Paloalto-Networks

Exam Questions NGFW-Engineer

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer

NEW QUESTION 1
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. Install standalone CN-Series instances in each cluster with local configuration onl
B. Export daily policy configuration snapshots to Panorama for recordkeeping, but do not unify policy enforcement.
C. Configure the CN-Series only in public cloud clusters, and rely on Kubernetes Network Policies for on-premises cluster securit
D. Synchronize partial policy information into Panorama manually as needed.
E. Use Kubernetes-native deployment tools (e.g., Helm) to deploy CN-Series in eachcluster, ensuring local insertion into the service mesh or CN
F. Manage all CN-Series firewalls centrally from Panorama, applying uniform Security policies across on-premises and cloud clusters.
G. Deploy a single CN-Series firewall in the on-premises data center to process traffic for all clusters, connecting remote clusters via VPN or peerin
H. Manage this single instance through Panorama.

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 2
What is the purpose of assigning an Admin Role Profile to a user in a Palo Alto Networks NGFW?

A. Allow access to all resources without restrictions.
B. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for administrator access.
C. Define granular permissions for management tasks.
D. Restrict access to sensitive report data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Assigning an Admin Role Profile to a user in a Palo Alto Networks NGFW is used to define granular permissions for management tasks. This allows administrators to control what actions a user can perform on the firewall, such as configuration changes, monitoring, and logging. By assigning different admin roles, you can ensure that users have access only to the areas and tasks they need, enforcing the principle of least privilege.

NEW QUESTION 3
Which zone type allows traffic between zones in different virtual systems (VSYS), without the traffic leaving the firewall?

A. Isolated
B. Transient
C. External
D. Internal

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Transient zone type is used to allow traffic between zones in different virtual systems (VSYS) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall without the traffic leaving the firewall. It provides a way for virtual systems to communicate with each other by acting as a temporary or intermediary zone. Traffic can pass through the firewall between the virtual systems without requiring physical interfaces or leaving the device.

NEW QUESTION 4
What must be configured before a firewall administrator can define policy rules based on users and groups?

A. User Mapping profile
B. Authentication profile
C. Group mapping settings
D. LDAP Server profile

Answer: C

Explanation:
Before a firewall administrator can define policy rules based on users and groups, the Group Mapping settings must be configured. These settings enable the firewall to map users to their respective Active Directory (AD) groups. This mapping allows the firewall to use user and group information to create policy rules based on group membership.

NEW QUESTION 5
When deploying Palo Alto Networks NGFWs in a cloud service provider (CSP) environment, which method ensures high availability (HA) across multiple availability zones?

A. Deploying Ansible scripts for zone-specific scaling
B. Implementing Terraform templates for redundancy within one availability zone
C. Using load balancer and health probes

D. Configuring active/active HA

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure high availability (HA) across multiple availability zones (AZs) in a cloud service provider (CSP) environment, using a load balancer with health probes is a recommended method. This setup ensures that traffic can be directed to the healthy NGFW instances across multiple availability zones. If one NGFW instance or availability zone goes down, the load balancer can redirect traffic to the available instance(s) in other zones, providing redundancy and maintaining service availability.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which two zone types are valid when configuring a new security zone? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

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 7
A large enterprise wants to implement certificate-based authentication for both users and devices, using an on-premises Microsoft Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) hierarchy as the primary certificate authority (CA). The enterprise also requires Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) checks to ensure efficient revocation status updates and reduce the overhead on its NGFWs. The environment includes multiple Active Directory forests, Panorama management for several geographically dispersed firewalls, GlobalProtect portals and gateways needing distinct certificate profiles for users and devices, and strict Security policies demanding frequent revocation checks with minimal latency.
Which approach best addresses these requirements while maintaining consistent policy enforcement?

A. Deploy self-signed certificates at each site to simplify local certificate validation and reduce dependencies on a centralized C
B. Turn off certificate revocation checks for lower overhead, rely on IP-based rules for GlobalProtect authentication, and use a single certificate profile for both users and devices.
C. Distribute the root and intermediate CA certificates via Panorama as shared objects to ensure all firewalls have a consistent trust chai
D. Configure OCSP responder profiles oneach firewall to offload revocation checks to an internal OCSP server while keeping CRL checks as a fallbac
E. Maintain separate certificate profiles for user and device authentication and use an automated enrollment method – such as Group Policy or SCEP – to deploy certificates to endpoints.
F. Configure each firewall independently to trust the root and intermediate CA certificate
G. Rely only on manual CRL checks for certificate revocation, and import both user and device certificates directly into each firewall??s local certificate store for authentication.
H. Obtain wildcard certificates from a public CA for both user and device authentication, and configure firewalls to perform CRL polling at the default update interva
I. Manually install user certificates on endpoints and synchronize firewall certificate stores through frequent manual SSH updates to maintain consistency.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This approach best addresses the enterprise??s requirements for certificate-based authentication, OCSP checks, and consistent policy enforcement:
Distributing the root and intermediate CA certificates via Panorama ensures that all firewalls in the enterprise are consistent in their trust chain and can validate certificates properly.
Configuring OCSP responder profiles on each firewall offloads the revocation checks to an internal OCSP server, which reduces the overhead on the firewalls and ensures fast, real- time certificate status checks.
Using CRL checks as a fallback ensures reliability in case the OCSP responder is unavailable.
Separate certificate profiles for users and devices ensure that the firewall can enforce different security policies based on the type of certificate (user vs. device).
Automated certificate enrollment methods such as Group Policy or SCEP streamline certificate distribution to endpoints, ensuring efficient management of certificates across geographically dispersed firewalls.

