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## Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Exam

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### Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li><li>• active and active</li><li>• passive), routing protocols, and GlobalProtect setup for portals, gateways, authentication, and tunneling. The section also addresses IPSec, quantum-resistant cryptography, and GRE tunnels.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integration and Automation:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PAN-OS Device Setting Configuration:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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### Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):

#### NEW QUESTION # 118

An NGFW engineer is establishing bidirectional connectivity between the accounting virtual system (VSYS) and the marketing VSYS. The traffic needs to transition between zones without leaving the firewall (no external physical connections). The interfaces for each VSYS are assigned to separate virtual routers (VRs), and inter-VR static routes have been configured. An external zone has been created correctly for each VSYS.

Security policies have been added to permit the desired traffic between each zone and its respective external zone. However, the desired traffic is still unable to successfully pass from one VSYS to the other in either direction.

Which additional configuration task is required to resolve this issue?

- A. Enable the "allow inter-VSYS traffic" option in both external zone configurations.
- B. Create a transit VSYS and route all inter-VSYS traffic through it.
- **C. Add each VSYS to the list of visible virtual systems of the other VSYS.**
- D. Create Security policies to allow the traffic between the two external zones.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Palo Alto Networks firewalls, each virtual system (VSYS) is typically isolated from other VSYSs, meaning that traffic between different VSYSs cannot pass through the firewall by default. In this case, since the interfaces for each VSYS are assigned to separate virtual routers (VRs), and the desired traffic is still not passing between the two VSYSs, the firewall needs to be explicitly configured to allow traffic between them.

The required configuration is to add each VSYS to the list of visible virtual systems of the other VSYS. This allows inter-VSYS communication to be enabled, effectively permitting the traffic to pass between the zones of different VSYSs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 119

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 # 120

To maintain security efficacy of its public cloud resources by using native tools, a company purchases Cloud NGFW credits to replicate the Panorama, PA-Series, and VM-Series devices used in physical data centers.

Resources exist on AWS and Azure:

The AWS deployment is architected with AWS Transit Gateway, to which all resources connect. The Azure deployment is architected with each application independently routing traffic. The engineer deploying Cloud NGFW in these two cloud environments must account for the following:

Minimize changes to the two cloud environments

Scale to the demands of the applications while using the least amount of compute resources. Allow the company to unify the Security policies across all protected areas. Which two implementations will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- **A. Deploy Cloud NGFW for AWS in a centralized Security VPC, update the Transit Gateway to route all appropriate traffic through the Security VPC, and manage the policy with Panorama.**
- **B. Deploy Cloud NGFW for Azure in vNET/s, update the vNET/s routing to path traffic through the deployed NGFWs, and manage the policy with Panorama.**
- C. Deploy a VM-Series firewall in AWS in each VPC, create an IPSec tunnel between AWS and Azure, and manage the policy with Panorama.
- D. Deploy Cloud NGFW for Azure in vWAN, create a vWAN to route all appropriate traffic to the Cloud NGFW attached to the vWAN, and manage the policy with local rules.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

To meet the company's requirements - minimizing changes to the cloud environments, optimizing compute resources, and unifying security policies - the best approach is to deploy Cloud NGFW solutions natively for AWS and Azure while managing policies centrally with Panorama.

In Azure, using Cloud NGFW for Azure deployed within vNETs allows traffic to be routed through security appliances efficiently without requiring a complete re-architecture. This approach aligns with Azure's existing routing mechanism while maintaining security.

In AWS, deploying Cloud NGFW for AWS in a centralized Security VPC and integrating it with AWS Transit Gateway enables traffic inspection for all connected VPCs without modifying individual workloads.

This method ensures efficient scaling and minimal infrastructure changes while maintaining security consistency.

### NEW QUESTION # 121

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

From the Panorama GUI context, pre-rules (pre-security rules), virtual routers, and IKE Gateway Network Profiles are managed centrally through Device Groups and Templates, so modifications apply directly to firewalls after commit/push without needing to switch to the firewall's local context.



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