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Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

An organization is deploying VM-Series firewalls in Microsoft Azure to secure its VNets. A key requirement is that the security infrastructure must be resilient to the failure of an entire Azure Availability Zone.

What is the recommended method to achieve this goal?

- A. Configure PAN-OS active/passive high availability (HA) between two VM-Series instances in separate Availability Zones using HA links over a VNet peering connection.
- B. Implement a Terraform configuration that automatically redeploys the firewall in a new zone if the original one fails.
- C. Use Azure Traffic Manager to direct traffic to a primary VM-Series firewall, with a second firewall in another zone as a failover target.
- D. Deploy multiple, independent VM-Series firewalls in different Availability Zones and use an Azure Load Balancer to distribute traffic to them.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Deploying multiple independent VM-Series firewalls across different Azure Availability Zones and placing them behind an Azure Load Balancer provides zone-level fault tolerance by design, ensuring traffic continues to flow if an entire zone fails, without relying on stateful HA dependencies or single-instance failover mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 43

A network security engineer is segmenting a single firewall into VSYS-A and VSYS-B. For traffic to flow from VSYS-A to VSYS-B, external zones are required.

What are two fundamental properties of the external zones needed for this configuration?

(Choose two.)

- A. They are a security construct belonging to a single VSYS.
- B. They are automatically created when inter-VSYS routing is enabled.
- C. They must be linked to the same virtual router as the ingress interface.
- D. They represent their parent VSYS without being tied to a physical or logical interface.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

External zones act as logical representations of another VSYS and are not bound to any physical or logical interface, enabling inter-VSYS traffic flow, and they are security objects that belong to a single VSYS, allowing security policy enforcement between VSYS contexts.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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. Use Kubernetes-native deployment tools (e.g., Helm) to deploy CN-Series in each cluster, ensuring local insertion into the service mesh or CNI. Manage all CN-Series firewalls centrally from Panorama, applying uniform Security policies across on-premises and cloud clusters.
- B. Deploy a single CN-Series firewall in the on-premises data center to process traffic for all clusters, connecting remote clusters via VPN or peering. Manage this single instance through Panorama.

- C. Configure the CN-Series only in public cloud clusters, and rely on Kubernetes Network Policies for on-premises cluster security. Synchronize partial policy information into Panorama manually as needed.
- D. Install standalone CN-Series instances in each cluster with local configuration only. Export daily policy configuration snapshots to Panorama for recordkeeping, but do not unify policy enforcement.

Answer: A

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 # 45

In a hybrid cloud deployment, what is the primary function of Ansible in managing Palo Alto Networks NGFWs?

- A. It facilitates dynamic updates to NGFW threat databases.
- **B. It automates NGFW policy updates and configurations through playbooks.**
- C. It enables centralized log collection and correlation for NGFWs.
- D. It provides a web interface for managing NGFW hardware clusters.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a hybrid cloud deployment, Ansible is primarily used for automating configurations and policy updates on Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs). Through the use of playbooks, Ansible can automate the process of deploying security policies, updating configurations, and managing the firewall's state, which enhances efficiency and consistency across multiple NGFWs in a large or hybrid cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION # 46

What is a key difference between OSPF and BGP when used in a Palo Alto Networks firewall?

- A. OSPF is faster than BGP in all scenarios
- **B. OSPF is used for internal routing, while BGP is primarily used for external routing**
- C. BGP does not require neighbor relationships, while OSPF does
- D. OSPF operates only on IPv6, while BGP is for IPv4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 47

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