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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 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 (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
A customer wants to deploy Prisma SD-WAN ION devices at small home offices that use consumer-grade broadband routers. These routers typically use Symmetric NAT and do not allow static port forwarding.
Which standard mechanism does Prisma SD-WAN utilize to successfully establish direct Branch-to-Branch (Dynamic) VPN tunnels through these Symmetric NAT devices?

- A. STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT)
- B. SSL VPN encapsulation
- C. Manual GRE Tunnels
- D. UPnP (Universal Plug and Play)

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN utilizes STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) to facilitate NAT Traversal for its Secure Fabric overlay.
Discovery: When an ION device connects to the internet behind a NAT router, it reaches out to the Prisma SD-WAN Controller. The controller acts as a STUN server, identifying the public IP address and port that the ION's traffic is originating from.
Symmetric NAT Challenge: In Symmetric NAT, the mapping changes for every destination. However, the Prisma SD-WAN architecture is designed to handle this by having the controller coordinate the connection attempt.
Hole Punching: The controller shares the discovered public mapping information between two peer ION devices. They then simultaneously initiate traffic to each other's public IP/Port (a technique called "UDP Hole Punching"). This tricks the intermediate NAT devices into allowing the inbound traffic, establishing a direct P2P IPSec tunnel without requiring manual port forwarding or static IPs at the edge.

NEW QUESTION # 41
An engineer at a managed services provider is updating an application that allows its customers to request firewall changes to also manage SD-WAN. The application will be able to make any approved changes directly to devices via API.
What is a requirement for the application to create SD-WAN interfaces?

- A. XML API's "sdwanprofiles/interfaces" parameter on a Panorama device
- B. REST API's "sdwanInterfaces" parameter on a firewall device
- C. REST API's "sdwanInterfaceprofiles" parameter on a Panorama device
- D. XML API's "InterfaceProfiles/sdwan" parameter on a firewall device

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS SD-WAN environments, automation and orchestration are key components for service providers managing large-scale deployments. The PAN-OS REST API provides a modern, structured way to programmatically manage configuration objects, including those required for SD-WAN functionality.
When an application is designed to push changes directly to devices (individual firewalls) rather than through a centralized template in Panorama, it must interact with the firewall's local REST API. To successfully create a virtual SD-WAN interface, the application must target the correct resource URI. In the PAN-OS API schema, the logical SD-WAN interface-which groups physical links to enable application-based path selection-is managed via the sdwanInterfaces parameter within the REST API.
It is important to distinguish between the interface itself and the profiles that support it. Option A refers to sdwanInterfaceprofiles, which are the objects used to define the characteristics of a link (such as bandwidth, link type, and monitoring frequency), but not the interface itself. Furthermore, since the scenario specifies making changes "directly to devices," the target must be the firewall rather than Panorama. While Panorama can manage these objects via templates, a direct-to-device automation workflow necessitates using the firewall's REST API endpoint. Utilizing the REST API over the legacy XML API is the recommended standard for modern integrations due to its ease of use with JSON payloads and alignment with contemporary DevSecOps practices. By using the sdwanInterfaces parameter on the firewall, the MSP application can programmatically bind physical Layer 3 interfaces to the SD-

WAN fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 42
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. Traffic is blocked to prevent uninspected packets from entering the network (Fail-to-Block).
- D. The device reboots into "Safe Mode" and acts as a Layer 2 switch.

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 # 43
Which component of the Prisma SD-WAN solution is responsible for the deep application identification (App- ID) and the generation of flow metrics (Network Transfer Time, Server Response Time) at the branch?

- A. The CloudBlade container
- B. The API Gateway
- C. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller
- D. The ION Device Data Plane

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The ION Device Data Plane (the software running locally on the hardware appliance at the branch) is the component responsible for the heavy lifting of traffic analysis.
* Edge Processing: Prisma SD-WAN uses an "Application-Defined" architecture. The ION device performs Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) on the first few packets of a flow to identify the application (e.
g., distinguishing "Skype Video" from "Skype Chat").
* Metric Calculation: The ION device timestamping engine calculates the performance metrics (RTT, NTT, SRT) in real-time as packets pass through its interfaces. It aggregates this metadata.
* Role of Controller (B): The Controller collects and visualizes this data (Analytics), but it does not generate it. The Controller does not sit in the data path of the user traffic. If the ION relied on the controller for App-ID, latency would be unacceptably high. Therefore, all detection and metric generation happens locally on the ION Device.

NEW QUESTION # 44
A network installer is at a remote branch site to deploy a new ION 3000 device. The device has been racked, cabled to the internet, and powered on. The installer has the "Claim Code" displayed on the email sent by the administrator.
When the administrator enters this Claim Code into the Prisma SD-WAN portal, what is the immediate status of the device before

the configuration is fully pushed?

- A. Claimed
- B. Online
- C. Provisioned
- D. Active

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix) Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) lifecycle, the device status transitions through specific stages that indicate its readiness and connectivity.
When an administrator enters the Claim Code (or Serial Number/Claim Code pair) into the portal, the device status immediately updates to "Claimed".
This status confirms that the portal has registered the device's unique identity and associated it with the customer's tenant. However, "Claimed" does not necessarily mean the device is fully operational or passing traffic yet. It simply signifies that the ownership is verified.
Once the physical device at the site successfully connects to the internet and reaches the Prisma SD-WAN Controller (using the call-home function), it will authenticate using its installed certificate. Upon successful authentication and the establishment of the secure control channel, the status will transition from "Claimed" to "Online".
Only after the device is "Online" can the controller push the specific site configuration (Device Shell), policies, and IP addressing required for the device to become "Provisioned" and eventually "Active" in the data path. If the device remains in the "Claimed" state for an extended period, it indicates that the hardware has not yet successfully contacted the controller, which prompts troubleshooting of the physical internet circuit or firewall rules upstream.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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