

NGFW-Engineer Practice Tests | NGFW-Engineer Valid Learning Materials

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Nghiên cứu các hệ thống tích hợp với Core banking:

1. Bạn thường sử dụng các loại hệ thống tích hợp nào? Liệt kê và mô tả ngắn gọn về chúng.
2. Bạn muốn sử dụng hệ thống tích hợp nào nhất? Tại sao?
3. Theo thực trạng hiện nay, bạn quan ngại vấn đề nào của hệ thống ngân hàng? Tại sao?

Trả lời

Câu 1:

- Tích hợp core banking với NAPAS thông qua chuẩn ISO 8583 / API. Đây là lớp tích hợp cho phép kết nối trực tiếp giữa core banking và hệ thống chuyển mạch tài chính NAPAS. Luồng giao dịch thanh toán thẻ, chuyển khoản 24/7, QR và clearing được truyền và xác thực theo thời gian thực. Việc sử dụng ISO 8583 cho phép đảm bảo tính toàn vẹn message, cấu trúc data field chuẩn hóa và giảm sai lệch dữ liệu trong xử lý liên ngân hàng.

- Middleware/ESB phục vụ điều phối message đến NAPAS. Trong nhiều ngân hàng, lớp tích hợp ESB hoặc API Gateway đóng vai trò routing, transformation và load balancing nhằm giảm áp lực xử lý trực tiếp lên core banking và tránh tình trạng nghẽn giao dịch.

- Hệ thống reconciliation đối soát với NAPAS. Phục vụ đối chiếu file settlement, xử lý tra soát và bù trừ giao dịch, đảm bảo dữ liệu khớp chính xác giữa số cái core và clearing report từ NAPAS. Điều này giúp ngân hàng hạn chế rủi ro kế toán và sai lệch số dư khách hàng.

Câu 2:

- Tối ưu hóa hiệu năng xử lý giao dịch (transaction throughput & latency):

+ Luồng giao dịch kết nối trực tiếp giữa core banking và NAPAS giúp giảm độ trễ (latency) so với mô hình qua nhiều tầng middleware.

+ Message chuẩn ISO 8583 giúp giảm overhead data, tăng tốc độ truyền.

+ Khi kết hợp Gateway middleware, có thể thực hiện load balancing, queue management, giúp hệ thống duy trì throughput ổn định trong giờ cao điểm giao dịch 24/7.

- Chuẩn hóa giao thức tích hợp và nâng cao tính tương thích hệ thống

Trang 1

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Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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 3	<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 • 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 (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which statement applies to Log Collector Groups?

- A. Log redundancy is available only if each Log Collector has the same amount of total disk storage.
- B. In any single Collector Group, all the Log Collectors must run on the same Panorama model.
- **C. The maximum number of Log Collectors in a Log Collector Group is 18 plus two hot spares.**
- D. Enabling redundancy increases the log processing traffic in a Collector Group by 50%.

Answer: C

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 # 25

In regard to the Advanced Routing Engine (ARE), what must be enabled first when configuring a logical router on a PAN-OS firewall?

- A. Plugin
- B. License
- **C. General setting**
- D. Content update

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Advanced Routing Engine (ARE) requires enabling its general setting as the first step before configuring any logical routers on a

PAN-OS firewall.

Configuration Steps

Access Network > Routing > General and enable Advanced Routing to activate the ARE feature set, including logical router support. Only after this can logical routers be added under Network > Routing > Logical Routers.

NEW QUESTION # 26

After an engineer configures an IPSec tunnel with a Cisco ASA, the Palo Alto Networks firewall generates system messages reporting the tunnel is failing to establish.

Which of the following actions will resolve this issue?

- A. Validate the tunnel interface VLAN against the peer's configuration.
- B. Check that IPSec is enabled in the management profile on the external interface.
- C. Ensure that an active static or dynamic route exists for the VPN peer with next hop as the tunnel interface.
- **D. Configure the Proxy IDs to match the Cisco ASA configuration.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Proxy IDs (or Traffic Selectors) define the local and remote subnets that are allowed to communicate over the IPSec tunnel. If the Proxy IDs on the Palo Alto Networks firewall do not match the configuration on the Cisco ASA, the tunnel will fail to establish because the firewalls won't agree on which traffic to encrypt. Ensuring that the Proxy IDs match between the Palo Alto Networks firewall and the Cisco ASA will resolve the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which two zone types are valid when configuring a new security zone? (Choose two.)

- A. Internal
- **B. Tunnel**
- **C. Virtual Wire**
- D. Intrazone

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

When configuring a new security zone on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the two valid zone types are:

Tunnel: A Tunnel zone is used for traffic that is associated with a VPN tunnel, such as IPSec tunnels. Traffic passing through a tunnel interface is classified into this zone. Virtual Wire: A Virtual Wire zone is used when a firewall operates in transparent mode (also known as Layer 2 mode). In this configuration, the firewall can inspect traffic without modifying the IP address structure of the network.

NEW QUESTION # 28

When configuring a Zone Protection profile, in which section (protection type) would an NGFW engineer configure options to protect against activities such as spoofed IP addresses and split handshake session establishment attempts?

- A. Protocol Protection
- **B. Packet-Based Attack Protection**
- C. Flood Protection
- D. Reconnaissance Protection

Answer: B

Explanation:

Packet-Based Attack Protection examines IP, TCP, ICMP, IPv6, and ICMPv6 packet headers to drop packets with undesirable characteristics like IP spoofing or malformed TCP options that enable split handshakes.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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