

100%유효한PCCP최신버전시험공부자료최신덤프공부



참고: Icertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 PCCP 시험 문제집이 있습니다: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Qa0dRbHXTcEQ4YEPgg3hlCsq-yohNThz>

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Palo Alto Networks PCCP 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud Security: 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.
주제 4	<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.

>> PCCP최신버전 시험공부자료 <<

PCCP최신버전 시험공부자료 완벽한 시험 기출문제

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최신 Certified Cybersecurity Associate PCCP 무료샘플문제 (Q85-Q90):

질문 # 85

Which Palo Alto Networks tools enable a proactive, prevention-based approach to network automation that accelerates security analysis?

- A. Cortex XDR
- B. MineMeld
- C. WildFire
- D. AutoFocus

정답: A

설명:

Cortex XDR is a security analytics platform that converges logs from network, identity, endpoint, application, and other security relevant sources to generate high-fidelity behavioral alerts and facilitate rapid incident analysis, investigation, and response1. Cortex XDR uses machine learning algorithms to automate data analysis and apply modeling in real time, helping organizations to reduce analyst workloads and improve security1. Cortex XDR also integrates with Palo Alto Networks next-generation firewalls and other security tools to streamline and speed network security response2. References: Security Analytics - Palo Alto Networks, Network Security Automation - Palo Alto Networks

질문 # 86

What are two characteristics of an advanced persistent threat (APT)? (Choose two.)

- A. Repeated pursuit of objective
- B. Tendency to isolate hosts
- C. Reduced interaction time
- D. Multiple attack vectors

정답: A,D

설명:

Multiple attack vectors - APTs often use various methods (phishing, malware, lateral movement) to infiltrate and maintain access to a target.

Repeated pursuit of objective - APTs are known for their persistent nature, involving continuous efforts over time to achieve their goals, such as data theft or surveillance.

질문 # 87

What differentiates SOAR from SIEM?

- A. SOAR platforms collect data and send alerts.
- B. SOAR platforms focus on analyzing network traffic.
- C. SOAR platforms filter alerts with their broader coverage of security incidents.
- D. SOAR platforms integrate automated response into the investigation process.

정답: D

설명:

SOAR (Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response) differs from SIEM by adding automated incident response and workflow orchestration to the detection and alerting capabilities found in SIEM. This enables faster and more efficient handling of security incidents.

질문 # 88

Which technique changes protocols at random during a session?

- A. hiding within SSL encryption
- B. use of non-standard ports
- C. port hopping
- D. tunneling within commonly used services

정답: C

설명:

Port hopping is a technique that changes protocols at random during a session to evade detection and analysis by security devices. Port hopping can be used by malware or attackers to communicate with command and control servers or to exfiltrate data. Port hopping makes it difficult to identify and block malicious traffic based on port numbers or signatures. References: Port Hopping, Ports Used for Management Functions, Adding a Custom Application/Ports to Security Policy

질문 # 89

Which three layers of the OSI model correspond to the Application Layer (L4) of the TCP/IP model?

- A. Session, Transport, Network
- B. Data Link, Session, Transport
- C. Application, Presentation, and Session
- D. Physical, Data Link, Network

정답: C

설명:

Application (Layer 4 or L4): This layer loosely corresponds to Layers 5 through 7 of the OSI model.

Transport (Layer 3 or L3): This layer corresponds to Layer 4 of the OSI model.

Internet (Layer 2 or L2): This layer corresponds to Layer 3 of the OSI model.

