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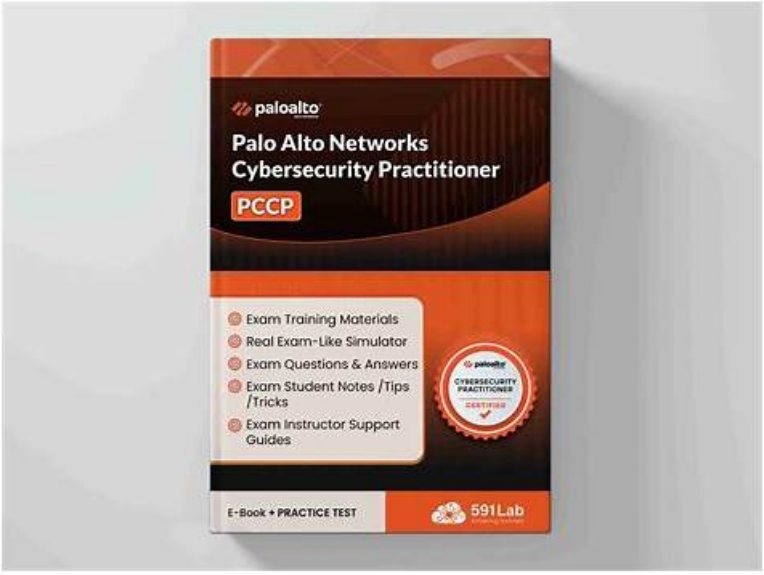

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The above formats of PDFTorrent are made to help customers prepare as per their unique styles and crack the PCCP exam certification on the very first attempt. Our Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner (PCCP) questions product is getting updated regularly as per the original Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner (PCCP) practice test's content. So that customers can prepare according to the latest PCCP exam content and pass it with ease.

Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Secure Access: This part of the exam measures skills of a Secure Access Engineer and focuses on defining and differentiating Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) and Secure Service Edge (SSE). It covers challenges related to confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and applications across data, private apps, SaaS, and AI tools. It examines security technologies including secure web gateways, enterprise browsers, remote browser isolation, data loss prevention (DLP), and cloud access security brokers (CASB). The section also describes Software-Defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) and Prisma SASE solutions such as Prisma Access, SD-WAN, AI Access, and enterprise DLP.
Topic 2	• Network Security: This domain targets a Network Security Specialist and includes knowledge of Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) characteristics, functions of stateless and next-generation firewalls (NGFWs), and the purpose of microsegmentation. It also covers common network security technologies such as intrusion prevention systems (IPS), URL filtering, DNS security, VPNs, and SSL • TLS decryption. Candidates must understand the limitations of signature-based protection, deployment options for NGFWs, cybersecurity concerns in operational technology (OT) and IoT, cloud-delivered security services, and AI-powered security functions like Precision AI.
Topic 3	• Security Operations: This final section measures skills of a Security Operations Analyst and covers key characteristics and practices of threat hunting and incident response processes. It explains functions and benefits of security information and event management (SIEM) platforms, security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR) tools, and attack surface management (ASM) platforms. It also highlights the functionalities of Cortex solutions, including XSOAR, Xpanse, and XSIAM, and describes services offered by Palo Alto Networks' Unit 42.

Topic 4	• Cybersecurity:This section of the exam measures skills of a Cybersecurity Practitioner and covers fundamental concepts of cybersecurity, including the components of the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) framework, attacker techniques as defined by the MITRE ATT&CK framework, and key principles of Zero Trust such as continuous monitoring and least privilege access. It also addresses understanding advanced persistent threats (APT) and common security technologies like identity and access management (IAM), multi-factor authentication (MFA), mobile device and application management, and email security.

PCCP Prepaway Dumps & Reliable PCCP Exam Syllabus

In traditional views, PCCP practice materials need you to spare a large amount of time on them to accumulate the useful knowledge may appearing in the real exam. However, our PCCP learning questions are not doing that way. According to data from former exam candidates, the passing rate has up to 98 to 100 percent. There are adequate content to help you pass the PCCP Exam with least time and money.

Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q201-Q206):

NEW QUESTION # 201
Which two services does a managed detection and response (MDR) solution provide? (Choose two.)

- A. Proactive threat hunting
- B. Incident impact analysis
- C. Improved application development
- D. Periodic firewall updates

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Managed Detection and Response (MDR) services combine incident impact analysis and proactive threat hunting to enhance organizational security posture. Incident impact analysis assesses the severity, scope, and potential damage of identified threats, helping prioritize responses. Proactive threat hunting involves skilled analysts searching for hidden threats that automated detection may miss, leveraging threat intelligence and behavioral analytics. Palo Alto Networks' MDR integrates Cortex XDR and human expertise to detect, investigate, and remediate sophisticated threats early. Unlike routine firewall updates or development processes, MDR is focused on active threat discovery and comprehensive incident management.

