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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Unified SASE: This domain covers Prisma SD-WAN integration with Prisma Access, ADEM configuration, IoT connectivity via Device-ID, Cloud Identity Engine integration, and User • Group-based policy implementation.
Topic 2	• Operations and Monitoring: This domain addresses monitoring device statistics, controller events, alerts, WAN Clarity reports, real-time network visibility tools, and SASE-related event management.
Topic 3	• Troubleshooting: This domain focuses on resolving connectivity, routing, forwarding, application performance, and policy issues using co-pilot data analysis and analytics for network optimization and reporting.
Topic 4	• Deployment and Configuration: This domain focuses on Prisma SD-WAN deployment procedures, site-specific settings, configuration templates for different locations, routing protocol tuning, and VRF implementation for network segmentation.
Topic 5	• Planning and Design: This domain covers SD-WAN planning fundamentals including device selection, bandwidth and licensing planning, network assessment, data center and branch configurations, security requirements, high availability, and policy design for path, security, QoS, performance, and NAT.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
When using the CloudBlade to integrate Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access, how does the system ensure that the IPSec tunnels between the branch ION and the Prisma Access Security Processing Node (SPN) are kept alive during periods of no user traffic?

- A. Prisma Access initiates the connection to the branch every 60 seconds.
- B. The CloudBlade automatically configures the ION to send Synthetic Probes (ICMP/HTTP) across the tunnel.
- C. The IPSec tunnel uses standard DPD (Dead Peer Detection) and the ION sends keepalives.
- D. The administrator must configure a continuous ping script on a branch PC.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The stability of VPN tunnels in the Prisma SD-WAN + Prisma Access integration relies on standard IPSec mechanisms.
Dead Peer Detection (DPD): The CloudBlade configuration automatically enables DPD on the IPSec tunnels it provisions.
Mechanism: DPD is a standard keepalive mechanism where the ION device sends periodic "R-U-THERE" messages to the Prisma Access gateway (and vice versa). If no acknowledgment is received after a specific count/timer, the ION marks the tunnel as down and attempts to re-key or switch to a backup path.
Synthetic Probes (B): While Synthetic Probes (part of ADEM or Path Quality monitoring) can be configured to measure latency/loss, the fundamental mechanism that keeps the IPSec security association (SA) active and detects link failure is DPD, not an application-layer probe.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Based on the HA topology image below, which two statements describe the end-state when power is removed from the ION 1200-S labeled "Active", assuming that the ION labeled "Standby" becomes the active ION? (Choose two.)

- A. The VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.
- B. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.
- C. The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.
- D. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents:
Prisma SD-WAN High Availability (HA) for branch ION devices, particularly the Gen-2 ION 1200-S, is designed to provide "100% WAN Capacity" preservation during a hardware or power failure. This is achieved through the use of Bypass Pairs (Fail-to-Wire). In the provided topology, the ISP A and LTE/5G circuits are cross-connected using the bypass ports (typically ports 3 and 4 on the ION 1200-S).
When the "Active" ION device loses power, the internal physical relays in its bypass ports transition to a closed state, effectively creating a physical bridge between the ports. In this scenario, the LTE/5G signal-which enters the Active ION's port 4-is mechanically bridged to port 3, allowing it to pass through to port 4 of the Standby ION. Simultaneously, ISP A is already connected to the Standby ION. Consequently, once the Standby device completes its transition to the "Active" state, it has physical access to both WAN circuits, validating Statement A.
Regarding the LAN transition, Prisma SD-WAN does not use standard VRRP for ION-to-ION HA; instead, it uses a proprietary Control Plane HA mechanism. When the failover occurs, the newly active ION takes over the IP addresses of all configured Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) and LAN interfaces. To ensure the downstream Layer 2 infrastructure (like the LAN switches shown in the diagram) updates its MAC address tables to point to the new physical hardware for those IPs, the newly active ION immediately broadcasts a Gratuitous ARP (GARP). This ensures that LAN traffic is correctly steered to the new device without a significant timeout, validating Statement C.

NEW QUESTION # 20
An administrator needs to ensure that critical VoIP traffic is not dropped even when the branch's primary internet link is fully saturated with bulk file transfers.
Which QoS mechanism does Prisma SD-WAN automatically apply to the "Platinum" priority class to prevent starvation by lower-priority classes?

