Exam Questions NGFW-Engineer

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/NGFW-Engineer/

NEW QUESTION 1
When configuring a Zone Protection profile, in which section (protection type) would an NGFW engineer configure options to protect against activities such as spoofed IP addresses and split handshake session establishment attempts?

A. Flood Protection
B. Protocol Protection
C. Packet-Based Attack Protection
D. Reconnaissance Protection

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the context of a Zone Protection profile, Protocol Protection is the section used to configure protections against activities such as spoofed IP addresses and split handshake session establishment attempts. These types of attacks typically involve manipulating protocol behaviors, such as IP address spoofing or session hijacking, and are mitigated by the Protocol Protection settings.

NEW QUESTION 2
An enterprise uses GlobalProtect with both user- and machine-based certificate authentication and requires pre-logon, OCSP checks, and minimal user disruption. They manage multiple firewalls via Panorama and deploy domain-issued machine certificates via Group Policy.
Which approach ensures continuous, secure connectivity and consistent policy enforcement?

A. Use a wildcard certificate from a public CA, disable all revocation checks to reduce latency, and manage certificate renewals manually on each firewall.
B. Distribute root and intermediate CAs via Panorama template, use distinct certificate profiles for user versus machine certs, reference an internal OCSP responder, and automate certificate deployment with Group Policy.
C. Configure a single certificate profile for both user and machine certificate
D. Rely solely on CRLs for revocation to minimize complexity.
E. Deploy self-signed certificates on each firewall, allow IP-based authentication to override certificate checks, and use default GlobalProtect settings for user / machine identification.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To ensure continuous, secure connectivity and consistent policy enforcement with GlobalProtect in an enterprise environment that uses user- and machine-based certificate authentication, the approach should:
Distribute root and intermediate CAs via Panorama templates: This ensures that all firewalls managed by Panorama share the same trusted certificate authorities for consistency and security.
Use distinct certificate profiles for user vs. machine certificates: This enables separate handling of user and machine authentication, ensuring that both types of certificates are managed and validated appropriately.
Reference an internal OCSP responder: By integrating OCSP checks, the firewall can validate certificate revocation in real-time, meeting the security requirement while minimizing the overhead and latency associated with traditional CRLs (Certificate Revocation Lists).
Automate certificate deployment with Group Policy: This ensures that machine certificates are deployed in a consistent and scalable manner across the enterprise, reducing manual intervention and minimizing user disruption.
This approach supports the requirements for pre-logon, OCSP checks, and minimal user disruption, while maintaining a secure, automated, and consistent authentication process across all firewalls managed via Panorama.

NEW QUESTION 3
According to dynamic updates best practices, what is the recommended threshold value for content updates in a mission- critical network?

A. 8 hours
B. 16 hours
C. 32 hours
D. 48 hours

Answer: A

Explanation:
For a mission-critical network, it is recommended to configure the content update threshold to 8 hours. This ensures that the network is protected with the latest threat intelligence, updates to signatures, and other critical content, minimizing the exposure to newly discovered vulnerabilities and threats.
Regular content updates are crucial in mission-critical environments to ensure the firewall is up-to-date with the latest protections. 8 hours is considered an optimal balance between timely updates and network performance.

NEW QUESTION 4
By default, which type of traffic is configured by service route configuration to use the management interface?

A. Security zone
B. IPSec tunnel
C. Virtual system (VSYS)
D. Autonomous Digital Experience Manager (ADEM)

Answer: D

Explanation:
By default, the Autonomous Digital Experience Manager (ADEM) traffic is configured to use the management interface in a Palo Alto Networks firewall. The management interface is typically used for management-related traffic, such as monitoring and logging, and it is configured to handle ADEM-related traffic for the optimal performance of digital experience monitoring features.
This default configuration helps ensure that ADEM traffic does not interfere with regular traffic that may traverse other interfaces, such as traffic from security zones or IPSec tunnels.

NEW QUESTION 5
Which configuration step is required when implementing a new self-signed root certificate authority (CA) certificate for SSL decryption on a Palo Alto Networks firewall?

