Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Tutorials, Reliable Cybersecurity-Practitioner Guide Files

How to Prepare for the Palo Alto Networks
Cybersecurity Practitioner Certification

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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• Cloud Security: This domain covers cloud architectures, security challenges across application security, cloud posture, and runtime security, protection technologies like CSPM and CWPP, Cloud Native Application Protection Platforms, and Cortex Cloud functionality.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92
What are two key characteristics of a Type 1 hypervisor? (Choose two.)

- A. is hardened against cyber attacks
- B. runs without any vulnerability issues
- C. allows multiple, virtual (or guest) operating systems to run concurrently on a single physical host computer
- D. runs within an operating system

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
A Type 1 hypervisor, also known as a bare-metal hypervisor, is a software layer that runs directly on the hardware of a physical host computer, without requiring an underlying operating system. A Type 1 hypervisor can create and manage multiple isolated virtual machines (VMs), each with its own virtual (or guest) operating system and applications. A Type 1 hypervisor is hardened against cyber attacks, as it has a smaller attack surface and fewer vulnerabilities than a Type 2 hypervisor, which runs within an operating system. A Type 1 hypervisor also offers better performance, scalability, and resource utilization than a Type 2 hypervisor. Reference: 10 Palo Alto Networks PCCET Exam Practice Questions, Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician v1.0, FREE Cybersecurity Education Courses.

NEW QUESTION # 93
Which core component is used to implement a Zero Trust architecture?

- A. Content Identification
- B. VPN Concentrator
- C. Web Application Zone
- D. Segmentation Platform

Answer: D

Explanation:
"Remember that a trust zone is not intended to be a "pocket of trust" where systems (and therefore threats) within the zone can communicate freely and directly with each other. For a full Zero Trust implementation, the network would be configured to ensure that all communications traffic, including traffic between devices in the same zone, is intermediated by the corresponding Zero Trust Segmentation Platform."

NEW QUESTION # 94
Which statement describes advanced malware?

- A. It operates openly and can be detected by traditional antivirus.
- B. It is designed to avoid detection and adapt.
- C. It can operate without consuming resources.
- D. It lacks the ability to exfiltrate data or persist within a system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Advanced malware employs sophisticated techniques such as polymorphism, encryption, and stealth to evade detection by traditional signature-based tools. It adapts to different environments, modifies its code to avoid static analysis, and maintains persistence through obfuscation and anti-forensic measures. Palo Alto Networks' threat prevention technologies use machine learning, behavior analysis, and sandboxing to detect these evasive malware strains. Such adaptive capabilities distinguish advanced malware from simpler threats that are easily identified and removed, underscoring the need for modern, layered security controls capable of dynamic threat detection.

NEW QUESTION # 95
What does Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR do first when an endpoint is asked to run an executable?

- A. run a static analysis
- B. run a dynamic analysis
- C. check its execution policy
- D. send the executable to WildFire

Answer: D

Explanation:
Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR is an extended detection and response platform that provides endpoint protection, threat detection, and incident response capabilities. When an endpoint is asked to run an executable, Cortex XDR does the following steps1:
First, it sends the executable to WildFire, a cloud-based malware analysis and prevention service, to determine if it is malicious or benign. WildFire uses static and dynamic analysis, machine learning, and threat intelligence to analyze the executable and provide a verdict in seconds2.
Next, it checks the execution policy, which is a set of rules that define what actions are allowed or blocked on the endpoint. The execution policy can be configured by the administrator to enforce granular control over the endpoint behavior3.
Then, it runs a static analysis, which is a technique that examines the executable without executing it. Static analysis can identify malicious indicators, such as file signatures, hashes, strings, and embedded resources4.
Finally, it runs a dynamic analysis, which is a technique that executes the executable in a sandboxed environment and monitors its behavior. Dynamic analysis can detect malicious activities, such as network connections, registry changes, file modifications, and process injections4.
:
Cortex XDR Endpoint Protection Overview
WildFire Overview
[Execution Policy]
[Static and Dynamic Analysis]

NEW QUESTION # 96
Which NGFW feature is used to provide continuous identification, categorization, and control of known and previously unknown SaaS applications?

- A. Device-ID
- B. User-ID
- C. App-ID
- D. Content-ID

Answer: C

Explanation:
App-ID™ technology leverages the power of the broad global community to provide continuous identification, categorization, and granular risk-based control of known and previously unknown SaaS applications, ensuring new applications are discovered automatically as they become popular.

NEW QUESTION # 97
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