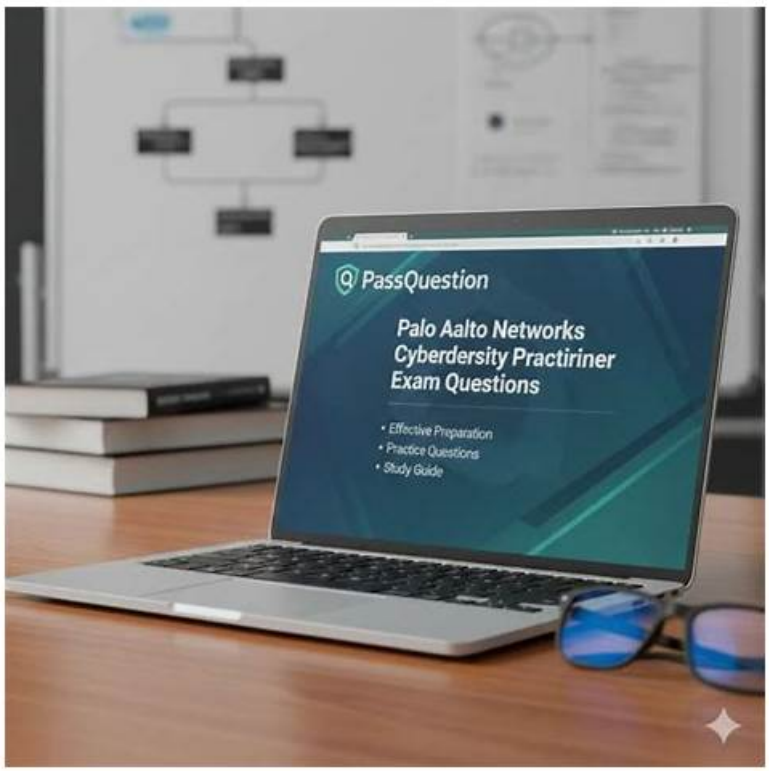
Latest Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Preparation - Hot Cybersecurity-Practitioner Latest Exam Vce and Effective Exam Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Bible



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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Cybersecurity: This domain covers foundational security concepts including AAA framework, MITRE ATT&CK techniques, Zero Trust principles, advanced persistent threats, and common security technologies like IAM, MFA, mobile device management, and secure email gateways.
Topic 3	• Network Security: This domain addresses network protection through Zero Trust Network Access, firewalls, microsegmentation, and security technologies like IPS, URL filtering, DNS security, VPN, and SSL • TLS decryption, plus OT • IoT concerns, NGFW deployments, Cloud-Delivered Security Services, and Precision AI.

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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
Which two statements describe the Jasager attack? (Choose two.)

- A. It actively responds to beacon reguests.
- B. It tries to get victims to conned at random.
- C. The victim must manually choose the attacker s access point
- D. The attacker needs to be wilhin close proximity of the victim.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
A Jasager attack is a type of wireless man-in-the-middle attack that exploits the way mobile devices search for known wireless networks. A Jasager device will respond to any beacon request from a mobile device by saying "Yes, I'm here", pretending to be one of the preferred networks. This way, the Jasager device can trick the mobile device into connecting to it, without the user's knowledge or consent. The Jasager device can then intercept, modify, or redirect the traffic of the victim. For this attack to work, the attacker needs to be within close proximity of the victim, and the victim must have at least one known network in their preferred list. The victim does not need to manually choose the attacker's access point, nor does the attacker try to get victims to connect at random. Reference: Wireless Man in the Middle - Palo Alto Networks, Man-in-the-middle attacks with malicious & rogue Wi-Fi access points - Privacy Guides

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which option would be an example of PII that you need to prevent from leaving your enterprise network?

