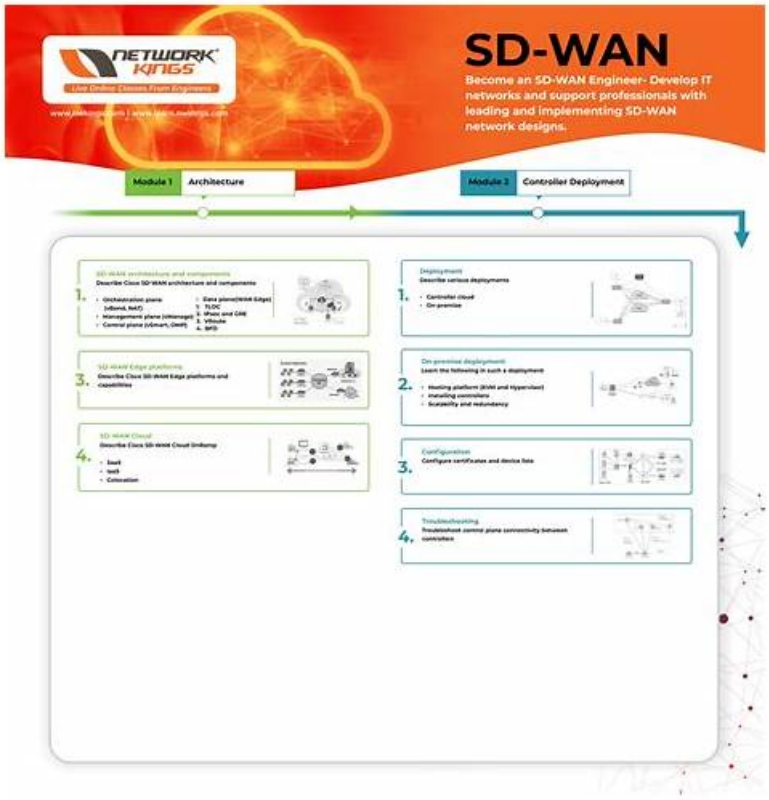
SD-WAN-Engineer Kostenlos Downloden & SD-WAN-Engineer Testing Engine



P.S. Kostenlose 2026 Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ITZert verfügbar: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Q46-8eqUEsicDEtpnP2ddFkiWTUGaE25

Die Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Zertifizierung ist eine der hochwertigsten Zertifizierungen zwischen vielfältigen Prüfungen. Dieses Jahrhundert ist die hohe Entwicklungszeit der IT-Industrie. Deshalb können Sie die knappe Kandidaten in der Arbeitswelt. Und wie können wir Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungen bestehen? Sie sollen die Lernhilfe zur Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Zertifizierung von ITZert benötigen. Und es ist auch nötig, einen kürzen und leichten Weg zu finden. Und wir ITZert sind für Sie vorhanden. Und Wenn Sie ITZert auswählen, wählen Sie nämlich den Erfolg. Die SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsfragen und Testantworten sind von ITZert IT-Eliten gesammelt. Und unsere Produkte sind die neuesten und hochqualitativsten.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

Thema 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.

SD-WAN-Engineer echter Test & SD-WAN-Engineer sicherlich-zu-bestehen & SD-WAN-Engineer Testguide

Wollen Sie größere Errungenschaften in der IT-Branche erzielen, dann ist es richtig, ITZert zu wählen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung aus ITZert werden von den erfahrenen Experten durch ständige Praxis und Forschung bearbeitet. Sie verfügen über hohe Genauigkeiten und große Reichweite. Haben Sie die Schulungsunterlagen zur Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung aus ITZert, dann haben Sie den Schlüssel zum Erfolg.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer SD-WAN-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q12-Q17):

12. Frage
A network installer is attempting to claim a new ION device using the "Claim Code" method. The device is connected to the internet, but the status in the portal remains stuck at "Claimed" and does not transition to
"Online". The installer connects a laptop to the LAN port of the ION and can successfully browse the internet, confirming the uplink is active.
What is the most likely cause of the device failing to reach the "Online" state?

- A. The "Circuit Label" has not been applied to the WAN interface.
- B. The device has not yet downloaded the latest software image.
- C. The device is missing the "Site" assignment in the portal.
- D. The upstream firewall is blocking outbound TCP port 443 or UDP port 123 (NTP).

