Question #1 *Topic 1*

Which analysis detonates previously unknown submissions in a custom-built, evasion-resistant virtual environment to determine real-world effects and behavior?

A. Dynamic

B. Pre-exploit protection

C. Bare-metal

D. Static

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (83%) B (17%)

**[Removed]** 10 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Dynamic analysis detonates unknown submissions in a virtual environment to assess real-world behavior. The correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Its A. This also applies to sandbox and wildfire:

The WildFire cloud-based malware analysis environment is a cyber threat prevention service that identifies unknown malware, zero-day exploits, and advanced persistent threats (APTs) through static and dynamic analysis in a scalable, virtual environment.

upvoted 1 times

**dax** 3 years, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer is a

upvoted 3 times

**error_909** 3 years, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

WildFire inspection and analysis
In addition to local analysis, Cortex XDR can send unknown files to WildFire for discovery and
deeper analysis to rapidly detect potentially unknown malware. WildFire brings together the
benefits of independent detection techniques for high-fidelity and evasion-resistant discovery
that goes beyond legacy approaches. Among these techniques:
● Static analysis is a powerful form of analysis, based in the cloud, that detects known
threats by analyzing the characteristics of samples before execution.
● Dynamic analysis (sandboxing) detonates previously unknown submissions in a custombuilt, evasion-resistant virtual environment to determine real-world effects and behavior.
● Bare-metal analysis uses a hardware-based analysis environment specifically designed
for advanced threats that exhibit highly evasive characteristics and can detect virtual
analysis

upvoted 1 times

**error_909** 3 years, 3 months ago

Sorry its A

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 9 months ago

Consistently incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

Question #2 *Topic 1*

What is required for a SIEM to operate correctly to ensure a translated flow from the system of interest to the SIEM data lake?

A. connectors and interfaces

B. infrastructure and containers

C. containers and developers

D. data center and UPS

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

⊟ **[Removed]** 10 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Connectors and interfaces are required for a SIEM to ensure the flow of data to the SIEM data lake. The correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Karthik_Krishnamoorthy** 2 years, 6 months ago

SIEM Connector are used to read various logs and forwarding them to your SIEM Platform in a standardized format. Interfaces are various tool in the SIEM Platform.

upvoted 1 times

Question #3 *Topic 1*

Which type of Wi-Fi attack depends on the victim initiating the connection?

A. Evil twin

B. Jasager

C. Parager

D. Mirai

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (82%) B (18%)

⊟ **jshow** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 1 month ago

This should be A: Evil Twin

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **[Removed]** Most Recent ⏲ 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

An Evil Twin attack depends on the victim initiating the connection. The correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Amaury93** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

it should be evil twin

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Page 62 Study Guide

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 9 months ago

Evil Twin

Perhaps the easiest way for an attacker to find a victim to exploit is to set up a wireless access point that serves as a bridge to a real network. An attacker can inevitably bait a few victims with "free Wi-Fi access."

The main problem with this approach is that it requires a potential victim to stumble on the access point and connect. The attacker can't easily target a specific victim, because the attack depends on the victim initiating the connection.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Merlin0o** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

should be A: Evil Twin

https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/blog/2013/11/wireless-man-middle/

"Still, the user has to select the network"

With The Jasager attack

"The user doesn't have to manually choose the attacker's access point,"

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **error_909** 3 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 10 months ago

wrong its a

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Bubu3k** 3 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A, as per study guide, page 62:
"The main problem with this approach is that it requires a potential victim to stumble on the
access point and connect. The attacker can’t easily target a specific victim, because the attack depends on the victim initiating the connection."

upvoted 4 times

Question #4 *Topic 1*

Which term describes data packets that move in and out of the virtualized environment from the host network or a corresponding traditional data center?

A. North-South traffic

B. Intrazone traffic

C. East-West traffic

D. Interzone traffic

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**[Removed]** 10 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

North-South traffic describes data packets moving in and out of the virtualized environment from the host network or traditional data center. The correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Page 208 study guide

upvoted 1 times

Question #5 *Topic 1*

Which organizational function is responsible for security automation and eventual vetting of the solution to help ensure consistency through machine-driven responses to security issues?

A. NetOps

B. SecOps

C. SecDevOps

D. DevOps

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**[Removed]** 10 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

SecOps is responsible for security automation and vetting solutions to ensure consistency through machine-driven responses to security issues. The correct answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Page 233 study guide

upvoted 2 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 10 months ago

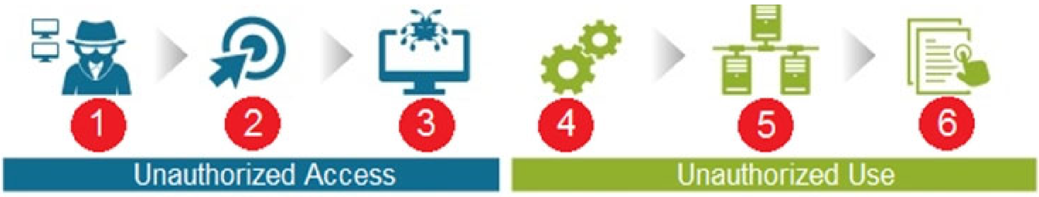
Security operations (SecOps) is a necessary function for protecting the digital way of life, for global businesses and customers. SecOps requires continuous improvement in operations to handle fast-evolving threats. SecOps needs to arm security operations professionals with highfidelity intelligence, contextual data, and automated prevention workflows to quickly identify and respond to these threats. SecOps must leverage automation to reduce strain on analysts and execute the Security Operation Center's (SOC) mission to identify, investigate, and mitigate threats.

upvoted 2 times

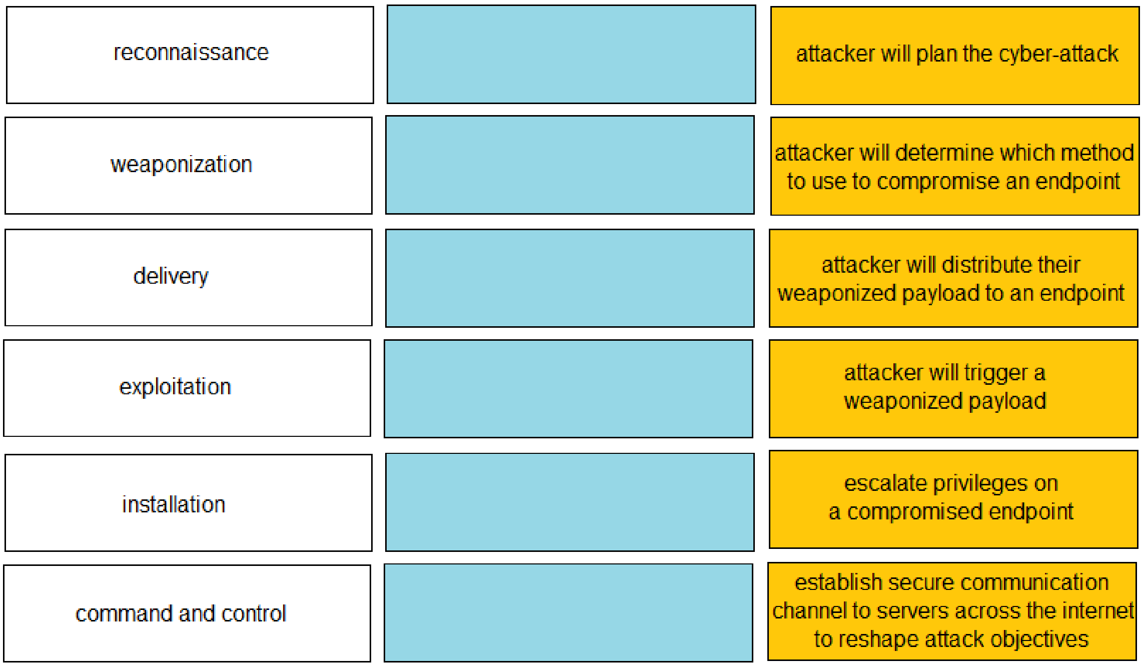
## Question #6 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

Given the graphic, match each stage of the cyber-attack lifecycle to its description.

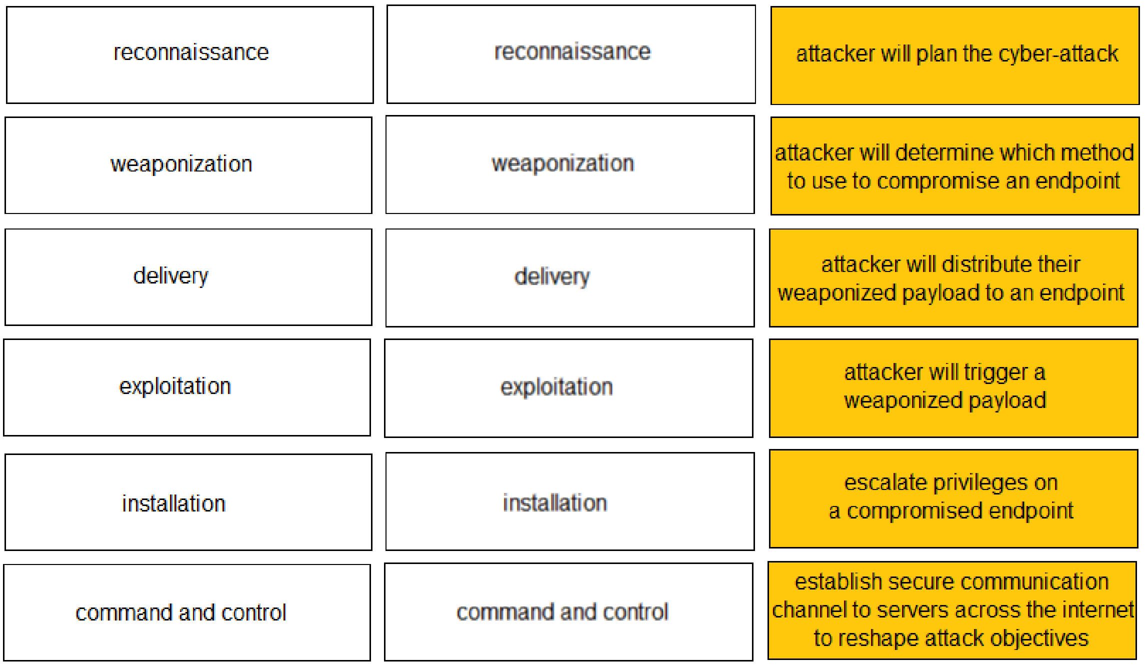


Select and Place:



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| reconnaissance | | attacker will plan the cyber-attack |
| weaponization | | attacker will determine which method to use to compromise an endpoint |
| delivery | | attacker will distribute their weaponized payload to an endpoint |
| exploitation | | attacker will trigger a weaponized payload |
| installation | | escalate privileges on a compromised endpoint |
| command and control | | establish secure communication channel to servers across the internet to reshape attack objectives |

**Correct Answer:**



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| reconnaissance | reconnaissance | attacker will plan the cyber-attack |
| weaponization | weaponization | attacker will determine which method to use to compromise an endpoint |
| delivery | delivery | attacker will distribute their weaponized payload to an endpoint |
| exploitation | exploitation | attacker will trigger a weaponized payload |
| installation | installation | escalate privileges on a compromised endpoint |
| command and control | command and control | establish secure communication channel to servers across the internet to reshape attack objectives |

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct. Pg 30/31 of the study guide.

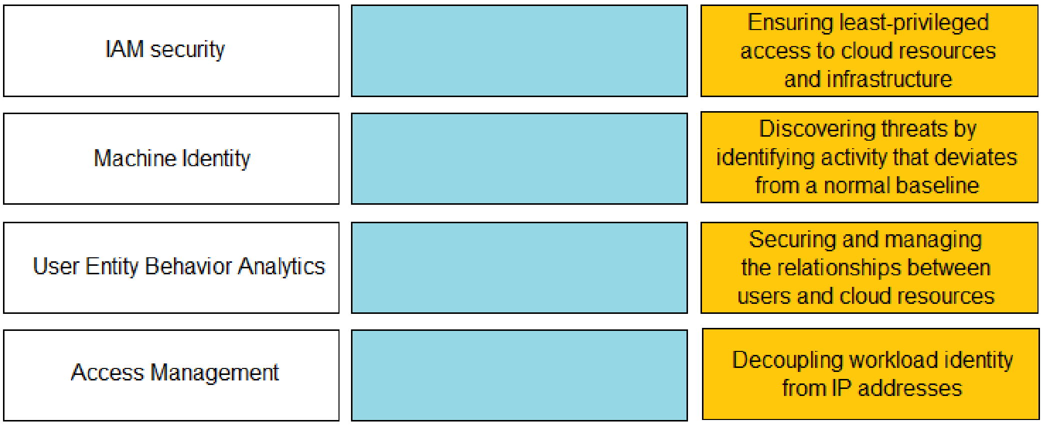
upvoted 2 times

Question #7 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

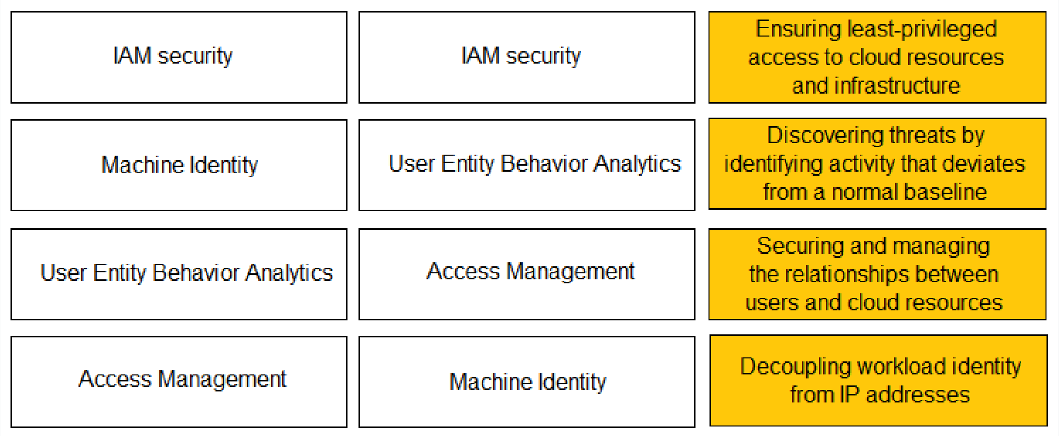
Match the Identity and Access Management (IAM) security control with the appropriate definition.

Select and Place:



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IAM security | | Ensuring least-privileged access to cloud resources and infrastructure |
| Machine Identity | | Discovering threats by identifying activity that deviates from a normal baseline |
| User Entity Behavior Analytics | | Securing and managing the relationships between users and cloud resources |
| Access Management | | Decoupling workload identity from IP addresses |

**Correct Answer:**



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IAM security | IAM security | Ensuring least-privileged access to cloud resources and infrastructure |
| Machine Identity | User Entity Behavior Analytics | Discovering threats by identifying activity that deviates from a normal baseline |
| User Entity Behavior Analytics | Access Management | Securing and managing the relationships between users and cloud resources |
| Access Management | Machine Identity | Decoupling workload identity from IP addresses |

**[Removed]** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Flip Access managment & IAM

Key capabilities include:

● Identity and Access Management (IAM) security: Secure and manage the relationships between users and cloud resources. Enforce governance policies to ensure that users and resources behave only as intended and do not introduce risk to the environment.

● Access management: Ensure least-privileged access to cloud resources and infrastructure, and decouple user permissions from workload permissions.

● Machine identity: Decouple workload identity from IP addresses. Leverage tags and metadata to assign a logical identity to applications and workloads, and then use it to enforce ID-based micro-segmentation and security policies that adapt to your dynamic environments.

● UEBA: Continuously analyze the behavior of users and resources in your cloud to detect and prevent anomalous behavior, such as an admin logging in from an unknown location or a container accessing a file it should not be able to access.

upvoted 10 times

**David9385738** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct. Found on Page 149 of the study guide.

upvoted 1 times

Question #8 *Topic 1*

On an endpoint, which method should you use to secure applications against exploits?

A. endpoint-based firewall

B. strong user passwords

C. full-disk encryption

D. software patches

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

I am not so sure that A i9s the correct answer, I think its D:

New software vulnerabilities and exploits are discovered all the time and thus diligent software patch management is required by system and security administrators in every organization.

upvoted 7 times

**duckduckgooo** 2 years, 2 months ago

I agree, what are you going to do with the endpoint firewall, block the application from working? No, you are going to patch the software to allow it to work and then not be vulnerable anymore.

upvoted 2 times

**emlee** Most Recent 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

software patches

upvoted 2 times

**Amaury93** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

it should be software patches

upvoted 4 times

Question #9 *Topic 1*

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

A. Department of Homeland Security

B. MITRE

C. Office of Cyber Security and Information Assurance

D. Cybersecurity Vulnerability Research Center

**Correct Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #10 *Topic 1*

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

A. MineMeld

B. AutoFocus

C. WildFire

D. Cortex XDR

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (56%) D (44%)

⊟ **[Removed]** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer D. AutoFocus is in End-Of-Sales since 2022. It has been replaced by Cortex XDR and XSOAR (Tim module)

https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/services/education/autoFocus-end-of-sales-faq

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **rob899** 2 years, 3 months ago

From the Practice Test on the official beacon site of palo alto the answer is AutoFocus. B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Page 252

"Palo Alto Networks AutoFocus enables a proactive, prevention-based approach to network
security that puts automation to work for security professionals. Threat intelligence from the service is made directly accessible in the Palo Alto Networks platform, including PAN-OS software and Panorama. AutoFocus speeds the security team's existing workflows, which allows for in-depth investigation into suspicious activity, without additional specialized resources."

upvoted 3 times

> ⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 11 months ago
>
> could also be cortex based on a google search, idk wtf.
>
> upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Merlin0o** 3 years ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Should be: Cortex XDR

https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cyberpedia/what-is-xdr

"XDR solutions bring a proactive approach to threat detection and response. It delivers visibility across all data, including endpoint, network, and cloud data, while applying analytics and automation to address today's increasingly sophisticated threats."

