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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cloud Security: This domain covers cloud architectures, security challenges across application security, cloud posture, and runtime security, protection technologies like CSPM and CWPP, Cloud Native Application Protection Platforms, and Cortex Cloud functionality.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Topic 3	<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.
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Palo Alto Networks Cybersecurity Practitioner Sample Questions (Q174-Q179):

NEW QUESTION # 174

Which type of system is a user entity behavior analysis (UEBA) tool?

- **A. Active monitoring**
- B. Correlating
- C. Archiving
- D. sandboxing

Answer: A

Explanation:

A User Entity Behavior Analysis (UEBA) tool performs active monitoring by continuously analyzing the behavior of users and entities to detect anomalies that may indicate insider threats, compromised accounts, or malicious activity. It uses machine learning and analytics to identify unusual patterns in real time.

NEW QUESTION # 175

Which capability of a Zero Trust network security architecture leverages the combination of application, user, and content identification to prevent unauthorized access?

- A. Inspection of all traffic
- B. Cyber threat protection
- **C. Least privileges access control**
- D. Network segmentation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Least privileges access control is the capability of a Zero Trust network security architecture that leverages the combination of application, user, and content identification to prevent unauthorized access. Least privileges access control means that users and devices are only granted the permissions they need to perform their tasks, and nothing more. This helps reduce the attack surface and makes it more difficult for attackers to gain access to sensitive data or resources. Least privileges access control is based on the principle of Zero Trust, which assumes that there are attackers both within and outside of the network, so no users or devices should be automatically trusted. Zero Trust verifies user identity and privileges as well as device identity and security, and requires end-to-

end encryption. Least privileges access control also involves careful management of user permissions and network segmentation, which limit the amount of information and length of time people can access something, and contain the damage if someone does get unauthorized access. Reference: What Is Zero Trust Architecture? | Microsoft Security, Zero Trust security | What is a Zero Trust network? | Cloudflare, What is Zero Trust Architecture? | SANS Institute, What Is a Zero Trust Architecture? | Zscaler, What is Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA)? - CrowdStrike.

NEW QUESTION # 176

How does adopting a serverless model impact application development?

- A. slows down the deployment of application code, but it improves the quality of code development
- B. prevents developers from focusing on just the application code because you need to provision the underlying infrastructure to run the code
- C. reduces the operational overhead necessary to deploy application code
- D. costs more to develop application code because it uses more compute resources

Answer: C

Explanation:

List three advantages of serverless computing over

CaaS: - Reduce costs - Increase agility - Reduce operational overhead

NEW QUESTION # 177

You received an email, allegedly from a bank, that asks you to click a malicious link to take action on your account. Which type of attack is this?

- A. Phishing
- B. Whaling
- C. Spear phishing
- D. Spamming

Answer: A

Explanation:

Phishing is a type of email attack where the attacker sends a lot of malicious emails in an untargeted way, pretending to be a trusted source, such as a bank or an online retailer, to trick users into revealing sensitive information, such as passwords or credit card numbers. Attackers use the information to steal money or to launch other attacks. A fake email from a bank asking you to click a link and verify your account details is an example of phishing. Reference:

1: Palo Alto Networks Certified Cybersecurity Entry-level Technician - Palo Alto Networks

2: 10 Palo Alto Networks PCCET Exam Practice Questions - CBT Nuggets

3: Types of Email Attacks - Examples and Consequences - Tessian

4: What Is a Phishing Attack? Definition and Types - Cisco

NEW QUESTION # 178

Which not-for-profit organization maintains the common vulnerability exposure catalog that is available through their public website?

- A. MITRE
- B. Cybersecurity Vulnerability Research Center
- C. Office of Cyber Security and Information Assurance
- D. Department of Homeland Security

Answer: A

Explanation:

MITRE is a not-for-profit organization that operates research and development centers sponsored by the federal government.

MITRE maintains the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) catalog, which is a dictionary of common names for publicly known cybersecurity vulnerabilities. CVE's common identifiers, called CVE Identifiers, make it easier to share data across separate network security databases and tools, and provide a baseline for evaluating the coverage of an organization's security tools.

Reference:

