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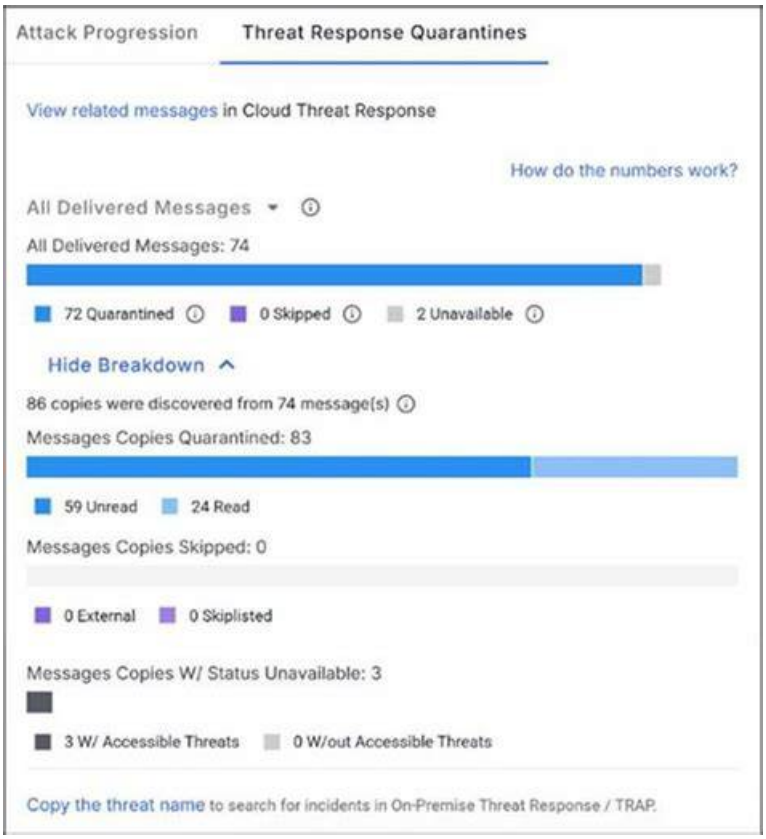

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Proofpoint PPAN01 Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Proofpoint
Exam Name:	Proofpoint Certified Threat Protection Analyst Exam
Exam Number:	PPAN01
Exam Duration:	120 minutes
Certificate Validity Period:	2 years
Real Exam Qty:	52
Exam Format:	Drag and drop, Multiple choice, Multiple select
Available Languages:	English
Exam Price:	$150 USD
Passing Score:	80%
Related Certifications:	Proofpoint Certified Threat Protection Administrator (TPAD01)
Recommended Training:	Proofpoint Threat Protection Analyst Training Course
Exam Registration:	Proofpoint Certification Portal
Sample Questions:	Proofpoint PPAN01 Sample Questions

Exam Way:	Online proctored or onsite at authorized test centers
Pre Condition:	No formal prerequisites; recommended: basic cybersecurity knowledge, familiarity with email security concepts and Proofpoint products
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.proofpoint.com/en/services/training-and-certification/certified-threat-protection-analyst

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Proofpoint PPAN01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Containment, Eradication, and Recovery: Covers grouping threat patterns, assigning urgency, performing remediation, verifying actions, handling false positives, and updating rules, workflows, and blocklists.
Topic 2	• Detection and Analysis: Teaches using detection tools, analyzing logs, monitoring alerts, prioritizing threats, escalating incidents, and identifying threats like spam, malware, phishing, and BEC.
Topic 3	• Post-Incident Activity: Focuses on preparing incident reports, analyzing trends, presenting findings, and recommending preventive measures for future incidents.
Topic 4	• Incident Response Foundations: Covers Proofpoint Threat Protection components, the Incident Response Life Cycle, and incident responder responsibilities per NIST SP800-61 r2.
Topic 5	• The Preparation Phase: Focuses on building security infrastructure, defining responder roles, procedures, run books, event log investigation, escalation paths, and analyst tools.

Proofpoint Certified Threat Protection Analyst Exam Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
Which TAP condemnation results from an analysis of emails submitted via Proofpoint ZenGuide Report Suspicious (formerly PhishAlarm)?

- A. Anomalous Traffic Detection
- B. Proofpoint Threat Analyst
- C. End User via CLEAR
- D. Customer Administrator via Blocklist

Answer: B

Explanation:
Emails submitted through ZenGuide "Report Suspicious" (PhishAlarm) enter a workflow where Proofpoint performs analysis and can apply an analyst-driven verdict, commonly reflected as a "Proofpoint Threat Analyst" condemnation. This matters in IR because user-reported messages are a major signal source for early detection-often before automated detections fully classify a campaign, especially for fast-flux phishing infrastructure or novel lures. Proofpoint's analyst verdict provides a higher-confidence classification that can drive downstream actions such as campaign correlation, threat labeling, and remediation recommendations (blocking URLs/domains, searching for related messages, and pulling delivered copies via TRAP/Cloud Threat Response). In a SOC workflow, the condemnation source is important for auditability: it clarifies whether the disposition came from automated engines (sandbox/reputation), a customer policy, end-user feedback alone, or Proofpoint human analysis. Treating these submissions

properly improves detection coverage and reduces dwell time because a single user report can trigger organization-wide scoping and cleanup. It also supports post-incident improvement by identifying detection gaps (why it wasn't auto- detected sooner) and tuning controls to catch similar messages earlier in the delivery pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 48
An analyst has been tasked with providing a report that can be used to prioritise investigations based on a user's Attack Index score. Which report would be most suitable for this purpose?