A. Import the new subordinate CA certificate into the trust stores of all client devices.
B. Set the subordinate CA certificate as the default routing certificate for all network traffic.
C. Configure the subordinate CA to issue certificates with indefinite validity periods.
D. Disable all existing SSL decryption rules until the new certificate is fully propagated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When implementing a new self-signed root certificate authority (CA) for SSL decryption on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the subordinate CA certificate (which is generated by the firewall) must be imported into the trust stores of all client devices. This ensures that client devices trust the firewall as a valid certificate authority, enabling the firewall to decrypt and re-encrypt SSL traffic.
Importing the subordinate CA certificate into the client devices' trust stores is necessary for those devices to trust the new self-signed root CA and properly handle SSL decryption traffic.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which statement applies to Log Collector Groups?

A. Log redundancy is available only if each Log Collector has the same amount of total disk storage.
B. Enabling redundancy increases the log processing traffic in a Collector Group by 50%.
C. In any single Collector Group, all the Log Collectors must run on the same Panorama model.
D. The maximum number of Log Collectors in a Log Collector Group is 18 plus two hot spares.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The maximum number of Log Collectors that can be added to a Log Collector Group is 18 plus 2 hot spares, ensuring redundancy and availability in case of failure. This allows for a total of up to 20 Log Collectors in a group, providing sufficient scalability and reliability for log collection.

NEW QUESTION 7
A PA-Series firewall with all licensable features is being installed. The customer??s Security policy requires that users do not directly access websites. Instead, a security device must create the connection, and there must be authentication back to the Active Directory servers for all sessions.
Which action meets the requirements in this scenario?

A. Deploy the transparent proxy with Web Cache Communications Protocol (WCCP).
B. Deploy the Next-Generation Firewalls as normal and install the User-ID agent.
C. Deploy the Advanced URL Filtering license and captive portal.
D. Deploy the explicit proxy with Kerberos authentication scheme.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this scenario, the customer requires that users do not directly access websites and that a security device (the firewall) manages the connection, while also ensuring that there is authentication back to the Active Directory (AD) servers for all sessions. The explicit proxy with Kerberos authentication is the best solution because:
The explicit proxy allows the firewall to intercept user web traffic and manage the connections on behalf of users.
Kerberos authentication ensures that the user??s identity is validated against the Active Directory servers before the session is allowed, fulfilling the authentication requirement.

NEW QUESTION 8
Which interface types should be used to configure link monitoring for a high availability (HA) deployment on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW?

A. HA, Virtual Wire, and Layer 2
B. Tap, Virtual Wire, and Layer 3
C. Virtual Wire, Layer 2, and Layer 3
D. HA, Layer 2. and Layer 3

Answer: C

Explanation:
When configuring link monitoring for high availability (HA) on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW, the following interface types are supported:
Virtual Wire: Used when you have a transparent mode firewall deployment, where the firewall operates at Layer 2 to monitor traffic between two network segments.
Layer 2: Also used in transparent mode, where the firewall operates as a Layer 2 device and can be configured for link monitoring.
Layer 3: Used in routed mode, where the firewall is involved in routing traffic and can also be configured to monitor links.

NEW QUESTION 9
After an engineer configures an IPSec tunnel with a Cisco ASA, the Palo Alto Networks firewall generates system messages reporting the tunnel is failing to establish.
Which of the following actions will resolve this issue?

A. Ensure that an active static or dynamic route exists for the VPN peer with next hop as the tunnel interface.
B. Configure the Proxy IDs to match the Cisco ASA configuration.
C. Check that IPSec is enabled in the management profile on the external interface.
D. Validate the tunnel interface VLAN against the peer??s configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Proxy IDs (or Traffic Selectors) define the local and remote subnets that are allowed to communicate over the IPSec tunnel. If the Proxy IDs on the Palo Alto Networks firewall do not match the configuration on the Cisco ASA, the tunnel will fail to establish because the firewalls won't agree on which traffic to encrypt. Ensuring that the Proxy IDs match between the Palo Alto Networks firewall and the Cisco ASA will resolve the issue.

