Paloalto-Networks

Exam Questions NGFW-Engineer

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer

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NEW QUESTION 1
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. Flood Protection
B. Protocol Protection
C. Packet-Based Attack Protection
D. Reconnaissance Protection

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the context of a Zone Protection profile, Protocol Protection is the section used to configure protections against activities such as spoofed IP addresses and split handshake session establishment attempts. These types of attacks typically involve manipulating protocol behaviors, such as IP address spoofing or session hijacking, and are mitigated by the Protocol Protection settings.

NEW QUESTION 2
An enterprise uses GlobalProtect with both user- and machine-based certificate authentication and requires pre-logon, OCSP checks, and minimal user disruption. They manage multiple firewalls via Panorama and deploy domain-issued machine certificates via Group Policy.
Which approach ensures continuous, secure connectivity and consistent policy enforcement?

A. Use a wildcard certificate from a public CA, disable all revocation checks to reduce latency, and manage certificate renewals manually on each firewall.
B. Distribute root and intermediate CAs via Panorama template, use distinct certificate profiles for user versus machine certs, reference an internal OCSP responder, and automate certificate deployment with Group Policy.
C. Configure a single certificate profile for both user and machine certificate
D. Rely solely on CRLs for revocation to minimize complexity.
E. Deploy self-signed certificates on each firewall, allow IP-based authentication to override certificate checks, and use default GlobalProtect settings for user / machine identification.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To ensure continuous, secure connectivity and consistent policy enforcement with GlobalProtect in an enterprise environment that uses user- and machine-based certificate authentication, the approach should:
Distribute root and intermediate CAs via Panorama templates: This ensures that all firewalls managed by Panorama share the same trusted certificate authorities for consistency and security.
Use distinct certificate profiles for user vs. machine certificates: This enables separate handling of user and machine authentication, ensuring that both types of certificates are managed and validated appropriately.
Reference an internal OCSP responder: By integrating OCSP checks, the firewall can validate certificate revocation in real-time, meeting the security requirement while minimizing the overhead and latency associated with traditional CRLs (Certificate Revocation Lists).
Automate certificate deployment with Group Policy: This ensures that machine certificates are deployed in a consistent and scalable manner across the enterprise, reducing manual intervention and minimizing user disruption.
This approach supports the requirements for pre-logon, OCSP checks, and minimal user disruption, while maintaining a secure, automated, and consistent authentication process across all firewalls managed via Panorama.

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
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 5

Which PAN-OS method of mapping users to IP addresses is the most reliable?

A. Port mapping
B. GlobalProtect
C. Syslog
D. Server monitoring

Answer: D

Explanation:
Server monitoring is the most reliable method for mapping users to IP addresses in PAN- OS. This method allows the firewall to monitor specific servers, such as Microsoft Active Directory (AD) or LDAP servers, to dynamically retrieve and update user-to-IP mappings. It provides a more accurate and up-to-date mapping of users to their associated IP addresses, as it directly queries user databases in real time.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which configuration step is required when implementing a new self-signed root certificate authority (CA) certificate for SSL decryption on a Palo Alto Networks firewall?

A. Import the new subordinate CA certificate into the trust stores of all client devices.
B. Set the subordinate CA certificate as the default routing certificate for all network traffic.
C. Configure the subordinate CA to issue certificates with indefinite validity periods.
D. Disable all existing SSL decryption rules until the new certificate is fully propagated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When implementing a new self-signed root certificate authority (CA) for SSL decryption on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the subordinate CA certificate (which is generated by the firewall) must be imported into the trust stores of all client devices. This ensures that client devices trust the firewall as a valid certificate authority, enabling the firewall to decrypt and re-encrypt SSL traffic.
Importing the subordinate CA certificate into the client devices' trust stores is necessary for those devices to trust the new self-signed root CA and properly handle SSL decryption traffic.

NEW QUESTION 7
A PA-Series firewall with all licensable features is being installed. The customer??s Security policy requires that users do not directly access websites. Instead, a security device must create the connection, and there must be authentication back to the Active Directory servers for all sessions.
Which action meets the requirements in this scenario?

A. Deploy the transparent proxy with Web Cache Communications Protocol (WCCP).
B. Deploy the Next-Generation Firewalls as normal and install the User-ID agent.
C. Deploy the Advanced URL Filtering license and captive portal.
D. Deploy the explicit proxy with Kerberos authentication scheme.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this scenario, the customer requires that users do not directly access websites and that a security device (the firewall) manages the connection, while also ensuring that there is authentication back to the Active Directory (AD) servers for all sessions. The explicit proxy with Kerberos authentication is the best solution because:
The explicit proxy allows the firewall to intercept user web traffic and manage the connections on behalf of users.
Kerberos authentication ensures that the user??s identity is validated against the Active Directory servers before the session is allowed, fulfilling the authentication requirement.

NEW QUESTION 8
Which interface types should be used to configure link monitoring for a high availability (HA) deployment on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW?

A. HA, Virtual Wire, and Layer 2
B. Tap, Virtual Wire, and Layer 3
C. Virtual Wire, Layer 2, and Layer 3
D. HA, Layer 2. and Layer 3

Answer: C

Explanation:
When configuring link monitoring for high availability (HA) on a Palo Alto Networks NGFW, the following interface types are supported:
Virtual Wire: Used when you have a transparent mode firewall deployment, where the firewall operates at Layer 2 to monitor traffic between two network segments.
Layer 2: Also used in transparent mode, where the firewall operates as a Layer 2 device and can be configured for link monitoring.
Layer 3: Used in routed mode, where the firewall is involved in routing traffic and can also be configured to monitor links.

