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3. Which two statements apply to configuring required security rules when setting up an IPSec tunnel between a Palo Alto Networks firewall and a third-party gateway? (Choose two.)

- A. For incoming and outgoing traffic through the tunnel, creating separate rules for each direction is optional.
- B. The IKE negotiation and IPSec/ESP packets are allowed by default via the intrazone default allow policy.
- C. For incoming and outgoing traffic through the tunnel, separate rules must be created for each direction.
- D. The IKE negotiation and IPSec/ESP packets are denied by default via the interzone default deny policy.

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

Separate rules must be created for each direction: Palo Alto Networks firewalls enforce security policies based on traffic direction. To allow bidirectional communication through the IPSec tunnel, two separate rules are required - one for incoming and one for outgoing traffic. IKE negotiation and IPSec/ESP packets are denied by default: Palo Alto Networks firewalls use an interzone default deny policy, meaning that unless an explicit policy allows IKE (UDP 500/4500) and ESP (protocol 50) traffic, the firewall will block these packets, preventing tunnel establishment. Therefore, administrators must create explicit rules permitting IKE and IPSec/ESP traffic to the firewall's external interface.

4. Which statement describes the role of Terraform in deploying Palo Alto Networks NGFWs?

- A. It acts as a logging service for NGFW performance metrics.
- B. It orchestrates real-time traffic inspection for network segments.
- C. It provides Infrastructure-as-Code (IaC) to automate NGFW deployment.
- D. It manages threat intelligence data synchronization with NGFWs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Terraform is an Infrastructure-as-Code (IaC) tool that automates the provisioning and management of infrastructure resources, including Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs). By using Terraform configuration files, administrators can define and deploy NGFW instances across cloud environments (such as AWS, Azure, and GCP) efficiently and consistently.

Terraform enables:

- Automated firewall deployment in cloud environments.
- Configuration of security policies and networking settings in a declarative manner.
- Scalability and repeatability, reducing manual intervention in firewall provisioning.

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

- A. Security zone
- B. IPSec tunnel
- C. Virtual system (VSYS)

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Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

What is a result of enabling split tunneling in the GlobalProtect portal configuration with the "Both Network Traffic and DNS" option?

- A. It allows devices on a local network to access blocked websites by changing which DNS server resolves certain domain names.
- **B. It specifies which domains are resolved by the VPN-assigned DNS servers and which domains are resolved by the local DNS servers.**
- C. It specifies when the secondary DNS server is used for resolution to allow access to specific domains that are not managed by the VPN.
- D. It allows users to access internal resources when connected locally and external resources when connected remotely using the same FQDN.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When split tunneling is enabled with the "Both Network Traffic and DNS" option in the GlobalProtect portal configuration, it allows the firewall to control which traffic is sent over the VPN tunnel and which is not. Specifically, it determines which domains are resolved by the VPN-assigned DNS servers (for domains requiring VPN access) and which are resolved by local DNS servers (for domains that can be accessed without the VPN tunnel).

NEW QUESTION # 52

A multinational organization wants to use the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) to aggregate identity data from multiple sources (on premises AD, Azure AD, Okta) while enforcing strict data isolation for different regional business units. Each region's firewalls, managed via Panorama, must only receive the user and group information relevant to that region. The organization aims to minimize administrative overhead while meeting data sovereignty requirements.

Which approach achieves this segmentation of identity data?

- A. Create one CIE tenant, aggregate all identity data into a single view, and redistribute the full dataset to all firewalls. Rely on per-firewall Security policies to restrict access to out-of-scope user and group information.
- B. Deploy a single CIE tenant that collects all identity data, then configure segments within the tenant to filter and redistribute only the relevant user/group sets to each regional firewall group.
- C. Disable redistribution of identity data entirely. Instead, configure each regional firewall to pull user and group details directly from its local identity providers (IdPs).
- **D. Establish separate CIE tenants for each business unit, integrating each tenant with the relevant identity sources. Redistribute user and group data from each tenant only to the region's firewalls, maintaining a strict one-to-one mapping of tenant to business unit.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To meet the requirement of data isolation for different regional business units while minimizing administrative overhead, the best approach is to establish separate Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) tenants for each business unit. Each tenant would be integrated with the relevant identity sources (such as on-premises AD, Azure AD, and Okta) for that specific region. This ensures that the identity data for each region is kept isolated and only relevant user and group data is distributed to the respective regional firewalls.

By maintaining a strict one-to-one mapping between CIE tenants and business units, the organization ensures that each region's firewall only receives the user and group data relevant to that region, thus meeting data sovereignty requirements and minimizing administrative complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which two actions in the IKE Gateways will allow implementation of post-quantum cryptography when building VPNs between multiple Palo Alto Networks NGFWs? (Choose two.)

- A. Select IKE v2, enable the Advanced Options * PQ PPK, then set a 64+ character string for the post-quantum pre shared key.
- B. Select IKE v2 Preferred, enable the Advanced Options * PQ KEM, then add one or more "Rounds."
- C. Select IKE v2, enable the Advanced Options * PQ KEM, then create an IKE Crypto Profile with Advanced Options adding one or more "Rounds."
- D. Ensure Authentication is set to "certificate," then import a post-quantum derived certificate.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

To implement post-quantum cryptography (PQC) in VPNs between Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, you would enable the PQ KEM (Post-Quantum Key Encapsulation Mechanism) in the IKE gateway configuration. This enables the firewall to use quantum-resistant encryption for key exchange, which is an essential part of securing communications against the potential future threats posed by quantum computing.

By selecting IKE v2 Preferred and enabling the PQ KEM option under Advanced Options, you can add specific Rounds for the post-quantum cryptography process, which will help in implementing quantum-resistant key exchange methods.

This option similarly selects IKE v2 and enables PQ KEM while also creating a dedicated IKE Crypto Profile with the necessary Rounds configured for post-quantum cryptography.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a High Availability (HA) active/passive pair configuration, when setting up an Aggregate Ethernet (AE) interface, enabling the "Enable in HA Passive State" option allows the interface to participate in LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) even when the system is in the passive state. This ensures that the pre-negotiation of the LACP link occurs, allowing the link aggregation to be ready as soon as the firewall becomes active.

NEW QUESTION # 55

An organization runs multiple Kubernetes clusters both on-premises and in public clouds (AWS, Azure, GCP). They want to deploy the Palo Alto Networks CN-Series NGFW to secure east-west traffic within each cluster, maintain consistent Security policies across all environments, and dynamically scale as containerized workloads spin up or down. They also plan to use a centralized Panorama instance for policy management and visibility.

Which approach meets these requirements?

- A. Use Kubernetes-native deployment tools (e.g., Helm) to deploy CN-Series in each cluster, ensuring local insertion into the service mesh or CNI. Manage all CN-Series firewalls centrally from Panorama, applying uniform Security policies across on-premises and cloud clusters.
- B. Deploy a single CN-Series firewall in the on-premises data center to process traffic for all clusters, connecting remote clusters via VPN or peering. Manage this single instance through Panorama.
- C. Install standalone CN-Series instances in each cluster with local configuration only. Export daily policy configuration snapshots to Panorama for recordkeeping, but do not unify policy enforcement.
- D. Configure the CN-Series only in public cloud clusters, and rely on Kubernetes Network Policies for on-premises cluster security. Synchronize partial policy information into Panorama manually as needed.

Answer: A

