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
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 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
By default, which type of traffic is configured by service route configuration to use the management interface?

A. Security zone
B. IPSec tunnel
C. Virtual system (VSYS)
D. Autonomous Digital Experience Manager (ADEM)

Answer: D

Explanation:
By default, the Autonomous Digital Experience Manager (ADEM) traffic is configured to use the management interface in a Palo Alto Networks firewall. The management interface is typically used for management-related traffic, such as monitoring and logging, and it is configured to handle ADEM-related traffic for the optimal performance of digital experience monitoring features.
This default configuration helps ensure that ADEM traffic does not interfere with regular traffic that may traverse other interfaces, such as traffic from security

zones or IPSec tunnels.

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
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
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 15
An organization has configured GlobalProtect in a hybrid authentication model using both certificate-based authentication for the pre-logon stage and SAML-based multi-factor authentication (MFA) for user logon.
How does the GlobalProtect agent process the authentication flow on Windows endpoints?

A. The GlobalProtect agent uses the machine certificate to establish a pre-logon 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-logon 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-logon, 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-logon tunnel, rendering the pre-logon certificate authentication (CA) flow redundant.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a hybrid authentication model with both certificate-based authentication for pre-logon and SAML-based multi-factor authentication (MFA) for user logon, the GlobalProtect agent processes the flow as follows:
During the pre-logon 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 20
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 23
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 27
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 28
What is a result of enabling split tunneling in the GlobalProtect portal configuration with the ??Both Network Traffic and DNS?? option?

A. It specifies when the secondary DNS server is used for resolution to allow access to specific domains that are not managed by the VPN.
B. It allows users to access internal resources when connected locally and external resources when connected remotely using the same FQDN.
C. It allows devices on a local network to access blocked websites by changing which DNS server resolves certain domain names.
D. It specifies which domains are resolved by the VPN-assigned DNS servers and which domains are resolved by the local DNS servers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When split tunneling is enabled with the "Both Network Traffic and DNS" option in the GlobalProtect portal configuration, it allows the firewall to control which traffic is sent over the VPN tunnel and which is not. Specifically, it determines which domains are resolved by the VPN-assigned DNS servers (for domains requiring VPN access) and which are resolved by local DNS servers (for domains that can be accessed without the VPN tunnel).

NEW QUESTION 29
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 33
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 38
Which networking technology can be configured on Layer 3 interfaces but not on Layer 2 interfaces?

A. DDNS
B. Link Duplex
C. NetFlow
D. LLDP

Answer: C

Explanation:
NetFlow is a Layer 3 (network layer) protocol that collects and monitors IP traffic flows. It is typically configured on Layer 3 interfaces because it relies on IP information for traffic flow analysis, which is not available on Layer 2 interfaces. Layer 2 interfaces handle frames within the local network, and they don't have IP-related details that NetFlow uses to generate traffic statistics.

NEW QUESTION 39
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 40
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 45
Which configuration in the LACP tab will enable pre-negotiation for an Aggregate Ethernet (AE) interface on a Palo Alto Networks high availability (HA) active/passive pair?

A. Set Transmission Rate to ??fast.??
B. Set passive link state to ??Auto.??
C. Set ??Enable in HA Passive State.??
D. Set LACP mode to ??Active.??

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a High Availability (HA) active/passive pair configuration, when setting up an Aggregate Ethernet (AE) interface, enabling the "Enable in HA Passive State" option allows the interface to participate in LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) even when the system is in the passive state. This ensures that the pre-negotiation of the LACP link occurs, allowing the link aggregation to be ready as soon as the firewall becomes active.

NEW QUESTION 47
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
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 53
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 57

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