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
How does a Palo Alto Networks firewall choose the best route when it receives routes for the same destination from different routing protocols?

A. The route that was received first will be entered into the forwarding table, and all subsequent routes will be rejected.
B. It will attempt to load balance the traffic across all routes.
C. It compares the administrative distance and chooses the one with the highest value.
D. It compares the administrative distance and chooses the one with the lowest value.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a Palo Alto Networks firewall receives routes for the same destination from different routing protocols, it uses the administrative distance (AD) to determine the best route. The administrative distance is a measure of the trustworthiness of a route, with a lower value indicating higher preference. The firewall will choose the route with the lowest administrative distance to populate its forwarding table.

NEW QUESTION 10
In regard to the Advanced Routing Engine (ARE), what must be enabled first when configuring a logical router on a PAN-OS firewall?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To enable the Advanced Routing Engine (ARE) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the license for the ARE must be applied first. Without the proper license, the firewall cannot activate and use the advanced routing features provided by ARE, such as support for more complex routing protocols (e.g., BGP, OSPF, etc.). Once the license is applied and validated, the routing engine can be configured, allowing the creation of logical routers and routing policies.

NEW QUESTION 15
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 20
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 23
An engineer is implementing a new rollout of SAML for administrator authentication across a company??s Palo Alto Networks NGFWs. User authentication on company firewalls is currently performed with RADIUS, which will remain available for six months, until it is decommissioned. The company wants both authentication types to be running in parallel during the transition to SAML.
Which two actions meet the criteria? (Choose two.)

A. Create a testing and rollback plan for the transition from Radius to SAML, as the two authentication profiles cannot be run in tandem.
B. Create an authentication sequence that includes both the ??RADIUS?? Server Profile and ??SAML Identity Provider?? Server Profile to run the two services in tandem.
C. Create and apply an authentication profile with the ??SAML Identity Provider?? Server Profile.

D. Create and add the ??SAML Identity Provider?? Server Profile to the authentication profile for the ??RADIUS?? Server Profile.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To enable both RADIUS and SAML authentication to run in parallel during the transition period, you need to configure an authentication sequence and an authentication profile that includes both authentication methods.
By creating an authentication sequence that includes both RADIUS and SAML server profiles, the firewall will attempt authentication with RADIUS first and, if that fails, will fall back to SAML. This enables both authentication types to function simultaneously during the transition period.
You can also configure an authentication profile that includes both the RADIUS Server Profile and the SAML Identity Provider server profile. This setup allows the firewall to use both RADIUS and SAML for authentication requests, and it will check both authentication methods in parallel.

NEW QUESTION 25
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 27
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 30
What are the phases of the Palo Alto Networks AI Runtime Security: Network Intercept solution?

A. Scanning, Isolation, Whitelisting, Logging
B. Discovery, Deployment, Detection, Prevention
C. Policy Generation, Discovery, Enforcement, Logging
D. Profiling, Policy Generation, Enforcement, Reporting

Answer: B

Explanation:
The phases of the Palo Alto Networks AI Runtime Security: Network Intercept solution are designed to help identify and protect against potential threats in real time by using AI to detect and prevent malicious activities within the network.
Discovery: Identifying applications, services, and behaviors within the network to understand baseline activity.
Deployment: Implementing the solution into the network and integrating with existing security measures.
Detection: Monitoring traffic and activities to identify abnormal or malicious behavior. Prevention: Taking action to stop threats once detected, such as blocking malicious traffic or stopping exploit attempts.

NEW QUESTION 35
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 40
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 44
In a Palo Alto Networks environment, GlobalProtect has been enabled using certificate- based authentication for both users and devices. To ensure proper validation of certificates, one or more certificate profiles are configured.
What function do certificate profiles serve in this context?

A. They store private keys for users and devices, effectively allowing the firewall to issue orreissue certificates if the primary Certificate Authority (CA) becomes unavailable, providing a built-in fallback CA to maintain continuous certificate issuance and authentication.
B. They define trust anchors (root / intermediate Certificate Authorities (CAs)), specify revocation checks (CRL/OCSP), and map certificate attributes (e.g., CN) for user or device authentication.
C. They allow the firewall to bypass certificate validation entirely, focusing only on username / password-based authentication.
D. They provide a one-click mechanism to distribute certificates to all endpoints without relying on external enrollment methods.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the context of GlobalProtect with certificate-based authentication, certificate profiles are used to ensure proper validation of the certificates. They perform the following functions: Define trust anchors, which are the root and intermediate Certificate Authorities (CAs) that the firewall trusts to authenticate certificates.
Specify revocation checks, such as CRL (Certificate Revocation List) and OCSP (Online Certificate Status Protocol), to ensure that the certificates being used have not been revoked.
Map certificate attributes, such as the Common Name (CN), which helps in authenticating users and devices based on their certificates.

NEW QUESTION 49
Which two statements describe an external zone in the context of virtual systems (VSYS) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall? (Choose two.)

A. It is associated with an interface within a VSYS of a firewall.
B. It is a security object associated with a specific virtual router of a VSYS.
C. It is not associated with an interface; it is associated with a VSYS itself.
D. It is a security object associated with a specific VSYS.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
In the context of virtual systems (VSYS) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the external zone is typically associated with specific interfaces within a VSYS. Zones are fundamental security objects used to define traffic flow between interfaces, and the external zone would be used for interfaces that connect to external networks.
An external zone is associated with an interface within a VSYS of the firewall. This ensures that traffic from specific interfaces can be classified as belonging to the external zone, allowing the firewall to apply appropriate security policies.
The external zone is indeed a security object that is specific to a given VSYS, as each VSYS can have its own set of zones that are isolated from others.

NEW QUESTION 54
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 57
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 58
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