Paloalto-Networks

Exam Questions NGFW-Engineer

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer

NEW QUESTION 1
An organization runs multiple Kubernetes clusters both on-premises and in public clouds (AWS, Azure, GCP). They want to deploy the Palo Alto Networks CN-Series NGFW to secure east-west traffic within each cluster, maintain consistent Security policies across all environments, and dynamically scale as containerized workloads spin up or down. They also plan to use a centralized Panorama instance for policy management and visibility.
Which approach meets these requirements?

A. Install standalone CN-Series instances in each cluster with local configuration onl
B. Export daily policy configuration snapshots to Panorama for recordkeeping, but do not unify policy enforcement.
C. Configure the CN-Series only in public cloud clusters, and rely on Kubernetes Network Policies for on-premises cluster securit
D. Synchronize partial policy information into Panorama manually as needed.
E. Use Kubernetes-native deployment tools (e.g., Helm) to deploy CN-Series in eachcluster, ensuring local insertion into the service mesh or CN
F. Manage all CN-Series firewalls centrally from Panorama, applying uniform Security policies across on-premises and cloud clusters.
G. Deploy a single CN-Series firewall in the on-premises data center to process traffic for all clusters, connecting remote clusters via VPN or peerin
H. Manage this single instance through Panorama.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This approach meets all the requirements for securing east-west traffic within each Kubernetes cluster, maintaining consistent security policies across on-premises and cloud environments, and allowing for dynamic scaling of the CN-Series NGFWs as containerized workloads spin up or down. By using Kubernetes-native deployment tools (such as Helm), the CN-Series NGFWs can be deployed and scaled dynamically within each cluster. Local insertion into the service mesh or CNI ensures that the NGFW can inspect traffic at the appropriate points within the cluster.
Centralized management via Panorama ensures that security policies are uniform across both on-premises and cloud environments, providing visibility and control across all clusters.

NEW QUESTION 2
An NGFW engineer is configuring multiple Panorama-managed firewalls to start sending all logs to Strata Logging Service. The Strata Logging Service instance has been provisioned, the required device certificates have been installed, and Panorama and the firewalls have been successfully onboarded to Strata Logging Service.
Which configuration task must be performed to start sending the logs to Strata Logging Service and continue forwarding them to the Panorama log collectors as well?

A. Modify all active Log Forwarding profiles to select the ??Cloud Logging?? option in each profile match list in the appropriate device groups.
B. Enable the ??Panorama/Cloud Logging?? option in the Logging and Reporting Settings section under Device --> Setup --> Management in the appropriate templates.
C. Select the ??Enable Duplicate Logging?? option in the Cloud Logging section under Device--> Setup --> Management in the appropriate templates.
D. Select the ??Enable Cloud Logging?? option in the Cloud Logging section under Device --> Setup --> Management in the appropriate templates.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To begin sending logs to Strata Logging Service while continuing to forward them to Panorama log collectors, the necessary configuration is to enable Cloud Logging. This option is configured in the Cloud Logging section under Device Setup Management in the appropriate templates. Once enabled, this ensures that logs are directed both to the Strata Logging Service (cloud) and to the Panorama log collectors.

NEW QUESTION 3
Which statement applies to the relationship between Panorama-pushed Security policy and local firewall Security policy?

A. When a policy match is found in a local firewall policy, if any Panorama shared post-rule is configured, it will still be evaluated.
B. Local firewall rules are evaluated after Panorama pre-rules and before Panorama post- rules.
C. Panorama post-rules can be configured to be evaluated before local firewall policy for the purpose of troubleshooting.
D. The order of policy evaluation can be configured differently in different device groups.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Local firewall rules are evaluated after Panorama pre-rules (those applied before the firewall??s local policies) and before Panorama post-rules (those applied after the firewall??s local policies). This ensures that the local firewall rules do not override the central Panorama policy and are only applied in the appropriate order within the policy evaluation sequence.

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
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 6
How does a Palo Alto Networks firewall choose the best route when it receives routes for the same destination from different routing protocols?

A. The route that was received first will be entered into the forwarding table, and all subsequent routes will be rejected.
B. It will attempt to load balance the traffic across all routes.
C. It compares the administrative distance and chooses the one with the highest value.
D. It compares the administrative distance and chooses the one with the lowest value.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a Palo Alto Networks firewall receives routes for the same destination from different routing protocols, it uses the administrative distance (AD) to determine the best route. The administrative distance is a measure of the trustworthiness of a route, with a lower value indicating higher preference. The firewall will choose the route with the lowest administrative distance to populate its forwarding table.