NEW QUESTION 8
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 firewall
B. Rely on per-firewall Security policies to restrict access to out-of- scope user and group information.
C. Establish separate CIE tenants for each business unit, integrating each tenant with the relevant identity source
D. 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.
E. Disable redistribution of identity data entirel
F. Instead, configure each regional firewall to pull user and group details directly from its local identity providers (IdPs).
G. 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 regionalfirewall group.

Answer: B

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 9
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 10
In an active/active high availability (HA) configuration with two PA-Series firewalls, how do the firewalls use the HA3 interface?

A. To forward packets to the HA peer during session setup and asymmetric traffic flow
B. To exchange hellos, heartbeats, HA state information, and management plane synchronization for routing and User-ID information
C. To synchronize sessions, forwarding tables, IPSec security associations, and ARP tables between firewalls in an HA pair
D. To perform session cache synchronization among all HA peers having the same cluster ID

Answer: D

Explanation:
In an active/active HA configuration with two PA-Series firewalls, the HA3 interface is used primarily for the exchange of HA state information between the firewalls. This includes: Hellos and heartbeats to monitor the status of the HA peer.
Synchronization of management plane data, which includes critical routing and User-ID information.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 14
Which CLI command is used to configure the management interface as a DHCP client?

A. set network dhcp interface management
B. set network dhcp type management-interface
C. set deviceconfig system type dhcp-client
D. set deviceconfig management type dhcp-client

Answer: D

Explanation:
To configure the management interface as a DHCP client on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW, the correct CLI command is set deviceconfig management type dhcp-client.
This command configures the management interface to obtain an IP address dynamically using DHCP.

NEW QUESTION 19
Which forwarding methods can be used on the Objects tab when configuring the Log Forwarding profile?

A. Panorama, syslog, email
B. Syslog, HTTP, NetFlow

C. Panorama, ADEM, syslog
D. SNMP, HTTP, RADIUS

Answer: A

Explanation:
When configuring the Log Forwarding profile on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the forwarding methods available include:
Panorama: For forwarding logs to a Panorama management system. Syslog: For forwarding logs to a syslog server.
Email: For sending logs via email.

NEW QUESTION 23
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. Ensure Authentication is set to ??certificate,?? then import a post-quantum derived certificate.
C. Select IKE v2 Preferred, enable the Advanced Options • PQ KEM, then add one or more ??Rounds.??
D. Select IKE v2, enable the Advanced Options • PQ KEM, then create an IKE Crypto Profile with Advanced Options adding one or more ??Rounds.??

Answer: CD

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 25
An administrator plans to upgrade a pair of active/passive firewalls to a new PAN-OS release. The environment is highly sensitive, and downtime must be minimized.
What is the recommended upgrade process for minimal disruption in this high availability (HA) scenario?

A. Suspend the active firewall to trigger a failover to the passive firewal
B. With traffic now running on the former passive unit, upgrade the suspended (now passive) firewall and confirm proper operatio
C. Then fail traffic back and upgrade the remaining firewall.
D. Shut down the currently active firewall and upgrade it offline, allowing the passive firewall to handle all traffi
E. Once the active firewall finishes upgrading, bring it back online and rejoin the HA cluste
F. Finally, upgrade the passive firewall while the newly upgraded unit remains active.
G. Isolate both firewalls from the production environment and upgrade them in a separate, offline setu
H. Reconnect them only after validating the new software version, resuming HA functionality once both units are fully upgraded and tested.
I. Push the new PAN-OS version simultaneously to both firewalls, having them upgrade and reboot in paralle
J. Rely on automated HA reconvergence to restore normal operations without manually failing over traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In an active/passive HA setup, the recommended process for upgrading involves minimizing downtime and ensuring traffic continuity by using the failover process:
Suspend the active firewall: This triggers a failover to the passive unit, making it the active unit.
Upgrade the former passive (now active) unit: With traffic now running on the previously passive unit, upgrade the suspended unit while the active unit continues handling traffic. Confirm proper operation: Once the upgrade is complete, verify that the upgraded unit is functioning properly.
Fail traffic back: Once the upgraded firewall is confirmed to be working, fail the traffic back to the original active unit and upgrade the remaining firewall.

NEW QUESTION 28
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