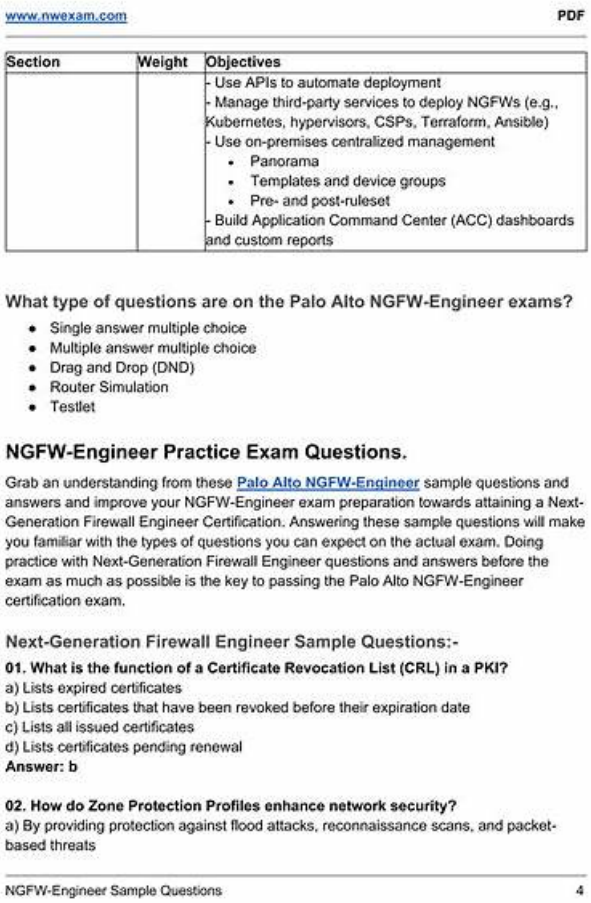
NGFW-Engineer Latest Test Practice - Latest NGFW-Engineer Exam Labs



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Section	Weight	Objectives
		- Use APIs to automate deployment - Manage third-party services to deploy NGFWs (e.g., Kubernetes, hypervisors, CSPs, Terraform, Ansible) - Use on-premises centralized management • Panorama • Templates and device groups • Pre- and post-ruleset - Build Application Command Center (ACC) dashboards and custom reports

What type of questions are on the Palo Alto NGFW-Engineer exams?

- Single answer multiple choice
- Multiple answer multiple choice
- Drag and Drop (DND)
- Router Simulation
- Testlet

NGFW-Engineer Practice Exam Questions.

Grab an understanding from these Palo Alto NGFW-Engineer sample questions and answers and improve your NGFW-Engineer exam preparation towards attaining a Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Certification. Answering these sample questions will make you familiar with the types of questions you can expect on the actual exam. Doing practice with Next-Generation Firewall Engineer questions and answers before the exam as much as possible is the key to passing the Palo Alto NGFW-Engineer certification exam.

Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions:-

01. What is the function of a Certificate Revocation List (CRL) in a PKI?
a) Lists expired certificates
b) Lists certificates that have been revoked before their expiration date
c) Lists all issued certificates
d) Lists certificates pending renewal
Answer: b

02. How do Zone Protection Profiles enhance network security?
a) By providing protection against flood attacks, reconnaissance scans, and packet-based threats

NGFW-Engineer Sample Questions 4

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As we all know, it is a must for all of the candidates to pass the exam if they want to get the related NGFW-Engineer certification which serves as the best evidence for them to show their knowledge and skills. If you want to simplify the preparation process, here comes a piece of good news for you. Our NGFW-Engineer Exam Question has been widely praised by all of our customers in many countries and our company has become the leader in this field. Our NGFW-Engineer exam questions are very accurate for you to pass the NGFW-Engineer exam. Once you buy our NGFW-Engineer practice guide, you will have high pass rate.

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 • 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	• 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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

NEW QUESTION # 121
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 Security policies to allow the traffic between the two external zones.
- C. Create a transit VSYS and route all inter-VSYS traffic through it.
- D. Add each VSYS to the list of visible virtual systems of the other VSYS.

Answer: D

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 # 122
Which configuration in the LACP tab will enable pre-negotiation for an Aggregate Ethernet (AE) interface on a Palo Alto Networks high availability (HA) active/passive pair?

- A. Set passive link state to "Auto."

- B. Set LACP mode to "Active."
- C. Set Transmission Rate to "fast."
- D. Set "Enable in HA Passive State."

Answer: B

Explanation:
On a Palo Alto Networks firewall, LACP pre-negotiation means the interface actively sends LACP packets to negotiate the aggregate link instead of waiting for the peer.
LACP mode = Active → The device initiates LACP negotiations by sending LACP PDUs.
LACP mode = Passive → The device waits for the peer to initiate, so no pre-negotiation occurs.

NEW QUESTION # 123
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. Unified Threat Management / NGFW
- B. Defense in depth
- C. Network micro-segmentation
- D. Zero Trust Architecture

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION # 124
A firewall administrator needs to configure a new Palo Alto Networks firewall so that its management interface automatically obtains an IP address, netmask, and default gateway from the network. Which command should be executed in the CLI to accomplish this goal?

- A. set network interface management dhcp enable
- B. configure system management-interface ip dynamic
- C. set deviceconfig system type dhcp-client
- D. set deviceconfig system interface mgt mode dhcp

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS, the management interface (MGT) is distinct from the data plane interfaces.
Configuration of the management interface is handled under the deviceconfig system hierarchy within the Command Line Interface (CLI). By default, many Palo Alto Networks hardware appliances are set to a static IP address (typically 192.168.1.1), but in dynamic environments or cloud deployments, shifting to DHCP is often necessary for initial onboarding.
The correct command to enable this is set deviceconfig system type dhcp-client. When this command is executed in configuration mode, the firewall changes its management interface behavior from a static assignment to a DHCP client. Once the change is committed, the firewall will send a DHCP Discover packet out of the MGT port to obtain an IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway from a local DHCP server.
It is important to differentiate between deviceconfig (which handles system-level and management plane settings) and network (which handles data plane interfaces like Ethernet1/1). Options C and D are syntactically incorrect for PAN-OS, while Option B does not follow the standard hierarchy for system configuration. For engineers troubleshooting connectivity, verifying this setting via the command show deviceconfig system is a standard step to ensure the management plane is communicating correctly with the network infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 125
In an active/active high availability (HA) configuration with two PA-Series firewalls, how do the firewalls use the HA3 interface?

- A. To exchange hellos, heartbeats, HA state information, and management plane synchronization for routing and User-ID information
- B. To synchronize sessions, forwarding tables, IPSec security associations, and ARP tables between firewalls in an HA pair
- C. To forward packets to the HA peer during session setup and asymmetric traffic flow
- D. To perform session cache synchronization among all HA peers having the same cluster ID

Answer: C

Explanation:
The HA3 interface, a Layer 2 link using MAC-in-MAC encapsulation, enables packet forwarding between active/active firewalls to handle asymmetric routing and ensure proper session setup when traffic arrives at the non-owner peer.

NEW QUESTION # 126
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