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
When deploying Palo Alto Networks NGFWs in a cloud service provider (CSP) environment, which method ensures high availability (HA) across multiple availability zones?

A. Deploying Ansible scripts for zone-specific scaling
B. Implementing Terraform templates for redundancy within one availability zone
C. Using load balancer and health probes
D. Configuring active/active HA

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure high availability (HA) across multiple availability zones (AZs) in a cloud service provider (CSP) environment, using a load balancer with health probes is a recommended method. This setup ensures that traffic can be directed to the healthy NGFW instances across multiple availability zones. If one NGFW instance or availability zone goes down, the load balancer can redirect traffic to the available instance(s) in other zones, providing redundancy and maintaining service availability.

NEW QUESTION 9
For which two purposes is an IP address configured on a tunnel interface? (Choose two.)

A. Use of dynamic routing protocols
B. Tunnel monitoring
C. Use of peer IP
D. Redistribution of User-ID

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Use of dynamic routing protocols: An IP address is needed on the tunnel interface to participate in dynamic routing protocols (like OSPF, BGP, etc.) over the

tunnel. This allows the firewall to advertise routes and receive updates over the tunnel.
Tunnel monitoring: The IP address on the tunnel interface can also be used for monitoring the tunnel's status. Tunnel monitoring (such as IPSec tunnel monitoring) requires an IP address on the tunnel interface to check the health and availability of the tunnel.

NEW QUESTION 10
Palo Alto Networks NGFWs use SSL/TLS profiles to secure which two types of connections? (Choose two.)

A. NAT tables
B. User Authentication
C. GlobalProtect Gateways
D. GlobalProtect Portal

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) use SSL/TLS profiles to secure connections for services such as GlobalProtect Gateways and GlobalProtect Portals. These profiles are used to manage the SSL/TLS encryption and decryption for secure communication between the firewall and clients (such as VPN clients for GlobalProtect). This helps ensure the confidentiality and integrity of the data during transmission.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 15
A multinational organization wants to use the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) to aggregate identity data from multiple sources (on premises AD, Azure AD, Okta) while enforcing strict data isolation for different regional business units. Each region??s firewalls, managed via Panorama, must only receive the user and group information relevant to that region. The organization aims to minimize administrative overhead while meeting data sovereignty requirements.
Which approach achieves this segmentation of identity data?

A. Create one CIE tenant, aggregate all identity data into a single view, and redistribute the full dataset to all firewall
B. Rely on per-firewall Security policies to restrict access to out-of- scope user and group information.
C. Establish separate CIE tenants for each business unit, integrating each tenant with the relevant identity source
D. Redistribute user and group data from each tenant only to the region??s firewalls, maintaining a strict one-to-one mapping of tenant to business unit.
E. Disable redistribution of identity data entirel
F. Instead, configure each regional firewall to pull user and group details directly from its local identity providers (IdPs).
G. Deploy a single CIE tenant that collects all identity data, then configure segments within the tenant to filter and redistribute only the relevant user/group sets to each regionalfirewall group.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To meet the requirement of data isolation for different regional business units while minimizing administrative overhead, the best approach is to establish separate Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) tenants for each business unit. Each tenant would be integrated with the relevant identity sources (such as on-premises AD, Azure AD, and Okta) for that specific region. This ensures that the identity data for each region is kept isolated and only relevant user and group data is distributed to the respective regional firewalls.
By maintaining a strict one-to-one mapping between CIE tenants and business units, the organization ensures that each region??s firewall only receives the user and group data relevant to that region, thus meeting data sovereignty requirements and minimizing administrative complexity.

NEW QUESTION 18
What are the phases of the Palo Alto Networks AI Runtime Security: Network Intercept solution?

A. Scanning, Isolation, Whitelisting, Logging
B. Discovery, Deployment, Detection, Prevention
C. Policy Generation, Discovery, Enforcement, Logging
D. Profiling, Policy Generation, Enforcement, Reporting

Answer: B

Explanation:
The phases of the Palo Alto Networks AI Runtime Security: Network Intercept solution are designed to help identify and protect against potential threats in real time by using AI to detect and prevent malicious activities within the network.

