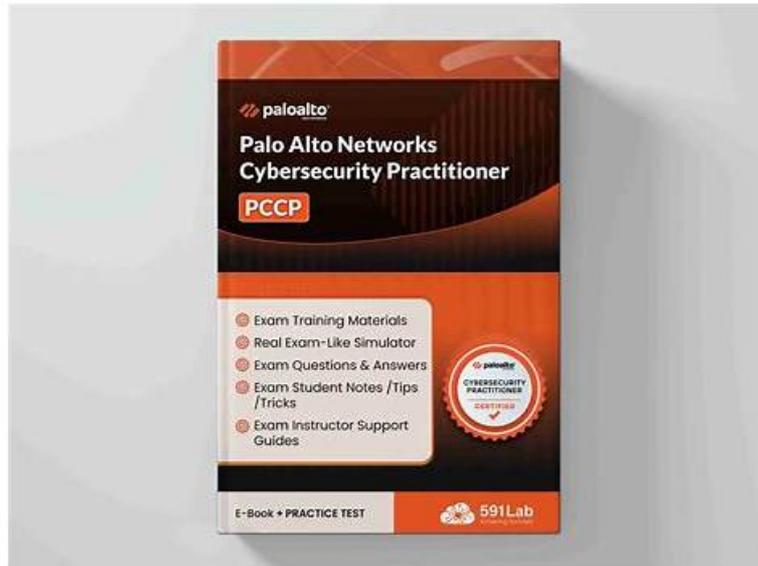


# 100% Pass Latest Palo Alto Networks - PCCP - Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Reliable Exam Topics



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## Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cloud Security:</b> This section targets a Cloud Security Specialist and addresses major cloud architectures and topologies. It discusses security challenges like application security, cloud posture, and runtime security. Candidates will learn about technologies securing cloud environments such as Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) and Cloud Workload Protection Platforms (CWPP), as well as the functions of a Cloud Native Application Protection Platform (CNAPP) and features of Cortex Cloud.</li> </ul>
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### Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q133-Q138):

#### NEW QUESTION # 133

Which technology secures software-as-a-service (SaaS) applications and network data, and also enforces compliance policies for application access?

- **A. CASB**
- B. DNS Security
- C. URL filtering
- D. DLP

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) secures SaaS applications and network data by providing visibility, data security, threat protection, and compliance enforcement. It acts as a control point between users and cloud service providers to enforce security policies.

#### NEW QUESTION # 134

Which two processes are critical to a security information and event management (SIEM) platform? (Choose two.)

- **A. Ingestion of log data**
- **B. Detection of threats using data analysis**
- C. Prevention of cybersecurity attacks
- D. Automation of security deployments

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Detection of threats using data analysis - SIEM platforms analyze collected data to identify suspicious patterns and detect threats. Ingestion of log data - SIEM systems collect and centralize log data from various sources, which is essential for analysis, correlation, and alerting.

Automation and prevention are more aligned with SOAR and firewall/EDR functionalities, not the core operations of SIEM.

#### NEW QUESTION # 135

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. Content-ID
- **D. App-ID**

**Answer: D**

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 # 136

Which IoT connectivity technology is provided by satellites?

- A. 4G/LTE
- B. 2G/2.5G
- **C. L-band**
- D. VLF

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

2G/2.5G: 2G connectivity remains a prevalent and viable IoT connectivity option due to the low cost of 2G modules, relatively long battery life, and large installed base of 2G sensors and M2M applications.

# 3G: IoT devices with 3G modules use either Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA) or Evolved High Speed Packet Access (HSPA+ and Advanced HSPA+) to achieve data transfer rates of 384Kbps to 168Mbps.

# 4G/Long-Term Evolution (LTE): 4G/LTE networks enable real-time IoT use cases, such as autonomous vehicles, with 4G LTE Advanced Pro delivering speeds in excess of 3Gbps and less than 2 milliseconds of latency.

# 5G: 5G cellular technology provides significant enhancements compared to 4G/LTE networks and is backed by ultra-low latency, massive connectivity and scalability for IoT devices, more efficient use of the licensed spectrum, and network slicing for application traffic prioritization.

### NEW QUESTION # 137

Identify a weakness of a perimeter-based network security strategy to protect an organization's endpoint systems.

- A. It cannot monitor all potential network ports
- **B. It assumes that every internal endpoint can be trusted**
- C. It cannot identify command-and-control traffic
- D. It assumes that all internal devices are untrusted

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A perimeter-based network security strategy relies on firewalls, routers, and other devices to create a boundary between the internal network and the external network. This strategy assumes that every internal endpoint can be trusted, and that any threat comes from outside the network. However, this assumption is flawed, as internal endpoints can also be compromised by malware, phishing, insider attacks, or other methods. Once an attacker gains access to an internal endpoint, they can use it to move laterally within the network, bypassing the perimeter defenses. Therefore, a perimeter-based network security strategy is not sufficient to protect an organization's endpoint systems, and a more comprehensive approach, such as Zero Trust, is needed. References:

\* Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET)

\* Traditional perimeter-based network defense is obsolete-transform to a Zero Trust model

\* What is Network Perimeter Security? Definition and Components | Acalvio