- A. Trade secret
- B. National security information
- C. A symmetric encryption key
- D. Credit card number

Answer: D

Explanation:
A credit card number is an example of PII that you need to prevent from leaving your enterprise network. PII, or personally identifiable information, is any information that can be used to identify an individual, either alone or in combination with other data. PII can be sensitive or non-sensitive, depending on the level of protection required and the potential harm if exposed. Sensitive PII includes data that can directly identify an individual and cause significant harm if leaked or stolen, such as financial information, medical records, or government-issued ID numbers. Non-sensitive PII includes data that is easily accessible from public sources and does not pose a high risk of identity theft, such as zip code, race, or gender. A credit card number is a sensitive PII because it can be used to access the cardholder's account, make fraudulent transactions, or steal their identity. Therefore, it is important to prevent credit card numbers from leaving the enterprise network, where they could be intercepted by hackers, malicious insiders, or third parties. To protect credit card numbers and other sensitive PII, enterprises should implement data security measures such as encryption, tokenization, masking, access control, auditing, and monitoring. Additionally, enterprises should comply with data privacy laws and standards that regulate the collection, use, and protection of PII, such as the Payment Card Industry Data Security

Standard (PCI DSS), the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), or the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).
Reference:
What is PII? Examples, laws, and standards | CSO Online
What is Personally Identifiable Information (PII)? | IBM
What Is Personally Identifiable Information (PII)? Types and Examples
What is PII (personally identifiable information)? - Cloudflare
What is Personally Identifiable Information (PII)? - Data Privacy Manager

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which subnet does the host 192.168.19.36/27 belong?

- A. 192.168.19.64
- B. 192.168.19.0
- C. 192.168.19.32
- D. 192.168.19.16

Answer: D

Explanation:
To find the subnet that the host 192.168.19.36/27 belongs to, we need to convert the IP address and the subnet mask to binary form and perform a logical AND operation. The /27 notation means that the subnet mask has 27 bits of ones and 5 bits of zeros. In decimal form, the subnet mask is 255.255.255.224. The binary form of the IP address and the subnet mask are:
IP address: 11000000.10101000.00010011.00100100 Subnet mask: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000 The logical AND operation gives us the network prefix:
Network prefix: 11000000.10101000.00010011.00100000
To get the subnet address, we convert the network prefix back to decimal form:
Subnet address: 192.168.19.32
The subnet address is the first address in the subnet range. To find the last address in the subnet range, we flip the bits of the subnet mask and perform a logical OR operation with the network prefix:
Flipped subnet mask: 00000000.00000000.00000000.00011111 Logical OR: 11000000.10101000.00010011.00111111 The last address in the subnet range is:
Last address: 192.168.19.63
The subnet range is from 192.168.19.32 to 192.168.19.63. The host 192.168.19.36 belongs to this subnet. Therefore, the correct answer is B. 192.168.19.16, which is the second address in the subnet range.
:
IP Subnet Calculator
Subnet Calculator - IP and CIDR
Which subnet does the host 192.168.19.36/27 belong? - VCEguide.com

NEW QUESTION # 62
What is the definition of a zero-day threat?

- A. The period between the discovery of a vulnerability and development and release of a patch
- B. The amount of time it takes to discover a vulnerability and release a security fix
- C. A specific day during which zero threats occurred
- D. The day a software vendor becomes aware of an exploit and prevents any further hacking

Answer: A

Explanation:
A zero-day threat is an attack that takes advantage of a security vulnerability that does not have a fix in place. It is referred to as a "zero-day" threat because once the flaw is eventually discovered, the developer or organization has "zero days" to then come up with a solution. A zero-day threat can compromise a system or network by exploiting the unknown vulnerability, and can cause data loss, unauthorized access, or other damages. Zero-day threats are difficult to detect and prevent, and require advanced security solutions and practices to mitigate them. Reference:
Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician (PCCET) Zero-day (computing) - Wikipedia What is a zero-day exploit? | Zero-day threats | Cloudflare

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which component of cloud security is used to identify misconfigurations during the development process?

- A. Container security
- B. Code security
- C. SaaS security
- D. Network security

Answer: B

Explanation:
Code security focuses on identifying vulnerabilities and misconfigurations early in the development process. It uses tools like static code analysis and infrastructure-as-code (IaC) scanning to ensure secure coding and configuration before deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 64
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