NEW QUESTION # 202
How does DevSecOps improve the Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipeline?

- A. DevSecOps improves pipeline security by assigning the security team as the lead team for continuous deployment
- B. DevSecOps ensures the pipeline has horizontal intersections for application code deployment
- C. DevSecOps unites the Security team with the Development and Operations teams to integrate security into the CI/CD pipeline
- D. DevSecOps does security checking after the application code has been processed through the CI/CD pipeline

Answer: C

Explanation:
DevSecOps takes the concept behind DevOps that developers and IT teams should work together closely, instead of separately, throughout software delivery and extends it to include security and integrate automated checks into the full CI/CD pipeline. The integration of the CI/CD pipeline takes care of the problem of security seeming like an outside force and instead allows developers to maintain their usual speed without compromising data security

NEW QUESTION # 203
Which of these ports is normally associated with HTTPS?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
HTTPS is a protocol that encrypts and secures the communication between web browsers and servers. HTTPS uses SSL or TLS certificates to establish a secure connection and prevent unauthorized access or tampering of data. HTTPS typically uses port 443, which is the default port for HTTPS connections. Port 443 is different from port 80, which is the default port for HTTP connections. HTTP is an unencrypted and insecure protocol that can expose sensitive information or allow malicious attacks. Port 443 is also different from port 5050, which is a common port for some applications or services, such as Yahoo Messenger or SIP. Port 5050 is not associated with HTTPS and does not provide any encryption or security. Port 443 is also different from port
25, which is the default port for SMTP, the protocol used for sending and receiving emails. Port 25 is not associated with HTTPS and does not encrypt the email content or headers. References:
*Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET) - Palo Alto Networks
*HTTPS Protocol: What is the Default Port for SSL & Common TCP Ports
*What is HTTPS? | Cloudflare
*Can I use another port other than 443 for HTTPS/SSL communication?

NEW QUESTION # 204
Which type of firewall should be implemented when a company headquarters is required to have redundant power and high processing power?

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

Answer: D

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 # 205
A doctor receives an email about her upcoming holiday in France. When she clicks the URL website link in the email, the connection is blocked by her office firewall because it's a known malware website. Which type of attack includes a link to a malware website in an email?

- A. pharming
- B. spam
- C. whaling
- D. phishing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Phishing is a type of attack that involves sending fraudulent emails that appear to be from legitimate sources, such as banks, companies, or individuals, in order to trick recipients into clicking on malicious links, opening malicious attachments, or providing sensitive information12. The link to a malware website in the email is an example of a malicious link, which may lead to the installation of malware, ransomware, spyware, or other malicious software on the user's device, or the redirection to a fake website that mimics a legitimate one, where the user may be asked to enter their credentials, personal information, or financial details34. Phishing emails often use social engineering techniques, such as creating a sense of urgency, curiosity, or fear, to persuade the user to

click on the link or attachment, or to reply to the email5. Phishing emails may also spoof the sender's address, domain, or logo, to make them look more authentic and trustworthy6.
Whaling, pharming, and spam are not the correct answers for this question. Whaling is a specific type of phishing that targets high-profile individuals, such as executives, celebrities, or politicians, with the aim of stealing their confidential information or influencing their decisions7. Pharming is a type of attack that involves redirecting the user's web browser to a fake website, even if they enter the correct URL, by modifying the DNS server or the user's hosts file. Spam is the unsolicited or unwanted electronic messages, such as emails, texts, or instant messages, that are sent in bulk to a large number of recipients, usually for advertising, marketing, or scamming purposes. References:
* What is phishing? | Malwarebytes
* Phishing - Wikipedia
* Don't Panic! Here's What To Do If You Clicked On A Phishing Link
* How can Malware spread through Email and How to Protect
* What is phishing? How this cyber attack works and how to prevent it ...
* Identifying Illegitimate Email Links | Division of Information Technology
* What is whaling? | NortonLifeLock
* [What is pharming? | NortonLifeLock]
* [What is spam? | NortonLifeLock]

NEW QUESTION # 206
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These PCCP practice exams enable you to monitor your progress and make adjustments. These PCCP practice tests are very useful for pinpointing areas that require more effort. You can lower your anxiety level and boost your confidence by taking our PCCP Practice Tests. Only Windows computers support the desktop practice exam software. The web-based Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner (PCCP) practice test is functional on all operating systems.

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