Antwort: D

13. Frage
What is the number and structure of Prisma SD-WAN QoS queues supported per WAN interface?

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:
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.

14. Frage
When an ION device has been claimed, the cloud-based controller generates and communicates with the device by which method?

- A. Self-signed certificate
- B. Existing customer public key infrastructure (KPI)
- C. Manufacturer Installed Certificate (MIC)
- D. Customer Installed Certificate (CIC)

Antwort: C

Begründung:
In the Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) architecture, the security and authenticity of device-to- controller communication are paramount. When a new ION (Instant-On Network) device is powered on and connected to the internet, it initiates a secure "phone home" process to the Prisma SD-WAN Cloud Controller.
To ensure that the controller is communicating with a genuine Palo Alto Networks hardware or software instance, the system utilizes a Manufacturer Installed Certificate (MIC).
The MIC is a unique digital certificate burned into the hardware's Trusted Platform Module (TPM) or secure storage during the manufacturing process. This certificate acts as the device's foundational identity. When a customer "claims" a device in the Prisma SD-WAN portal using its serial number, the controller maps that serial number to the specific MIC associated with that unit.
Once the device is claimed and attempts to connect, a mutual TLS (mTLS) handshake occurs. The ION device presents its MIC to the controller to prove its identity, and the controller validates this against its records. This method eliminates the need for manual staging, pre-configuration, or the complexity of managing a Customer Installed Certificate (CIC) or a private Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) during the initial deployment phase. By leveraging the MIC, Prisma SD-WAN achieves true Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP), ensuring that only authorized, authentic devices can join the fabric and receive configuration policies, thereby maintaining a secure and automated onboarding workflow.

15. Frage
In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, what is the defining characteristic of a "Standard VPN" compared to a "Secure Fabric Link"?

- A. Standard VPNs are automatically built between ION devices, while Secure Fabric Links require manual configuration.
- B. Standard VPNs are manually configured IPSec tunnels to non-ION endpoints, while Secure Fabric Links are automated tunnels between ION devices.
- C. Standard VPNs support BGP, whereas Secure Fabric Links only support static routing.
- D. Standard VPNs use GRE encapsulation, while Secure Fabric Links use VXLAN.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, the terminology distinguishes between "Native" automation and "Legacy" interoperability.
* Secure Fabric Links: These are the proprietary, automated overlay tunnels created between two Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (e.g., Branch ION to Data Center ION). The controller automatically manages the IP addressing, key rotation, and routing for these links. You do not manually configure "Phase 1" or "Phase 2" parameters for Secure Fabric links.
* Standard VPNs: These are traditional, standards-based IPSec tunnels configured to connect an ION device to a Non-ION endpoint (Third-Party Peer). This is used for "Data Center to Data Center" connections where one side is a legacy firewall (e.g., Cisco ASA, Palo Alto Networks NGFW) or for connecting to cloud security services (SSE) that do not have a specific CloudBlade

integration. For a Standard VPN, the administrator must manually define the IKE/IPSec profiles, pre-shared keys, and peer IP addresses to match the third-party device's configuration.

16. Frage
In which modes can a Prisma SD-WAN branch be deployed?

- A. POV, Production, Analytics
- B. Production, Control, Disabled
- C. Testing, Control, POV
- D. Disabled, Analytics, Control

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) defines three distinct Operational Modes for a branch site, which determine how the ION device processes traffic and interacts with the network.
* Analytics Mode (Monitor): In this mode, the ION device is typically deployed inline or in a "promiscuous" monitor state to gain visibility into network traffic without actively enforcing path selection policies.1 It "learns" applications, bandwidth usage, and network characteristics (auditing) but does not steer traffic or block flows.2 This is often used during Proof of Concepts (POVs) or the initial "burn-in" phase of a deployment to generate reports without risking network disruption.
* Control Mode: This is the full production state. In Control Mode, the ION device actively enforces Path Policies, QoS Policies, and Security Policies. It builds Secure Fabric VPN tunnels, steers traffic based on application SLAs (e.g., sending voice over MPLS and bulk data over Broadband), and handles failover events.3 This is the required mode for a fully functional SD-WAN site.
* Disabled Mode: This mode effectively shuts down the site's SD-WAN functionality from the controller's perspective. It is an administrative state used when a site is being decommissioned, provisioned but not yet live, or isolated for troubleshooting. In this state, the device does not participate in the fabric.

17. Frage
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