- A. Very Attacked People
- B. Top 10 Clickers
- C. Top 10 Recipients
- D. VIP Activity

Answer: A

Explanation:
Attack Index is a user-level risk/burden metric intended to help SOC teams prioritize which people to investigate first based on the amount and severity/diversity of threat activity directed at them (and often their exposure/interaction, depending on module). The report that directly supports that workflow is "Very Attacked People," which is designed to surface users with the highest Attack Index and concentration of targeted threats. Operationally, this aligns with IR queue management: instead of treating all alerts equally, analysts use user-centric risk ranking to focus on likely compromise candidates (e.g., frequent recipients of credential phishing, repeated exposure to the same campaign, or elevated threat severity). "Top 10 Recipients" is volume-oriented and may include benign bulk mail; "Top 10 Clickers" is behavior-oriented but does not necessarily reflect overall threat burden; and "VIP Activity" is scoped to a subset (VIPs) rather than the complete organization's risk ranking. In Proofpoint-led IR best practice, this report is commonly used to drive daily standups, assign investigations, and justify proactive account checks (MFA posture, suspicious logins, mailbox rules) for the highest-risk users.

NEW QUESTION # 49
At a minimum, which three people should attend a post-incident debrief? (Select three.)

- A. MFA administrator to implement any necessary changes
- B. Incident managers and support staff that worked on this issue
- C. Security architect or CTO who is responsible for product or service redesign
- D. Problem manager responsible for root-cause analysis
- E. Users directly affected by the incident
- F. Human resources manager to manage the employee incident experience

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
A post-incident debrief is primarily about extracting lessons, validating timelines/decisions, and translating findings into durable engineering and process changes. The minimum effective set includes: (A) the incident managers and responders who executed the investigation and containment, because they own the factual timeline, evidence, and decision points; (C) the problem manager responsible for root-cause analysis, because they drive structured RCA (contributing factors, control gaps, "5 whys") and track corrective actions; and (D) the security architect/CTO (or equivalent design authority), because long-term remediation often requires architectural or policy redesign (email authentication enforcement, safer mail routing, TAP/TRAP automation, identity hardening, logging/retention improvements). In Proofpoint-centered incidents (phish # ATO # internal spread), durable fixes commonly require cross-system changes: DMARC alignment, safer supplier controls, stricter URL/attachment policy, and automated post-delivery remediation. HR, affected users, or MFA admins may be involved depending on the incident type, but they are not the minimum required for a technically complete debrief focused on prevention and improved response capability.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which activity is part of the Preparation phase in the NIST lifecycle?

- A. Documenting postmortem reports.
- B. Restoring systems from backups.
- C. Identifying compromised accounts.

- D. Conducting response drill scenarios.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Preparation is the phase where organizations build readiness before incidents occur-people, process, and technology. Conducting response drill scenarios (D), such as tabletop exercises or simulation drills, is a core preparation activity because it validates playbooks, escalation paths, tooling access, and decision-making under time pressure. In Proofpoint-focused IR, drills commonly simulate credential phishing leading to account takeover, or BEC invoice fraud, requiring coordinated actions across TAP triage, Smart Search message tracing, TRAP post-delivery pulls, IAM containment (password reset/token revocation/MFA enforcement), and business verification procedures. The goal is to ensure responders can execute quickly and consistently, and to discover gaps such as missing log retention, unclear ownership for blocklists, or untested comms templates. Restoring from backups (A) is recovery, documenting postmortems (B) is post-incident activity, and identifying compromised accounts (C) is detection/analysis. In practice, preparation drills measurably reduce mean-time-to-contain by ensuring analysts already know where to find Proofpoint evidence (headers, verdicts, click telemetry) and how to trigger remediation workflows without delay.

NEW QUESTION # 51
Refer to the exhibit.

Based on the metrics for the highlighted week, how many malicious messages were blocked by TAP at the email gateway?

- A. 5,164
- B. 0
- C. 132,537
- D. 1

Answer: C

Explanation:
In TAP reporting and weekly dashboard metrics, "blocked at the email gateway" represents messages prevented from reaching user mailboxes by the Proofpoint email security layer (pre-delivery containment).
The highlighted week's gateway-blocked malicious count in the exhibit corresponds to 132,537 (C), which reflects the volume of threats stopped before user exposure-an important operational metric for prevention effectiveness. In Proofpoint-focused IR, analysts use this metric to distinguish between (1) threats fully contained pre-delivery (lower immediate response burden) and (2) threats delivered or interacted with (higher incident risk requiring containment and user remediation). High gateway-blocked numbers can still indicate an active campaign targeting the organization and may justify proactive measures: tightening policy thresholds, reviewing top senders/domains, and validating that URL/attachment defenses are functioning as expected. It also supports post-incident reporting by showing "prevented impact" and helping stakeholders understand defense value. For detection and analysis, the key is correlating this figure with At Risk/Impacted trends; a high blocked count with low impacted is a healthy posture, while any spike in impacted warrants immediate investigation.

NEW QUESTION # 52
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