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Palo Alto NGFW-Engineer Certification Study Guide

Palo Alto NGFW-Engineer Certification Exam Details

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Palo Alto NGFW-Engineer certification Study Guide

The Palo Alto NGFW-Engineer Exam is challenging, and thorough preparation is essential for success. This cert guide is designed to help you prepare for the NGFW-Engineer certification exam. It contains a detailed list of the topics covered on the Professional exam. These guidelines for the Next-Generation Firewall Engineer will help guide you through the study process for your certification.

To obtain Next-Generation Firewall Engineer certification, you are required to pass Next-Generation Firewall Engineer exam. This exam is created keeping in mind the

NGFW-Engineer Sample Questions 1

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Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 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.

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Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- 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. 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In an active/passive HA setup, the recommended process for upgrading involves minimizing downtime and ensuring traffic continuity by using the failover process:
Suspend the active firewall: This triggers a failover to the passive unit, making it the active unit.
Upgrade the former passive (now active) unit: With traffic now running on the previously passive unit, upgrade the suspended unit while the active unit continues handling traffic.
Confirm proper operation: Once the upgrade is complete, verify that the upgraded unit is functioning properly.
Fail traffic back: Once the upgraded firewall is confirmed to be working, fail the traffic back to the original active unit and upgrade the remaining firewall.

NEW QUESTION # 35
A network architect is planning the deployment of a new IPSec VPN tunnel to connect a local data center to a cloud environment. The plan must include all necessary Security policy configurations for both tunnel negotiation and data transit. Which two Security policy requirements must be included in the implementation plan? (Choose two answers)

- A. The default interzone-default security policy is sufficient to allow the tunnel negotiation traffic between the firewall and the remote peer.
- B. A policy must explicitly permit the IPSec container application between the external-facing zone and local zone.
- C. A pair of policies is required to control the flow of data traffic into and out of the security zone assigned to the tunnel interface.
- D. A policy must explicitly permit only the IKE application between the external-facing zone and local zone.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
To successfully implement an IPSec VPN on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW, the security architect must account for two distinct types of traffic:Control Plane(tunnel negotiation) andData Plane(traffic through the tunnel).
First, for the tunnel to establish, the firewall must permit negotiation traffic. While IKE (UDP 500/4500) is the protocol used, Palo Alto Networks uses theIPSec container applicationto represent the underlying encrypted tunnel traffic. This traffic is typically destined for the firewall's own "Local" zone (the management
/loopback or physical interface IP). Therefore, a policy must exist to allow theipsec-esp-udpor the broader IPSecapplication between the external-facing zone and theLocal zone.
Second, once the tunnel is active, the decrypted traffic emerges from theTunnel Interface. This interface must be assigned to a security zone (often a dedicated "VPN" zone or an existing internal zone). Because the NGFW is a stateful, zone-based firewall, theinterzone-defaultpolicy is "Deny" by default. Consequently, a pair of security policies is required to allow data to flow: one for traffic entering the tunnel (e.g., Trust to VPN) and one for traffic exiting the tunnel (e.g., VPN to Trust). Without these specific rules, the tunnel may show as "Up" (Phase 1 and 2 complete), but no production data will pass through it.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which statement applies to Log Collector Groups?

- A. In any single Collector Group, all the Log Collectors must run on the same Panorama model.
- B. The maximum number of Log Collectors in a Log Collector Group is 18 plus two hot spares.
- C. Enabling redundancy increases the log processing traffic in a Collector Group by 50%.
- 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 # 37
Which zone type allows traffic between zones in different virtual systems (VSYS), without the traffic leaving the firewall?

- A. External
- B. Transient
- C. Isolated
- D. Internal

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Transient zone type is used to allow traffic between zones in different virtual systems (VSYS) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall without the traffic leaving the firewall. It provides a way for virtual systems to communicate with each other by acting as a temporary or intermediary zone. Traffic can pass through the firewall between the virtual systems without requiring physical interfaces or leaving the device.

NEW QUESTION # 38
What is the function of a Certificate Revocation List (CRL) in a PKI?

- A. Lists expired certificates
- B. Lists all issued certificates
- C. Lists certificates that have been revoked before their expiration date
- D. Lists certificates pending renewal

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 39
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