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Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which protocol and port number are used by default for IKE Phase 1 negotiations in an IPSec VPN?

- A. TCP 22
- B. TCP 443
- C. UDP 500
- D. UDP 4500

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 71

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 Azure in vNET/s, update the vNET/s routing to path traffic through the deployed NGFWs, and manage the policy with Panorama.
- B. 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.
- 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 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.

Answer: A,D

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 # 72

By default, which type of traffic is configured by service route configuration to use the management interface?

- A. Autonomous Digital Experience Manager (ADEM)
- B. IPSec tunnel
- C. Virtual system (VSYS)
- D. Security zone

Answer: A

Explanation:

Basic Concept: Service routes decide which firewall interface is used for firewall-originated traffic such as updates, logging, telemetry, identity services, or cloud-delivered functions. By default many services use the management interface unless a service route overrides them.

Why D is Correct: ADEM-related traffic is a firewall-originated/cloud service function that is controlled by service route behavior and normally uses the management path unless changed.

Why A is Wrong: A security zone is a policy boundary for traffic passing through the firewall, not firewall- originated service traffic controlled by service routes.

Why B is Wrong: An IPSec tunnel carries VPN traffic. It is not a default service-route traffic type using the management interface.

Why C is Wrong: A VSYS is a virtual firewall context, not a service route destination or cloud service traffic type.

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which two statements describe an external zone in the context of virtual systems (VSYS) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall? (Choose two.)

- A. It is not associated with an interface; it is associated with a VSYS itself.
- B. It is associated with an interface within a VSYS of a firewall.
- C. It is a security object associated with a specific VSYS.
- D. It is a security object associated with a specific virtual router of a VSYS.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In the context of virtual systems (VSYS) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the external zone is typically associated with specific interfaces within a VSYS. Zones are fundamental security objects used to define traffic flow between interfaces, and the external zone would be used for interfaces that connect to external networks.

An external zone is associated with an interface within a VSYS of the firewall. This ensures that traffic from specific interfaces can be classified as belonging to the external zone, allowing the firewall to apply appropriate security policies.

The external zone is indeed a security object that is specific to a given VSYS, as each VSYS can have its own set of zones that are isolated from others.

NEW QUESTION # 74

What is the requirement for interface link speeds when configuring a virtual wire on a Palo Alto Networks firewall?

- A. They must all be either copper or fiber optic, however they can be different.
- B. They must have the same link speed and transmission mode.
- C. They must be the same media type.
- D. They must be configured with auto-negotiate settings regardless of the port type.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Virtual wire interfaces require both member ports to operate at the same link speed and transmission mode so traffic can be passed transparently between them without negotiation mismatches or forwarding issues.

NEW QUESTION # 75

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