

# **Paloalto-Networks**

## **Exam Questions NGFW-Engineer**

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer



#### NEW QUESTION 1

According to dynamic updates best practices, what is the recommended threshold value for content updates in a mission-critical network?

- A. 8 hours
- B. 16 hours
- C. 32 hours
- D. 48 hours

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

For a mission-critical network, it is recommended to configure the content update threshold to 8 hours. This ensures that the network is protected with the latest threat intelligence, updates to signatures, and other critical content, minimizing the exposure to newly discovered vulnerabilities and threats. Regular content updates are crucial in mission-critical environments to ensure the firewall is up-to-date with the latest protections. 8 hours is considered an optimal balance between timely updates and network performance.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Which statement applies to the relationship between Panorama-pushed Security policy and local firewall Security policy?

- A. When a policy match is found in a local firewall policy, if any Panorama shared post-rule is configured, it will still be evaluated.
- B. Local firewall rules are evaluated after Panorama pre-rules and before Panorama post-rules.
- C. Panorama post-rules can be configured to be evaluated before local firewall policy for the purpose of troubleshooting.
- D. The order of policy evaluation can be configured differently in different device groups.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Local firewall rules are evaluated after Panorama pre-rules (those applied before the firewall's local policies) and before Panorama post-rules (those applied after the firewall's local policies). This ensures that the local firewall rules do not override the central Panorama policy and are only applied in the appropriate order within the policy evaluation sequence.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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. Enabling redundancy increases the log processing traffic in a Collector Group by 50%.
- C. In any single Collector Group, all the Log Collectors must run on the same Panorama model.
- D. The maximum number of Log Collectors in a Log Collector Group is 18 plus two hot spares.

**Answer:** D

#### 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 4

When integrating Kubernetes with Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, what is used to secure traffic between microservices?

- A. Service graph
- B. Ansible automation modules
- C. Panorama role-based access control
- D. CN-Series firewalls

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

When integrating Kubernetes with Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, the CN-Series firewalls are specifically designed to secure traffic between microservices in containerized environments. These firewalls provide advanced security features like Application Identification (App-ID), URL filtering, and Threat Prevention to secure communication between containers and microservices within a Kubernetes environment.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6**

For which two purposes is an IP address configured on a tunnel interface? (Choose two.)

- A. Use of dynamic routing protocols
- B. Tunnel monitoring
- C. Use of peer IP
- D. Redistribution of User-ID

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Use of dynamic routing protocols: An IP address is needed on the tunnel interface to participate in dynamic routing protocols (like OSPF, BGP, etc.) over the tunnel. This allows the firewall to advertise routes and receive updates over the tunnel.

Tunnel monitoring: The IP address on the tunnel interface can also be used for monitoring the tunnel's status. Tunnel monitoring (such as IPSec tunnel monitoring) requires an IP address on the tunnel interface to check the health and availability of the tunnel.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Palo Alto Networks NGFWs use SSL/TLS profiles to secure which two types of connections? (Choose two.)

- A. NAT tables
- B. User Authentication
- C. GlobalProtect Gateways
- D. GlobalProtect Portal

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) use SSL/TLS profiles to secure connections for services such as GlobalProtect Gateways and GlobalProtect Portals. These profiles are used to manage the SSL/TLS encryption and decryption for secure communication between the firewall and clients (such as VPN clients for GlobalProtect). This helps ensure the confidentiality and integrity of the data during transmission.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Without performing a context switch, which set of operations can be performed that will affect the operation of a connected firewall on the Panorama GUI?

- A. Restarting the local firewall, running a packet capture, accessing the firewall CLI
- B. Modification of local security rules, modification of a Layer 3 interface, modification of the firewall device hostname
- C. Modification of pre-security rules, modification of a virtual router, modification of an IKE Gateway Network Profile
- D. Modification of post NAT rules, creation of new views on the local firewall ACC tab, creation of local custom reports

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In Panorama, without performing a context switch, the administrator can perform local configuration tasks directly on the connected firewall. The following operations can be done:

Modification of local security rules: Security rules can be modified directly on the connected firewall from the Panorama GUI.

Modification of a Layer 3 interface: Changes to the Layer 3 interfaces on the connected firewall can be done from Panorama, without needing to switch to the firewall's local interface.

Modification of the firewall device hostname: The firewall's hostname can be changed via Panorama.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

To maintain security efficacy of its public cloud resources by using native tools, a company purchases Cloud NGFW credits to replicate the Panorama, PA-Series, and VM-Series devices used in physical data centers. Resources exist on AWS and Azure:

The AWS deployment is architected with AWS Transit Gateway, to which all resources connect

The Azure deployment is architected with each application independently routing traffic. The engineer deploying Cloud NGFW in these two cloud environments must account for the following:

Minimize changes to the two cloud environments

Scale to the demands of the applications while using the least amount of compute resources

Allow the company to unify the Security policies across all protected areas. Which two implementations will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Deploy a VM-Series firewall in AWS in each VPC, create an IPSec tunnel between AWS and Azure, and manage the policy with Panorama.
- B. Deploy Cloud NGFW for Azure in vNET/s, update the vNET/s routing to path traffic through the deployed NGFWs, and manage the policy with Panorama.
- C. Deploy Cloud NGFW for Azure in vWAN, create a vWAN to route all appropriate traffic to the Cloud NGFW attached to the vWAN, and manage the policy with local rules.
- D. Deploy Cloud NGFW for AWS in a centralized Security VPC, update the Transit Gateway to route all appropriate traffic through the Security VPC, and manage the policy with Panorama.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

To meet the company's requirements - minimizing changes to the cloud environments, optimizing compute resources, and unifying security policies - the best approach is to deploy Cloud NGFW solutions natively for AWS and Azure while managing policies centrally with Panorama.

In Azure, using Cloud NGFW for Azure deployed within vNETs allows traffic to be routed through security appliances efficiently without requiring a complete re-architecture. This approach aligns with Azure's existing routing mechanism while maintaining security.

In AWS, deploying Cloud NGFW for AWS in a centralized Security VPC and integrating it with AWS Transit Gateway enables traffic inspection for all connected VPCs without modifying individual workloads. This method ensures efficient scaling and minimal infrastructure changes while maintaining security consistency.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which set of options is available for detailed logs when building a custom report on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW?

- A. Traffic, User-ID, URL
- B. Traffic, threat, data filtering, User-ID
- C. GlobalProtect, traffic, application statistics
- D. Threat, GlobalProtect, application statistics, WildFire submissions

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When building a custom report on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW, you can select detailed logs that provide specific insights into various aspects of firewall activity.

The available options for detailed logs typically include:

Traffic logs: These provide information on the network traffic passing through the firewall. Threat logs: These logs capture data related to identified security threats, such as malware or intrusion attempts.

Data filtering logs: These logs capture events related to data filtering policies, such as preventing the transfer of sensitive data.

User-ID logs: These logs associate user identities with the traffic and activities observed on the firewall, enabling user-based policy enforcement.

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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