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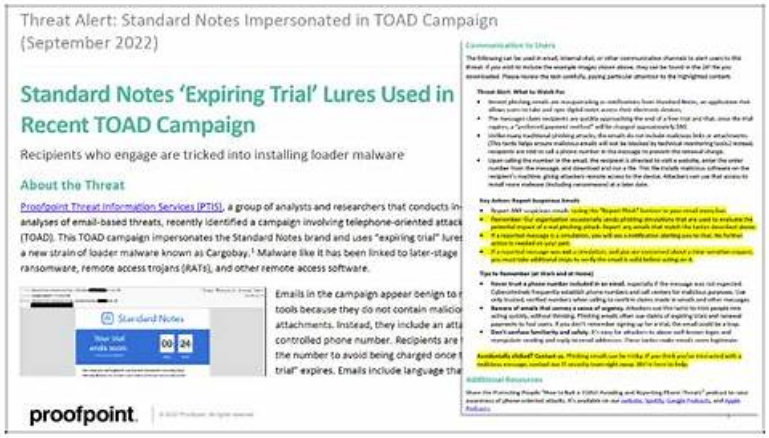

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Proofpoint TPAD01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Virus Protection: Covers configuring virus protection policies, restricting message processing, and editing related rules.
Topic 2	• Product Overview: Covers key product functionalities and how Proofpoint's components integrate within the overall email security suite.
Topic 3	• Smart Search & Logging: Covers using Smart Search, analyzing logs, configuring syslogs, and leveraging the PoD API for operational insights.
Topic 4	• Email Firewall: Covers creating and managing mail rules, controlling SMTP rate, configuring outbound throttling, and strengthening overall email security.
Topic 5	• Threat Response: Covers differentiating cloud versus on-premises defense, configuring servers and workflows, and managing the threat response process.
Topic 6	• Spam Detection: Covers tuning spam management policies, creating custom spam rules, and configuring safe and block lists.
Topic 7	• Message Processing: Covers building policies and rules for filtering and message disposition, along with configuring SMTP profiles.

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Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which of the following is required to configure an outbound mail route in the Proofpoint Protection Server?
Pick the 3 correct responses below.

- A. Destination / Error Message for the routed mail.
- B. Email authentication information for the domain.
- C. DKIM key records for the domain.
- D. Domain administrator email address.
- E. Mailer type that is utilized for the route.
- F. Email domain to be routed.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:
The correct answers are Destination / Error Message for the routed mail , Email domain to be routed , and Mailer type that is utilized for the route . In Proofpoint route configuration, the essential elements of a mail route are the domain or host the route applies to, the mailer method used for handling the route, and the destination host or error behavior associated with that route. Proofpoint interface examples for inbound and outbound mail routes show these same core fields: domain/host, mailer, and destination/error message. These are the pieces that define how mail should be routed operationally.
The other options are not required route-definition elements. DKIM records and general email authentication data are important for overall mail security, but they are not the required fields used to create the outbound route itself. Similarly, a domain administrator email address is not a routing parameter. The route configuration needs to know what mail the rule applies to, how it should be sent, and where it should go.
That maps directly to the three correct choices in this question. In the Proofpoint Threat Protection Administrator course, Mail Flow focuses on route construction and message delivery logic, and those route objects are built from exactly these operational fields rather than policy-side authentication details. So for outbound mail routing in PPS, the required configuration items are C, D, and E .

NEW QUESTION # 58
An email message fails an SPF check; which of the following is a likely reason for this failure?