NEW QUESTION 10
What must be configured before a firewall administrator can define policy rules based on users and groups?

A. User Mapping profile
B. Authentication profile
C. Group mapping settings
D. LDAP Server profile

Answer: C

Explanation:
Before a firewall administrator can define policy rules based on users and groups, the Group Mapping settings must be configured. These settings enable the firewall to map users to their respective Active Directory (AD) groups. This mapping allows the firewall to use user and group information to create policy rules based on group membership.

NEW QUESTION 10
An engineer at a managed services provider is updating an application that allows its customers to request firewall changes to also manage SD-WAN. The application will be able to make any approved changes directly to devices via API.
What is a requirement for the application to create SD-WAN interfaces?

A. REST API??s ??sdwanInterfaceprofiles?? parameter on a Panorama device
B. REST API??s ??sdwanInterfaces?? parameter on a firewall device
C. XML API??s ??sdwanprofiles/interfaces?? parameter on a Panorama device
D. XML API??s ??InterfaceProfiles/sdwan?? parameter on a firewall device

Answer: B

Explanation:
To create SD-WAN interfaces through an API, the correct approach is to use the REST API's "sdwanInterfaces" parameter on a firewall device. This parameter allows you to configure SD-WAN interfaces directly on the firewall devices via API, ensuring that the required interfaces are set up and managed for SD-WAN functionality.

NEW QUESTION 11
In regard to the Advanced Routing Engine (ARE), what must be enabled first when configuring a logical router on a PAN-OS firewall?

A. License
B. Plugin
C. Content update
D. General setting

Answer: A

Explanation:
To enable the Advanced Routing Engine (ARE) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the license for the ARE must be applied first. Without the proper license, the firewall cannot activate and use the advanced routing features provided by ARE, such as support for more complex routing protocols (e.g., BGP, OSPF, etc.). Once the license is applied and validated, the routing engine can be configured, allowing the creation of logical routers and routing policies.

NEW QUESTION 14
An NGFW engineer is configuring multiple Layer 2 interfaces on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, and all interfaces must be assigned to the same VLAN. During initial testing, it is reported that clients located behind the various interfaces cannot communicate with each other.
Which action taken by the engineer will resolve this issue?

A. Configure each interface to belong to the same Layer 2 zone and enable IP routing between them.
B. Assign each interface to the appropriate Layer 2 zone and configure a policy that allows traffic within the VLAN.
C. Assign each interface to the appropriate Layer 2 zone and configure Security policies for interfaces not assigned to the same zone.
D. Enable IP routing between the interfaces and configure a Security policy to allow traffic between interfaces within the VLAN.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a Layer 2 configuration, interfaces are typically grouped into the same Layer 2 zone. When the interfaces are assigned to the same VLAN, the firewall will treat them as part of the same broadcast domain.
In a Layer 2 setup, interfaces must be in the same Layer 2 zone to allow the traffic within the same VLAN to pass. Additionally, a security policy must be configured to allow traffic within this VLAN or zone. This will resolve the issue by ensuring that traffic is permitted between clients behind different interfaces assigned to the same VLAN.

NEW QUESTION 15
An engineer is implementing a new rollout of SAML for administrator authentication across a company??s Palo Alto Networks NGFWs. User authentication on company firewalls is currently performed with RADIUS, which will remain available for six months, until it is decommissioned. The company wants both authentication types to be running in parallel during the transition to SAML.

Which two actions meet the criteria? (Choose two.)

