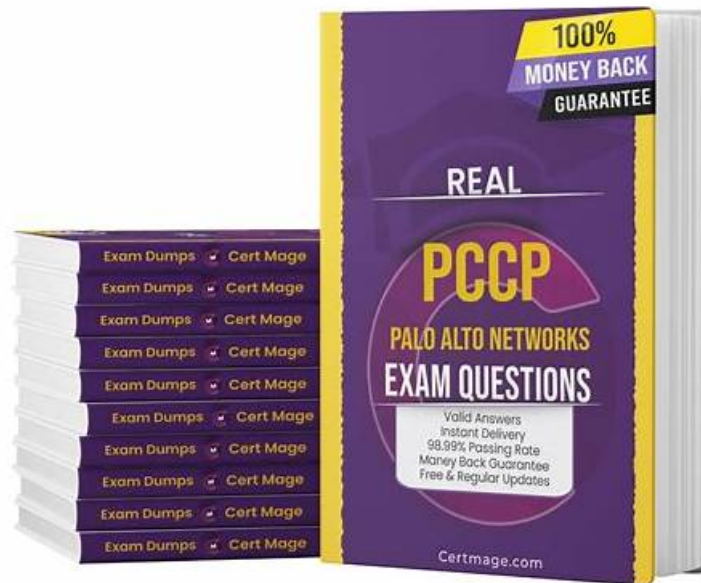


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Many candidates find the Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner (PCCP) exam preparation difficult. They often buy expensive study courses to start their Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner (PCCP) certification exam preparation. However, spending a huge amount on such resources is difficult for many Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam applicants. The latest Palo Alto Networks PCCP exam dumps are the right option for you to prepare for the Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner (PCCP) certification test at home.

Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Xparse, and XSIAM, and describes services offered by Palo Alto Networks' Unit 42.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endpoint Security: This domain is aimed at an Endpoint Security Analyst and covers identifying indicators of compromise (IOCs) and understanding the limits of signature-based anti-malware. It includes concepts like User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA), endpoint detection and response (EDR), and extended detection and response (XDR). It also describes behavioral threat prevention and endpoint security technologies such as host-based firewalls, intrusion prevention systems, device control, application control, disk encryption, patch management, and features of Cortex XDR.
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Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q193-Q198):

NEW QUESTION # 193

Which not-for-profit organization maintains the common vulnerability exposure catalog that is available through their public website?

- A. Cybersecurity Vulnerability Research Center
- **B. MITRE**
- C. Office of Cyber Security and Information Assurance
- D. Department of Homeland Security

Answer: B

Explanation:

MITRE is a not-for-profit organization that operates research and development centers sponsored by the federal government. MITRE maintains the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) catalog, which is a dictionary of common names for publicly known cybersecurity vulnerabilities. CVE's common identifiers, called CVE Identifiers, make it easier to share data across separate network security databases and tools, and provide a baseline for evaluating the coverage of an organization's security tools.

References:

- * Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)
- * CVE - CVE

NEW QUESTION # 194

Why have software developers widely embraced the use of containers?

- A. Containers require separate development and production environments to promote authentic code.
- B. Containers share application dependencies with other containers and with their host computer.
- C. Containers are host specific and are not portable across different virtual machine hosts.
- **D. Containers simplify the building and deploying of cloud native applications.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Containers are portable and lightweight alternatives to virtual machines that allow developers to package, isolate, and deploy applications across different cloud environments. Containers simplify the building and deploying of cloud native applications by providing consistent and efficient development, testing, and production environments. Containers also offer benefits such as rapid provisioning, high scalability, resource optimization, and security isolation. References:

- * What are containerized applications? from Google Cloud
- * What are containers and why do you need them? from IBM Developer
- * Embracing containers for software-defined cloud infrastructure from Red Hat

NEW QUESTION # 195

On an endpoint, which method should you use to secure applications against exploits?

- A. full-disk encryption
- **B. software patches**
- C. strong user passwords
- D. endpoint-based firewall

Answer: B

Explanation:

Software patches are updates that fix bugs, vulnerabilities, or performance issues in applications. Applying software patches regularly is one of the best practices to secure applications against exploits, as it prevents attackers from taking advantage of known flaws in the software. Software patches can also improve the functionality and compatibility of applications, as well as address any security gaps that may arise from changes in the operating system or other software components. Endpoint security solutions, such as Cortex XDR, can help organizations automate and streamline the patch management process, ensuring that all endpoints are up to date and protected from exploits. References:

* Endpoint Protection - Palo Alto Networks

* Endpoint Security - Palo Alto Networks

* Patch Management - Palo Alto Networks

NEW QUESTION # 196

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 # 197

Which model would a customer choose if they want full control over the operating system(s) running on their cloud computing platform?

- **A. IaaS**
- B. SaaS
- C. PaaS
- D. DaaS

Answer: A

Explanation:

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) is a cloud computing model that delivers on-demand infrastructure resources to organizations via the cloud, such as compute, storage, networking, and virtualization¹. Customers do not have to manage, maintain, or update their own data center infrastructure, but are responsible for the operating system, middleware, virtual machines, and any apps or data¹. Therefore, IaaS gives customers full control over the operating system(s) running on their cloud computing platform, as well as the flexibility to customize and configure their infrastructure according to their needs². References: What are the different types of cloud computing? | Google Cloud, PaaS vs IaaS vs SaaS: What's the difference? | Google Cloud

