NGFW-Engineer Dumps

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer

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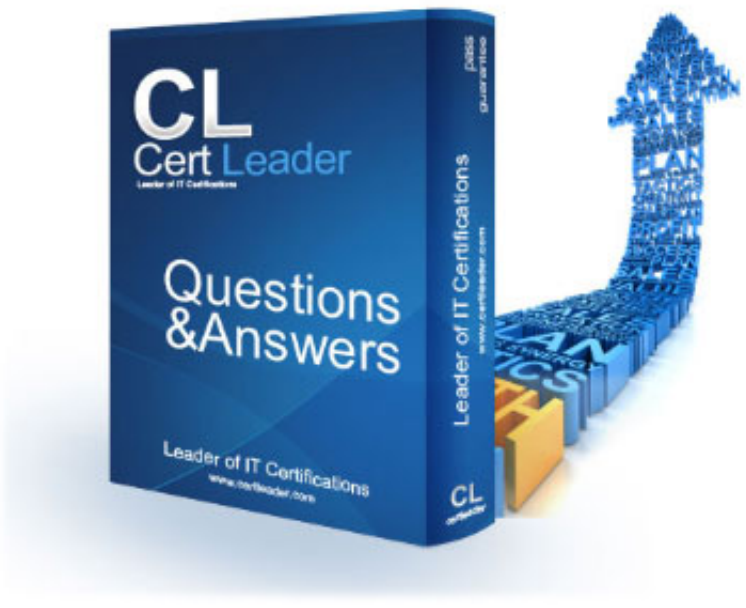

NEW QUESTION 1
An NGFW engineer is configuring multiple Panorama-managed firewalls to start sending all logs to Strata Logging Service. The Strata Logging Service instance has been provisioned, the required device certificates have been installed, and Panorama and the firewalls have been successfully onboarded to Strata Logging Service.
Which configuration task must be performed to start sending the logs to Strata Logging Service and continue forwarding them to the Panorama log collectors as well?

A. Modify all active Log Forwarding profiles to select the ??Cloud Logging?? option in each profile match list in the appropriate device groups.
B. Enable the ??Panorama/Cloud Logging?? option in the Logging and Reporting Settings section under Device --> Setup --> Management in the appropriate templates.
C. Select the ??Enable Duplicate Logging?? option in the Cloud Logging section under Device--> Setup --> Management in the appropriate templates.
D. Select the ??Enable Cloud Logging?? option in the Cloud Logging section under Device --> Setup --> Management in the appropriate templates.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To begin sending logs to Strata Logging Service while continuing to forward them to Panorama log collectors, the necessary configuration is to enable Cloud Logging. This option is configured in the Cloud Logging section under Device Setup Management in the appropriate templates. Once enabled, this ensures that logs are directed both to the Strata Logging Service (cloud) and to the Panorama log collectors.

NEW QUESTION 2
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 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
Which type of firewall resource can be assigned when configuring a new firewall virtual system (VSYS)?

A. ICPU
B. Sessions limit
C. Memory
D. Security profile limit

Answer: B

Explanation:

When configuring a new firewall virtual system (VSYS) on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, one of the resources that can be assigned is the sessions limit. This setting allows the administrator to control the number of active sessions that can be handled by the VSYS, ensuring that each virtual system has an appropriate allocation of resources based on its needs.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 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
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 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
Which two statements apply to configuring required security rules when setting up an IPSec tunnel between a Palo Alto Networks firewall and a third- party gateway? (Choose two.)

A. For incoming and outgoing traffic through the tunnel, creating separate rules for each direction is optional.
B. The IKE negotiation and IPSec/ESP packets are allowed by default via the intrazone default allow policy.
C. For incoming and outgoing traffic through the tunnel, separate rules must be created for each direction.
D. The IKE negotiation and IPSec/ESP packets are denied by default via the interzone default deny policy.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Separate rules must be created for each direction: Palo Alto Networks firewalls enforce security policies based on traffic direction. To allow bidirectional communication through the IPSec tunnel, two separate rules are required - one for incoming and one for outgoing traffic.
IKE negotiation and IPSec/ESP packets are denied by default: Palo Alto Networks firewalls use an interzone default deny policy, meaning that unless an explicit policy allows IKE (UDP 500/4500) and ESP (protocol 50) traffic, the firewall will block these packets, preventing tunnel establishment. Therefore, administrators must create explicit rules permitting IKE and IPSec/ESP traffic to the firewall's external interface.

NEW QUESTION 10
An NGFW engineer is establishing bidirectional connectivity between the accounting virtual system (VSYS) and the marketing VSYS. The traffic needs to transition between zones without leaving the firewall (no external physical connections). The interfaces for each VSYS are assigned to separate virtual routers (VRs), and inter-VR static routes have been configured. An external zone has been created correctly for each VSYS. Security policies have been added to permit the desired traffic between each zone and its respective external zone. However, the desired traffic is still unable to successfully pass from one VSYS to the other in either direction.
Which additional configuration task is required to resolve this issue?

A. Create a transit VSYS and route all inter-VSYS traffic through it.
B. Add each VSYS to the list of visible virtual systems of the other VSYS.
C. Enable the ??allow inter-VSYS traffic?? option in both external zone configurations.
D. Create Security policies to allow the traffic between the two external zones.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Palo Alto Networks firewalls, each virtual system (VSYS) is typically isolated from other VSYSs, meaning that traffic between different VSYSs cannot pass through the firewall by default. In this case, since the interfaces for each VSYS are assigned to separate virtual routers (VRs), and the desired traffic is still not passing between the two VSYSs, the firewall needs to be explicitly configured to allow traffic between them.
The required configuration is to add each VSYS to the list of visible virtual systems of the other VSYS. This allows inter-VSYS communication to be enabled, effectively permitting the traffic to pass between the zones of different VSYSs.

NEW QUESTION 11
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