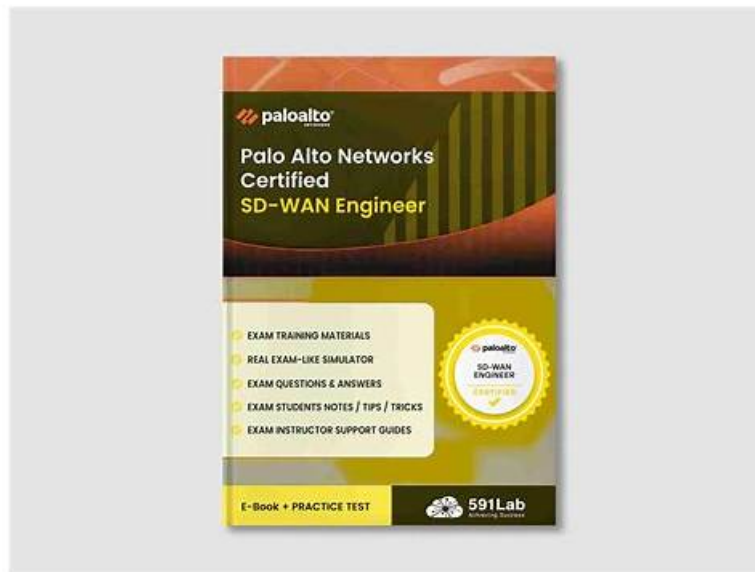# Unparalleled Reliable SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Topics, Ensure to pass the SD-WAN-Engineer Exam

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
A multinational company is deploying Prisma SD-WAN across North America, Europe, and Asi a. 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 # 34

When identifying devices for IoT classification purposes, which two methods does Prisma SD-WAN use to discover devices that are not directly connected to the branch ION? (Choose two.)

- A. SNMP
- B. Syslog
- C. LLDP
- D. CDP

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) integrates with Palo Alto Networks IoT Security to provide comprehensive visibility into all devices at a branch, including those that are not directly connected to the ION device. While the ION automatically detects and classifies devices connected directly to its interfaces via traffic inspection (DPI), DHCP, and ARP analysis, gaining visibility into off-branch devices (devices connected to downstream switches or access points) requires additional discovery mechanisms that can query the network infrastructure or ingest its logs.
1. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol): This is the primary active discovery method for off-branch devices. The Prisma SD-WAN ION device acts as a sensor that actively polls local network switches and wireless controllers using SNMP. By querying the ARP tables and MAC address tables (Bridge MIBs) of these intermediate network devices, the ION can identify endpoints that are connected to the switch ports, even if those endpoints are not currently sending traffic through the ION. This allows the system to map the topology and discover silent or lateral-traffic-only devices.
2. Syslog: In conjunction with SNMP, the IoT Security solution can utilize Syslog messages to discover and profile devices. Network infrastructure devices (like switches and WLAN controllers) can be configured to send Syslog messages to the collection point (which enables the IoT Security service) whenever a device connects or disconnects (e.g., port up/down events, DHCP snooping logs, or 802.1x authentication logs). These logs provide real-time data about device presence and identity (MAC/IP mappings) for devices that are not directly adjacent to the ION, ensuring 100% visibility across the branch network segments.
LLDP (A) and CDP (B) are typically Link Layer discovery protocols used for discovering directly connected neighbors and do not propagate beyond the immediate link, making them unsuitable for discovering devices multiple hops away or behind a switch.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

- A. Standard VPNs use GRE encapsulation, while Secure Fabric Links use VXLAN.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Site templates are to be used for the large-scale deployment of 100 Prisma SD-WAN branch sites across different regions.
Which two statements align with the capabilities and best practices for Prisma SD-WAN site templates? (Choose two.)

- A. Mandatory variables for any site template include the site name, ION software version, and at least one ION serial number /device name pair.
- B. Once a site has been deployed using a template, its configuration can be updated or modified by applying an updated version of the template.
- C. The use of Jinja conditional statements within a site template is not supported, thereby limiting dynamic customization options.
- D. Site templates offer the capability to pre-stage device configurations by creating a device shell.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Site Templates (often referred to as Site Configuration Templates) are a critical tool for the Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) of large-scale deployments in Prisma SD-WAN.
1. Device Pre-staging (Statement C):
One of the primary capabilities of Site Templates is the creation of Device Shells. A device shell is a configuration container that exists in the controller before the physical hardware is installed or connected. By using a template, an administrator can pre-provision the entire configuration (interfaces, routing, subnets) for the "Site" and "Element" (Device). When the physical ION device is later connected to the internet and claimed (associated with the shell via its Serial Number), it immediately inherits this pre-staged configuration, enabling a true "plug-and-play" deployment.
2. Mandatory Variables (Statement B):
To successfully instantiate a functional site from a generic template, specific unique identifiers are required in the variable data set (typically a CSV file).
Site Name: Identifies the location in the portal.
ION Software Version: Ensures the device boots to the specific validated code version required for the deployment, preventing inconsistencies.
ION Serial Number / Device Name: Required to bind the logical configuration (Shell) to the physical hardware. Even if the serial is added later during the claim process, the structure of the template and the deployment workflow mandates these variables to ensure the device can be uniquely identified and managed within the fabric.
Note on Option D: While it is technically possible to re-deploy a template, the Best Practice for "Day 2" operations (updating or modifying configuration after deployment) is to use Prisma SD-WAN Stacks (Network Stacks, Security Stacks, etc.). Stacks allow for granular, policy-based updates across multiple sites without the destructive or rigid nature of re-applying a full site initialization template. Therefore, D is not the aligned best practice.

NEW QUESTION # 37
An administrator is configuring an ION 2000 device for a deployment where high availability is required, but the site has only a single

internet circuit. The administrator configures a Bypass Pair (Fail-to-Wire) on ports 1 and 2 connecting the ISP modem to the legacy firewall.

If the ION device loses power, what is the resulting behavior of the traffic flowing through this Bypass Pair?

- A. Traffic is rerouted to the LTE modem automatically.
- B. The internal relay closes, physically bridging Port 1 and Port 2, allowing traffic to flow transparently between the modem and firewall.
- C. The device reboots into "Safe Mode" and acts as a Layer 2 switch.
- D. Traffic is blocked to prevent uninspected packets from entering the network (Fail-to-Block).

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The Bypass Pair feature on Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (specifically supported models like ION 2000, 3000, 7000, 9000) is a hardware-based resiliency mechanism known as Fail-to-Wire.
Operation: A "Bypass Pair" logically groups two physical interfaces (e.g., WAN 1 and LAN 1). Under normal operation, the ION processes traffic between them.
Power Loss: In the event of a total power loss (or critical software failure), a mechanical relay inside the device physically closes the circuit between the two ports.
Result: This creates a direct electrical connection (like a patch cable) between the upstream device (ISP Modem) and the downstream device (Legacy Firewall or Router). This ensures that internet connectivity is preserved for the site, even if the SD-WAN appliance is completely dead. This is critical for single-point-of-failure deployments where maintaining basic dial-tone is more important than SD-WAN optimization during a hardware outage.

NEW QUESTION # 38
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