

NGFW-Engineer題庫最新資訊，NGFW-Engineer考題寶典

Your Guide to the Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Certification: Skills, Scope, and Success



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Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PAN-OS Device Setting Configuration: This section evaluates the expertise of System Administrators in configuring device settings on PAN-OS. It includes implementing authentication roles and profiles, and configuring virtual systems with interfaces, zones, routers, and inter-VSYS security. Logging mechanisms such as Strata Logging Service and log forwarding are covered alongside software updates and certificate management for PKI integration and decryption. The section also focuses on configuring Cloud Identity Engine User-ID features and web proxy settings.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Integration and Automation: This section measures the skills of Automation Engineers in deploying and managing Palo Alto Networks NGFWs across various environments. It includes the installation of PA-Series, VM-Series, CN-Series, and Cloud NGFWs. The use of APIs for automation, integration with third-party services like Kubernetes and Terraform, centralized management with Panorama templates and device groups, as well as building custom dashboards and reports in Application Command Center (ACC) are key topics.
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PAN-OS Networking Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Engineers in configuring networking components within PAN-OS. It covers interface setup across Layer 2, Layer 3, virtual wire, tunnel interfaces, and aggregate Ethernet configurations. Additionally, it includes zone creation, high availability configurations (active active and active passive), routing protocols, and GlobalProtect setup for portals, gateways, authentication, and tunneling. The section also addresses IPSec, quantum-resistant cryptography, and GRE tunnels.

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資格考試中的最佳NGFW-Engineer題庫最新資訊和領先供應商 & 最近更正的Palo Alto Networks Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer

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最新的 Network Security Administrator NGFW-Engineer 免費考試真題 (Q97-Q102):

問題 #97

A network security engineer at a 24/7 online retailer is upgrading an active/passive high availability (HA) cluster of PAN-OS firewalls. The primary goal is to perform the upgrade with no service interruption to online transactions. The engineer has already downloaded the new software to both devices.

Which sequence of actions will meet this requirement?

- A. From Panorama, create a scheduled software update job targeting both firewalls in the HA pair to run at the same time, then rely on the HA election process to manage the failover automatically.
- B. Disable HA synchronization on the active firewall, upgrade the passive firewall, and then re-enable synchronization. Once synchronized, repeat the process on the other firewall.
- C. Force the active firewall into a suspended state to trigger a failover, then upgrade and reboot it. Suspend the currently active firewall to fail traffic back to the upgraded unit. Upgrade the remaining firewall.
- D. Upgrade the passive firewall first while it is still in the passive state. Once it reboots and is operational, suspend the active firewall to fail over to the newly upgraded device. Then, upgrade the remaining firewall.

答案: D

解題說明:

Upgrading the passive firewall first ensures there is no impact to live traffic. After the passive device is upgraded and operational, a controlled failover is performed so traffic moves to the upgraded firewall, and then the remaining firewall can be upgraded, achieving a zero-downtime upgrade process for an active/passive HA pair.

問題 #98

A government agency needs to ensure that all user web access is explicitly mediated and authenticated. The agency has the following requirements:

- Client browsers must be manually configured to send traffic to the firewall's IP address and a specific port.
- The firewall must support seamless single sign-on (SSO) with the users' existing Active Directory credentials.

Which feature set should the engineer configure to meet the agency's requirements?

- A. User-ID agent integration with Authentication Portal for authentication
- B. Web proxy in explicit mode with an Authentication policy by using Kerberos
- C. Web proxy in transparent mode with an Authentication policy by using multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- D. Decryption policy that redirects users to a SAML identity provider for authentication

答案: B

解題說明:

Explicit web proxy mode requires client browsers to be manually configured to send traffic to the firewall's IP address and port, and integrating it with an Authentication policy using Kerberos enables seamless single sign-on with Active Directory credentials through native domain authentication without additional user interaction.

問題 #99

A network administrator is establishing a site-to-site VPN between a Palo Alto Networks firewall and a partner's Check Point Security Gateway. The partner has provided a specific list of local and remote IP address subnets that are permitted through the tunnel. The initial tunnel configuration on the PAN-OS firewall fails during the IKE Phase 2 exchange.

Which configuration step is essential to ensure compatibility with the policy-based Check Point gateway?

- A. Define the local and remote subnets provided by the partner in the Proxy ID settings.
- B. Create individual Security policies for each pair of local and remote subnets.
- C. Assign a specific IP address to the tunnel interface to match the Check Point gateway.
- D. Enable Dead Peer Detection (DPD) in the IKE Gateway configuration.

答案： A

解題說明：

A policy-based Check Point VPN expects the Phase 2 (Quick Mode) selectors to match specific local and remote subnets, so defining those exact networks as Proxy IDs on the PAN-OS side ensures the negotiated traffic selectors align and allows Phase 2 to complete successfully.

問題 #100

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. Disable all existing SSL decryption rules until the new certificate is fully propagated.
- C. Configure the subordinate CA to issue certificates with indefinite validity periods.
- D. Set the subordinate CA certificate as the default routing certificate for all network traffic.

答案： A

解題說明：

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.

問題 #101

A DevOps team is building a repeatable process for deploying new Palo Alto Networks VM-Series firewalls. The entire infrastructure, including virtual networks, subnets, and the firewalls themselves, must be defined in code to ensure consistency and enable version control.

Which tool is primarily used for this type of declarative Infrastructure as Code (IaC) provisioning?

- A. Ansible
- B. Terraform
- C. Panorama
- D. Azure DevOps

答案： B

解題說明：

Terraform is a declarative Infrastructure as Code tool designed to define and provision complete cloud infrastructures, including networks, subnets, and VM-Series firewalls, in version-controlled code for consistent, repeatable deployments.

問題 #102

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