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Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q127-Q132):

NEW QUESTION # 127

After upgrading PAN-OS, which action is recommended to ensure that all features function correctly?

- A. Disable and re-enable all interfaces.
- **B. Verify and, if necessary, update content and application signatures.**
- C. Reboot the firewall multiple times.
- D. Reset all configurations to default.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 128

A security team wants to block peer-to-peer file sharing applications even when those applications attempt to evade detection by using non-standard ports.

Which NGFW capability enables this control?

- A. QoS traffic shaping
- B. Static access control lists
- **C. Application signature and behavior analysis**
- D. Port-based access control

Answer: C

Explanation:

NGFWs analyze traffic patterns and application signatures, allowing them to detect and block applications regardless of port usage.

NEW QUESTION # 129

An organization needs a GlobalProtect solution that meets two key requirements:

- IT administrators must be able to run scripts and push updates to endpoints before a user logs in.
- Users must authenticate with their cloud identity provider, which is protected by multi-factor authentication (MFA).

Which GlobalProtect authentication configuration should be used to meet both requirements?

- A. Cookie-based authentication for both pre-logon and user logon.
- B. SAML authentication for pre-logon and certificate-based authentication for user logon.
- C. Single authentication profile using Kerberos to handle both pre-logon and user logon.
- **D. Certificate-based authentication for pre-logon and SAML authentication for user logon.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Pre-logout requires certificate-based authentication so the device can establish the tunnel before user login, enabling IT administrators to run scripts and push updates at the machine level. User logout must use SAML authentication to integrate with the cloud identity provider and enforce MFA for user authentication.

NEW QUESTION # 130

An enterprise uses GlobalProtect with both user- and machine-based certificate authentication and requires pre-logout, OCSP checks, and minimal user disruption. They manage multiple firewalls via Panorama and deploy domain-issued machine certificates via Group Policy.

Which approach ensures continuous, secure connectivity and consistent policy enforcement?

- A. Use a wildcard certificate from a public CA, disable all revocation checks to reduce latency, and manage certificate renewals manually on each firewall.
- B. Deploy self-signed certificates on each firewall, allow IP-based authentication to override certificate checks, and use default GlobalProtect settings for user / machine identification.
- C. Configure a single certificate profile for both user and machine certificates. Rely solely on CRLs for revocation to minimize complexity.
- **D. Distribute root and intermediate CAs via Panorama template, use distinct certificate profiles for user versus machine certs, reference an internal OCSP responder, and automate certificate deployment with Group Policy.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To ensure continuous, secure connectivity and consistent policy enforcement with GlobalProtect in an enterprise environment that uses user- and machine-based certificate authentication, the approach should:

Distribute root and intermediate CAs via Panorama templates: This ensures that all firewalls managed by Panorama share the same trusted certificate authorities for consistency and security.

Use distinct certificate profiles for user vs. machine certificates: This enables separate handling of user and machine authentication, ensuring that both types of certificates are managed and validated appropriately.

Reference an internal OCSP responder: By integrating OCSP checks, the firewall can validate certificate revocation in real-time, meeting the security requirement while minimizing the overhead and latency associated with traditional CRLs (Certificate Revocation Lists).

Automate certificate deployment with Group Policy: This ensures that machine certificates are deployed in a consistent and scalable manner across the enterprise, reducing manual intervention and minimizing user disruption.

This approach supports the requirements for pre-logout, OCSP checks, and minimal user disruption, while maintaining a secure, automated, and consistent authentication process across all firewalls managed via Panorama.

NEW QUESTION # 131

An organization's Security policy states that for all outbound web traffic, the TCP session to the external web server must be established by the firewall, not the user's workstation. This requires configuring user web browsers to point to the firewall.

Authentication is also required.

Which solution on a PA-Series firewall meets these specific needs?

- A. Decryption policy with Authentication Portal
- B. GlobalProtect with User-ID
- C. Transparent proxy
- **D. Explicit proxy**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explicit proxy requires user web browsers to be manually configured to send traffic to the firewall, and the firewall establishes the TCP session to external web servers on behalf of the client, enabling full mediation of outbound web traffic with integrated authentication support.

