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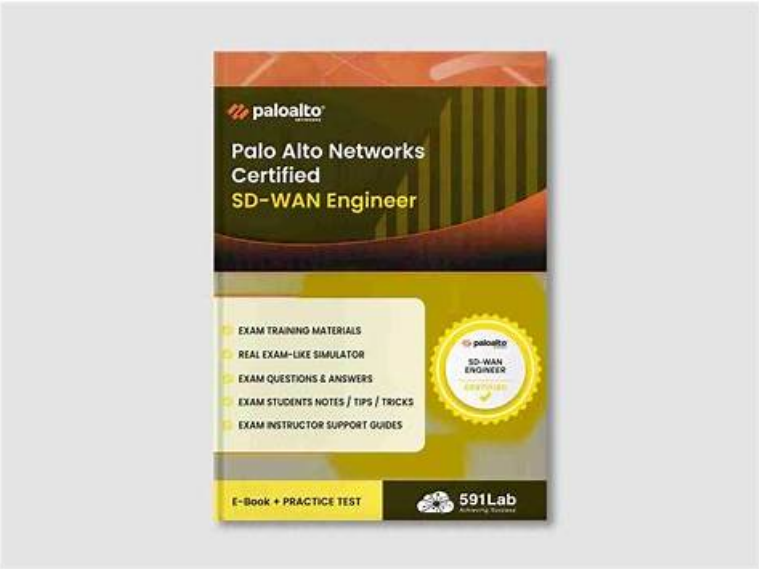

Using an updated Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) exam dumps is necessary to get success on the first attempt. So, it is very important to choose a Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer exam prep material that helps you to practice actual Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer questions. TorrentVCE provides you with that product which not only helps you to memorize real Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Questions but also allows you to practice your learning. We provide you with our best Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer exam study material, which builds your ability to get high-paying jobs.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
Which troubleshooting action should be taken when resources at one branch site can reach the internet but cannot be reached from the data center (DC)?

- A. Create static route with DC ION as a next hop.
- B. Ensure the LAN branch prefixes are set to "global."
- C. Admin up the Prisma SD-WAN DC endpoints.
- D. Set the site in a control mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, reachability between sites is managed by the Control Plane, which automatically advertises prefixes across the secure fabric based on their scope. If a branch site has successful Direct Internet Access (DIA) but is invisible to the Data Center (DC), it indicates that while the local ION is online, its internal network information has not been propagated to the rest of the SD-WAN fabric.
The most common cause for this behavior is that the LAN interfaces or static routes at the branch are configured with a Local scope rather than a Global scope. When a prefix is set to "Local," the ION device treats that network as reachable only within that specific site; it will not advertise that prefix to the Controller for distribution to other ION devices, such as those at the Data Center. By ensuring the LAN branch prefixes are set to "global" (Option B), the administrator instructs the ION device to share these routes with the global fabric.
Once the prefix is marked as global, the Prisma SD-WAN Controller identifies it as a reachable destination and updates the routing tables of all peer ION devices in the same domain, including the DC gateways. This allows the Data Center to build a valid path to the branch resources over the secure VPN tunnels. Options like creating static routes (Option A) or changing site modes (Option C) do not address the fundamental requirement of prefix advertisement within the software-defined fabric, which relies on correctly defined metadata like route scope.

NEW QUESTION # 31
An administrator wants to configure a Path Policy that routes all "Guest Wi-Fi" traffic directly to the internet using the local broadband interface, bypassing all VPN tunnels.
Which Service & DC Group setting should be selected in the policy rule to achieve this "Direct Internet Access" (DIA) behavior?

- A. Direct
- B. Any-Private
- C. Standard VPN
- D. Default-Cluster

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN Path Policies, the Service & DC Group (Destination) field determines where the traffic is sent.
* Direct: This is the specific keyword/object used to instruct the ION to route traffic directly out to the local WAN interface (Local Breakout) towards the Internet, without encapsulation in a VPN tunnel.
This is the correct setting for Guest Wi-Fi, SaaS applications (like Office 365), or any public web browsing that does not need to be backhauled.
* Standard VPN / Default-Cluster: These options direct traffic into an IPSec overlay tunnel destined for a Data Center or another ION. Selecting these would "backhaul" the guest traffic, which contradicts the requirement for DIA.
When "Direct" is selected, the ION uses its available "Internet" category links. The policy can further specify which internet link to use (e.g., "Use Broadband, avoid LTE") via the path preference list, but the Destination type must be "Direct".

