

Cybersecurity-Practitioner Actual Tests & Cybersecurity-Practitioner Latest Braindumps Files



Our professional experts have compiled the Cybersecurity-Practitioner exam questions carefully and skillfully to let all of our worthy customers understand so that even an average candidate can learn the simplified information on the syllabus contents and grasp it to ace exam by the first attempt. It is the easiest track that can lead you to your ultimate destination with our Cybersecurity-Practitioner Practice Engine. And as our pass rate of the Cybersecurity-Practitioner learning guide is high as 98% to 100%, you will pass the exam for sure.

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Endpoint Security: This domain addresses endpoint protection including indicators of compromise, limitations of signature-based anti-malware, UEBA, EDRXDR, Behavioral Threat Prevention, endpoint security technologies like host firewalls and disk encryption, and Cortex XDR features.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Secure Access: This domain examines SASE and SSE architectures, security challenges for data and applications including AI tools, and technologies like Secure Web Gateway, CASB, DLP, Remote Browser Isolation, SD-WAN, and Prisma SASE solutions.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Security Operations: This domain focuses on security operations including threat hunting, incident response, SIEM and SOAR platforms, Attack Surface Management, and Cortex solutions including XSOAR, Xpanse, and XSIAM.

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By propagating all necessary points of knowledge available for you, our Cybersecurity-Practitioner practice materials helped over 98 percent of former exam candidates gained successful outcomes as a result. Our Cybersecurity-Practitioner practice materials have accuracy rate in proximity to 98 and over percent for your reference. Up to now we classify them as three versions. They are pdf, software and the most convenient one app. Each of them has their respective feature and advantage including new information that you need to know to pass the test.

Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

What are two capabilities of identity threat detection and response (ITDR)? (Choose two.)

- A. Matching risks to signatures
- B. Securing individual devices
- C. Analyzing access management logs
- D. Scanning for excessive logins

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Scanning for excessive logins - ITDR identifies suspicious patterns such as unusual or excessive login attempts, which may indicate credential abuse.

Analyzing access management logs - ITDR tools analyze identity-related logs, including authentication and authorization events, to detect threats tied to user behavior and access anomalies.

Device security and signature matching are not core functions of ITDR; they fall under endpoint protection and traditional threat detection respectively.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which two statements are true about servers in a demilitarized zone (DMZ)? (Choose two.)

- A. They can expose servers in the internal network to attacks.
- B. They are located in the internal network.
- C. They can be accessed by traffic from the internet.
- D. They are isolated from the internal network.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

A demilitarized zone (DMZ) is a portion of an enterprise network that sits behind a firewall but outside of or segmented from the internal network¹. The DMZ typically hosts public services, such as web, mail, and domain servers, that can be accessed by traffic from the internet¹. However, the DMZ is isolated from the internal network by another firewall or security gateway, which prevents unauthorized access to the private network². Therefore, statements A and D are true about servers in a DMZ, while statements B and C are false. Reference:

What is a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)? | F5

Demilitarized Zones (DMZs) - Secure Network Architecture - CompTIA ...

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which security component should you configure to block viruses not seen and blocked by the perimeter firewall?

- A. strong endpoint passwords
- B. endpoint disk encryption
- C. endpoint antivirus software
- D. endpoint NIC ACLs

Answer: C

Explanation:

Endpoint antivirus software is a type of software designed to help detect, prevent, and eliminate malware on devices, such as laptops, desktops, smartphones, and tablets. Endpoint antivirus software can block viruses that are not seen and blocked by the

perimeter firewall, which is a network security device that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined security rules. Perimeter firewall can block some known viruses, but it may not be able to detect and stop new or unknown viruses that use advanced techniques to evade detection. Endpoint antivirus software can provide an additional layer of protection by scanning the files and processes on the devices and using various methods, such as signatures, heuristics, behavior analysis, and cloud-based analysis, to identify and remove malicious code¹²³. Reference:

What Is Endpoint Antivirus? Key Features & Solutions Explained - Trellix Microsoft Defender for Endpoint | Microsoft Security
Download ESET Endpoint Antivirus | ESET

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which product from Palo Alto Networks enables organizations to prevent successful cyberattacks as well as simplify and strengthen security processes?

- A. AutoFocus
- **B. Cortex XDR**
- C. MineMeld
- D. Expedition

Answer: B

Explanation:

From a business perspective, XDR platforms enable organizations to prevent successful cyberattacks as well as simplify and strengthen security processes.

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which key component is used to configure a static route?

- A. router ID
- **B. next hop IP address**
- C. routing protocol
- D. enable setting

Answer: B

Explanation:

A static route is a manually configured route that specifies the destination network and the next hop IP address or interface to reach it. A static route does not depend on any routing protocol and remains in the routing table until it is removed or overridden. Static routes are useful for defining default routes, reaching stub networks, or providing backup routes in case of link failures. To configure a static route in a virtual router on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, you need to specify the name, destination, interface, and next hop IP address or virtual router of the route. Reference: Configure a Static Route in Virtual Routers, Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET), FREE Cybersecurity Education Courses

NEW QUESTION # 19

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