- A. Hierarchical Token Bucket (HTB) with guaranteed bandwidth
- B. Weighted Round Robin (WRR)
- C. First-In, First-Out (FIFO)
- D. Strict Priority Queuing (SPQ)

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN utilizes a hierarchical QoS model (typically based on Hierarchical Token Bucket or similar shaping algorithms) to manage bandwidth contention.
Guaranteed Bandwidth: The "Platinum" class (used for Real-Time voice/video) is assigned a guaranteed bandwidth percentage (floor) in the QoS profile. This ensures that even if "Gold" (Transactional) or "Silver" (Bulk) traffic is trying to consume 100% of the link, the scheduler reserves the specific portion (e.g., 30%) for Platinum traffic, preventing starvation.
Shaping, not Policing: Unlike simple policing which drops excess traffic hard, the ION device shapes the egress traffic. If the link is congested, the scheduler delays the lower-priority packets (buffering) to allow the high-priority Platinum packets to exit immediately.
Why not Strict Priority (A)? While Platinum behaves like a priority queue, pure Strict Priority can completely starve lower queues if the high-priority traffic is misbehaving or voluminous. Prisma SD-WAN typically uses bandwidth guarantees (floors) and limits (ceilings) to ensure fair sharing while protecting critical apps.

NEW QUESTION # 21
What is the number and structure of Prisma SD-WAN QoS queues supported per WAN interface?

- A. 16 queues
  4 classes
  4 application criteria with each class
- B. 8 queues
  2 classes
  4 application criteria within each class
- C. 8 queues
  1 priority queue
  7 non-priority queues
- D. 12 queues
  4 classes1
  3 application criteria within each class

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The Prisma SD-WAN (ION) QoS engine utilizes a hierarchical queuing structure designed to provide granular control over application performance. Each WAN interface on an ION device supports a total of 16 QoS queues.
This 16-queue structure is derived from a matrix of 4 Classes (often referred to as Priority Classes) multiplied by 4 Application Criteria (Traffic Types).2
4 Priority Classes: The system defines four high-level business priority categories:3 Platinum (Highest priority)4 Gold Silver Bronze (Lowest priority/Best Effort)5
4 Application Criteria (Sub-queues): Within each of the four priority classes, the system further categorizes traffic into four specific application types to ensure proper handling (e.g., ensuring voice doesn't get stuck behind bulk data even within the same priority level):6 Real-Time Video Real-Time Audio Transactional Bulk7 Calculation: 4 Priority Classes × 4 Application Types = 16 Total Queues per interface. This structure allows the scheduler to ensure that a "Platinum" voice call is prioritized over "Platinum" bulk data, and both are prioritized over "Gold" traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 22
In the Prisma SD-WAN portal, the Application Health dashboard assigns a color-coded "Health Score" (Green, Yellow, Red) to applications.
Which three metrics are combined to calculate this composite AppX (Application Experience) score? (Choose three.)

- A. Bandwidth Utilization
- B. Server Response Time (SRT)
- C. Transaction Failure Rate
- D. Jitter
- E. Network Transfer Time (NTT)

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The AppX (Application Experience) score is a proprietary metric used by Prisma SD-WAN to provide a holistic view of user experience, rather than just network statistics. It is calculated based on three key components:
Transaction Failure Rate (A): The percentage of application transactions that failed (e.g., TCP resets, HTTP 500 errors). This indicates availability.
Network Transfer Time (B): The time taken for packets to traverse the network (WAN/LAN latency). This indicates network health.
Server Response Time (C): The time taken by the application server to respond to a request. This indicates backend performance.
Why not D or E?
Bandwidth Utilization (D) is a capacity metric, not a direct measure of quality. A link can be 90% full but still deliver packets quickly (good AppX), or 10% full but dropping packets (bad AppX).
Jitter (E) is a network-layer metric primarily relevant for UDP Real-Time media. While important, the high-level "AppX" score for general TCP apps focuses on the "Time-to-Glass" metrics (NTT/SRT) and success rates.

NEW QUESTION # 23
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