- A. The email is being sent during peak traffic hours.
- B. The email was sent from a secure server.
- C. The sending server's IP address is not listed in the SPF record.
- D. The recipient's email server does not support SPF.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because SPF works by checking whether the IP address of the sending mail server is authorized in the sender domain's SPF record published in DNS. Proofpoint's SPF reference explains that SPF validates the sender by comparing the connecting server IP to the list of permitted sending sources for the domain. If that IP is not included in the SPF record, the SPF check can fail.
The other choices do not describe the actual SPF decision logic. SPF failure is not caused by peak traffic hours, and whether a server is described as "secure" does not determine SPF alignment or authorization. The recipient server's support capabilities also do not change the underlying reason an SPF evaluation would fail once the check is being performed. In Proofpoint's Email Authentication module, SPF is one of the core controls for verifying that a domain has explicitly authorized the host attempting to send mail on its behalf.
That is why administrators focus on DNS records, authorized senders, and route design when troubleshooting SPF issues.
This question tests the basic mechanics of SPF rather than downstream disposition. If a message fails SPF, the most likely reason is that the source IP is not authorized by the domain owner's SPF policy. That makes C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which of the following is a common port used for SMTP connectivity?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. 25 . SMTP is the standard protocol used for transferring email between mail servers, and TCP port 25 is the traditional and most common port used for SMTP relay and server-to-server email transport. Proofpoint's SMTP relay reference aligns with this standard mail-flow model, where SMTP is the protocol responsible for message transfer between mail systems.
The other ports listed are associated with different services. Port 22 is commonly used for SSH, port 443 for HTTPS, and port 80 for HTTP. Those are important network ports, but they are not the standard answer for SMTP connectivity in the context of mail flow and Proofpoint administration. In the Threat Protection Administrator course, understanding SMTP basics is essential because route configuration, TLS behavior, queue handling, and delivery troubleshooting all rely on knowing how SMTP sessions operate at the transport level.
Although modern mail submission can also involve other ports in certain client scenarios, this question asks for a common SMTP connectivity port, and the course-level expected answer is the standard server-to-server SMTP port. For mail transfer in the context of Proofpoint and SMTP routing, that port is 25 . Therefore, the verified answer is D .

NEW QUESTION # 60
When employees at your company change their name, their email address also changes. To ensure that the user import process associates the new email addresses with the existing users, how should you configure the primary key?

- A. Change the primary key to match the uid attribute.
- B. Set the primary key to the user's full name.
- C. Use the updated email address as the primary key.
- D. Keep the old email address as the primary key.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Proofpoint user import and authentication profile configuration, the primary key should be set to a stable identity attribute that does not change when a user's display name or email address changes. Proofpoint's LDAP import guidance specifically points administrators toward using UID as the primary key. That matters in exactly the scenario described here: when a person changes their name and therefore receives a new email address, using the email address itself as the primary key would make the import process treat the updated record as if it might be a different user. By contrast, using a stable directory attribute such as uid allows Proofpoint to associate the updated email address with the same underlying user object. Setting the primary key to a full name would be unreliable because names can change and may not be unique. Keeping the old email address as the key defeats the purpose of matching the updated identity. Using the new email address as the key still makes the key dependent on a mutable attribute. The course's User Management section emphasizes directory sync and import behavior, and the support guidance for importing users and groups from LDAP/AD explicitly references UID as the primary key mapping to use for this kind of identity continuity. Therefore, the correct answer is to change the primary key to match the uid attribute.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Smart Search has returned 13 results for a specific recipient address. You click on one of the messages in the Results list. Which of the following information is available for that message?

- A. The SMTP port numbers used for the message session
- B. The name and version of the email client on the recipient device
- C. The time that the recipient opened and read the message
- D. The Final Rule that gave the final disposition for the message

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. The Final Rule that gave the final disposition for the message. Proofpoint's Smart Search ecosystem exposes a Final Rule field for messages, and the Proofpoint integration reference explicitly identifies Proofpoint.SmartSearch.Final_Rule as the final rule of the email message. That matches the course wording exactly and confirms that this piece of information is available when examining a message record in Smart Search.
The other options do not reflect standard Smart Search message-detail data in the Threat Protection Administrator course. Smart Search is designed to show message-processing and disposition information, not endpoint-style telemetry such as the time a user opened and read a message or the client software version on the recipient device. Likewise, low-level SMTP port numbers for a session are not the key message-detail field being tested here. The course consistently teaches Smart Search as the place to determine what happened to a message, which rules fired, and what final action was taken.
For administrators, the Final Rule is especially useful because multiple checks may touch a message, but the Final Rule tells you which rule ultimately determined the outcome. That is why this is the correct answer to the question. Therefore, the verified answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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