NEW QUESTION # 32
A multinational company is deploying Prisma SD-WAN across North America, Europe, and Asia. The data centers in the North America region have served all regions, but regional policies are now being enforced that mandate each of the regions to build their own data centers and branch sites to only connect to their respective regional data centers.
How can this regionalization be achieved so that new or existing branch sites only build tunnels to the regional DC IONs?

- A. Disable the auto-tunnel feature globally on the Prisma SD-WAN portal and manually create all necessary tunnels exclusively between IONs within their designated regions.
- B. Assign WAN interfaces to distinct Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances for each region on the DC IONs, ensuring that branches only connect to the WAN interfaces/VRFs designated for their region.
- C. Remove the circuit labels and apply new circuit labels for in-region circuits only.
- D. Create a new cluster for each regional DC ION and move the sites from the existing cluster to the new cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
To achieve strict regional isolation where branch sites only form VPN tunnels with Data Centers in their specific region (e.g., EU branches to EU DCs only), the correct architectural feature to utilize is VPN Clusters
.
In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), a Cluster defines a logical security and topology boundary for the overlay network. By default, devices may be placed in a "Default" cluster where they attempt to form a mesh or hub- and-spoke topology with all other reachable devices in that context.
To enforce the new policy:
* Logical Partitioning: The administrator should create separate VPN Clusters for each region (e.g., "Cluster-NA", "Cluster-EU", "Cluster-Asia").
* Assignment: The Regional Data Center IONs and their corresponding Branch IONs must be moved into their respective clusters.
* Result: The Prisma SD-WAN controller dictates that devices can only establish Secure Fabric (VPN) tunnels with other devices within the same cluster. This effectively segments the global network, ensuring that an Asian branch never attempts to build a tunnel to a North American DC, satisfying the compliance requirement without complex access lists or manual tunnel configuration.
* Option B (Manual Tunnels) is administratively unscalable and negates the benefits of SD-WAN automation.
* Option C (Circuit Labels) is primarily for path selection and traffic steering, not for hard topology segmentation.
* Option D (VRFs) is used for local Layer 3 segmentation (routing isolation) within a device, not for controlling WAN overlay tunnel formation scope.

NEW QUESTION # 33
In a data center (DC) with two ION devices, all of the remote branch Prisma SD-WAN VPNs are active only on DC ION-1.
Why are no VPNs active on DC ION-2?

- A. The BGP core peer is down.
- B. The DC and branches are in a different domain.
- C. The static route to core as a next hop is missing.
- D. The ION device is behind a NAT.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In a Prisma SD-WAN Data Center deployment, the operational state of the Secure Fabric VPNs (overlay tunnels) is directly tied to the health of the BGP Core Peer configuration.4 Core Peer Dependency: DC ION devices typically peer with the data center core switch (Core Router) via BGP to learn the subnets (prefixes) for the applications hosted in the DC. The Prisma SD-WAN controller monitors this BGP peering status.5 Controller Logic: If the BGP Core Peer on a DC ION goes down (or is not established), the controller automatically marks the VPN tunnels terminating at that specific ION as "Inactive".6 This is a fail-safe mechanism designed to prevent remote branches from sending traffic to a DC ION that has lost conne7ctivity to the internal data center network (and thus the applications).
Scenario Analysis: In this scenario, DC ION-1 has active VPNs, meaning its BGP Core Peer is UP and it is successfully advertising reachability. DC ION-2 has no active VPNs, which strongly indicates that its BGP Core Peer is down.8 Because the controller sees the peer is down, it suppresses the tunnel establishment or marks existing tunnels as inactive to ensure traffic is only directed to the healthy node (ION-1).

NEW QUESTION # 34
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. First-In, First-Out (FIFO)
- B. Strict Priority Queuing (SPQ)
- C. Weighted Round Robin (WRR)
- D. Hierarchical Token Bucket (HTB) with guaranteed bandwidth

Answer: D

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 # 35
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