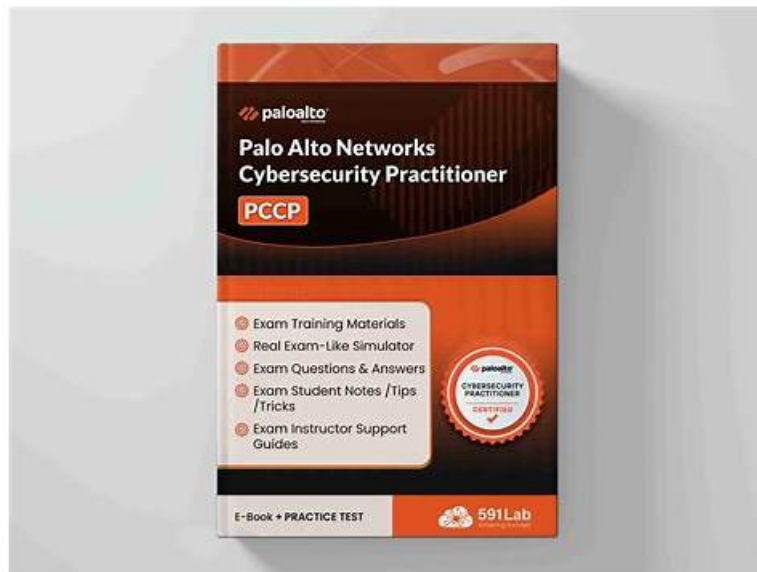


Know How To Resolve The Anxiety Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Fever After The Preparation



Learning knowledge is not only to increase the knowledge reserve, but also to understand how to apply it, and to carry out the theories and principles that have been learned into the specific answer environment. Studying for attending Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Practitioner exam pays attention to the method. The good method often can bring the result with half the effort, therefore we in the examination time, and also should know some test-taking skill. The PCCP Quiz guide on the basis of summarizing the past years, found that many of the questions, the answers have certain rules can be found, either subjective or objective questions, we can find in the corresponding module of similar things in common.

Palo Alto Networks PCCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
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">• 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.

Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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 (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135

What does SOAR technology use to automate and coordinate workflows?

- A. algorithms
- B. Cloud Access Security Broker
- C. playbooks
- D. Security Incident and Event Management

Answer: C

Explanation:

SOAR tools ingest aggregated alerts from detection sources (such as SIEMs, network security tools, and mailboxes) before executing automatable, process-driven playbooks to enrich and respond to these alerts.

NEW QUESTION # 136

What is required for an effective Attack Surface Management (ASM) process?

- A. Isolation of assets by default
- B. Static inventory of assets
- C. Periodic manual monitoring
- D. Real-time data rich inventory

Answer: D

Explanation:

An effective Attack Surface Management (ASM) process requires a real-time, data-rich inventory of all internet-facing assets. This enables continuous visibility, timely detection of vulnerabilities, and identification of exposures that attackers could exploit.

NEW QUESTION # 137

Which two statements apply to SaaS financial botnets? (Choose two.)

- A. They are a defense against spam attacks.
- **B. They are sold as kits that allow attackers to license the code.**
- C. They are larger than spamming or DDoS botnets.
- **D. They are used by attackers to build their own botnets.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

SaaS financial botnets are often sold as kits, enabling attackers to license and reuse the malicious code easily.

These kits allow attackers to build and operate their own botnets, often targeting financial data or systems.

Financial botnets are typically smaller but more targeted than spamming or DDoS botnets. Botnets are not a defense mechanism, but rather a threat.

NEW QUESTION # 138

Which type of malware replicates itself to spread rapidly through a computer network?

- A. virus
- **B. worm**
- C. Trojan horse
- D. ransomware

Answer: B

Explanation:

A worm is a type of malware that replicates itself to spread rapidly through a computer network. Unlike a virus, a worm does not need a host program or human interaction to infect other devices. A worm can consume network bandwidth, slow down the system performance, or deliver a malicious payload, such as ransomware or a backdoor¹²³. References: Types of Malware & Malware Examples - Kaspersky, 10 types of malware + how to prevent malware from the start, Computer worm - Wikipedia A worm replicates through the network while a virus replicates, not necessarily to spread through the network.

NEW QUESTION # 139

How does Cortex XSOAR Threat Intelligence Management (TIM) provide relevant threat data to analysts?

- A. It creates an encrypted connection to the company's data center.
- **B. It automates the ingestion and aggregation of indicators.**
- C. It prevents sensitive data from leaving the network.
- D. It performs SSL decryption to give visibility into user traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cortex XSOAR Threat Intelligence Management (TIM) is a platform that enables security teams to manage the lifecycle of threat intelligence, from aggregation to action. One of the key features of Cortex XSOAR TIM is that it automates the ingestion and aggregation of indicators from various sources, such as threat feeds, open-source intelligence, internal data, and third-party integrations¹. Indicators are pieces of information that can be used to identify malicious activity, such as IP addresses, domains, URLs, hashes, etc. By automating the ingestion and aggregation of indicators, Cortex XSOAR TIM reduces the manual effort and time required to collect, validate, and prioritize threat data. It also enables analysts to have a unified view of the global threat landscape and the impact of threats on their network¹. References: 1: Threat Intelligence Management - Palo Alto Networks²

NEW QUESTION # 140

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