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **error_909** 3 years, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

answer is auto focus

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **[Removed]** 3 years, 5 months ago

answer is auto focus

Palo Alto Networks AutoFocus enables a proactive, prevention-based approach to network security that puts automation to work for security professionals

upvoted 4 times

Question #11 *Topic 1*

Which endpoint product from Palo Alto Networks can help with SOC visibility?

A. STIX

B. Cortex XDR

C. WildFire

D. AutoFocus

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 10 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Pg.251

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Fat fingered the pg #217.

XDR solutions bring a proactive approach to threat detection and response. It delivers visibility across all data, including endpoint, network, and cloud data, while applying analytics and automation to address today's increasingly sophisticated threats. With XDR, cybersecurity teams can:

- Identify hidden, stealthy, and sophisticated threats proactively and quickly
- Track threats across any source or location within the organization
- Increase the productivity of the people operating the technology
- Get more out of their security investments
- Conclude investigations more efficiently

upvoted 2 times

Question #12 *Topic 1*

Which technique changes protocols at random during a session?

A. use of non-standard ports

B. port hopping

C. hiding within SSL encryption

D. tunneling within commonly used services

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

answer is b

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Port hopping, in which ports and protocols are randomly changed during a session.

upvoted 3 times

## Question #13 *Topic 1*

What is the primary security focus after consolidating data center hypervisor hosts within trust levels?

A. control and protect inter-host traffic using routers configured to use the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) dynamic routing protocol

B. control and protect inter-host traffic by exporting all your traffic logs to a sysvol log server using the User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

C. control and protect inter-host traffic by using IPv4 addressing

D. control and protect inter-host traffic using physical network security appliances

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

page 211 "Consolidating servers within trust levels: Organizations often consolidate servers within the same trust level into a single virtual computing environment: ... ... ... This virtual systems capability enables a single physical device to be used to
simultaneously meet the unique requirements of multiple VMs or groups of VMs.
Control and protection of inter-host traffic with physical network security appliances that
are properly positioned and configured is the primary security focus."

upvoted 3 times

Question #14 *Topic 1*

Which product from Palo Alto Networks extends the Security Operating Platform with the global threat intelligence and attack context needed to accelerate analysis, forensics, and hunting workflows?

A. Global Protect

B. WildFire

C. AutoFocus

D. STIX

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

page 173 "AutoFocus makes over a billion samples and sessions, including billions of artifacts, immediately actionable for security analysis and response efforts. AutoFocus extends the product portfolio with the global threat intelligence and attack context needed to accelerate analysis, forensics, and hunting workflows. Together, the platform and AutoFocus move security teams away from legacy manual approaches that rely on aggregating a growing number of detectionbased alerts and post-event mitigation, to preventing sophisticated attacks and enabling proactive hunting activities."

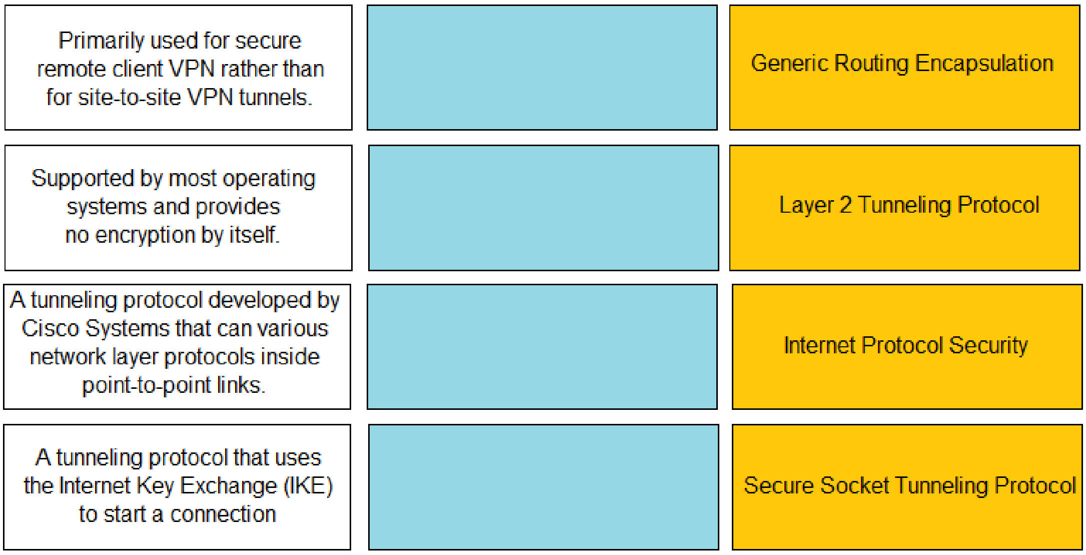
upvoted 1 times

Question #15 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

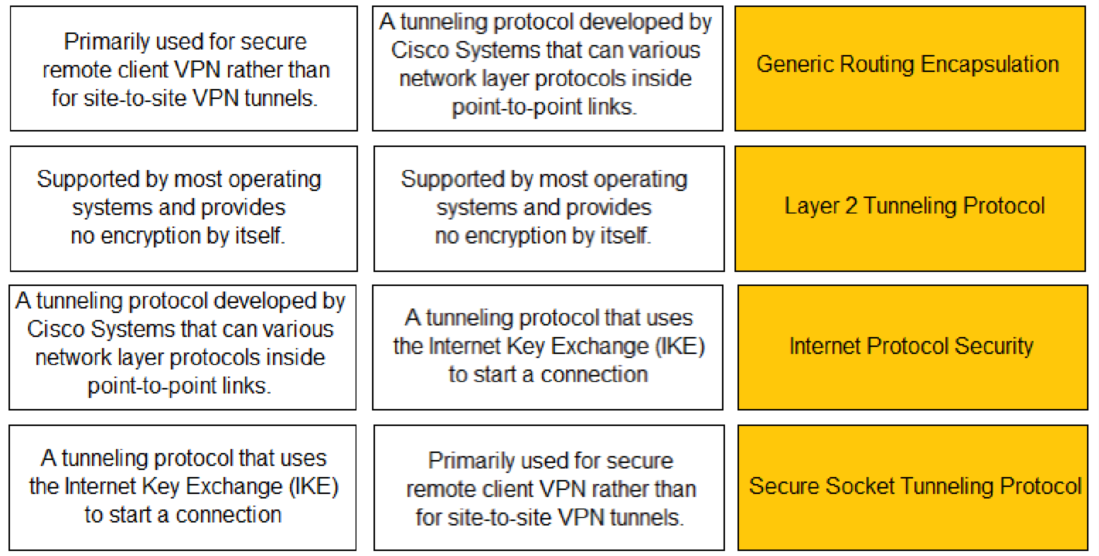
Match the description with the VPN technology.

Select and Place:



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Primarily used for secure remote client VPN rather than for site-to-site VPN tunnels. | | Generic Routing Encapsulation |
| Supported by most operating systems and provides no encryption by itself. | | Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol |
| A tunneling protocol developed by Cisco Systems that can various network layer protocols inside point-to-point links. | | Internet Protocol Security |
| A tunneling protocol that uses the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) to start a connection | | Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol |

**Correct Answer:**



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Primarily used for secure remote client VPN rather than for site-to-site VPN tunnels. | A tunneling protocol developed by Cisco Systems that can various network layer protocols inside point-to-point links. | Generic Routing Encapsulation |
| Supported by most operating systems and provides no encryption by itself. | Supported by most operating systems and provides no encryption by itself. | Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol |
| A tunneling protocol developed by Cisco Systems that can various network layer protocols inside point-to-point links. | A tunneling protocol that uses the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) to start a connection | Internet Protocol Security |
| A tunneling protocol that uses the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) to start a connection | Primarily used for secure remote client VPN rather than for site-to-site VPN tunnels. | Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol |

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The answers here are correct in the question.

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol: Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is supported by most operating systems (including mobile devices). Although it provides no encryption by itself, it is considered secure when used together with IPsec.

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol: Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a VPN tunnel created by Microsoft to transport PPP or L2TP traffic through an SSL 3.0 channel. SSTP primarily is used for secure remote client VPN access, rather than for site-to-site VPN tunnels.

Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption: Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption (MPPE) encrypts data in PPP-based dial-up connections or PPTP VPN connections. MPPE uses the RSA RC4 encryption alg

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

OpenVPN: OpenVPN is a highly secure, open-source VPN implementation that uses SSL/TLS encryption for key exchange. OpenVPN uses up to 256-bit encryption and can run over TCP or UDP. Although it is not natively supported by most major operating systems, it has been ported to most major operating systems, including mobile device operating systems.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Internet Protocol Security: IPsec is a secure communications protocol that authenticates and encrypts IP packets in a communication session. An IPsec VPN requires compatible VPN client software to be installed on the endpoint device. A group password or key is required for configuration. Client-server IPsec VPNs typically require user action to initiate the connection, such as launching the client software and logging in with a username and password. A security association (SA) in IPsec defines how two or more entities will securely communicate over the network using IPsec. A single Internet Key Exchange (IKE) SA is established between communicating entities to initiate the IPsec VPN tunnel. Separate IPsec SAs are then established for each communication direction in a VPN session. An IPsec VPN can be configured to force all of the user's internet traffic back through an organization's firewall, thus providing optimal protection with enterprise-grade security but with some performance loss. Or split tunneling can be configured to allow internet traffic from the device to go directly to the internet, while other specific types of traffic route through the IPsec tunnel, for acceptable protection with much less performance degradation.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Secure Sockets Layer: Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is an asymmetric encryption protocol used to secure communication sessions. SSL has been superseded by Transport Layer Security (TLS), although SSL still is the more commonly used terminology. An SSL VPN can be deployed as an agent-based or agentless browser-based connection. An agentless SSL VPN requires users only to launch a web browser, open a VPN portal or webpage using the HTTPS protocol, and log in to the network with their user credentials. An agent-based SSL client is used within the browser session, which persists only while the connection is active and removes itself when the connection is closed. This type of VPN can be particularly useful for remote users that are connecting from an endpoint device they do not own or control, such as a hotel kiosk, where full client VPN software cannot be installed. SSL VPN technology has become the de facto standard and preferred method of connecting remote endpoint devices back to the enterprise network, and IPsec is most commonly used in site-to-site or device-to-device VPN connections, such as connecting a branch office network to a headquarters location network or data center.

upvoted 1 times

Question #16 *Topic 1*

Which characteristic of serverless computing enables developers to quickly deploy application code?

A. Uploading cloud service autoscaling services to deploy more virtual machines to run their application code based on user demand

B. Uploading the application code itself, without having to provision a full container image or any OS virtual machine components

C. Using cloud service spot pricing to reduce the cost of using virtual machines to run their application code

D. Using Container as a Service (CaaS) to deploy application containers to run their code.

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**Praveen33** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

In serverless apps, the developer uploads only the app package itself, without a full container image or any OS components. The platform dynamically packages it into an image, runs the image in a container, and then (if needed) instantiates the underlying host OS and VM and the hardware required to run them. In a serverless model, users make the most dramatic trade-offs of compatibility and control for the simplest, most efficient deployment and management experience.

upvoted 1 times

**rob899** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B from Official Practice test...

upvoted 1 times

**Amaury93** 2 years, 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B.

Page 167 of the stufy guide.

upvoted 1 times

**Amaury93** 2 years, 1 month ago

*Study Guide

upvoted 1 times

**maboom** 2 years, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

**handyplazt** 2 years, 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B

From study guide

"In serverless apps, the developer uploads only the app package itself, without a full container image or any OS components. The platform dynamically packages it into an image, runs the image in a container, and (if needed) instantiates the underlying host OS and VM and the hardware required to run them."

upvoted 1 times

**error_909** 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

**Bubu3k** 2 years, 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

It's B

upvoted 2 times

**[Removed]** 2 years, 12 months ago

Should be B..
From study guide page 201

"In serverless apps, the developer uploads only the app package itself, without a full container image or any OS components. The platform dynamically packages it into an image, runs the image in a container, and (if needed) instantiates the underlying host OS and VM and the hardware required to run them."
upvoted 4 times

## Question #17 *Topic 1*

Which key component is used to configure a static route?

A. router ID

B. enable setting

C. routing protocol

D. next hop IP address

**Correct Answer:** *D*

**duckduckgooo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

D

https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/9-1/pan-os-admin/networking/static-routes/configure-a-static-route

For Next Hop, select one of the following:

IP Address—Enter the IP address (for example, 192.168.56.1 or 2001:db8:49e:1::1) when you want to route to a specific next hop. You must Enable IPv6 on the interface (when you Configure Layer 3 Interfaces) to use an IPv6 next hop address. If you're creating a default route, for Next Hop you must select IP Address and enter the IP address for your Internet gateway (for example, 192.168.56.1 or 2001:db8:49e:1::1). Alternatively, you can create an address object of type IP Netmask. The address object must have a netmask of /32 for IPv4 or /128 for IPv6.

upvoted 1 times

Question #18 *Topic 1*

A native hypervisor runs:

A. with extreme demands on network throughput

B. only on certain platforms

C. within an operating system's environment

D. directly on the host computer's hardware

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

● Type 1 (native or bare metal). Runs directly on the host computer’s hardware

● Type 2 (hosted). Runs within an operating system environment

upvoted 1 times

**Merlin0o** 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct:

Page 296 of the study guide

native hypervisor: A hypervisor that runs directly on the host computer hardware. Also known as a Type 1 or bare-metal hypervisor.

upvoted 1 times

Question #19 *Topic 1*

Which Palo Alto Networks product provides playbooks with 300+ multivendor integrations that help solve any security use case?

A. Cortex XSOAR

B. Prisma Cloud

C. AutoFocus

D. Cortex XDR

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

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.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **error_909** 1 year, 4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **error_909** 1 year, 4 months ago

https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cortex/security-operations-automation

upvoted 1 times

Question #20 *Topic 1*

Which activities do local organization security policies cover for a SaaS application?

A. how the data is backed up in one or more locations

B. how the application can be used

C. how the application processes the data

D. how the application can transit the Internet

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (50%) C (50%)

**f5d9c90** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

he correct answer is:

B. How the application can be used
Explanation:
Local organization security policies for a SaaS (Software as a Service) application typically define guidelines and rules for how employees or users within the organization can use the application. These policies address:

Acceptable use of the application
Access control and user permissions
Data sharing and privacy rules
Compliance requirements for the organization's data handling
Security measures like password policies and multi-factor authentication (MFA)

upvoted 1 times

**vriper** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. how the application can be used

The local organisation's security policies for a SaaS application typically cover how the application can be used. This includes guidelines on access, configuration and proper use of the application to ensure that security and compliance with organisational standards are maintained.

Option C. how the application processes the data is also relevant, as security policies may include how information is handled and processed within the application to ensure data protection and regulatory compliance.

However, in the context of organisational security policies for SaaS applications, it is more common to focus on how the application can be used (option B), as this covers practical aspects of access and use of the application by users, and policies usually define the rules for secure use of the application.

Both options are important in the context of security, but option B is more directly applicable to usage policies within an organisation.

upvoted 1 times

**mkucuk89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Data security

upvoted 1 times

Question #21 *Topic 1*

Which Palo Alto Networks subscription service complements App-ID by enabling you to configure the next-generation firewall to identify and control access to websites and to protect your organization from websites hosting malware and phishing pages?

A. Threat Prevention

B. DNS Security

C. WildFire

D. URL Filtering

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Pg.169

The URL Filtering service complements App-ID by enabling you to configure the next-generation firewall to identify and control access to websites and to protect your organization from websites that host malware and phishing pages.

upvoted 1 times

## Question #22

*Topic 1*

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

A. Credit card number

B. Trade secret

C. National security information

D. A symmetric encryption key

**Correct Answer:** *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #23 *Topic 1*

Which network analysis tool can be used to record packet captures?

A. Smart IP Scanner

B. Wireshark

C. Angry IP Scanner

D. Netman

**Correct Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #24 *Topic 1*

Systems that allow for accelerated incident response through the execution of standardized and automated playbooks that work upon inputs from security technology and other data flows are known as what?

A. XDR

B. STEP

C. SOAR

D. SIEM

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**error_909** 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cortex/security-operations-automation

upvoted 2 times

## Question #25 *Topic 1*

Which Palo Alto Networks tool is used to prevent endpoint systems from running malware executables such as viruses, trojans, and rootkits?

A. Expedition

B. Cortex XDR

C. AutoFocus

D. App-ID

**Correct Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #26 *Topic 1*

What does SIEM stand for?

