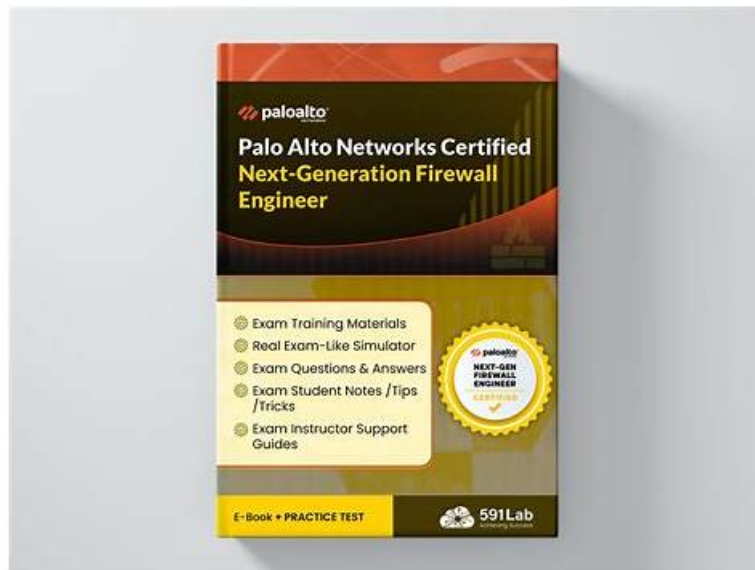


# Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Latest Real Test & NGFW-Engineer Exam Vce



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This professionally designed desktop practice exam software is customizable, which helps you to adjust timings and questions of the mock tests. This feature of Windows-based Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer software helps you improve time-management abilities and weak areas of the test preparation. We regularly upgrade this Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Practice Exam software after receiving valuable feedback from experts worldwide.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
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 Networking Configuration:</b> 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</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>

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### Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

An engineer is creating an automation workflow. The first step is to deploy a new VM-Series firewall into a VMware vSphere environment, including its virtual machine (VM) configuration and network interfaces. The second step is to connect to the firewall and configure a complex set of Security policies and objects. The team uses both Terraform and Ansible. For which part of this workflow would Terraform typically be used?

- A. Deploying the VM and associated network interfaces
- B. Pushing threat intelligence updates to the new firewall
- C. Applying the detailed Security policies and objects
- D. Storing the credentials needed to access the vSphere environment

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Basic Concept: Terraform is normally used for infrastructure provisioning, while Ansible is better suited for post-deployment configuration management.

Why B is Correct: Deploying the VM and network interfaces is the Terraform part of the workflow because it defines cloud or virtualization infrastructure resources.

Why A is Wrong: Pushing threat intelligence updates to the new firewall is an automation or management concept, but it performs a different role than the requested IaC provisioning, playbook configuration, or API object operation.

Why C is Wrong: Storing the credentials needed to access the vSphere environment is an automation or management concept, but it performs a different role than the requested IaC provisioning, playbook configuration, or API object operation.

Why D is Wrong: Applying the detailed Security policies and objects is an automation or management concept, but it performs a different role than the requested IaC provisioning, playbook configuration, or API object operation.

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

An engineer at a managed services provider is updating an application that allows its customers to request firewall changes to also manage SD-WAN. The application will be able to make any approved changes directly to devices via API.

What is a requirement for the application to create SD-WAN interfaces?

- A. XML API's "sdwanprofiles/interfaces" parameter on a Panorama device
- B. REST API's "sdwanInterfaceprofiles" parameter on a Panorama device
- C. REST API's "sdwanInterfaces" parameter on a firewall device
- D. XML API's "InterfaceProfiles/sdwan" parameter on a firewall device

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

SD-WAN interfaces on Palo Alto firewalls are centrally managed through Panorama using the REST API endpoint for "sdwanInterfaceprofiles" in templates, which defines link characteristics before creating the virtual SD-WAN interfaces that group physical Ethernet links.

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

Which method creates the most reliable user-to-IP mapping due to being based on a direct authentication from the user's device to

the firewall?

- A. Polling security event logs with a User-ID agent
- **B. Portal authentication**
- C. PAN-OS XML API to push mappings
- D. Authentication logs from Syslog receiver

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Portal authentication creates user-to-IP mappings through direct, interactive authentication from the user's device to the firewall itself, making it the most reliable method because the identity is verified in real time at the source rather than inferred from logs or external systems.

### NEW QUESTION # 59

Which statement applies to Log Collector Groups?

- A. The maximum number of Log Collectors in a Log Collector Group is 18 plus two hot spares.
- B. Enabling redundancy increases the log processing traffic in a Collector Group by 50%.
- **C. In any single Collector Group, all the Log Collectors must run on the same Panorama model.**
- D. Log redundancy is available only if each Log Collector has the same amount of total disk storage.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Basic Concept: Panorama Log Collector Groups have model and storage design restrictions. Collectors in a single group must be compatible so log distribution and redundancy work predictably.

Why C is Correct: All Log Collectors in one Collector Group must run on the same Panorama model, which prevents mixed-capacity or unsupported collector group designs.

Why A is Wrong: Log redundancy is available only if each Log Collector has the same amount of total disk storage. is related to management or logging, but it does not provide the required Panorama operation, rule hierarchy behavior, or dual-log forwarding outcome.

Why B is Wrong: Enabling redundancy increases the log processing traffic in a Collector Group by 50%. is related to management or logging, but it does not provide the required Panorama operation, rule hierarchy behavior, or dual-log forwarding outcome.

Why D is Wrong: The maximum number of Log Collectors in a Log Collector Group is 18 plus two hot spares. is related to management or logging, but it does not provide the required Panorama operation, rule hierarchy behavior, or dual-log forwarding outcome.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

How does a Palo Alto Networks NGFW respond when the preemptive hold time is set to 0 minutes during configuration of route monitoring?

- A. It accepts the configuration but throws a warning message.
- B. It removes the static route because 0 is a NULL value.
- C. It does not accept the configuration.
- **D. It reinstalls the route into the routing information base (RIB) as soon as the path comes up.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Basic Concept: Static route monitoring removes and reinstalls routes based on monitored path state.

Preemptive hold time controls the delay before a recovered primary route is reinstalled.

Why D is Correct: A value of 0 causes immediate preemption: as soon as the monitored path comes back up, the firewall reinstalls the static route in the RIB without waiting.

Why A is Wrong: It does not accept the configuration. is a routing-related concept, but it is not the PAN-OS routing attribute, prerequisite, or route-selection behavior required by this question.

Why B is Wrong: It accepts the configuration but throws a warning message. is a routing-related concept, but it is not the PAN-OS routing attribute, prerequisite, or route-selection behavior required by this question.

Why C is Wrong: It removes the static route because 0 is a NULL value. is a routing-related concept, but it is not the PAN-OS

