

Pass Guaranteed Quiz Palo Alto Networks - NGFW-Engineer - Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Fantastic Valid Test Review

Your Guide to the Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Certification: Skills, Scope, and Success



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of PrepAwayExam NGFW-Engineer dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=16-ffYi8ml4l0nCKVnm2XSYdvWSRagpNK>

Since One of the significant factors to judge whether one is competent or not is his or her NGFW-Engineer certificates. So to get NGFW-Engineer real exam and pass the NGFW-Engineer exam is important. Generally speaking, certificates function as the fundamental requirement when a company needs to increase manpower in its start-up stage. In this respect, our NGFW-Engineer practice materials can satisfy your demands if you are now in preparation for a certificate. We will be your best friend to help you achieve success!

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">• 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. |
| Topic 3 | <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. |

>> NGFW-Engineer Valid Test Review <<

Easy to Use PrepAwayExam Palo Alto Networks NGFW-Engineer Practice Questions Formats

Most of the experts in our company have been studying in the professional field for many years and have accumulated much experience in our NGFW-Engineer practice questions. Our company is considerably cautious in the selection of talent and always hires employees with store of specialized knowledge and skills. All the members of our experts and working staff maintain a high sense of responsibility, which is why there are so many people choose our NGFW-Engineer Exam Materials and to be our long-term partner.

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This approach meets all the requirements for securing east-west traffic within each Kubernetes cluster, maintaining consistent security policies across on-premises and cloud environments, and allowing for dynamic scaling of the CN-Series NGFWs as containerized workloads spin up or down. By using Kubernetes-native deployment tools (such as Helm), the CN-Series NGFWs can be deployed and scaled dynamically within each cluster. Local insertion into the service mesh or CNI ensures that the NGFW can inspect traffic at the appropriate points within the cluster.

Centralized management via Panorama ensures that security policies are uniform across both on-premises and cloud environments, providing visibility and control across all clusters.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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. 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.
- B. Disable redistribution of identity data entirely. Instead, configure each regional firewall to pull user and group details directly from its local identity providers (IdPs).
- C. 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.
- 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 # 20

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

During the pre-logon 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 # 21

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. 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.
- B. Disable redistribution of identity data entirely. Instead, configure each regional firewall to pull user and group details directly from its local identity providers (IdPs).
- C. 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.
- 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 # 22

What is a key difference between OSPF and BGP when used in a Palo Alto Networks firewall?

- A. OSPF operates only on IPv6, while BGP is for IPv4
- B. OSPF is faster than BGP in all scenarios
- C. OSPF is used for internal routing, while BGP is primarily used for external routing
- D. BGP does not require neighbor relationships, while OSPF does

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 23

• • • • •

Decades of painstaking efforts have put us in the leading position of NGFW-Engineer training materials compiling market, and the excellent quality of our NGFW-Engineer guide torrent and high class operation system in our company have won the common recognition from many international customers for us. With the high class operation system, we can assure you that you can start to prepare for the NGFW-Engineer Exam with our study materials only 5 to 10 minutes after payment since our advanced operation system will send the NGFW-Engineer exam torrent to your email address automatically as soon as possible after payment.

NGFW-Engineer Reliable Dump: <https://www.prepawayexam.com/Palo-Alto-Networks/braindumps.NGFW-Engineer.etc.file.html>

- [illegible]

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, bbs.t-
firefly.com, Disposable vapes

What's more, part of that PrepAwayExam NGFW-Engineer dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=16-ffYi8ml4l0nCKVnm2XSYdvWSRagpNK>