

# NGFW-Engineer Reliable Braindumps Free & Exam NGFW-Engineer PDF



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## Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>   |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li><li>• active and active</li><li>• passive), routing protocols, and GlobalProtect setup for portals, gateways, authentication, and tunneling. The section also addresses IPsec, quantum-resistant cryptography, and GRE tunnels.</li></ul> |

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PAN-OS Device Setting Configuration:</b> 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.</li> </ul> |
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## Pass Guaranteed Quiz Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer - Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Reliable Braindumps Free

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### Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 18

An NGFW engineer is configuring multiple Layer 2 interfaces on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, and all interfaces must be assigned to the same VLAN. During initial testing, it is reported that clients located behind the various interfaces cannot communicate with each other.

Which action taken by the engineer will resolve this issue?

- **A. Assign each interface to the appropriate Layer 2 zone and configure Security policies for interfaces not assigned to the same zone.**
- B. Configure each interface to belong to the same Layer 2 zone and enable IP routing between them.
- C. Enable IP routing between the interfaces and configure a Security policy to allow traffic between interfaces within the VLAN.
- D. Assign each interface to the appropriate Layer 2 zone and configure a policy that allows traffic within the VLAN.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In a Palo Alto Networks Layer 2 deployment, the firewall acts as a transparent bridge between network segments. To facilitate this, the engineer must first create a VLAN object and assign the physical Layer 2 interfaces to it. While the VLAN object handles the MAC-address learning and switching logic, the firewall's security engine still requires that these interfaces be assigned to Security

Zonesto enforce traffic inspection.

The reason clients cannot communicate in the described scenario is rooted in the firewall's zone-based policy architecture. Even if multiple interfaces belong to the same logical VLAN, if those interfaces are assigned to different security zones (e.g., "L2-Finance" and "L2-HR"), the firewall treats the traffic as inter-zone. By default, the interzone-default security policy is set to Deny. Therefore, even though the traffic is staying within the same broadcast domain (VLAN), the firewall will drop the packets unless a specific Security Policy is created to permit traffic between those zones.

Option C is the correct resolution because it acknowledges that "appropriate" zone assignment often involves segmentation for security purposes. Once segmented, explicit policies are mandatory. Options A and D are incorrect because IP routing is a Layer 3 function and is not used for Layer 2 interfaces, which do not have IP addresses assigned to the physical interfaces themselves.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

An organization has configured GlobalProtect in a hybrid authentication model using both certificate-based authentication for the pre-logout stage and SAML-based multi-factor authentication (MFA) for user login.

How does the GlobalProtect agent process the authentication flow on Windows endpoints?

- A. The GlobalProtect agent uses the machine certificate to establish a pre-logout tunnel; upon user sign-in, it prompts for SAML-based MFA credentials, ensuring both device and user identities are validated before granting full access.
- B. The GlobalProtect agent uses the machine certificate during pre-logout for initial tunnel establishment, and then seamlessly reuses the same machine certificate for user-based authentication without requiring MFA.
- C. Once the machine certificate is validated at pre-logout, the Windows endpoint completes MFA on behalf of the user by passing existing Windows Credential Provider details to the GlobalProtect gateway without prompting the user.
- D. GlobalProtect requires the user to log in first for SAML-based MFA before establishing the pre-logout tunnel, rendering the pre-logout certificate authentication (CA) flow redundant.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In a hybrid authentication model with both certificate-based authentication for pre-logout and SAML-based multi-factor authentication (MFA) for user login, the GlobalProtect agent processes the flow as follows:

During the pre-logout stage, the agent uses the machine certificate to authenticate and establish the initial VPN tunnel.

Once the user logs in (after the machine is connected), the agent then triggers SAML-based MFA to ensure the user is authenticated with multi-factor authentication, validating both the device and the user identity before granting full access.

This method ensures that both the device and user are properly authenticated and validated in the hybrid authentication model.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

During an upgrade to the routing infrastructure in a customer environment, the network administrator wants to implement Advanced Routing Engine (ARE) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall.

Which firewall models support this configuration?

- A. PA-5280, PA-7080, PA-3250, VM-Series
- B. PA-455, VM-Series, PA-1410, PA-5450
- C. PA-3260, PA-5410, PA-850, PA-460
- D. PA-7050, PA-1420, VM-Series, CN-Series

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Advanced Routing Engine (ARE) is supported on Palo Alto Networks firewalls that utilize the PAN-OS 11.0+ software and have the required hardware architecture. The supported models include PA-3200 Series, PA-5400 Series, PA-800 Series, and PA-400 Series. These models provide enhanced routing capabilities, including BGP, OSPF, and more complex routing policies. PA-3260 and PA-5410 are part of the PA-3200 and PA-5400 Series, which are known to support ARE.

PA-850 and PA-460 are within the PA-800 and PA-400 Series, which also support ARE.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

A network security engineer at a 24/7 online retailer is upgrading an active/passive high availability (HA) cluster of PAN-OS firewalls. The primary goal is to perform the upgrade with no service interruption to online transactions. The engineer has already downloaded the new software to both devices.