A. Security Infosec and Event Management

B. Security Information and Event Management

C. Standard Installation and Event Media

D. Secure Infrastructure and Event Monitoring

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Originally designed as a tool to assist organizations with compliance and industry-specific regulations, security information and event management (SIEM) is a technology that has been around for almost two decades

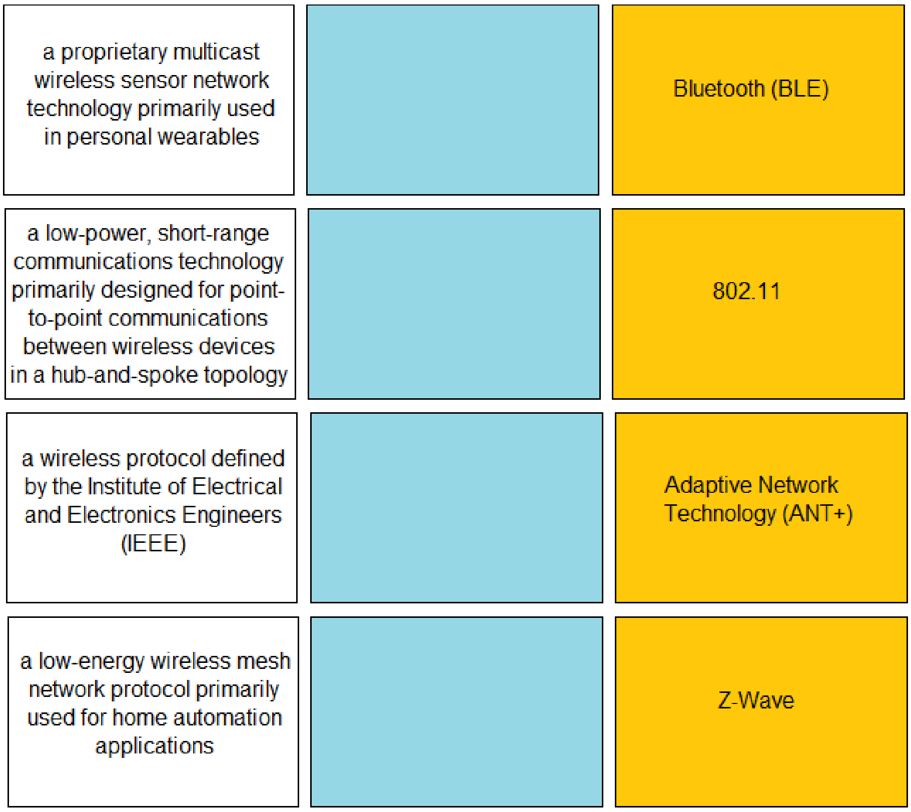
upvoted 2 times

Question #27 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

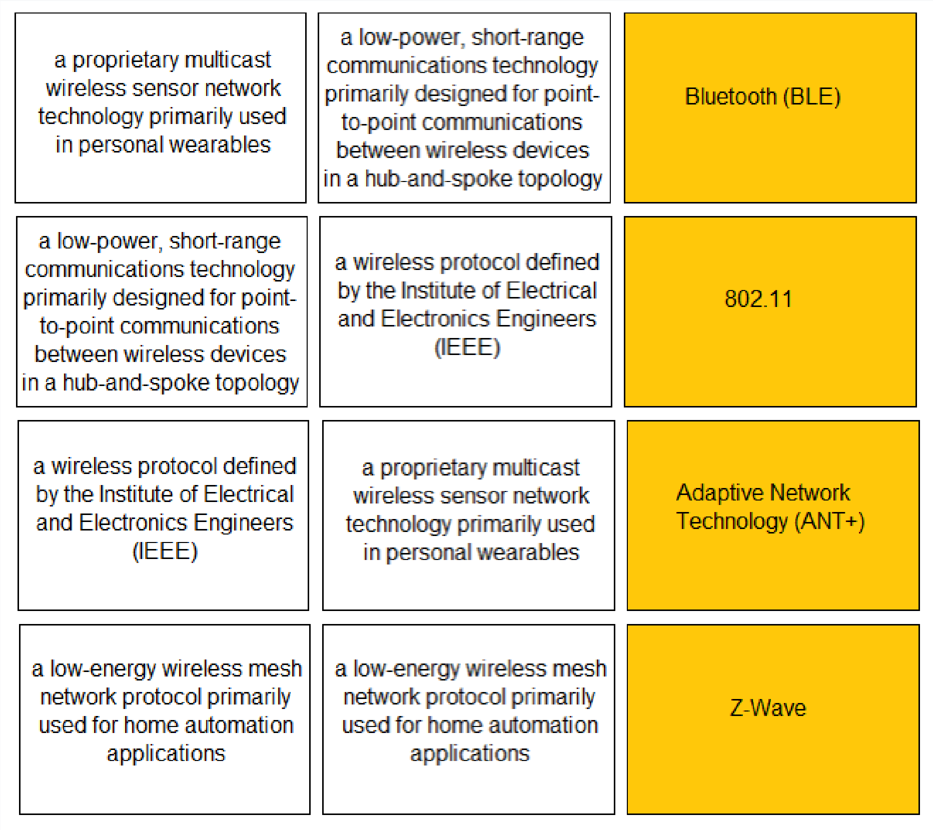
Match the IoT connectivity description with the technology.

Select and Place:



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a proprietary multicast wireless sensor network technology primarily used in personal wearables | | Bluetooth (BLE) |
| a low-power, short-range communications technology primarily designed for point-to-point communications between wireless devices in a hub-and-spoke topology | | 802.11 |
| a wireless protocol defined by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) | | Adaptive Network Technology (ANT+) |
| a low-energy wireless mesh network protocol primarily used for home automation applications | | Z-Wave |

**Correct Answer:**



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a proprietary multicast wireless sensor network technology primarily used in personal wearables | a low-power, short-range communications technology primarily designed for point-to-point communications between wireless devices in a hub-and-spoke topology | Bluetooth (BLE) |
| a low-power, short-range communications technology primarily designed for point-to-point communications between wireless devices in a hub-and-spoke topology | a wireless protocol defined by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) | 802.11 |
| a wireless protocol defined by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) | a proprietary multicast wireless sensor network technology primarily used in personal wearables | Adaptive Network Technology (ANT+) |
| a low-energy wireless mesh network protocol primarily used for home automation applications | a low-energy wireless mesh network protocol primarily used for home automation applications | Z-Wave |

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The answers here are correct.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Short-range wireless:

● Adaptive Network Technology+ (ANT+): ANT+ is a proprietary multicast wireless sensor
network technology primarily used in personal wearables, such as sports and fitness sensors.

● Bluetooth/Bluetooth Low-Energy (BLE): Bluetooth is a low-power, short-range
communications technology primarily designed for point-to-point communications between wireless devices in a hub-and-spoke topology. BLE (also known as Bluetooth Smart or Bluetooth 4.0+) devices consume significantly less power than Bluetooth devices and can access the internet directly through 6LoWPAN connectivity.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

● Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks
(6LoWPAN): 6LoWPAN allows IPv6 traffic to be carried over low-power wireless mesh
networks. 6LoWPAN is designed for nodes and applications that require wireless internet
connectivity at relatively low data rates in small form factors, such as smart light bulbs
and smart meters.

● Wi-Fi/802.11: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) defines the 802
LAN protocol standards. 802.11 is the set of standards used for Wi-Fi networks typically
operating in the 2.4GHz and 5GHz frequency bands. The most common implementations
today include:

– 802.11n (labeled Wi-Fi 4 by the Wi-Fi Alliance), which operates on both 2.4GHz and 5GHz
bands at ranges from 54Mbps to 600Mbps

– 802.11ac (Wi-Fi 5), which operates on the 5GHz band at ranges from 433Mbps to 3.46
Gbps

– 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6), which operates on the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands (and all bands between 1 and 6GHz, when they become available for 802.11 use) at ranges up to 11Gbps

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

● Z-Wave: Z-Wave is a low-energy wireless mesh network protocol primarily used for home
automation applications such as smart appliances, lighting control, security systems,
smart thermostats, windows and locks, and garage doors.

● Zigbee/802.14: Zigbee is a low-cost, low-power wireless mesh network protocol based on the IEEE 802.15.4 standard. Zigbee is the dominant protocol in the low-power networking market, with a large installed base in industrial environments and smart home products.

upvoted 1 times

Question #28 Topic 1

Which option is an example of a North-South traffic flow?

A. Lateral movement within a cloud or data center

B. An internal three-tier application

C. Client-server interactions that cross the edge perimeter

D. Traffic between an internal server and internal user

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

pg.208

North-south refers to data packets that move in and out of the virtualized environment from the host network or a corresponding traditional data center. North-south traffic is secured by one or more physical form factor perimeter edge firewalls.

upvoted 2 times

Question #29 *Topic 1*

Which aspect of a SaaS application requires compliance with local organizational security policies?

A. Types of physical storage media used

B. Data-at-rest encryption standards

C. Acceptable use of the SaaS application

D. Vulnerability scanning and management

**Correct Answer:** *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #30 *Topic 1*

Which option describes the `selective network security virtualization` phase of incrementally transforming data centers?

A. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host communication paths are strictly controlled

B. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host traffic is forwarded to a Web proxy server

C. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host traffic is encapsulated and encrypted using the IPSEC protocol

D. during the selective network security virtualization phase, all intra-host traffic is load balanced

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

pg.212

Selective network security virtualization: Intra-host communications and live migrations are architected at this phase. All intra-host communication paths are strictly controlled to ensure that traffic between VMs at different trust levels is intermediated either by an on-box, virtual security appliance or by an off-box, physical security appliance.

upvoted 2 times

Question #31 *Topic 1*

Which TCP/IP sub-protocol operates at the Layer7 of the OSI model?

A. UDP

B. MAC

C. SNMP

D. NFS

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**fabeele** 9 months, 1 week ago

I go with D.

SNMP: udp 161/162

NFS: TCP and udp 2049

The question specifies TCP!!

upvoted 1 times

**kirmanis** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct answer is C. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a TCP/IP sub-protocol that operates at the Application layer (Layer 7) of the OSI model. It's designed for network management, allowing network administrators to monitor and control network devices.

NFS is an application-level protocol that operates at the Application layer (Layer 7) of the OSI model, but it's not specifically a TCP/IP sub-protocol.

upvoted 1 times

**kirmanis** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is C. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a TCP/IP sub-protocol that operates at the Application layer (Layer 7) of the OSI model. It's designed for network management, allowing network administrators to monitor and control network devices.

NFS is an application-level protocol that operates at the Application layer (Layer 7) of the OSI model, but it's not specifically a TCP/IP sub-protocol.

upvoted 1 times

**Robin997** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is C. SNMP.

Here's why:

UDP (A) operates at the Transport Layer (Layer 4) of the OSI model, not at Layer 7.

MAC (B) refers to the Media Access Control protocol, which operates at the Data Link Layer (Layer 2).

SNMP (C), or Simple Network Management Protocol, is a protocol that operates at the Application Layer (Layer 7) for managing and monitoring network devices.

NFS (D), or Network File System, also operates at Layer 7, but the question asks for a specific TCP/IP sub-protocol, and SNMP is more appropriate as it directly deals with network management.

upvoted 1 times

**Robin997** 10 months ago

D. NFS

The OSI model's Layer 7 is the Application Layer, where protocols related to specific network services operate. NFS (Network File System) is an application-layer protocol that allows file access over a network.

upvoted 1 times

**Praveen33** 1 year ago

Correct answer : D

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 9 months ago

● Application (Layer 7 or L7): This layer identifies and establishes availability of communication partners, determines resource availability, and synchronizes communication.
● Presentation (Layer 6 or L6): This layer provides coding and conversion functions (such as data representation, character conversion, data compression, and data encryption) to ensure that data sent from the Application layer of one system is compatible with the Application layer of the receiving system.
● Session (Layer 5 or L5): This layer manages communication sessions (service requests and service responses) between networked systems, including connection establishment, data transfer, and connection release.
● Transport (Layer 4 or L4): This layer provides transparent, reliable data transport and
end-to-end transmission control.

upvoted 4 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 9 months ago

● Network (Layer 3 or L3): This layer provides routing and related functions that enable
data to be transported between systems on the same network or on interconnected networks. Routing protocols are defined at this layer. Logical addressing of devices on the
network is accomplished at this layer using routed protocols such as Internet Protocol
(IP). Routers operate at the Network layer of the OSI model.
● Data Link (Layer 2): This layer ensures that messages are delivered to the proper device
across a physical network link.
● Physical (Layer 1 or L1): This layer sends and receives bits across the network medium
(cabling or wireless links) from one device to another. It specifies the electrical, mechanical, and functional requirements of the network, including network topology,
cabling and connectors, and interface types, and the process for converting bits to electrical (or light) signals that can be transmitted across the physical medium.

upvoted 4 times

Question #32 *Topic 1*

Anthem server breaches disclosed Personally Identifiable Information (PII) from a number of its servers. The infiltration by hackers was attributed to which type of vulnerability?

A. an intranet-accessed contractor's system that was compromised

B. exploitation of an unpatched security vulnerability

C. access by using a third-party vendor's password

D. a phishing scheme that captured a database administrator's password

**Correct Answer:** *D*

**FC49** 9 months, 1 week ago

Date: February 2015

Impact: Theft of up to 78.8 million current and former customers

In February 2015, a single user at an Anthem subsidiary clicked on a phishing email which gave attackers access to:

upvoted 1 times

Question #33 *Topic 1*

Routing Information Protocol (RIP), uses what metric to determine how network traffic should flow?

A. Shortest Path

B. Hop Count

C. Split Horizon

D. Path Vector

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is an example of a distance-vector routing protocol that uses hop count as its routing metric. To prevent routing loops, in which packets effectively get stuck bouncing between various router nodes, RIP implements a hop limit of 15, which limits the size of networks that RIP can support. After a data packet crosses 15 router nodes (hops) between a source and a destination, the destination is considered unreachable.

upvoted 1 times

Question #34 Topic 1

Why is it important to protect East-West traffic within a private cloud?

A. All traffic contains threats, so enterprises must protect against threats across the entire network

B. East-West traffic contains more session-oriented traffic than other traffic

C. East-West traffic contains more threats than other traffic

D. East-West traffic uses IPv6 which is less secure than IPv4

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**kirmanis** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

While it's true that East-West traffic (traffic within a private cloud) might not be as exposed to external threats as North-South traffic (traffic between the private cloud and the internet), it's still crucial to protect it. Here's why:

Internal threats: Even within a private cloud, there are risks of data breaches, unauthorized access, and other security incidents that can originate from internal sources.
Data sensitivity: East-West traffic often involves sensitive data that needs to be protected from unauthorized access and disclosure.
Compliance requirements: Many regulations and industry standards require organizations to implement strong security measures to protect their data, regardless of whether the traffic is internal or external.

upvoted 1 times

Question #35 *Topic 1*

Which IPsec feature allows device traffic to go directly to the Internet?

A. Split tunneling

B. Diffie-Hellman groups

C. d.Authentication Header (AH)

D. IKE Security Association

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

"Or split tunneling can be configured to allow internet traffic from the device to go directly to the internet, while other specific types of traffic route through the IPsec tunnel, for acceptable protection with much less performance degradation."

upvoted 2 times

## Question #36 *Topic 1*

Which attacker profile uses the internet to recruit members to an ideology, to train them, and to spread fear and include panic?

A. cybercriminals

B. state-affiliated groups

C. hacktivists

D. cyberterrorists

**Correct Answer:** *D*

**duckduckgooo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

From Study guide

Cyberterrorists: Terrorist organizations use the internet to recruit, train, instruct, and communicate, and to spread fear and panic to advance their ideologies. Unlike other threat actors, cyberterrorists are largely indiscriminate in their attacks, and their objectives include physical harm, death, and destruction.

upvoted 1 times

Question #37 *Topic 1*

What are two key characteristics of a Type 1 hypervisor? (Choose two.)

A. is hardened against cyber attacks

B. runs without any vulnerability issues

C. runs within an operating system

D. allows multiple, virtual (or guest) operating systems to run concurrently on a single physical host computer

**Correct Answer:** *BD*

*Community vote distribution*

BD (75%) CD (25%)

**dax** 1 year ago

B and d are the correct answer.

The most commonly deployed type of hypervisor is the type 1 or bare-metal hypervisor, where virtualization software is installed directly on the hardware where the operating system is normally installed. Because bare-metal hypervisors are isolated from the attack-prone operating system, they are extremely secure. C means hosted hypervisor or type 2

upvoted 1 times

**dax** 1 year ago

C and d are correct. C is correct like hyper-V Unless it says run ON TOP of an OS which is type 2 hypervisor.

upvoted 1 times

**dax** 1 year ago

Disregard

upvoted 1 times

**maboom** 1 year, 1 month ago

The question is supposed to be about Type 2 hypervisors. This question is also in the PCCET Practice exam provided by Palo on Beacon.

upvoted 2 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 4 months ago

I bet the question was supposed to ask about Type 2 hypervisors:

The two types of hypervisors are:

- Type 1 (native or bare metal). Runs directly on the host computer’s hardware
- Type 2 (hosted). Runs within an operating system environment

upvoted 3 times

**Merlin0o** 1 year, 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: BD**

Should be B and D

Page 193 of the study guide:

"● A hypervisor allows multiple, virtual (or guest) operating systems to run concurrently on a single physical host computer.

● A native (also known as a Type 1 or bare metal) hypervisor runs directly on the host computer’s hardware.

● A hosted (also known as a Type 2) hypervisor runs within an operating system environment."

upvoted 3 times

**error_909** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: CD**

C; without instead of with

upvoted 1 times

**Noraschid** 1 year, 11 months ago

Should be B and D.

upvoted 1 times

**Pathfndr** 2 years ago

This answer is incorrect. It does not run within an operating system, it is installed on bare metal.
upvoted 3 times

⊟ **[Removed]** 1 year, 11 months ago

wondering if C is a typo.
upvoted 4 times

Question #38

*Topic 1*

The customer is responsible only for which type of security when using a SaaS application?

A. physical

B. platform

C. data

D. infrastructure

**Correct Answer:** *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #39 *Topic 1*

Which Palo Alto subscription service identifies unknown malware, zero-day exploits, and advanced persistent threats (APTs) through static and dynamic analysis in a scalable, virtual environment?