Discovery: Identifying applications, services, and behaviors within the network to understand baseline activity.
Deployment: Implementing the solution into the network and integrating with existing security measures.
Detection: Monitoring traffic and activities to identify abnormal or malicious behavior. Prevention: Taking action to stop threats once detected, such as blocking malicious traffic or stopping exploit attempts.

NEW QUESTION 22
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 24
Which two statements describe an external zone in the context of virtual systems (VSYS) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall? (Choose two.)

A. It is associated with an interface within a VSYS of a firewall.
B. It is a security object associated with a specific virtual router of a VSYS.
C. It is not associated with an interface; it is associated with a VSYS itself.
D. It is a security object associated with a specific VSYS.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
In the context of virtual systems (VSYS) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the external zone is typically associated with specific interfaces within a VSYS. Zones are fundamental security objects used to define traffic flow between interfaces, and the external zone would be used for interfaces that connect to external networks.
An external zone is associated with an interface within a VSYS of the firewall. This ensures that traffic from specific interfaces can be classified as belonging to the external zone, allowing the firewall to apply appropriate security policies.
The external zone is indeed a security object that is specific to a given VSYS, as each VSYS can have its own set of zones that are isolated from others.

NEW QUESTION 28
Which two actions in the IKE Gateways will allow implementation of post-quantum cryptography when building VPNs between multiple Palo Alto Networks NGFWs? (Choose two.)

A. Select IKE v2, enable the Advanced Options • PQ PPK, then set a 64+ character string for the post-quantum pre shared key.
B. Ensure Authentication is set to ??certificate,?? then import a post-quantum derived certificate.
C. Select IKE v2 Preferred, enable the Advanced Options • PQ KEM, then add one or more ??Rounds.??
D. Select IKE v2, enable the Advanced Options • PQ KEM, then create an IKE Crypto Profile with Advanced Options adding one or more ??Rounds.??

Answer: CD

Explanation:
To implement post-quantum cryptography (PQC) in VPNs between Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, you would enable the PQ KEM (Post-Quantum Key Encapsulation Mechanism) in the IKE gateway configuration. This enables the firewall to use quantum-resistant encryption for key exchange, which is an essential part of securing communications against the potential future threats posed by quantum computing.
By selecting IKE v2 Preferred and enabling the PQ KEM option under Advanced Options, you can add specific Rounds for the post-quantum cryptography process, which will help in implementing quantum-resistant key exchange methods.
This option similarly selects IKE v2 and enables PQ KEM while also creating a dedicated IKE Crypto Profile with the necessary Rounds configured for post-quantum cryptography.

NEW QUESTION 30
An administrator plans to upgrade a pair of active/passive firewalls to a new PAN-OS release. The environment is highly sensitive, and downtime must be minimized.
What is the recommended upgrade process for minimal disruption in this high availability (HA) scenario?

A. Suspend the active firewall to trigger a failover to the passive firewal
B. With traffic now running on the former passive unit, upgrade the suspended (now passive) firewall and confirm proper operatio
C. Then fail traffic back and upgrade the remaining firewall.
D. Shut down the currently active firewall and upgrade it offline, allowing the passive firewall to handle all traffi
E. Once the active firewall finishes upgrading, bring it back online and rejoin the HA cluste
F. Finally, upgrade the passive firewall while the newly upgraded unit remains active.
G. Isolate both firewalls from the production environment and upgrade them in a separate, offline setu
H. Reconnect them only after validating the new software version, resuming HA functionality once both units are fully upgraded and tested.
I. Push the new PAN-OS version simultaneously to both firewalls, having them upgrade and reboot in paralle
J. Rely on automated HA reconvergence to restore normal operations without manually failing over traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In an active/passive HA setup, the recommended process for upgrading involves minimizing downtime and ensuring traffic continuity by using the failover process:
Suspend the active firewall: This triggers a failover to the passive unit, making it the active unit.
Upgrade the former passive (now active) unit: With traffic now running on the previously passive unit, upgrade the suspended unit while the active unit continues

handling traffic. Confirm proper operation: Once the upgrade is complete, verify that the upgraded unit is functioning properly.
Fail traffic back: Once the upgraded firewall is confirmed to be working, fail the traffic back to the original active unit and upgrade the remaining firewall.

NEW QUESTION 33
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