

2026 Realistic Cert NGFW-Engineer Exam - Latest Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Study Notes Pass Guaranteed



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The Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer certification is on trending nowadays, and many Palo Alto Networks aspirants are trying to get it. Success in the NGFW-Engineer test helps you land well-paying jobs. Additionally, the NGFW-Engineer certification exam is also beneficial to get promotions in your current company. But the main problem that every applicant faces while preparing for the NGFW-Engineer Certification test is not finding updated Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer (NGFW-Engineer) practice questions.

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 (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- **D. 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.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which statement applies to Log Collector Groups?

- A. Enabling redundancy increases the log processing traffic in a Collector Group by 50%.
- **B. The maximum number of Log Collectors in a Log Collector Group is 18 plus two hot spares.**
- 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: B

Explanation:

The maximum number of Log Collectors that can be added to a Log Collector Group is 18 plus 2 hot spares, ensuring redundancy and availability in case of failure. This allows for a total of up to 20 Log Collectors in a group, providing sufficient scalability and reliability for log collection.

NEW QUESTION # 48

An organization requires a single security platform that integrates firewalling, VPN, intrusion prevention, and malware protection to simplify operations.

Which security concept BEST describes this approach?

- A. Zero Trust Architecture
- B. Network micro-segmentation
- C. Defense in depth
- **D. Unified Threat Management / NGFW**

Answer: D

Explanation:

NGFWs and UTM platforms combine multiple security functions into a single device, reducing complexity and improving manageability.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Before upgrading a Palo Alto Networks firewall to a new PAN-OS version, which preliminary step is crucial to ensure a smooth upgrade process?

- **A. Back up the current configuration.**
- B. Reset the firewall to factory settings.
- C. Disable High Availability (HA) if configured.
- D. Disable all security policies.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 50

An administrator plans to upgrade a pair of active/passive firewalls to a new PAN-OS release. The environment is highly sensitive, and downtime must be minimized.

What is the recommended upgrade process for minimal disruption in this high availability (HA) scenario?

- A. Push the new PAN-OS version simultaneously to both firewalls, having them upgrade and reboot in parallel. Rely on automated HA reconvergence to restore normal operations without manually failing over traffic.
- **B. Suspend the active firewall to trigger a failover to the passive firewall. With traffic now running on the former passive unit, upgrade the suspended (now passive) firewall and confirm proper operation. Then fail traffic back and upgrade the remaining firewall.**
- C. Shut down the currently active firewall and upgrade it offline, allowing the passive firewall to handle all traffic. Once the active firewall finishes upgrading, bring it back online and rejoin the HA cluster. Finally, upgrade the passive firewall while the newly upgraded unit remains active.
- D. Isolate both firewalls from the production environment and upgrade them in a separate, offline setup. Reconnect them only after validating the new software version, resuming HA functionality once both units are fully upgraded and tested.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In an active/passive HA setup, the recommended process for upgrading involves minimizing downtime and ensuring traffic continuity by using the failover process:

