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QUESTION 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

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.

QUESTION 2

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: CD

QUESTION 3

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 4

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:

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

QUESTION 5

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

- 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

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 an authoritative name server for a given host. TXT (Text): Stores text-based information

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