

# Free SD-WAN-Engineer Brain Dumps Exam Latest Release | Updated SD-WAN-Engineer Valid Test Review

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The screenshot shows the 'Edit Template - T\_LAB\_Template\_Branch2' configuration page. It has tabs for 'Basic', 'Interfaces', 'Routing', 'Tunnels', 'Inbound NAT', 'Services', and 'Management Servers'. The 'Interfaces' tab is active. Under 'Device Port Configuration', there are 10 ports labeled 0-9 with icons for Mgmt, WAN, WAN, LAN, LAN, LAN, LAN, LAN, LTE, and WiFi. Below this are two tables: 'WAN Interfaces' and 'LAN Interfaces'. The 'WAN Interfaces' table has columns for Port #, Interface, VLAN ID, Network Name, Priority, Stack, and IPv4 DHCP. It lists 'vni-0' (MPLS) and 'vni-1' (INTERNET). The 'LAN Interfaces' table has columns for Port #, Interface, VLAN ID, Network Name, Organization, and Zones. It lists 'vni-0/2', 'vni-0/3', and 'vni-0/4'. A red arrow points to a gear icon in the 'vni-0/1' row of the WAN Interfaces table.

Referring to the gear icon shown in the exhibit, when would you select the gear icon for a VLAN in a template workflow?

- A. when all the devices sharing this workflow template have the default VLAN on the vni-0/1 interface
- B. when all the devices sharing this workflow template have the same VLAN on the vni-0/1 interface
- C. when all the devices sharing this workflow template have different VLANs on the vni-0/1 interface
- D. when all the devices sharing this workflow template have more than one VLAN on the vni-0/1 interface

**Answer: C**

9. By default, when configuring DIA through workflows, which protocol runs between the twi interfaces connecting an Internet VR with the LAN VRF?

- A. static routing
- B. OSPF
- C. BGP
- D. VRRP

**Answer: C**

10. What are two node personalities in a Versa Analytics cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. Controller
- B. Search
- C. Analytics
- D. Gateway

**Answer: B, D**

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Group-based policy implementation.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

### NEW QUESTION # 14

For how many hours are Prisma SD-WAN VPN shared secrets valid?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, security is built directly into the AppFabric using a centralized, controller-led approach to key management. Unlike traditional VPNs that rely on manual Internet Key Exchange (IKE) or static Pre-Shared Keys (PSKs) which can be administratively burdensome and security-vulnerable, Prisma SD-WAN automates the entire lifecycle of encrypted tunnels. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller acts as the central authority for identity and key distribution for all ION (Instant-On Network) devices within the tenant's fabric.

Specifically, the VPN shared secrets used to secure these tunnels are ephemeral and are valid for exactly 24 hours. This 24-hour validity period is a security best practice implemented by Palo Alto Networks to limit the "blast radius" or window of exposure in the unlikely event that a key is compromised. The controller automatically handles the generation, distribution, and rotation of these secrets. Before the 24-hour timer expires, the controller pushes new keys to the ION devices, which then perform a hitless rollover. This ensures that the data plane remains active and encrypted without requiring manual intervention from a network administrator. If an ION device loses its control plane connection to the controller, it will maintain its existing tunnels using the current keys until they expire, at which point it must re-authenticate with the controller to receive a new set of valid secrets. This automated rotation is a core component of the Prisma SD-WAN Zero-Trust security model.

### NEW QUESTION # 15

An administrator is configuring a BGP peer on a Data Center ION to learn routes from the core switch. The goal is to have the ION

learn these prefixes and then advertise them to all remote branch sites across the SD- WAN overlay.

Which setting must be configured on the BGP Peer to ensure these learned routes are redistributed into the SD-WAN fabric?

- A. Enable "Graceful Restart".
- B. Set the "Admin Distance" to 20.
- C. Configure a "Prefix List" to deny all.
- **D. Set the "Scope" to "Global".**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN routing configuration, the Scope setting on a BGP Peer (or a Static Route) controls the redistribution logic for the prefixes learned from that source.

\* Local Scope: If a BGP peer is configured with "Local" scope, the ION device will install the learned routes into its local routing table for its own reachability, but it will not advertise (redistribute) these routes to other ION devices via the Secure Fabric. They remain local to the site.

\* Global Scope: To advertise reachability to the rest of the network, the BGP peer must be configured with "Global" scope. This tells the ION that any prefixes learned from this specific neighbor (e.g., the DC Core Switch) should be propagated across the SD-WAN overlay to remote branches. This is the critical setting for enabling branch-to-DC communication for applications hosted behind that BGP peer.

Without "Global" scope, the branches would never learn the routes to the data center subnets.

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

A site has two internet circuits: Circuit A with 500 Mbps capacity and Circuit B with 100 Mbps capacity.

Which path policy configuration will ensure traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to the circuit with available bandwidth?

- A. Circuit A as an active, Circuit B as a backup
- B. Circuit B as an active, Circuit A as a backup
- **C. Both circuits under active path**
- D. Circuit B as an L3 failure path

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Path Policies control how application traffic is steered across WAN links.

To ensure that traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to another circuit with available bandwidth, both circuits must be configured as Active Paths within the policy rule.

