortex XSOAR
- **C. Cortex XDR**
- D. MineMild

Answer: C

Explanation:

In addition to local analysis, Cortex XDR can send unknown files to WildFire for discovery and deeper analysis to rapidly detect.

NEW QUESTION # 136

A high-profile company executive receives an urgent email containing a malicious link. The sender appears to be from the IT department of the company, and the email requests an update of the executive's login credentials for a system update.

Which type of phishing attack does this represent?

- **A. Whaling**
- B. Vishing
- C. Angler phishing
- D. Pharming

Answer: A

Explanation:

Whaling is a targeted phishing attack aimed at high-profile individuals, such as executives. The attacker impersonates a trusted entity (e.g., IT department) to trick the executive into revealing sensitive credentials. This is a form of spear phishing specifically focused on "big fish" targets.

NEW QUESTION # 137

What are the two most prominent characteristics of the malware type rootkit? (Choose two.)

- A. It steals personal information.
- B. **It cannot be detected by antivirus because of its masking techniques.**
- C. It encrypts user data.
- D. **It takes control of the operating system.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A rootkit is a type of malware that enables cyber criminals to gain access to and infiltrate data from machines without being detected. It covers software toolboxes designed to infect computers, give the attacker remote control, and remain hidden for a long period of time1 One of the most prominent characteristics of a rootkit is that it cannot be detected by antivirus because of its masking techniques. A rootkit may be able to subvert the software that is intended to find it, such as by hooking system calls, modifying kernel objects, or tampering with the registry2 Another prominent characteristic of a rootkit is that it takes control of the operating system. A rootkit may install itself in the kernel or the firmware of the device, giving it the highest level of privilege and access. A rootkit may also replace the bootloader or the BIOS of the machine, making it difficult to remove. A rootkit can use its control over the operating system to launch other malware, such as ransomware, bots, keyloggers, or trojans34 Reference:

1: What Is a Rootkit? How to Defend and Stop Them? | Fortinet

2: Rootkit - Wikipedia

3: What Is a Rootkit? - Microsoft 365

4: What is Rootkit? Attack Definition & Examples - CrowdStrike

NEW QUESTION # 138

Which two network resources does a directory service database contain? (Choose two.)

- A. Services
- B. Terminal shell types on endpoints
- C. /etc/shadow files
- D. Users

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

A directory service is a database that contains information about users, resources, and services in a network.

NEW QUESTION # 139

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