A. DNS Security

B. URL Filtering

C. WildFire

D. Threat Prevention

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

"The WildFire cloud-based malware analysis environment is a cyber threat prevention service that identifies unknown malware, zero-day exploits, and advanced persistent threats (APTs) through static and dynamic analysis in a scalable, virtual environment. WildFire automatically disseminates updated protections in near-real time to immediately prevent threats from spreading; this occurs without manual intervention"

upvoted 3 times

Question #40 *Topic 1*

In which step of the cyber-attack lifecycle do hackers embed intruder code within seemingly innocuous files?

A. weaponization

B. reconnaissance

C. exploitation

D. delivery

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (73%) D (27%)

⊟ **[Removed]** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 6 months ago

think this should be Weaponization

upvoted 8 times

⊟ **error_909** 3 years, 3 months ago

In weaponization, the hacker only identify the method, but in delivery it attach the hack to the innocent payload

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **error_909** 3 years, 3 months ago

igonre my comment please

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **kirmanis** Most Recent ⊙ 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Pg 31 PCCET Study Guide

While it's true that East-West traffic (traffic within a private cloud) might not be as exposed to external threats as North-South traffic (traffic between the private cloud and the internet), it's still crucial to protect it. Here's why:

Internal threats: Even within a private cloud, there are risks of data breaches, unauthorized access, and other security incidents that can originate from internal sources.

Data sensitivity: East-West traffic often involves sensitive data that needs to be protected from unauthorized access and disclosure.

Compliance requirements: Many regulations and industry standards require organizations to implement strong security measures to protect their data, regardless of whether the traffic is internal or external.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **csco10320953** 2 years, 6 months ago

Weaponization -stage -Its only desire which type method to be identify

Delivery -attach/insert the code/file

So answer is :Delivery

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **phil155** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"Weaponization: Next, attackers determine which methods to use to compromise a target endpoint. They may choose to embed intruder code within seemingly innocuous files such as a PDF or Microsoft Word document or email message."

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Weaponization

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Merlin0o** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A,

Page 39 study guide.

Weaponization: They may choose to embed intruder code within seemingly innocuous files such as a PDF or Microsoft Word document

Delivery: Attackers next attempt to deliver their weaponized payload to a target endpoint

upvoted 3 times

**n3etw0** 3 years, 1 month ago

A - page 39 of study guide

upvoted 4 times

**error_909** 3 years, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

In weaponization, the hacker only identify the method, but in delivery it attach the hack to the innocent payload

upvoted 3 times

**error_909** 3 years, 3 months ago

ITS A Sorry

upvoted 1 times

## Question #41 *Topic 1*

Which endpoint tool or agent can enact behavior-based protection?

A. AutoFocus

B. Cortex XDR

C. DNS Security

D. MineMeld

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Its Cortex XDR

upvoted 2 times

**jshow** 2 years, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #42 *Topic 1*

Which tool supercharges security operations center (SOC) efficiency with the world's most comprehensive operating platform for enterprise security?

A. Prisma SAAS

B. WildFire

C. Cortex XDR

D. Cortex XSOAR

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Cortex XSOAR enhances Security Operations Center (SOC) efficiency with the world’s most
comprehensive operating platform for enterprise security. Cortex XSOAR unifies case management, automation, real-time collaboration, and native threat intel management in the industry’s first extended security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR) offering.

upvoted 3 times

Question #43 *Topic 1*

During the OSI layer 3 step of the encapsulation process, what is the Protocol Data Unit (PDU) called when the IP stack adds source (sender) and destination
(receiver) IP addresses?

A. Frame

B. Segment

C. Packet

D. Data

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The IP stack adds source (sender) and destination (receiver) IP addresses to the TCP segment (which now is called an IP packet) and notifies the server operating system that it has an outgoing message ready to be sent across the network.

upvoted 2 times

Question #44 *Topic 1*

Which core component is used to implement a Zero Trust architecture?

A. VPN Concentrator

B. Content Identification

C. Segmentation Platform

D. Web Application Zone

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

"Remember that a trust zone is not intended to be a “pocket of trust” where systems (and therefore threats) within the zone can communicate freely and directly with each other. For a full Zero Trust implementation, the network would be configured to ensure that all communications traffic, including traffic between devices in the same zone, is intermediated by the corresponding Zero Trust Segmentation Platform."

upvoted 2 times

Question #45 *Topic 1*

In addition to local analysis, what can send unknown files to WildFire for discovery and deeper analysis to rapidly detect potentially unknown malware?

A. Cortex XDR

B. AutoFocus

C. MineMild

D. Cortex XSOAR

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (90%) 10%

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Had to do some googling to find this information: In addition to local analysis, Cortex XDR can send unknown files to WildFire for discovery and deeper analysis to rapidly detect.

upvoted 3 times

**error_909** 1 year, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answe is A

upvoted 3 times

**RonJon** 1 year, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Page 240 of the study guide

In a
ddition to local analysis, Cortex XDR can send unknown files to WildFire for discovery and deeper analysis to rapidly detect potentially unknown malware.

upvoted 3 times

**error_909** 1 year, 4 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

AutoFocus contextual threat intelligence service speeds your ability to analyze threats and respond to cyberattacks. Instant access to community-based threat data from WildFire, enhanced with deep context and attribution from the Palo Alto Networks Unit 42 threat research team, saves time. Your security teams get detailed insight into attacks with prebuilt Unit 42 tags that identify malware families, adversaries, campaigns, malicious behaviors, and exploits without the need for a dedicated research team.

upvoted 1 times

**error_909** 1 year, 3 months ago

Sorry its A

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 10 months ago

wrong again. its a. Why answer if you don't know the answers.

upvoted 3 times

Question #46 *Topic 1*

On an endpoint, which method is used to protect proprietary data stored on a laptop that has been stolen?

A. operating system patches

B. full-disk encryption

C. periodic data backups

D. endpoint-based firewall

**Correct Answer:** *B*

**lookup** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Yes, correct

upvoted 3 times

## Question #47 *Topic 1*

Why have software developers widely embraced the use of containers?

A. Containers require separate development and production environments to promote authentic code.

B. Containers share application dependencies with other containers and with their host computer.

C. Containers simplify the building and deploying of cloud native applications.

D. Containers are host specific and are not portable across different virtual machine hosts.

**Correct Answer:** *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #48 *Topic 1*

When signature-based antivirus software detects malware, what three things does it do to provide protection? (Choose three.)

A. decrypt the infected file using base64

B. alert system administrators

C. quarantine the infected file

D. delete the infected file

E. remove the infected file's extension

**Correct Answer:** *BCD*

*Community vote distribution*

BCD (100%)

**error_909** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BCD

Deployment of signature-based antivirus software requires installation of an engine that typically has kernel-level access to an endpoint's system resources. Signature-based antivirus software scans an endpoint's hard drive and memory, based on a predefined schedule and in real time when a file is accessed. If a known malware signature is detected, the software performs a predefined action, such as:

● Quarantine: Isolates the infected file so that it cannot infect the endpoint or other files

● Delete: Removes the infected file

● Alert: Notifies the user (and/or system administrator) that malware has been detected

upvoted 7 times

**massyyy** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

The response to this question is wrong.

the right response : Quarantine: Isolates the infected file so that it cannot infect the endpoint or other files

● Delete: Removes the infected file

● Alert: Notifies the user (and/or system administrator) that malware has been detected

upvoted 7 times

**csco10320953** Most Recent 1 year ago

I go with CDE- Since its signature based ,There is no need /important of notification to admin .

upvoted 1 times

**cjoyce1980** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BCD

This is a question on Palo Alto Beacon platform and it states that the correct answers are

Quarantine, Delete & Alert

upvoted 4 times

**Bubu3k** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BCD

page 123 of the study guide:

If a known malware signature is detected, the software performs a

predefined action, such as:

● Quarantine: Isolates the infected file so that it cannot infect the endpoint or other files

● Delete: Removes the infected file

● Alert: Notifies the user (and/or system administrator) that malware has been detected

upvoted 5 times

Question #49 *Topic 1*

Which option is a Prisma Access security service?

A. Compute Security

B. Firewall as a Service (FWaaS)

C. Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)

D. Software-defined wide-area networks (SD-WANs)

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Prisma Access provides firewall as a service (FWaaS) that protects branch offices from threats while also providing the security services expected from a next-generation firewall. The full spectrum of FWaaS includes threat prevention, URL filtering, sandboxing, and more.

upvoted 1 times

Question #50 *Topic 1*

Which pillar of Prisma Cloud application security addresses ensuring that your cloud resources and SaaS applications are correctly configured?

A. visibility, governance, and compliance

B. network protection

C. dynamic computing

D. compute security

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Forgot to choose my answer, its A. See my other replies with quotes from the study guide.

upvoted 3 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Compute security

The cloud native landscape is constantly evolving with new technologies and levels of

abstraction. Hosts, containers, and serverless workloads provide unique benefits and have different security requirements. Prisma Cloud provides best-in-class solutions for securing any type of cloud native workload throughout the development lifecycle.

upvoted 2 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Cloud governance and compliance

Ensuring that your cloud resources and SaaS applications are correctly configured and adhere to your organization's security standards from day one is essential to prevent successful attacks. Also, making sure that these applications, and the data they collect and store, are properly protected and compliant is critical to avoid costly fines, a tarnished image, and loss of customer trust. Meeting security standards and maintaining compliant environments at scale, and across SaaS applications, is the new expectation for security teams.

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Network protection

Network protection must be adapted for cloud native environments while still enforcing

consistent policies across hybrid environments. Prisma Cloud detects and prevents network anomalies by enforcing container-level micro-segmentation, inspecting traffic flow logs, and leveraging advanced Layer 7 threat protection.

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Dynamic computing fabric: Conventional, static computing environments are

transformed into dynamic fabrics (private or hybrid clouds) where underlying resources such as network devices, storage, and servers can be fluidly engaged in whatever combination best meets the needs of the organization at any given point in time.

upvoted 1 times

Question #51 *Topic 1*

Which item accurately describes a security weakness that is caused by implementing a `ports first` data security solution in a traditional data center?

A. You may have to use port numbers greater than 1024 for your business-critical applications.

B. You may have to open up multiple ports and these ports could also be used to gain unauthorized entry into your datacenter.

C. You may not be able to assign the correct port to your business-critical applications.

D. You may not be able to open up enough ports for your business-critical applications which will increase the attack surface area.

**Correct Answer:** *B*

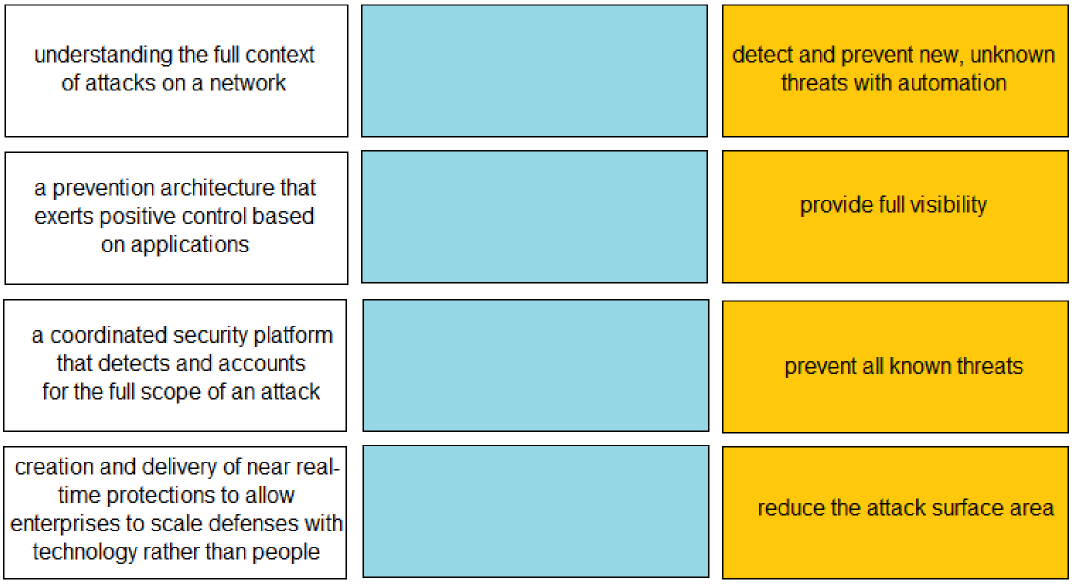
Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #52 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

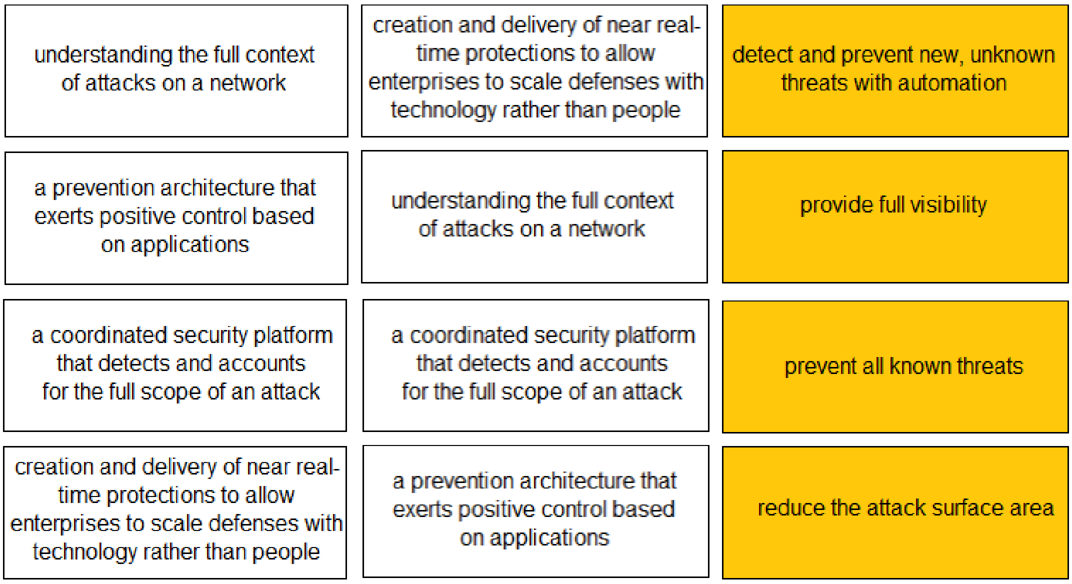
Match each description to a Security Operating Platform key capability.

Select and Place:



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| understanding the full context of attacks on a network | | detect and prevent new, unknown threats with automation |
| a prevention architecture that exerts positive control based on applications | | provide full visibility |
| a coordinated security platform that detects and accounts for the full scope of an attack | | prevent all known threats |
| creation and delivery of near real-time protections to allow enterprises to scale defenses with technology rather than people | | reduce the attack surface area |

**Correct Answer:**



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| understanding the full context of attacks on a network | creation and delivery of near real-time protections to allow enterprises to scale defenses with technology rather than people | detect and prevent new, unknown threats with automation |
| a prevention architecture that exerts positive control based on applications | understanding the full context of attacks on a network | provide full visibility |
| a coordinated security platform that detects and accounts for the full scope of an attack | a coordinated security platform that detects and accounts for the full scope of an attack | prevent all known threats |
| creation and delivery of near real-time protections to allow enterprises to scale defenses with technology rather than people | a prevention architecture that exerts positive control based on applications | reduce the attack surface area |

**Syfusion** 1 year ago

Answer appear to be correct

Study Guide page 65 for reference

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

● Provide full visibility: For network administrators and security practitioners to understand the full context of an attack, visibility of all users and devices is provided across the organization's network, endpoint, cloud, and SaaS applications.

upvoted 2 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

● Reduce the attack surface: Best-of-breed technologies that are natively integrated provide a prevention architecture that inherently reduces the attack surface. This type of architecture allows organizations to exert positive control based on applications, users, and content, with support for open communication, orchestration, and visibility.

● Prevent all known threats, fast: A coordinated security platform accounts for the full scope of an attack across the various security controls that compose the security posture, thus enabling organizations to quickly identify and block known threats.

● Detect and prevent new, unknown threats with automation: Security that simply detects

threats and requires a manual response is too little, too late. Automated creation and
delivery of near-real-time protections against new threats to the various security solutions in the organization’s environments enable dynamic policy updates. These updates are
designed to allow enterprises to scale defenses with technology, rather than people.

upvoted 2 times

Question #53 *Topic 1*

Which statement describes DevOps?

A. DevOps is its own separate team

B. DevOps is a set of tools that assists the Development and Operations teams throughout the software delivery process

C. DevOps is a combination of the Development and Operations teams

D. DevOps is a culture that unites the Development and Operations teams throughout the software delivery process

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**Jhonc** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 5 times

**Merlin0o** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 5 times

**rob899** Most Recent 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D. Straight from the Study guide page 168 "DevOps solves these problems by uniting Development and Operations teams throughout the entire software delivery process, enabling them to discover and remediate issues earlier, automate testing and deployment, and reduce time to market."

upvoted 1 times

**tjanki** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

DevOps is not:

● A combination of the Dev and Ops teams: There still are two teams; they just operate
in a communicative, collaborative way.

● Its own separate team: There is no such thing as a “DevOps engineer.” Although some
companies may appoint a “DevOps team” as a pilot when trying to transition to a
DevOps culture, DevOps refers to a culture where developers, testers, and operations
personnel cooperate throughout the entire software delivery lifecycle.

● A tool or set of tools: Although there are tools that work well with a DevOps model or
help promote DevOps culture, DevOps ultimately is a strategy, not a tool.