A. Create a testing and rollback plan for the transition from Radius to SAML, as the two authentication profiles cannot be run in tandem.
B. Create an authentication sequence that includes both the ??RADIUS?? Server Profile and ??SAML Identity Provider?? Server Profile to run the two services in tandem.
C. Create and apply an authentication profile with the ??SAML Identity Provider?? Server Profile.
D. Create and add the ??SAML Identity Provider?? Server Profile to the authentication profile for the ??RADIUS?? Server Profile.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To enable both RADIUS and SAML authentication to run in parallel during the transition period, you need to configure an authentication sequence and an authentication profile that includes both authentication methods.
By creating an authentication sequence that includes both RADIUS and SAML server profiles, the firewall will attempt authentication with RADIUS first and, if that fails, will fall back to SAML. This enables both authentication types to function simultaneously during the transition period.
You can also configure an authentication profile that includes both the RADIUS Server Profile and the SAML Identity Provider server profile. This setup allows the firewall to use both RADIUS and SAML for authentication requests, and it will check both authentication methods in parallel.

NEW QUESTION 20
What is a result of enabling split tunneling in the GlobalProtect portal configuration with the ??Both Network Traffic and DNS?? option?

A. It specifies when the secondary DNS server is used for resolution to allow access to specific domains that are not managed by the VPN.
B. It allows users to access internal resources when connected locally and external resources when connected remotely using the same FQDN.
C. It allows devices on a local network to access blocked websites by changing which DNS server resolves certain domain names.
D. It specifies which domains are resolved by the VPN-assigned DNS servers and which domains are resolved by the local DNS servers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When split tunneling is enabled with the "Both Network Traffic and DNS" option in the GlobalProtect portal configuration, it allows the firewall to control which traffic is sent over the VPN tunnel and which is not. Specifically, it determines which domains are resolved by the VPN-assigned DNS servers (for domains requiring VPN access) and which are resolved by local DNS servers (for domains that can be accessed without the VPN tunnel).

NEW QUESTION 21
Without performing a context switch, which set of operations can be performed that will affect the operation of a connected firewall on the Panorama GUI?

A. Restarting the local firewall, running a packet capture, accessing the firewall CLI
B. Modification of local security rules, modification of a Layer 3 interface, modification of the firewall device hostname
C. Modification of pre-security rules, modification of a virtual router, modification of an IKE Gateway Network Profile
D. Modification of post NAT rules, creation of new views on the local firewall ACC tab, creation of local custom reports

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Panorama, without performing a context switch, the administrator can perform local configuration tasks directly on the connected firewall. The following operations can be done:
Modification of local security rules: Security rules can be modified directly on the connected firewall from the Panorama GUI.
Modification of a Layer 3 interface: Changes to the Layer 3 interfaces on the connected firewall can be done from Panorama, without needing to switch to the firewall's local interface.
Modification of the firewall device hostname: The firewall's hostname can be changed via Panorama.

NEW QUESTION 22
In an active/active high availability (HA) configuration with two PA-Series firewalls, how do the firewalls use the HA3 interface?

A. To forward packets to the HA peer during session setup and asymmetric traffic flow
B. To exchange hellos, heartbeats, HA state information, and management plane synchronization for routing and User-ID information
C. To synchronize sessions, forwarding tables, IPSec security associations, and ARP tables between firewalls in an HA pair
D. To perform session cache synchronization among all HA peers having the same cluster ID

Answer: D

Explanation:
In an active/active HA configuration with two PA-Series firewalls, the HA3 interface is used primarily for the exchange of HA state information between the firewalls. This includes: Hellos and heartbeats to monitor the status of the HA peer.
Synchronization of management plane data, which includes critical routing and User-ID information.

NEW QUESTION 27
During an upgrade to the routing infrastructure in a customer environment, the network administrator wants to implement Advanced Routing Engine (ARE) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall.
Which firewall models support this configuration?

A. PA-5280, PA-7080, PA-3250, VM-Series
B. PA-455, VM-Series, PA-1410, PA-5450
C. PA-3260, PA-5410, PA-850, PA-460
D. PA-7050, PA-1420, VM-Series, CN-Series

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Advanced Routing Engine (ARE) is supported on Palo Alto Networks firewalls that utilize the PAN-OS 11.0+ software and have the required hardware architecture. The supported models include PA-3200 Series, PA-5400 Series, PA-800 Series, and PA-400 Series. These models provide enhanced routing capabilities, including BGP, OSPF, and more complex routing policies.
PA-3260 and PA-5410 are part of the PA-3200 and PA-5400 Series, which are known to support ARE.
PA-850 and PA-460 are within the PA-800 and PA-400 Series, which also support ARE

NEW QUESTION 30
How does a Palo Alto Networks NGFW respond when the preemptive hold time is set to 0 minutes during configuration of route monitoring?