When multiple paths are designated as "Active," the ION device treats them as a shared pool of available resources. The system continuously monitors the bandwidth utilization (capacity) and health (latency, jitter, loss) of all active links. If "Circuit A" (500 Mbps) becomes saturated or approaches its defined bandwidth limit, the ION's intelligent scheduler will automatically direct new application flows to "Circuit B" (100 Mbps) because it is a valid, healthy Active path with available capacity. This achieves effective load balancing and bandwidth aggregation.

In contrast, configuring "Circuit B" as a Backup Path (Option A or B) creates a strict priority relationship.

Traffic would only move to the Backup path if the Active path completely failed or violated its configured SLA (Path Quality Profile) significantly enough to be considered "down." Mere bandwidth saturation might not trigger an SLA failure immediately, potentially leading to dropped packets on the saturated link while the backup link remains idle. Therefore, placing Both circuits under active path is the correct configuration for dynamic capacity management.

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

Full discovery and classification of IoT devices by the IoT Security service is failing. Which Prisma SD- WAN ION device configuration will cause this behavior?

- A. The Prisma SD-WAN ION devices lack properly configured or enabled Service Health Probes specifically targeting the IoT device subnets. Without these active probes, the system cannot gather critical real-time reachability and performance metrics essential for dynamic device profiling and classification.
- B. The ION devices are not configured to explicitly enable and export IPFIX flow records, especially those containing Layer

2 and Layer 7 context, to the Strata Logging Service for IoT Security. While ARP data is sent by default, comprehensive device classification relies on these detailed flow records, which are not being captured.

- C. The Syslog export configuration on the ION devices to the Strata Logging Service has filters that are too restrictive, potentially excluding logs vital for IoT Security's device identification and classification engine. This prevents comprehensive event data, including device discovery messages, from reaching the portal.
- D. The ION devices are missing DHCP Configuration. If ION devices are not explicitly configured as either a DHCP relay agent or a DHCP server, DHCP traffic logs will not be sent to the Strata Logging Service, resulting in incomplete device profiles for IoT Security.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks IoT Security relies on rich metadata and traffic logs to identify, classify, and secure devices across the network. A critical component of this discovery process is the ingestion of DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) traffic. DHCP packets contain vital information about a device, such as the MAC address, vendor-specific identifiers (Option 60), and hostnames, which are used by the machine learning engine to create a precise device profile.

In a Prisma SD-WAN environment, if the ION devices are not involved in the DHCP process, the necessary logs cannot be forwarded to the Strata Logging Service (SLS) for analysis by the IoT Security cloud. To ensure successful discovery, the ION device at the branch must be explicitly configured as either the DHCP Server for the local segment or as a DHCP Relay Agent. When the ION handles DHCP traffic, it automatically extracts and sends the relevant metadata to the cloud.

If the ION is bypassed—for example, if a local Layer 3 switch is handling DHCP internally without relaying it to the ION—the IoT Security service will lack the context needed to move beyond basic IP-level visibility.

Without these DHCP-derived "fingerprints," the system cannot perform the full classification required to apply granular security policies or identify potential vulnerabilities. Therefore, verifying that the ION device is correctly integrated into the DHCP lifecycle is the primary troubleshooting step for incomplete IoT device discovery in the Prisma SD-WAN portal.

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

1000 branches are to be deployed on Prisma SD-WAN with the following constraints:

- \* Devices will be shipped in batches directly to the site
- \* Configuration Management Database (CMDB) has all the necessary details for a site deployment
- \* Field tech will be responsible for rack, stack, and cabling of the IONs at each site
- \* Field tech will need to spend minimum amount of time at each branch site to reduce the cost
- \* The NOC operates in shifts and is responsible for remote cutover support Which method will achieve the mass deployment in shortest possible time?

- A. Connect the ION to the LAN switch to bring it online, configure the device using the legacy network, connect the ISP modem or cellular, and cutover the site once the ION is configured.
- B. Connect the device to the ISP modem or use cellular, use Prisma SD-WAN Software Development Kit (SDK) using API method for site deployment once the device is online, connect the LAN switch to the ION.
- C. Connect the device to the ISP modem or use cellular, use device shell to pre-create the configuration for a site, assign the device to the template when device is online, and connect the LAN switch to the ION.
- D. Use site templates and device shells to pre-create the configuration using CSV bulk upload, connect the device to the ISP modem or using cellular, assign the device to the template when device is online, and connect the LAN switch to the ION.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

For a massive rollout involving 1,000 branch sites, Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) provides a specialized workflow known as Bulk Site Configuration. This method is designed to minimize manual intervention and maximize deployment velocity by leveraging Site Templates and Device Shells.

In this scenario, the primary architectural advantage of Option C is the use of Pre-Staging. By exporting an empty SD-WAN device CSV from the Prisma SD-WAN Controller and populating it with data from the corporate CMDB, administrators can perform a bulk upload to create hundreds or thousands of sites and device shells simultaneously in the management portal. A "Device Shell" acts as a placeholder for a physical ION device that has not yet connected to the cloud. It contains all the site-specific configuration—such as interface roles, circuit labels, and IP addressing—waiting for a serial number to be associated with it.

When the field technician performs the physical "rack and stack," they simply connect the ION device to the internet (via ISP modem or cellular). Through Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP), the device automatically "phones home" to the Prisma SD-WAN Cloud Controller using its Manufacturer Installed Certificate (MIC).

Because the configuration was pre-created via the CSV bulk upload, the controller recognizes the device (once assigned to its shell) and immediately pushes the complete configuration. This eliminates the need for the field tech to access a console port or perform