● Automation: Although automation is very important for a DevOps culture, it alone does
not define DevOps.

upvoted 2 times

**error_909** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"DevOps solves these problems by uniting Development and Operations teams throughout the entire software delivery process, enabling them to discover and remediate issues earlier, automate testing and deployment, and reduce time to market"

upvoted 2 times

**[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

DevOps is not:

● A combination of the Dev and Ops teams: There still are two teams; they just operate
in a communicative, collaborative way.

● Its own separate team: There is no such thing as a “DevOps engineer.” Although some
companies may appoint a “DevOps team” as a pilot when trying to transition to a
DevOps culture, DevOps refers to a culture where developers, testers, and operations
personnel cooperate throughout the entire software delivery lifecycle.

● A tool or set of tools: Although there are tools that work well with a DevOps model or help promote DevOps culture, DevOps ultimately is a strategy, not a tool.

- Automation: Although automation is very important for a DevOps culture, it alone does not define DevOps.

upvoted 2 times

Question #54 *Topic 1*

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

A. Expedition

B. AutoFocus

C. MineMeld

D. Cortex XDR

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

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

upvoted 1 times

Question #55 *Topic 1*

Which network firewall operates up to Layer 4 (Transport layer) of the OSI model and maintains information about the communication sessions which have been established between hosts on trusted and untrusted networks?

A. Group policy

B. Stateless

C. Stateful

D. Static packet-filter

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

⊟ blahblah1234567890000 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Stateful packet inspection firewalls Second-generation stateful packet inspection (also known as dynamic packet filtering) firewalls have the following characteristics:

● They operate up to Layer 4 (Transport layer) of the OSI model and maintain state information about the communication sessions that have been established between hosts on the trusted and untrusted networks.

● They inspect individual packet headers to determine source and destination IP address, protocol (TCP, UDP, and ICMP), and port number (during session establishment only) to
determine whether the session should be allowed, blocked, or dropped based on configured
firewall rules.

● After a permitted connection is established between two hosts, the firewall creates and
deletes firewall rules for individual connections as needed, thus effectively creating a tunnel that allows traffic to flow between the two hosts without further inspection of individual packets during the session.

● This type of firewall is very fast, but it is port-based and it is highly dependent on the
trustworthiness of the two hosts because individual packets aren't inspected after the
connection is established.

upvoted 1 times

Question #56 *Topic 1*

Which subnet does the host 192.168.19.36/27 belong?

A. 192.168.19.0

B. 192.168.19.16

C. 192.168.19.64

D. 192.168.19.32

**Correct Answer:** *D*

**dax** 1 year ago

D

/27 is 32 subnets

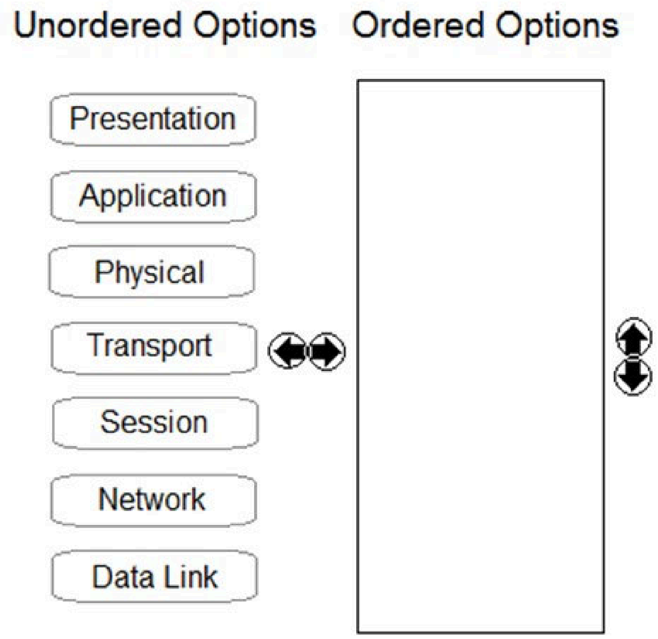
upvoted 1 times

Question #57 Topic 1

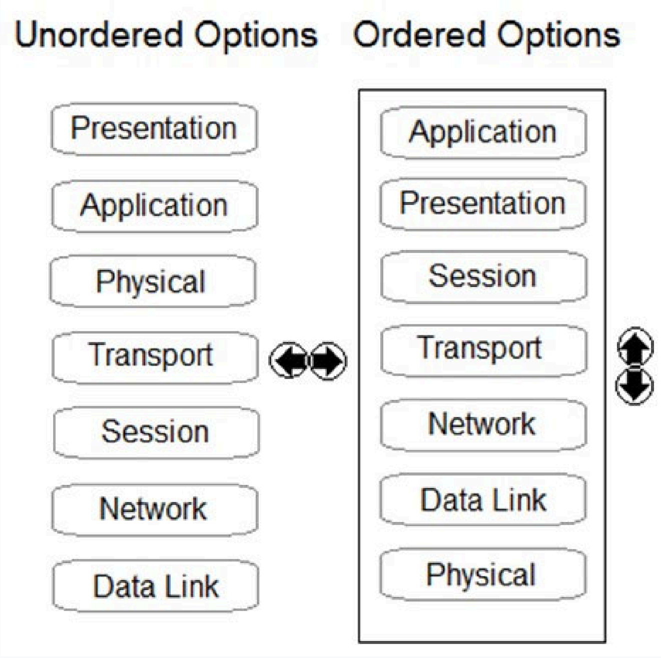
DRAG DROP -

Order the OSI model with Layer7 at the top and Layer1 at the bottom.

Select and Place:



**Correct Answer:**



**nillie** 11 months, 1 week ago

All People Seem To Need Data Processing

upvoted 1 times

Question #58 *Topic 1*

How does adopting a serverless model impact application development?

A. costs more to develop application code because it uses more compute resources

B. slows down the deployment of application code, but it improves the quality of code development

C. reduces the operational overhead necessary to deploy application code

D. prevents developers from focusing on just the application code because you need to provision the underlying infrastructure to run the code

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

List three advantages of serverless computing over CaaS:

- Reduce costs
- Increase agility
- Reduce operational overhead

upvoted 3 times

Question #59 *Topic 1*

In addition to integrating the network and endpoint components, what other component does Cortex integrate to speed up IoC investigations?

A. Computer

B. Switch

C. Infrastructure

D. Cloud

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**[Removed]** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Should be D. Cloud

Cortex XDR breaks the silos of traditional detection and response by natively integrating network, endpoint, and cloud data to stop sophisticated attacks

upvoted 7 times

**blahblah1234567890000** Most Recent 9 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

I agree, it should be cloud.

upvoted 2 times

**Merlin0o** 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Should be D:

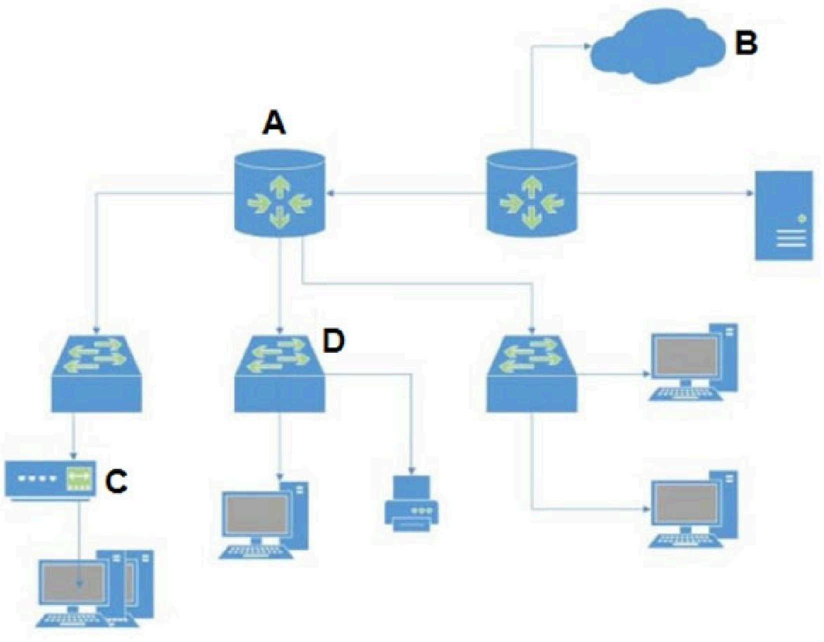
Page 161 of the guide:

"Cortex XDR detection and response uses network, cloud, and endpoints as sensors"

upvoted 3 times

Question #60 *Topic 1*

In the attached network diagram, which device is the switch?



A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Correct Answer:** *D*

⊟ **duckduckgooo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Picture is a switch icon. D is correct.

A is a router

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **A__2__111** 1 year ago

The actual question asks which is a router

upvoted 1 times

Question #61 *Topic 1*

In SecOps, what are two of the components included in the identify stage? (Choose two.)

A. Initial Research

B. Change Control

C. Content Engineering

D. Breach Response

**Correct Answer:** *AC*

*Community vote distribution*

AC (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: AC**

Pg. 206 of guide

upvoted 2 times

Question #62 *Topic 1*

Data Loss Prevention (DLP) and Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) fall under which Prisma access service layer?

A. Network

B. Management

C. Cloud

D. Security

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

A SASE solution converges networking and security services into one unified, cloud-delivered solution (see Figure 3-12) that includes the following:

● Networking

○ Software-defined wide-area networks (SD-WANs)

○ Virtual private networks (VPNs)

○ Zero Trust network access (ZTNA)

○ Quality of Service (QoS)

● Security

○ Firewall as a service (FWaaS)

○ Domain Name System (DNS) security

○ Threat prevention

○ Secure web gateway (SWG)

○ Data loss prevention (DLP)

○ Cloud access security broker (CASB)

upvoted 4 times

Question #63 *Topic 1*

In which two cloud computing service models are the vendors responsible for vulnerability and patch management of the underlying operating system? (Choose two.)

A. SaaS

B. PaaS

C. On-premises

D. IaaS

**Correct Answer:** *AB*

**cert111** 11 months, 1 week ago

Why isn't C included?

upvoted 1 times

**Merlin0o** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

On-Prem is your own HW and responsibility.

upvoted 4 times

Question #64 *Topic 1*

SecOps consists of interfaces, visibility, technology, and which other three elements? (Choose three.)

A. People

B. Accessibility

C. Processes

D. Understanding

E. Business

**Correct Answer:** *ACE*

*Community vote distribution*

ACE (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACE

The six pillars include:

1. Business (goals and outcomes)
2. People (who will perform the work)
3. Interfaces (external functions to help achieve goals)
4. Visibility (information needed to accomplish goals)
5. Technology (capabilities needed to provide visibility and enable people)
6. Processes (tactical steps required to execute on goals)

All elements must tie back to the business itself and the goals of the security operations

upvoted 6 times

**Merlin0o** Most Recent 11 months ago

SecOps consists of six elements:

1. Business (goals and outcomes)
2. People (who will perform the work)
3. Interfaces (external functions to help achieve goals)
4. Visibility (information needed to accomplish goals)
5. Technology (capabilities needed to provide visibility and enable people)
6. Processes (tactical steps needed to execute on goals)

upvoted 4 times

Question #65 *Topic 1*

Which IoT connectivity technology is provided by satellites?

A. 4G/LTE

B. VLF

C. L-band

D. 2G/2.5G

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

2G/2.5G: 2G connectivity remains a prevalent and viable IoT connectivity option due to the low cost of 2G modules, relatively long battery life, and large installed base of 2G sensors and M2M applications.

○ 3G: IoT devices with 3G modules use either Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA) or Evolved High Speed Packet Access (HSPA+ and Advanced HSPA+) to achieve data transfer rates of 384Kbps to 168Mbps.

○ 4G/Long-Term Evolution (LTE): 4G/LTE networks enable real-time IoT use cases, such as autonomous vehicles, with 4G LTE Advanced Pro delivering speeds in excess of 3Gbps and less than 2 milliseconds of latency.

○ 5G: 5G cellular technology provides significant enhancements compared to 4G/LTE networks and is backed by ultra-low latency, massive connectivity and scalability for IoT devices, more efficient use of the licensed spectrum, and network slicing for application traffic prioritization.

upvoted 2 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Satellite:

○ C-band: C-band satellite operates in the 4 to 8 gigahertz (GHz) range. It is used in some Wi-Fi devices and cordless phones, and in surveillance and weather radar systems.

○ L-band: L-band satellite operates in the 1 to 2GHz range. It commonly is used for radar, global positioning systems (GPSs), radio, and telecommunications applications.

upvoted 1 times

Question #66 *Topic 1*

What does Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR do first when an endpoint is asked to run an executable?

A. run a static analysis

B. check its execution policy

C. send the executable to WildFire

D. run a dynamic analysis

**Correct Answer:** *B*

**Alinutzu** 8 months ago

B.

Phase 1: Evaluation of Child Process Protection Policy

When a user attempts to run an executable, the operating system attempts to run the executable as a process. If the process tries to launch any child processes, the Cortex XDR agent first evaluates the child process protection policy.

upvoted 1 times

Question #67 *Topic 1*

What is the key to `taking down` a botnet?

A. prevent bots from communicating with the C2

B. install openvas software on endpoints

C. use LDAP as a directory service

D. block Docker engine software on endpoints

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer is a. This is how botnets are typically taken down.

upvoted 3 times

Question #68 *Topic 1*

How does Prisma SaaS provide protection for Sanctioned SaaS applications?

A. Prisma SaaS connects to an organizations internal print and file sharing services to provide protection and sharing visibility

B. Prisma SaaS does not provide protection for Sanctioned SaaS applications because they are secure

C. Prisma access uses Uniform Resource Locator (URL) Web categorization to provide protection and sharing visibility

D. Prisma SaaS connects directly to sanctioned external service providers SaaS application service to provide protection and sharing visibility

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**Alinutzu** 8 months ago

D.

Prisma SaaS delivers complete visibility and granular enforcement across all user, folder and file activity within sanctioned SaaS applications, providing detailed analysis and analytics on usage without requiring any additional hardware, software or network changes.

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Prisma SaaS connects directly to the applications themselves, therefore providing continuous silent monitoring of the risks within the sanctioned SaaS applications, with detailed visibility that is not possible with traditional security solutions.

upvoted 2 times

Question #69 *Topic 1*

Which type of Software as a Service (SaaS) application provides business benefits, is fast to deploy, requires minimal cost and is infinitely scalable?

A. Benign

B. Tolerated

C. Sanctioned

D. Secure

**Correct Answer:** *C*

**duckduckgooo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

ANswer is C

https://www.cloudcodes.com/blog/enterprise-data-security-sanctioned-unsanctioned-apps.html

upvoted 1 times

Question #70 *Topic 1*

How does DevSecOps improve the Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipeline?

A. DevSecOps improves pipeline security by assigning the security team as the lead team for continuous deployment

B. DevSecOps ensures the pipeline has horizontal intersections for application code deployment

C. DevSecOps unites the Security team with the Development and Operations teams to integrate security into the CI/CD pipeline

D. DevSecOps does security checking after the application code has been processed through the CI/CD pipeline

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

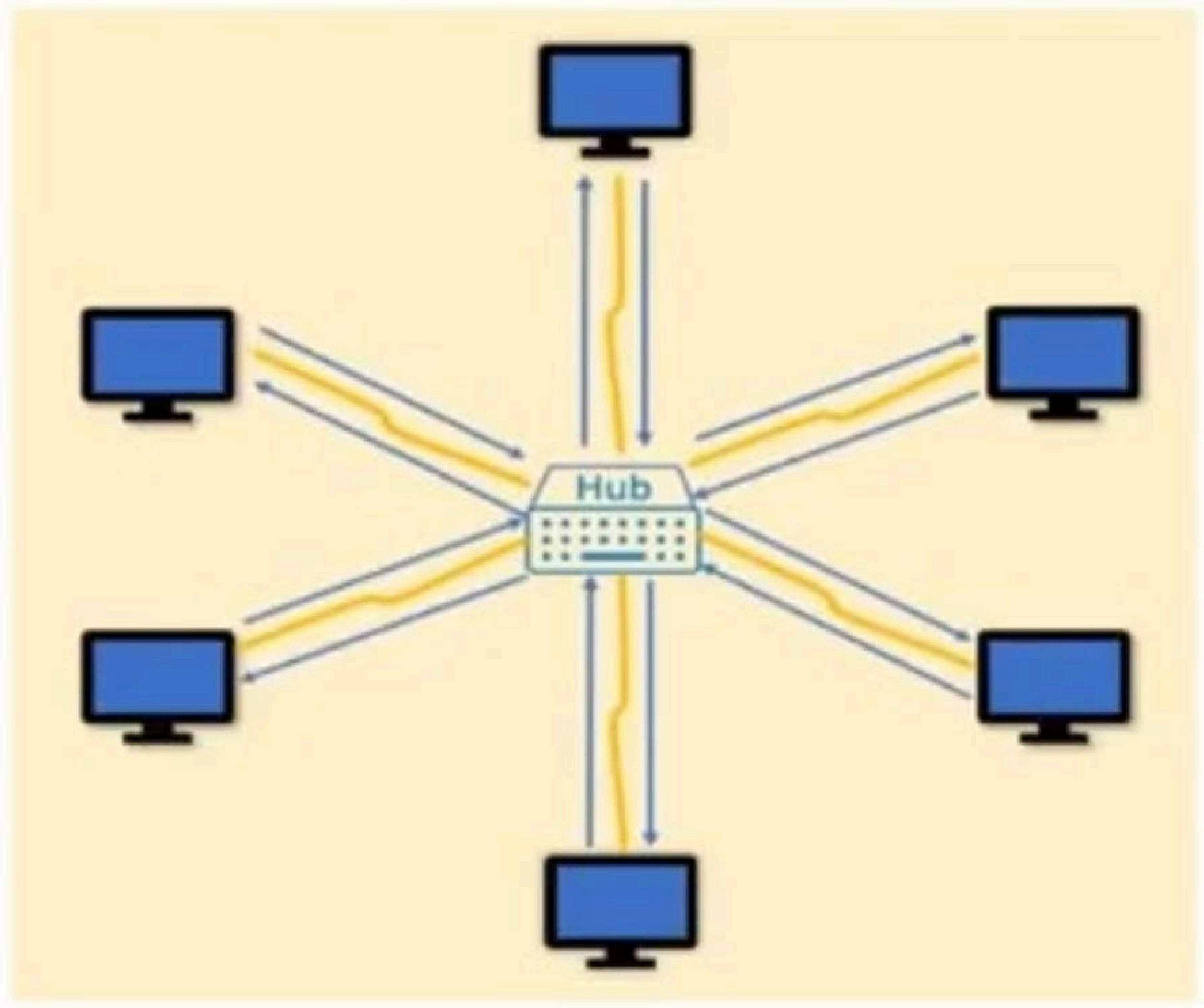
**Selected Answer: C**

DevSecOps takes the concept behind DevOps that developers and IT teams should work together closely, instead of separately, throughout software delivery and extends it to include security and integrate automated checks into the full CI/CD pipeline. The integration of the CI/CD pipeline takes care of the problem of security seeming like an outside force and instead allows developers to maintain their usual speed without compromising data security

upvoted 1 times

Question #71 Topic 1

Which type of LAN technology is being displayed in the diagram?



