

NGFW-Engineer Prüfungs, NGFW-Engineer Prüfungsfragen



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Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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 and 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer NGFW-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q62-Q67):

62. Frage

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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.

63. Frage

Which PAN-OS method of mapping users to IP addresses is the most reliable?

- A. Syslog
- **B. GlobalProtect**
- C. Port mapping
- D. Server monitoring

Antwort: B

Begründung:

GlobalProtect provides accurate, timely mappings by requiring user authentication on network changes, device posture shifts, or logon events, using both internal and external gateways for comprehensive coverage across remote and on-premises users without relying on external agents or syslog delays.

64. Frage

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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.

65. Frage

A large enterprise wants to implement certificate-based authentication for both users and devices, using an on-premises Microsoft Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) hierarchy as the primary certificate authority (CA). The enterprise also requires Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) checks to ensure efficient revocation status updates and reduce the overhead on its NGFWs. The environment includes multiple Active Directory forests, Panorama management for several geographically dispersed firewalls, GlobalProtect portals and gateways needing distinct certificate profiles for users and devices, and strict Security policies demanding frequent revocation checks with minimal latency.

Which approach best addresses these requirements while maintaining consistent policy enforcement?

- A. Distribute the root and intermediate CA certificates via Panorama as shared objects to ensure all firewalls have a consistent trust chain. Configure OCSP responder profiles on each firewall to offload revocation checks to an internal OCSP server while keeping CRL checks as a fallback. Maintain separate certificate profiles for user and device authentication and use an automated enrollment method ?such as Group Policy or SCEP ?to deploy certificates to endpoints.
- B. Obtain wildcard certificates from a public CA for both user and device authentication, and configure firewalls to perform CRL polling at the default update interval. Manually install user certificates on endpoints and synchronize firewall certificate stores through frequent manual SSH updates to maintain consistency.
- C. Configure each firewall independently to trust the root and intermediate CA certificates. Rely only on manual CRL checks for certificate revocation, and import both user and device certificates directly into each firewall's local certificate store for authentication.
- D. Deploy self-signed certificates at each site to simplify local certificate validation and reduce dependencies on a centralized CA. Turn off certificate revocation checks for lower overhead, rely on IP-based rules for GlobalProtect authentication, and use a single certificate profile for both users and devices.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

This approach best addresses the enterprise's requirements for certificate-based authentication, OCSP checks, and consistent policy enforcement:

Distributing the root and intermediate CA certificates via Panorama ensures that all firewalls in the enterprise are consistent in their trust chain and can validate certificates properly. Configuring OCSP responder profiles on each firewall offloads the revocation checks to an internal OCSP server, which reduces the overhead on the firewalls and ensures fast, real-time certificate status checks. Using CRL checks as a fallback ensures reliability in case the OCSP responder is unavailable.

Separate certificate profiles for users and devices ensure that the firewall can enforce different security policies based on the type of certificate (user vs. device). Automated certificate enrollment methods such as Group Policy or SCEP streamline certificate distribution to endpoints, ensuring efficient management of certificates across geographically dispersed firewalls.

66. Frage

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

Antwort: C,D

Begründung:

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.

67. Frage

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