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**QUESTION 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

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.

QUESTION 2

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

"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."

QUESTION 3

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

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 4

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

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.

QUESTION 5

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

- A. encryption
- B. port scanning
- C. DNS tunneling
- D. port evasion

Correct Answer: D

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



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