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PALO ALTO NGFW-ENGINEER Study Guide



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Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Advanced Routing Engine (ARE) requires enabling its general setting as the first step before configuring any logical routers on a PAN-OS firewall.

Configuration Steps

Access Network > Routing > General and enable Advanced Routing to activate the ARE feature set, including logical router support. Only after this can logical routers be added under Network > Routing > Logical Routers.

NEW QUESTION # 62

An engineer is configuring a site-to-site IPSec VPN to a partner network. The IKE Gateway and IPSec tunnel configurations are complete, and the tunnel interface has been assigned to a security zone. However, the tunnel fails to establish, and no application traffic passes through it once it is up.

Which two Security policy configurations are required to allow tunnel establishment and data traffic flow in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. An Application Override policy is needed to allow both the IKE negotiation and the encapsulated data traffic.
- B. A security rule is needed to allow IKE and IPSec traffic between the zone where the physical interface resides and the zone of the partner gateway.
- C. Security rules must be configured to permit application traffic from the local zone to the tunnel zone, and from the tunnel zone to the local zone.
- D. A single bidirectional security rule must be configured to manage traffic flowing through the tunnel interface.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Tunnel establishment requires Security policy to permit the IKE and IPSec negotiations between the zone of the internet-facing physical interface and the zone where the partner peer is reached.

Separately, data traffic must be explicitly allowed with Security policy rules in both directions between the local zone and the tunnel interface's zone so user/application traffic can traverse the VPN.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which two statements apply to configuring required security rules when setting up an IPSec tunnel between a Palo Alto Networks firewall and a third- party gateway? (Choose two.)

- A. For incoming and outgoing traffic through the tunnel, creating separate rules for each direction is optional.
- B. For incoming and outgoing traffic through the tunnel, separate rules must be created for each direction.
- C. The IKE negotiation and IPSec/ESP packets are allowed by default via the intrazone default allow policy.
- D. The IKE negotiation and IPSec/ESP packets are denied by default via the interzone default deny policy.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In the Palo Alto Networks architecture, establishing a site-to-site VPN requires a clear understanding of how the Security Policy engine interacts with different traffic flows. According to technical documentation (Step 7 of the IPSec configuration guide), there are two distinct categories of traffic to consider: theControl Plane (negotiation) and theData Plane(transit).

First, the IKE negotiation (UDP 500/4500) and IPSec/ESP packets are directed at the firewall's own external interface. Because the peer gateway is usually reachable through the same zone as that interface (e.g., 'Untrust'), the traffic is processed asintrazone. By default, PAN-OS includes anintrazone-defaultsecurity policy set to 'Allow'. Consequently, the tunnel can technically establish without an explicit rule, provided no manual 'Deny All' rule precedes it. This confirms that negotiation is allowed by default via the intrazone policy.

Second, regarding the data traffic entering or exiting the tunnel interface, the firewall applies standard zone- based inspection. While the firewall is stateful and policies are unidirectional, the documentation specifies that creating separate rules for each direction (one for inbound and one for outbound) isoptional. An administrator can choose to create two granular rules for tighter control or combine both directions into a single rule by adding both the internal and tunnel zones to the source and destination fields. This flexibility allows for a more streamlined rulebase while still meeting security requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Which two zone types are valid when configuring a new security zone? (Choose two.)

- A. Intrazone
- B. Internal
- C. Tunnel
- D. Virtual Wire

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When configuring a new security zone on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the two valid zone types are:

Tunnel: A Tunnel zone is used for traffic that is associated with a VPN tunnel, such as IPSec tunnels. Traffic passing through a tunnel interface is classified into this zone. Virtual Wire: A Virtual Wire zone is used when a firewall operates in transparent mode (also known as Layer 2 mode). In this configuration, the firewall can inspect traffic without modifying the IP address structure of the network.

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