A. Star Topology

B. Spine Leaf Topology

C. Mesh Topology

D. Bus Topology

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Star topology, just google it to confirm.

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **duckduckgooo** 2 years, 8 months ago

I was like wait, I got that wrong! A is correct

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **kirmanis** Most Recent 10 months ago

Star Topology. Mesh will have each device connected to every other device.

Secondly, for easier remembrance, it does look like a star. Mesh looks like a mess.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Javdash** 2 years, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Because

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **AnBo** 2 years, 3 months ago

https://www.dnsstuff.com/what-is-network-topology#star-topology

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **AnBo** 2 years, 6 months ago

I agree. The diagram is a star topology. The web administrator will need to correct this.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **cert111** 2 years, 9 months ago

Should be A. This is a star topology, not a mesh.

upvoted 4 times

Question #72 Topic 1

An Administrator wants to maximize the use of a network address. The network is 192.168.6.0/24 and there are three subnets that need to be created that can not overlap. Which subnet would you use for the network with 120 hosts?
Requirements for the three subnets:

Subnet 1: 3 host addresses -

Subnet 2: 25 host addresses -

Subnet 3: 120 host addresses -

A. 192.168.6.168/30

B. 192.168.6.0/25

C. 192.168.6.160/29

D. 192.168.6.128/27

**Correct Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #73 *Topic 1*

Which two network resources does a directory service database contain? (Choose two.)

A. Services

B. /etc/shadow files

C. Users

D. Terminal shell types on endpoints

**Correct Answer:** *AC*

*Community vote distribution*

AC (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: AC**

A directory service is a database that contains information about users, resources, and services in a network.

upvoted 2 times

## Question #74 *Topic 1*

Which model would a customer choose if they want full control over the operating system(s) running on their cloud computing platform?

A. SaaS

B. DaaS

C. PaaS

D. IaaS

**Correct Answer:** *D*

**duckduckgooo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Infrastructure as a Service , D, is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #75 *Topic 1*

What is a key advantage and key risk in using a public cloud environment?

A. Multi-tenancy

B. Dedicated Networks

C. Dedicated Hosts

D. Multiplexing

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Multitenancy is a key characteristic of the public cloud, and an important risk. Although
public cloud providers strive to ensure isolation between their various customers, the infrastructure and resources in the public cloud are shared.
Inherent risks in a shared environment include misconfigurations, inadequate or ineffective processes and controls,
and the “noisy neighbor” problem (excessive network traffic, disk I/O, or processor use can
negatively impact other customers sharing the same resource). In hybrid and multicloud
environments that connect numerous public and/or private clouds, the delineation becomes blurred, complexity increases, and security risks become more challenging to address.

upvoted 3 times

**Merlin0o** 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Page 190 of the study guide:
"Multitenancy is a key characteristic of the public cloud, and an important risk"

upvoted 2 times

Question #76 *Topic 1*

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

A. Session, Transport, Network

B. Application, Presentation, and Session

C. Physical, Data Link, Network

D. Data Link, Session, Transport

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

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.

Network Access (Layer 1 or L1): This layer corresponds to Layers 1 and 2 of the OSI model

upvoted 2 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The 7 layers of the OSI model. The layers are: Layer 1—Physical; Layer 2—Data Link; Layer 3—Network; Layer 4—Transport; Layer 5—Session; Layer 6—Presentation; Layer 7—Application.

upvoted 1 times

Question #77 *Topic 1*

Which NGFW feature is used to provide continuous identification, categorization, and control of known and previously unknown SaaS applications?

A. User-ID

B. Device-ID

C. App-ID

D. Content-ID

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

App-ID™ technology leverages the power of the broad global community to provide continuous identification, categorization, and granular risk-based control of known and previously unknown SaaS applications, ensuring new applications are discovered automatically as they become popular.

upvoted 3 times

Question #78 *Topic 1*

What is a common characteristic of serverless and containers?

A. run for prolonged period of time

B. run on specific hosting platforms

C. automate and dynamically scale workloads

D. open source

**Correct Answer:** *C*

**Alinutzu** 8 months ago

C.

Similarities Between Serverless and Containers
Both allow development teams to: Deploy app code consistently at all times. Save the cost and avoid the complexity of VMs. Automate & dynamically scale workloads.

upvoted 1 times

Question #79 *Topic 1*

Which method is used to exploit vulnerabilities, services, and applications?

A. encryption

B. port scanning

C. DNS tunneling

D. port evasion

**Correct Answer:** *D*

**Alinutzu** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

B. Port scanning

Port scanning is a method used to exploit vulnerabilities, services, and applications. It involves scanning a target system or network to identify open ports, services, and potential vulnerabilities. Attackers use port scanning as a reconnaissance technique to discover entry points into a system that can be exploited. Once open ports and services are identified, attackers can attempt to exploit known vulnerabilities or weaknesses in the services or applications running on those ports. This makes port scanning an essential step in the process of identifying and potentially exploiting security weaknesses in a target system.

upvoted 2 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

Attack communication traffic is usually hidden with various techniques and
tools, including:
● Encryption with SSL, SSH (Secure Shell), or some other custom or proprietary encryption
● Circumvention via proxies, remote access tools, or tunneling. In some instances, use of
cellular networks enables complete circumvention of the target network for attack C2 traffic.
● Port evasion using network anonymizers or port hopping to traverse over any available open
ports
● Fast Flux (or Dynamic DNS) to proxy through multiple infected endpoints or multiple,
ever-changing C2 servers to reroute traffic and make determination of the true destination
or attack source difficult
● DNS tunneling is used for C2 communications and data infiltration (for examp

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

Port scanning would be use to identify services prior to exploitation so it would be in tandem but none of these options are actually used for exploitation.

upvoted 2 times

Question #80 *Topic 1*

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

A. endpoint antivirus software

B. strong endpoint passwords

C. endpoint disk encryption

D. endpoint NIC ACLs

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

⊟ **vassily** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **mkucuk89** 12 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **leipeG** 1 year, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

To block viruses that are not seen and blocked by the perimeter firewall, you should configure:

A. Endpoint antivirus software

Endpoint antivirus software is designed to scan and detect viruses and malware on individual devices (endpoints) such as computers and mobile devices. It provides an additional layer of defense beyond the perimeter firewall by actively scanning files, processes, and network activity on the endpoint itself. This helps to identify and block threats that may bypass the perimeter firewall's initial inspection.

Options B, C, and D are not specifically focused on antivirus protection and do not address the need to block viruses that might evade the perimeter firewall.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **cert111** 2 years, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Encryption doesn't block viruses. Should be A.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

It would be the endpoint AV

upvoted 4 times

Question #81 *Topic 1*

In which situation would a dynamic routing protocol be the quickest way to configure routes on a router?

A. the network is large

B. the network is small

C. the network has low bandwidth requirements

D. the network needs backup routes

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**splashy** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Definitely A.

D you would better achieve by creating static floating routes (with a lower AD) this is more CCNA knowledge but i think the same rules apply here.

upvoted 1 times

**splashy** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Then again ... in a very large OSPF network consisting of multiple autonomous systems, you could "publish" a default route to all devices within 1 autonomous system by 'default-information originate' (again Cisco perspective here). I still think A is the primary answer but D could be a secondary...

upvoted 1 times

**Syfusion** 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer should be A

Study Guide page 73 talks about differentiating between the two

"Static routing is practical only in very small networks or for very limited, special-case routing scenarios (for example, a destination that's used as a backup route or is reachable only via a single router). However, static routing has low bandwidth requirements..."

Therefore the remaining answer A is correct for Dynamic Routing

upvoted 1 times

**Mutty** 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The only possible answer is A.

In most cases you will only be placing floating static routes as a backup.

upvoted 1 times

**dax** 1 year, 6 months ago

A. Dynamic routing is considered easy to configure on large networks, and also, it is more intuitive than static routing at a selection of the best route, detection of the route changes, and also a discovery of the remote networks.

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A static routing protocol requires that routes be created and updated manually on a router or other network device. If a static route is down, traffic can't be automatically rerouted unless an alternate route has been configured. Also, if the route is congested, traffic can't be automatically rerouted over the less congested alternate route. Static routing is practical only in very small networks or for very limited, special-case routing scenarios (for example, a destination that's used as a backup route or is reachable only via a single router). However, static routing has low bandwidth requirements (routing information isn't broadcast across the network) and some built-in security (users can route only to destinations that are specified in statically defined routes).

upvoted 2 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer could be both a and d since both apply here but its asking specifically about which is quicker so I choose A.

upvoted 1 times

Question #82 *Topic 1*

Which of the following is an AWS serverless service?

A. Beta

B. Kappa

C. Delta

D. Lambda

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Examples of serverless environments include Amazon Lambda and Azure Functions. Many PaaS offerings, such as Pivotal Cloud Foundry, also are effectively serverless even if they have not historically been marketed as such. Although serverless may appear to lack the container-specific, cloud native attribute, containers are extensively used in the underlying implementations, even if those implementations are not exposed to end users directly.

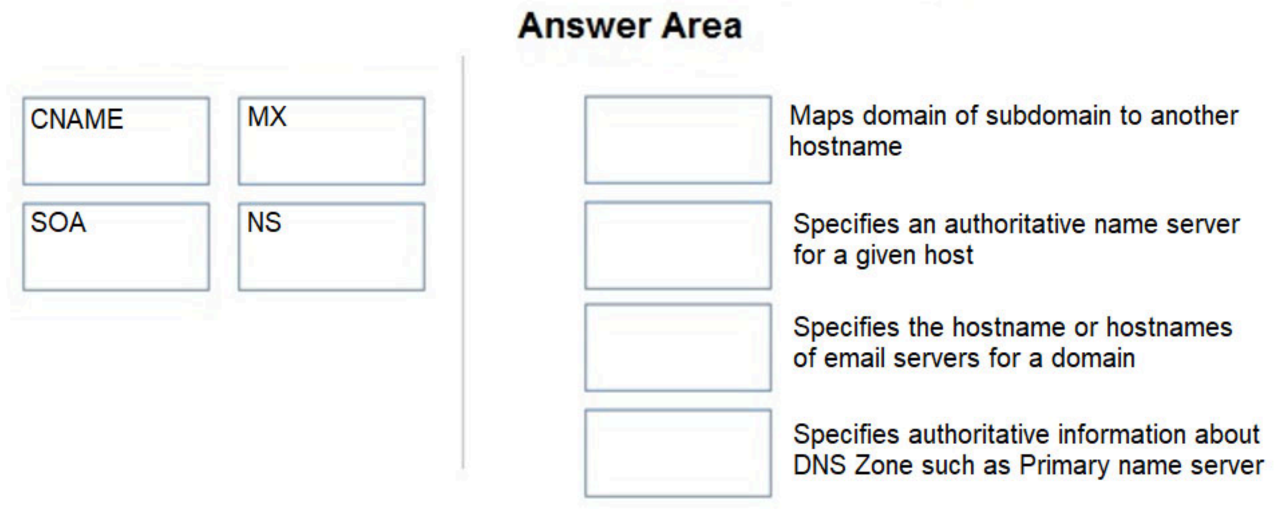
upvoted 2 times

Question #83 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

Match the DNS record type to its function within DNS.

Select and Place:



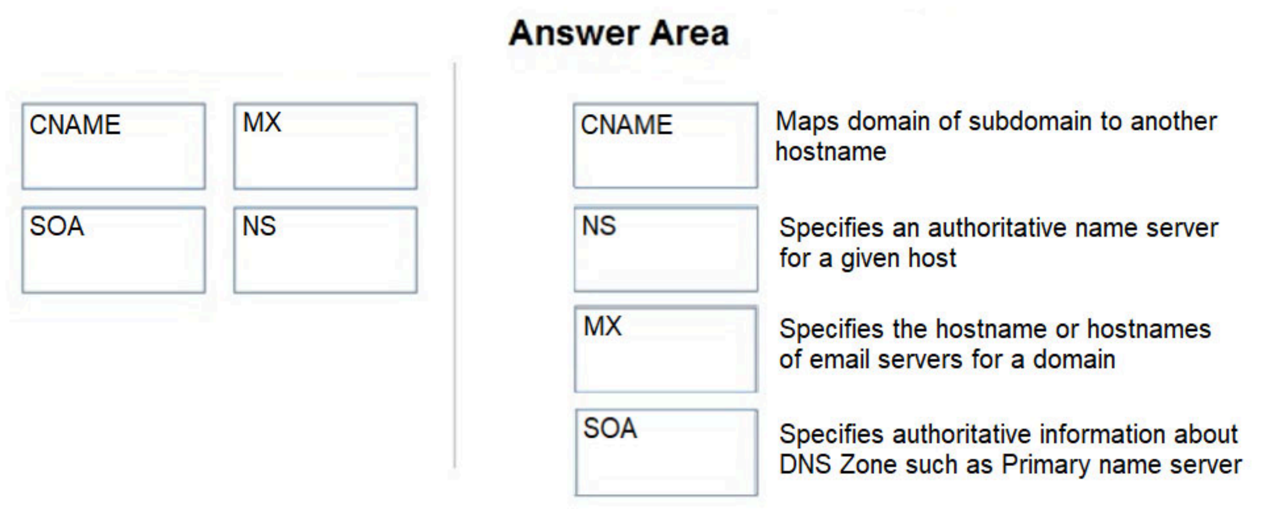
## Answer Area

CNAME | MX

SOA | NS

| | |
|---|---|
| | Maps domain of subdomain to another hostname |
| | Specifies an authoritative name server for a given host |
| | Specifies the hostname or hostnames of email servers for a domain |
| | Specifies authoritative information about DNS Zone such as Primary name server |

**Correct Answer:**



## Answer Area

CNAME | MX

SOA | NS

| | |
|---|---|
| CNAME | Maps domain of subdomain to another hostname |
| NS | Specifies an authoritative name server for a given host |
| MX | Specifies the hostname or hostnames of email servers for a domain |
| SOA | Specifies authoritative information about DNS Zone such as Primary name server |

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

The basic DNS record types are as follows:

- A (IPv4) or AAAA (IPv6) (Address): Maps a domain or subdomain to an IP address or multiple IP addresses
- CNAME (Canonical Name): Maps a domain or subdomain to another hostname
- MX (Mail Exchanger): Specifies the hostname or hostnames of email servers for a domain
- PTR (Pointer): Points to a CNAME; commonly used for reverse DNS lookups that map an IP address to a host in a domain or subdomain
- SOA (Start of Authority): Specifies authoritative information about a DNS zone such as primary name server, email address of the domain administrator, and domain serial number
- NS (Name Server): The NS record specifies aan authoritative name server for a given host.
- TXT (Text): Stores text-based information

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer appears correct.

upvoted 3 times

Question #84 Topic 1

In which phase of the cyberattack lifecycle do attackers establish encrypted communication channels back to servers across the internet so that they can modify their attack objectives and methods?

A. exploitation

B. actions on the objective

C. command and control

D. installation

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

blahblah1234567890000 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Command and Control: Attackers establish encrypted communication channels back to command-and-control (C2) servers across the internet so that they can modify their attack objectives and methods as additional targets of opportunity are identified within the victim network, or to evade any new security countermeasures that the organization may attempt to deploy if attack artifacts are discovered.

upvoted 3 times

Question #85 *Topic 1*

Which type of IDS/IPS uses a baseline of normal network activity to identify unusual patterns or levels of network activity that may be indicative of an intrusion attempt?

