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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- dynamic computing

B- identity security

C- compute security

D- network protection

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- User-ID

B- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

C- User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA)

D- Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Unit 52

B- PAN-DB

C- BrightCloud

D- MineMeld

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- ransomware

B- Trojan horse

C- virus

D- worm

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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

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

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- IaaS

B- SaaS

C- PaaS

D- CaaS

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the NIST definition of cloud computing1, there are three service models for cloud computing: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). In the SaaS model, the cloud provider delivers the software applications over the internet, and the users access them from various devices through a web browser or a program interface. The cloud provider manages the underlying infrastructure, including the servers, databases, and code of the applications. The users do not need to install, update, or maintain the software, and they only pay for the service they use. The scenario described in the question is an example of the SaaS model, as the user is provided access over the internet to an application running on a cloud infrastructure, and the vendor hosts and maintains the servers, databases, and code of that application.Reference:

SP 800-145, The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing | CSRC

Final Version of NIST Cloud Computing Definition Published

NIST Cloud Computing Program - NCCP | NIST

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

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

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

Options:

A- Session, Transport, Network

B- Application, Presentation, and Session

C- Physical, Data Link, Network

D- Data Link, Session, Transport

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- the network is large

B- the network is small

C- the network has low bandwidth requirements

D- the network needs backup routes

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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).

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is an AWS serverless service?

Options:

A- Beta

B- Kappa

C- Delta

D- Lambda

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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.