Paloalto-Networks

Exam Questions NGFW-Engineer

Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewall Engineer

NEW QUESTION 1
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 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 statement describes the role of Terraform in deploying Palo Alto Networks NGFWs?

A. It acts as a logging service for NGFW performance metrics.
B. It orchestrates real-time traffic inspection for network segments.
C. It provides Infrastructure-as-Code (IaC) to automate NGFW deployment.
D. It manages threat intelligence data synchronization with NGFWs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Terraform is an Infrastructure-as-Code (IaC) tool that automates the provisioning and management of infrastructure resources, including Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs). By using Terraform configuration files, administrators can define and deploy NGFW instances across cloud environments (such as AWS, Azure, and GCP) efficiently and consistently.
Terraform enables:
Automated firewall deployment in cloud environments.
Configuration of security policies and networking settings in a declarative manner. Scalability and repeatability, reducing manual intervention in firewall provisioning.

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
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 7
After an engineer configures an IPSec tunnel with a Cisco ASA, the Palo Alto Networks firewall generates system messages reporting the tunnel is failing to establish.
Which of the following actions will resolve this issue?

A. Ensure that an active static or dynamic route exists for the VPN peer with next hop as the tunnel interface.
B. Configure the Proxy IDs to match the Cisco ASA configuration.
C. Check that IPSec is enabled in the management profile on the external interface.
D. Validate the tunnel interface VLAN against the peer??s configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Proxy IDs (or Traffic Selectors) define the local and remote subnets that are allowed to communicate over the IPSec tunnel. If the Proxy IDs on the Palo Alto Networks firewall do not match the configuration on the Cisco ASA, the tunnel will fail to establish because the firewalls won't agree on which traffic to encrypt. Ensuring that the Proxy IDs match between the Palo Alto Networks firewall and the Cisco ASA will resolve the issue.

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
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 10
An engineer at a managed services provider is updating an application that allows its customers to request firewall changes to also manage SD-WAN. The application will be able to make any approved changes directly to devices via API.
What is a requirement for the application to create SD-WAN interfaces?

A. REST API??s ??sdwanInterfaceprofiles?? parameter on a Panorama device
B. REST API??s ??sdwanInterfaces?? parameter on a firewall device
C. XML API??s ??sdwanprofiles/interfaces?? parameter on a Panorama device
D. XML API??s ??InterfaceProfiles/sdwan?? parameter on a firewall device

Answer: B

Explanation:
To create SD-WAN interfaces through an API, the correct approach is to use the REST API's "sdwanInterfaces" parameter on a firewall device. This parameter allows you to configure SD-WAN interfaces directly on the firewall devices via API, ensuring that the required interfaces are set up and managed for SD-WAN functionality.

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 14
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 18
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 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 26
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 29
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 30
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 35
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 40
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