A. Knowledge-based

B. Signature-based

C. Behavior-based

D. Database-based

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (86%) 14%

**emlee** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

most recent PCCET study guide has the response quoted by leipeG 4 months ago; correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

**leipeG** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The type of IDS/IPS that uses a baseline of normal network activity to identify unusual patterns or levels of network activity that may be indicative of an intrusion attempt is:

C. Behavior-based

Behavior-based intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS) analyze the behavior and activities of network traffic or systems to detect anomalies or deviations from normal behavior. They establish a baseline of what is considered "normal" and then trigger alerts or block activity that deviates from that baseline. This approach is particularly effective at identifying new or previously unseen threats that may not have specific signatures or known patterns.

upvoted 1 times

**splashy** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

"normal network activity" & "unusual patterns" are a behavior not a signature.

upvoted 1 times

**csco10320953** 2 years ago

Which type of IDS/IPS uses a baseline of normal network activity -Key word baseline of normal network actvitiy - ANS: Signature Based

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A behavior-based system uses a baseline of normal network activity to identify unusual
patterns or levels of network activity that may be indicative of an intrusion attempt.

upvoted 4 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 3 months ago

IDSs and IPSs also can be classified as knowledge-based (or signature-based) or behavior-based (or statistical anomaly-based) systems:

● A knowledge-based system uses a database of known vulnerabilities and attack profiles
to identify intrusion attempts. These types of systems have lower false-alarm rates than
behavior-based systems but must be continually updated with new attack signatures to
be effective.

● A behavior-based system uses a baseline of normal network activity to identify unusual
patterns or levels of network activity that may be indicative of an intrusion attempt.
These types of systems are more adaptive than knowledge-based systems and therefore
may be more effective in detecting previously unknown vulnerabilities and attacks, but they have a much higher false-positive rate than
knowledge-based systems

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **duckduckgooo** 2 years, 2 months ago

Agreed

https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cyberpedia/what-is-an-intrusion-prevention-system-ips

upvoted 1 times

Question #86 *Topic 1*

What differentiates Docker from a bare metal hypervisor?

A. Docker lets the user boot up one or more instances of an operating system on the same host whereas hypervisors do not

B. Docker uses more resources than a bare metal hypervisor

C. Docker is more efficient at allocating resources for legacy systems

D. Docker uses OS-level virtualization, whereas a bare metal hypervisor runs independently from the OS

**Correct Answer:** *D*

**Alinutzu** 8 months ago

D.

Hypervisors are of two types
– the bare metal works directly on the hardware
- while type two hypervisor works on top of the operating system.

Docker works on the host kernel itself.
Hence, it does not allow the user to create multiple instances of operating systems.

upvoted 1 times

Question #87 *Topic 1*

On which security principle does virtualization have positive effects?

A. integrity

B. confidentiality

C. availability

D. non-repudiation

**Correct Answer:** *C*

**Alinutzu** 8 months ago

C.

virtualization positive effects - Improved server reliability and availability

upvoted 1 times

Question #88 *Topic 1*

Which type of malware takes advantage of a vulnerability on an endpoint or server?

A. technique

B. patch

C. vulnerability

D. exploit

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

These are not types of malware, question is incorrect or answers are incorrect.

upvoted 5 times

**leipeG** Most Recent 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The type of malware that takes advantage of a vulnerability on an endpoint or server is:

D. Exploit

Exploits are malicious software or code that target known vulnerabilities in software, operating systems, or applications. They take advantage of these vulnerabilities to compromise or infect the targeted endpoint or server. Exploits are often used to deliver other types of malware or gain unauthorized access to a system.

Options A, B, and C are related to the context of vulnerabilities and security but do not directly describe the malware that actively leverages vulnerabilities to compromise systems.

upvoted 1 times

**splashy** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Weird question you would expect possible examples from malware
So i choose D.
Page 37
1.12 Differentiate between vulnerabilities and exploits
An exploit is a type of malware that takes advantage of a vulnerability in installed endpoint or server
software such as a web browser, Adobe Flash, Java, or Microsoft Office. An attacker crafts an exploit
that targets a software vulnerability, causing the software to perform functions or execute code on
behalf of the attacker.

upvoted 1 times

**Syfusion** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D
Study Guide page 32 under Exploitation phase of the Cyberattack Lifecycle
"An end user may unwittingly trigger an exploit, for example, by clicking a malicious link or opening an infected attachment in an email, or an attacker may remotely trigger an exploit against a known server vulnerability on the target network. Breaking the cyberattack lifecycle at this phase of an attack, as during the Reconnaissance phase, begins with proactive and effective end-user security awareness training that focuses on topics such as malware prevention and email security."

upvoted 2 times

**rob899** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

**dax** 1 year, 6 months ago

no correct answer. the nearest would be D

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **csco10320953** 1 year, 6 months ago

Ansewer :D

An exploit is a code that takes advantage of a software vulnerability or security flaw. It is written either by security researchers as a proof-of-concept threat or by malicious actors for use in their operations.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **HungHa** 1 year, 8 months ago

answer is D

An exploit is a type of malware that takes advantage of a vulnerability in installed endpoint or server software such as a web browser, Adobe Flash, Java, or Microsoft Office

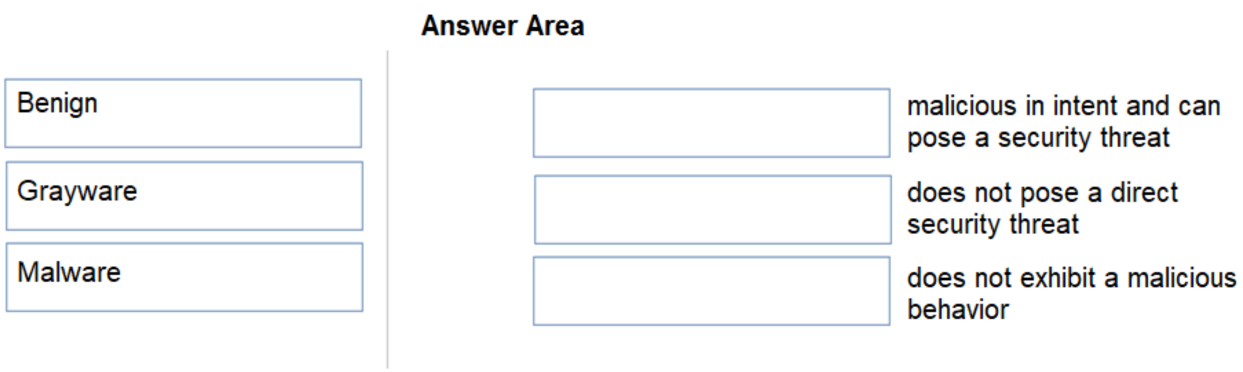
upvoted 2 times

Question #89 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

Match the Palo Alto Networks WildFire analysis verdict with its definition.

Select and Place:



**Answer Area**

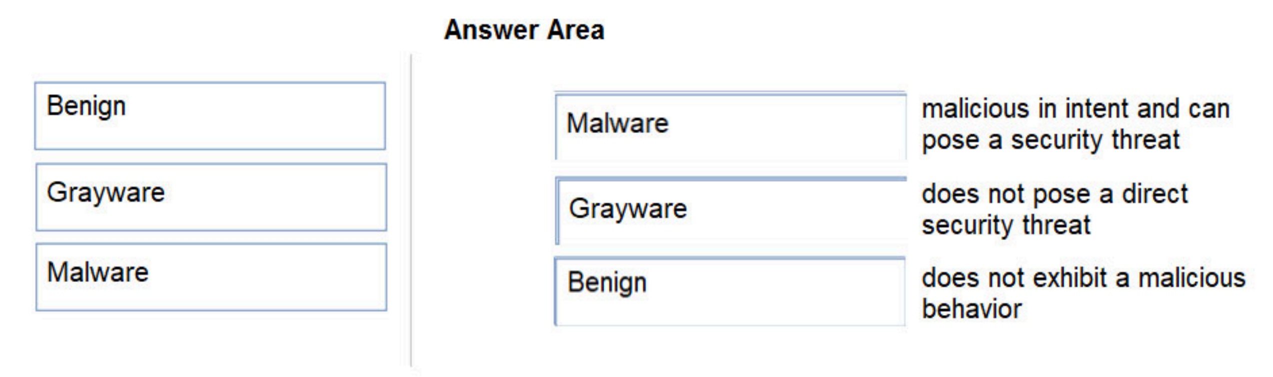
Benign

Grayware

Malware

| | |
|---|---|
| | malicious in intent and can pose a security threat |
| | does not pose a direct security threat |
| | does not exhibit a malicious behavior |

**Correct Answer:**



**Answer Area**

Benign

Grayware

Malware

| | |
|---|---|
| Malware | malicious in intent and can pose a security threat |
| Grayware | does not pose a direct security threat |
| Benign | does not exhibit a malicious behavior |

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Possible verdicts include:

- Benign: Safe and does not exhibit malicious behavior
- Grayware: No security risk but might display obtrusive behavior (for example, adware, spyware, and browser helper objects)
- Malware: Malicious in nature and intent and can pose a security threat (for example, viruses, worms, trojans, root kits, botnets, and remote-access toolkits)
- Phishing: Malicious attempt to trick the recipient into revealing sensitive data

upvoted 3 times

Question #90 *Topic 1*

What protocol requires all routers in the same domain to maintain a map of the network?

A. EIGRP

B. Static

C. RIP

D. OSPF

**Correct Answer:** *D*

**Alinutzu** 8 months ago

D.

The protocol that requires all routers in the same domain to maintain a map of the network is the "Link State Routing Protocol." In a link state routing protocol, each router in the network maintains a detailed map of the network's topology. This map includes information about all the routers in the network, the links between them, and various metrics or costs associated with those links. The most common example of a link state routing protocol is the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol.

upvoted 1 times

Question #91 *Topic 1*

A doctor receives an email about her upcoming holiday in France. When she clicks the URL website link in the email, the connection is blocked by her office firewall because it's a known malware website. Which type of attack includes a link to a malware website in an email?

A. whaling

B. phishing

C. pharming

D. spam

**Correct Answer:** *B*

**duckduckgooo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #92 *Topic 1*

With regard to cloud-native security in layers, what is the correct order of the four C's from the top (surface) layer to the bottom (base) layer?

A. container, code, cluster, cloud

B. code, container, cluster, cloud

C. code, container, cloud, cluster

D. container, code, cloud, cluster

**Correct Answer:** *B*

**Alinutzu** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

C. code, container, cloud, cluster

This order represents the typical approach to securing cloud-native applications, starting with the security of the application code, followed by container security, cloud platform security, and finally, the security of the underlying cluster or orchestration environment.

upvoted 1 times

**duckduckgooo** 1 year, 8 months ago

I've seen multiple pages showing Cloud/Cluster/Container/Code - so none of the above

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/overview/

https://containerjournal.com/features/the-four-cs-of-cloud-native-security/

upvoted 1 times

## Question #93 *Topic 1*

Under which category does an application that is approved by the IT department, such as Office 365, fall?

A. unsanctioned

B. prohibited

C. tolerated

D. sanctioned

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

● Sanctioned (allowed and provided by IT)

● Tolerated (allowed because of a legitimate business need, with restrictions, but not provided by IT)

● Unsanctioned

upvoted 1 times

Question #94 *Topic 1*

What is used to orchestrate, coordinate, and control clusters of containers?

A. Kubernetes

B. Prisma Saas

C. Docker

D. CN-Series

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

⊟ **splashy** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

https://www.atlassian.com/microservices/microservices-architecture/kubernetes-vs-docker
1st hit on google
Need more automation across multiple clusters? -> Kubernetes

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **csco10320953** 1 year, 6 months ago

Docker and Kubernetes aren't "either/or" competitors – they're two technologies which complement each other.

Docker is a company which provides a set of tools for building and sharing container images, and running containers at both small and large scale.

Kubernetes is a tool which manages ("orchestrates") container-based applications running on a cluster of servers.

You can use Docker without Kubernetes… and you can use Kubernetes without Docker.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

As containers grew in popularity and used diversified orchestrators such as Kubernetes (and its derivatives, such as OpenShift), Mesos, and Docker Swarm, it became increasingly important to deploy and operate containers at scale.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **joeizpro** 1 year, 9 months ago

Why its not Docker:

https://xsoar.pan.dev/docs/integrations/docker
Docker is a tool used by developers to package together dependencies into a single container (or image). What this means for you is that in order to use your integration, you are not required to "pip install" all of the packages required. They are part of a container that "docks" to the server and contains all of the libraries you need. To learn more about docker, visit their site here

Why it is Kubernetes
pg. 102 of new study guide
CN-Series is the container native version of the ML-powered Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW)
that is designed specifically for Kubernetes environments. CN-Series container firewalls help
network security teams safeguard developers with deep security integration into Kubernetes
orchestration. Deploy the CN-Series to secure traffic between pods in different trust zones and
namespaces, for protection against known and zero-day malware, and to block data exfiltration
from your containerized environments.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

The key part here is the fact that the question asks about 'clusters' of containers. Docker Swarm does that but docker itself wouldn't fall under that by itself.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **joeizpro** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Kubernetes is always orchestration/managing

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **phil155** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

https://www.dynatrace.com/news/blog/kubernetes-vs-docker/

upvoted 1 times

Question #95 *Topic 1*

A security team is looking for a solution that will offer them real-time analysis of security logs as well as compliance-management and event-correlation features.
Which solution is the most suitable?

A. SOAR

B. antivirus

C. SIEM

D. IDS

**Correct Answer:** *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #96 *Topic 1*

Which TCP/IP sub-protocol operates at Layer4 of the OSI model?

A. HTTPS

B. FTP

C. UDP

D. SSH

**Correct Answer:** *C*

**duckduckgooo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer C

https://www.a10networks.com/glossary/what-is-layer-4-of-the-osi-model/#:~:text=Layer%204%20of%20the%20OSI%20Model%20Handles%20Transport%20Protocols%20Like,to%20ensure%20complete%20data%20transfers.

upvoted 2 times

Question #97 Topic 1

Which element of the security operations process is concerned with using external functions to help achieve goals?

A. interfaces

B. business

C. technology

D. people

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The six pillars include:

1. Business (goals and outcomes)
2. People (who will perform the work)
3. Interfaces (external functions to help achieve goals)
4. Visibility (information needed to accomplish goals)
5. Technology (capabilities needed to provide visibility and enable people)
6. Processes (tactical steps required to execute on goals)

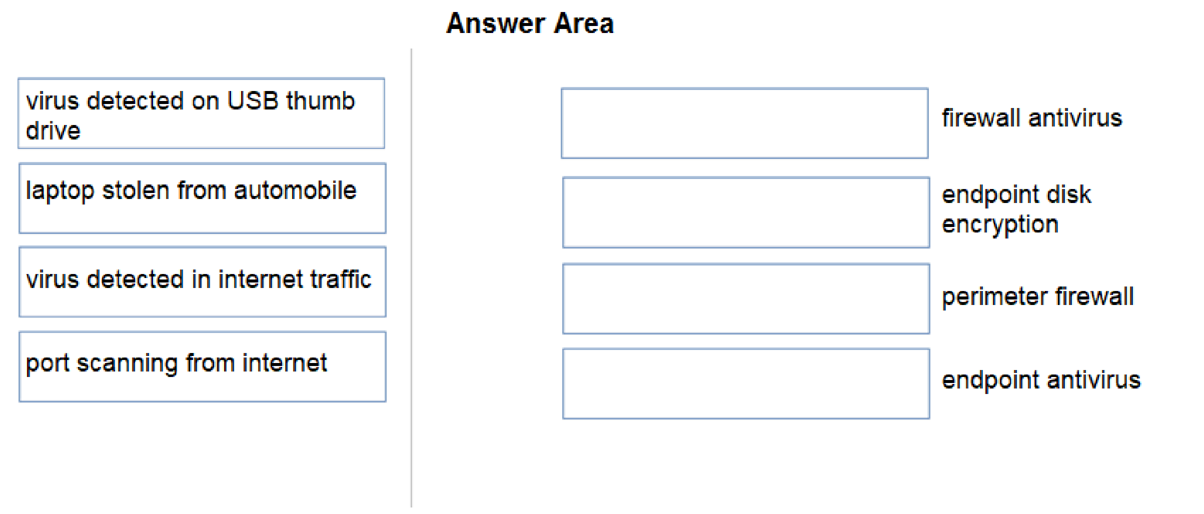
upvoted 1 times

Question #98 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

Match the attack definition to the type of security method used to protect against the attack.