A. It does not accept the configuration.
B. It accepts the configuration but throws a warning message.
C. It removes the static route because 0 is a NULL value
D. It reinstalls the route into the routing information base (RIB) as soon as the path comes up.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When the preemptive hold time is set to 0 minutes in route monitoring, the firewall is configured to immediately reinstall the route into the Routing Information Base (RIB) as soon as the monitored path comes up. This essentially means that the firewall will not wait for any predefined hold time before reestablishing the route once the monitoring condition is met, ensuring a faster recovery of the route.

NEW QUESTION 32
Which forwarding methods can be used on the Objects tab when configuring the Log Forwarding profile?

A. Panorama, syslog, email
B. Syslog, HTTP, NetFlow
C. Panorama, ADEM, syslog
D. SNMP, HTTP, RADIUS

Answer: A

Explanation:
When configuring the Log Forwarding profile on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the forwarding methods available include:
Panorama: For forwarding logs to a Panorama management system. Syslog: For forwarding logs to a syslog server.
Email: For sending logs via email.

NEW QUESTION 37
In a Palo Alto Networks environment, GlobalProtect has been enabled using certificate- based authentication for both users and devices. To ensure proper validation of certificates, one or more certificate profiles are configured.
What function do certificate profiles serve in this context?

A. They store private keys for users and devices, effectively allowing the firewall to issue orreissue certificates if the primary Certificate Authority (CA) becomes unavailable, providing a built-in fallback CA to maintain continuous certificate issuance and authentication.
B. They define trust anchors (root / intermediate Certificate Authorities (CAs)), specify revocation checks (CRL/OCSP), and map certificate attributes (e.g., CN) for user or device authentication.
C. They allow the firewall to bypass certificate validation entirely, focusing only on username / password-based authentication.
D. They provide a one-click mechanism to distribute certificates to all endpoints without relying on external enrollment methods.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the context of GlobalProtect with certificate-based authentication, certificate profiles are used to ensure proper validation of the certificates. They perform the following functions: Define trust anchors, which are the root and intermediate Certificate Authorities (CAs) that the firewall trusts to authenticate certificates.
Specify revocation checks, such as CRL (Certificate Revocation List) and OCSP (Online Certificate Status Protocol), to ensure that the certificates being used have not been revoked.
Map certificate attributes, such as the Common Name (CN), which helps in authenticating users and devices based on their certificates.

NEW QUESTION 42
Which set of options is available for detailed logs when building a custom report on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW?

A. Traffic, User-ID, URL
B. Traffic, threat, data filtering, User-ID
C. GlobalProtect, traffic, application statistics
D. Threat, GlobalProtect, application statistics, WildFire submissions

Answer: B

Explanation:
When building a custom report on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW, you can select detailed logs that provide specific insights into various aspects of firewall activity. The available options for detailed logs typically include:
Traffic logs: These provide information on the network traffic passing through the firewall. Threat logs: These logs capture data related to identified security threats, such as malware or intrusion attempts.
Data filtering logs: These logs capture events related to data filtering policies, such as preventing the transfer of sensitive data.
User-ID logs: These logs associate user identities with the traffic and activities observed on the firewall, enabling user-based policy enforcement.

NEW QUESTION 46
.....

THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual NGFW-Engineer Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the NGFW-Engineer Product From:

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/NGFW-Engineer/

Money Back Guarantee

NGFW-Engineer Practice Exam Features:

* NGFW-Engineer Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* NGFW-Engineer Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* NGFW-Engineer Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* NGFW-Engineer Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year