Select and Place:



**Answer Area**

virus detected on USB thumb drive

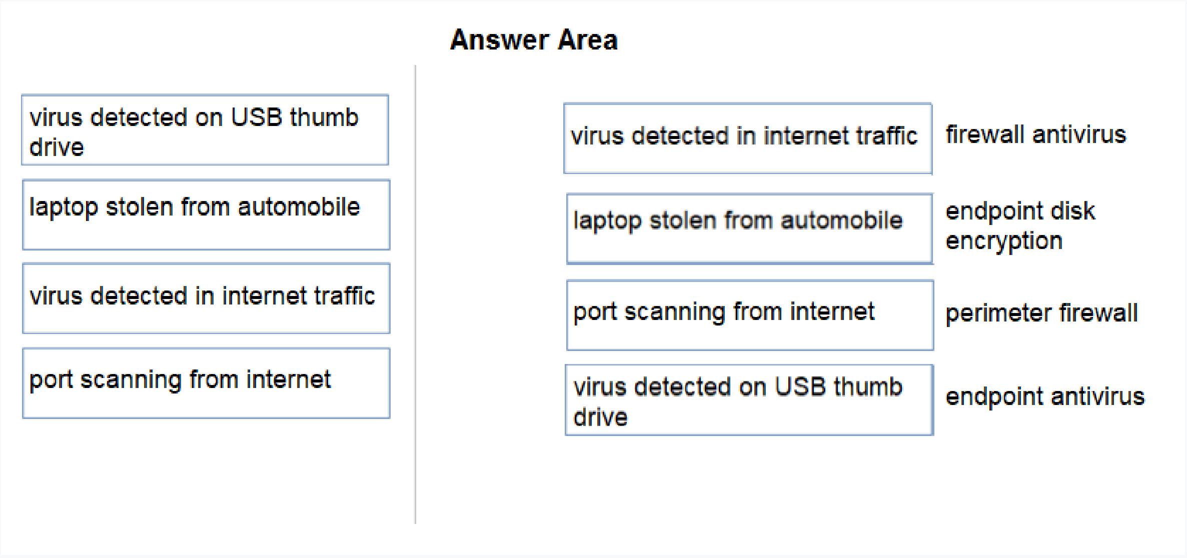
laptop stolen from automobile

virus detected in internet traffic

port scanning from internet

| | |
|---|---|
| | firewall antivirus |
| | endpoint disk encryption |
| | perimeter firewall |
| | endpoint antivirus |

**Correct Answer:**



**Answer Area**

virus detected on USB thumb drive

laptop stolen from automobile

virus detected in internet traffic

port scanning from internet

| | |
|---|---|
| virus detected in internet traffic | firewall antivirus |
| laptop stolen from automobile | endpoint disk encryption |
| port scanning from internet | perimeter firewall |
| virus detected on USB thumb drive | endpoint antivirus |

⊟ **stxc** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

correct

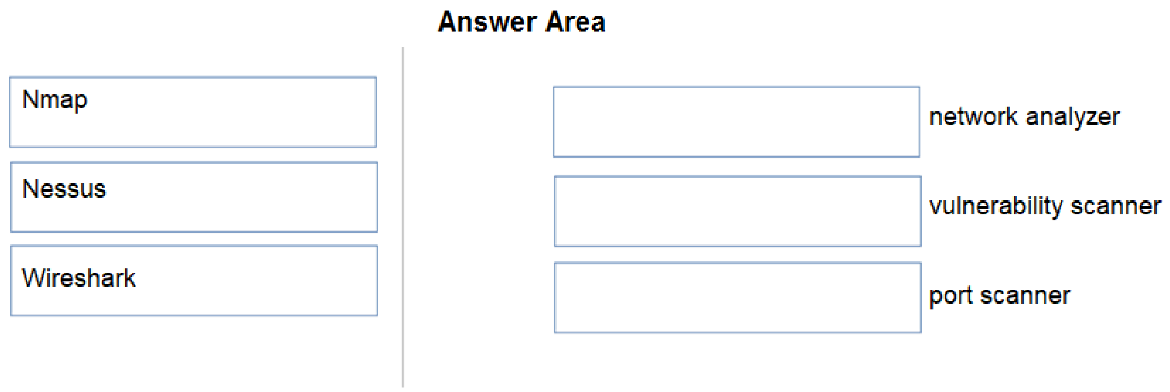
upvoted 1 times

Question #99 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

Match each tool to its capability.

Select and Place:



**Answer Area**

Nmap

Nessus

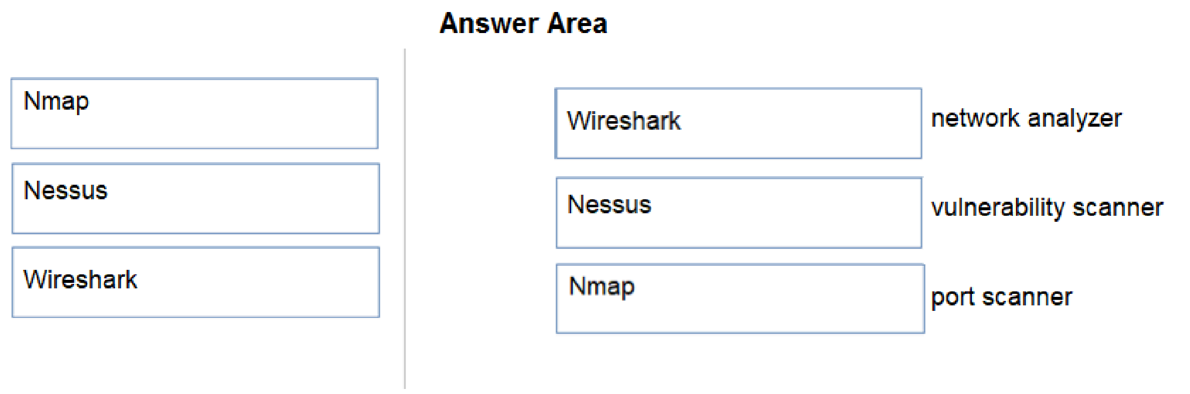
Wireshark

network analyzer

vulnerability scanner

port scanner

**Correct Answer:**



**Answer Area**

Nmap

Nessus

Wireshark

| | |
|---|---|
| Wireshark | network analyzer |
| Nessus | vulnerability scanner |
| Nmap | port scanner |

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #100 *Topic 1*

What is the proper subnet mask for the network 192.168.55.0/27?

A. 255.255.255.192

B. 255.255.255.248

C. 255.255.255.224

D. 255.255.255.0

**Correct Answer:** *C*

**rtberry72** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Subnet Mask Addresses
/27 255.255.255.224 32

upvoted 1 times

**duckduckgooo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct
https://www.adminsub.net/ipv4-subnet-calculator/192.168.55.0/27

upvoted 1 times

Question #101 *Topic 1*

Which pillar of Prisma Cloud application security does vulnerability management fall under?

A. dynamic computing

B. identity security

C. compute security

D. network protection

**Correct Answer:** *C*

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Prisma Cloud comprises four pillars:

● Visibility, governance, and compliance. Gain deep visibility into the security posture of multicloud environments. Track everything that gets deployed with an automated asset inventory, and maintain compliance with out-of-the-box governance policies that enforce good behavior across your environments.

● Compute security. Secure hosts, containers, and serverless workloads throughout the application lifecycle. Detect and prevent risks by integrating vulnerability intelligence into your integrated development environment (IDE), software configuration management (SCM), and CI/CD workflows. Enforce machine learning-based runtime protection to protect applications and workloads in real time.

● Network protection. Continuously monitor network activity for anomalous behavior, enforce microservice-aware micro-segmentation, and implement industry-leading firewall protection. Protect the network perimeter and the connectivity between containers and hosts.

● Identity security. Monitor and leverage user and entity behavior analytics (UEBA) across your environments to detect and block malicious actions. Gain visibility into and enforce governance p

upvoted 1 times

Question #102 *Topic 1*

Which of the following is a service that allows you to control permissions assigned to users in order for them to access and utilize cloud resources?

A. User-ID

B. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

C. User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA)

D. Identity and Access Management (IAM)

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Identity and access management (IAM) is a software service or framework that allows organizations to define user or group identities within software environments, then associate permissions with them. The identities and permissions are usually spelled out in a text file, which is referred to as an IAM policy.

upvoted 1 times

Question #103 *Topic 1*

What is a characteristic of the National Institute Standards and Technology (NIST) defined cloud computing model?

A. requires the use of only one cloud service provider

B. enables on-demand network services

C. requires the use of two or more cloud service providers

D. defines any network service

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Cloud computing is not a location but rather a pool of resources that can be rapidly provisioned in an automated, on-demand manner.

upvoted 2 times

**duckduckgooo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/legacy/sp/nistspecialpublication800-145.pdf

upvoted 1 times

Question #104 *Topic 1*

Which three services are part of Prisma SaaS? (Choose three.)

A. Data Loss Prevention

B. DevOps

C. Denial of Service

D. Data Exposure Control

E. Threat Prevention

**Correct Answer:** *ADE*

*Community vote distribution*

ADE (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: ADE**

Answers are wrong, it should be: A, D, E

upvoted 3 times

**joeizpro** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

It is Data Exposure Control instead of DoS
pg. 188 new study guide (September 4th, 2022)
Contextual data exposure control
Prisma SaaS enables you to define granular, context-aware policy control that provides you with the ability to drive enforcement and quarantine users and data as soon as a violation occurs. This control allows you to quickly and easily satisfy data risk compliance requirements such as PCI and PII while still maintaining the benefits of cloud-based applications.

upvoted 3 times

## Question #105 *Topic 1*

Based on how much is managed by the vendor, where can CaaS be situated in the spread of cloud computing services?

A. between PaaS and FaaS

B. between IaaS and PaaS

C. between On-Prem and IaaS

D. between FaaS and Serverless

**Correct Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

## Question #106 *Topic 1*

In a traditional data center what is one result of sequential traffic analysis?

A. simplifies security policy management

B. reduces network latency

C. causes security policies to be complex

D. improves security policy application ID enforcement

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**emlee** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

should be C

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

I agree with the other guy, its C

upvoted 2 times

**joeizpro** 2 years, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Pg. 172 new study guide Sept. 4th 2022

● Multiple policies, no policy reconciliation tools: Sequential traffic analysis (stateful inspection, application control, intrusion prevention system (IPS), anti-malware, etc.) in traditional data center security solutions requires a corresponding security policy or profile, often using multiple management tools. The result is that your security policies become convoluted as you build and manage a firewall policy with source, destination, user, port, and action; an application control policy with similar rules; and any other threat prevention rules required. Multiple security policies that mix positive (firewall) and negative (application control, IPS, and anti-malware) control models can cause security holes by missing traffic and/or not identifying t

upvoted 4 times

## Question #107 *Topic 1*

Which attacker profile acts independently or as part of an unlawful organization?

A. cybercriminal

B. cyberterrorist

C. state-affiliated group

D. hacktivist

**Correct Answer:** *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #108 *Topic 1*

What does SOAR technology use to automate and coordinate workflows?

A. algorithms

B. Cloud Access Security Broker

C. Security Incident and Event Management

D. playbooks

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

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.

upvoted 1 times

Question #109 *Topic 1*

What are three benefits of SD-WAN infrastructure? (Choose three.)

A. Improving performance of SaaS applications by requiring all traffic to be back-hauled through the corporate headquarters network

B. Promoting simplicity through the utilization of a centralized management structure

C. Utilizing zero-touch provisioning for automated deployments

D. Leveraging remote site routing technical support by relying on MPLS

E. Improving performance by allowing efficient access to cloud-based resources without requiring back-haul traffic to a centralized location

**Correct Answer:** *BCE*

*Community vote distribution*

BCE (100%)

**Blender808** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: BCE**

"requiring all traffic to be back-hauled through the corporate headquarters network"
Imagine trying to argument to a tenant/client that this is a good thing...

upvoted 1 times

**cert111** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: BCE**

Should be BCE.

upvoted 2 times

**joeizpro** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: BCE**

pg 77 new study guide sept 4th 2022

Simplicity: Because each device is centrally managed, with routing based on application policies, WAN managers can create and update security rules in real time as network requirements change. Also, when SD-WAN is combined with zero-touch provisioning, a feature that helps automate the deployment and configuration processes, organizations can further reduce the complexity, resources, and operating expenses required to spin up new sites.

● Improved performance: By allowing efficient access to cloud-based resources without the need to backhaul traffic to centralized locations, organizations can provide a better user experience.

upvoted 3 times

Question #110 *Topic 1*

From which resource does Palo Alto Networks AutoFocus correlate and gain URL filtering intelligence?

A. Unit 52

B. PAN-DB

C. BrightCloud

D. MineMeld

**Correct Answer:** *B*

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

When you enable URL Filtering, all web traffic is compared against the URL Filtering database, PAN-DB, which contains millions of URLs that have been grouped into about 65 categories.

upvoted 1 times

Question #111 *Topic 1*

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

A. ransomware

B. Trojan horse

C. virus

D. worm

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

D (60%) C (40%)

**vriper** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

The type of malware that replicates itself to spread rapidly across a computer network is called a worm. Unlike viruses, worms do not need to infect specific files to replicate; instead, they copy themselves and transmit themselves from one system to another over the network, which can cause an exponential increase in traffic and potential damage to affected systems.

upvoted 1 times

**Syfusion** 2 years ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Answer is D - key piece of information is the rapid pace it can replicate, page 33 sg

● Worms: A worm is malware that typically targets a computer network by replicating itself to spread rapidly. Unlike viruses, worms do not need to infect other programs and do not need to be executed by a user or process.

upvoted 1 times

**dax** 2 years, 6 months ago

answer: D

The primary difference between a virus and a worm is that viruses must be triggered by the activation of their host; whereas worms are stand-alone malicious programs that can self-replicate and propagate independently as soon as they have breached the system.

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

A worm replicates through the network while a virus replicates, not necessarily to spread through the network.

upvoted 1 times

**joeizpro** 2 years, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Both Virus and Worm are self replicating, so C and D

upvoted 2 times

> **blahblah1234567890000** 2 years, 9 months ago
>
> Virus does not fit the definition of "Replicating to spread itself through the network" through
>
> upvoted 2 times
>
> **duckduckgooo** 2 years, 8 months ago
>
> Viruses: A virus is a small piece of software that piggybacks on real programs. For example, a virus might attach itself to a program such as a spreadsheet program. Each time the spreadsheet program runs, the virus runs, too, and it has the chance to reproduce (by attaching to other programs) or wreak havoc.
>
> Worms: A worm is a small piece of software that uses computer networks and security holes to replicate itself. A copy of the worm scans the network for another machine that has a specific security hole. It copies itself to the new machine using the security hole, and then starts replicating from there, as well.
>
> Viruses have to attach themselves to something else AND someone click on them to replicate. Worms just replicate by themselves EVERYWHERE.

upvoted 1 times

Question #112 *Topic 1*

Which classification of IDS/IPS uses a database of known vulnerabilities and attack profiles to identify intrusion attempts?

A. Statistical-based

B. Knowledge-based

C. Behavior-based

D. Anomaly-based

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

A knowledge-based system uses a database of known vulnerabilities and attack profiles to identify intrusion attempts. These types of systems have lower false-alarm rates than behavior-based systems but must be continually updated with new attack signatures to be effective.

● A behavior-based system uses a baseline of normal network activity to identify unusual patterns or levels of network activity that may be indicative of an intrusion attempt. These types of systems are more adaptive than knowledge-based systems and therefore may be more effective in detecting previously unknown vulnerabilities and attacks, but they have a much higher false-positive rate than knowledge-based systems.

upvoted 1 times

Question #113 *Topic 1*

In an IDS/IPS, which type of alarm occurs when legitimate traffic is improperly identified as malicious traffic?

A. False-positive

B. True-negative

C. False-negative

D. True-positive

**Correct Answer:** *A*

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

**blahblah1234567890000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

In anti-malware, a false positive incorrectly identifies a legitimate file or application as malware. A false negative incorrectly identifies malware as a legitimate file or application. In intrusion detection, a false positive incorrectly identifies legitimate traffic as a threat, and a false negative incorrectly identifies a threat as legitimate traffic.

upvoted 1 times

Question #114 Topic 1

Which network device breaks networks into separate broadcast domains?

A. Hub

B. Layer 2 switch

C. Router

D. Wireless access point

**Correct Answer:** *C*

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

**leipeG** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The network device that breaks networks into separate broadcast domains is:

C. Router

Routers operate at the network layer (Layer 3) of the OSI model and are responsible for forwarding data packets between different network segments or subnets. They make routing decisions based on IP addresses, and one of their primary functions is to segment networks and separate broadcast domains. This segmentation helps control broadcast traffic and can enhance network performance and security.

Layer 2 switches operate at the data link layer (Layer 2) and segment networks at the data link layer by creating multiple collision domains but do not separate broadcast domains.

upvoted 1 times

**dax** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer: C

Switches are multi-port bridges and are used to break up collision domains. Hubs are weaker than switches as hubs pass all traffic to all devices. Switches create broadcast domains due to the fact that all ports receive all broadcast transmissions. VLANs and routers are used to break up broadcast domains.

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The Answer is C.

A layer 2 switch will break up collision domains but not broadcast domains. To break up broadcast domains you need a Layer 3 switch with vlan capabilities.

upvoted 2 times

Question #115 *Topic 1*

Identify a weakness of a perimeter-based network security strategy to protect an organization's endpoint systems.

A. It cannot identify command-and-control traffic

B. It assumes that all internal devices are untrusted

C. It assumes that every internal endpoint can be trusted

D. It cannot monitor all potential network ports

**Correct Answer:** *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #116 *Topic 1*

A user is provided access over the internet to an application running on a cloud infrastructure. The servers, databases, and code of that application are hosted and maintained by the vendor.
Which NIST cloud service model is this?

A. IaaS

B. SaaS

C. PaaS

D. CaaS

**Correct Answer:** *B*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**rob899** 9 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

SaaS is the correct answer. Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

**dax** 1 year ago

answer: B
https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/cloud-computing/iaas-vs-paas-vs-saas

upvoted 1 times

**blahblah1234567890000** 1 year, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Agreed, its B SaaS

upvoted 1 times

**joeizpro** 1 year, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

SaaS - User responsible for only the data, vendor responsible for rest

upvoted 3 times

Question #117 *Topic 1*

What should a security operations engineer de when reviewing suspicious, but successful, login activity?

A. Immediately disable the suspicious user until they conclude their investigation.

B. Look for other types of suspicious activity in the moments before or after the login.

C. Inspect the network firewall for any open ports and include those in their investigation.

D. Review who else was logged in at the same time and inspect all active user accounts.

**Correct Answer:** *D*

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

**mkucuk89** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. Look for other types of suspicious activity in the moments before or after the login.

upvoted 1 times

Question #118 *Topic 1*

Which regulation is specifically mandated to payment account data security?

A. GLBA

B. PCI DSS

C. EU GDPR

D. SOX

**Correct Answer:** *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #119 *Topic 1*

For which three platforms does the SASE solution provide consistent security services and access? (Choose three.)

A. On-site

B. Software as a service (SaaS)

C. Private cloud

D. Public cloud

E. On-premises

**Correct Answer:** *BCD*

*Community vote distribution*

BDE (100%)

**nillie** 11 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: BDE**

(pg. 181) SASE Layer: SaaS, Public Cloud, Internet, Data Center/On-prem

upvoted 1 times