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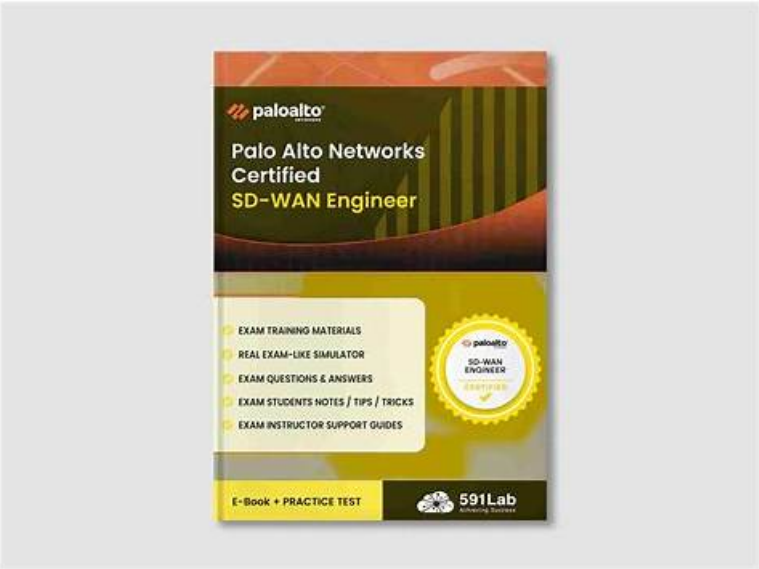

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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SD-WAN-Engineer Test Cram, Practice SD-WAN-Engineer Mock

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
An ION 3000 device at a remote branch has suffered a critical hardware failure and must be replaced via the RMA process. The administrator has received the replacement unit.
What is the correct procedure to transfer the configuration and license from the defective unit to the replacement unit to ensure minimal downtime and retention of historical data?

- A. Manually configure the new device from scratch, then open a support ticket to transfer the license.
- B. Backup the configuration of the old device to a USB drive and restore it to the new device using the local console.
- C. Use the "Replace Device" workflow in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, which automatically transfers the configuration (Device Shell) and re-associates the site to the new serial number.
- D. Delete the old device from the portal, create a new site for the replacement device, and rebuild the policies manually.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The RMA replacement process in Prisma SD-WAN is designed to be seamless, leveraging the decoupling of logical configuration from physical hardware.
Replace Device Workflow: The administrator should use the "Replace Device" (or RMA) function within the portal. This workflow allows you to select the "Defective" device (old serial) and the "Replacement" device (new serial).
Configuration Transfer: Once executed, the system automatically binds the existing Device Shell (which contains all interface configs, routing policies, and site associations) to the new hardware's serial number. The new device, once connected to the internet, will "call home," identify itself, and download the exact configuration of the previous unit.
License Transfer: While the configuration moves automatically, the Support License transfer typically requires a specific step in the Customer Support Portal (CSP) or happens automatically if processed as a formal RMA order. Options A and D are incorrect because they involve manual reconfiguration, which is unnecessary and error-prone. Option C is incorrect as the ION platform relies on cloud-based config management, not local USB backups for hardware swaps.

NEW QUESTION # 40
When planning a software upgrade for a large fleet of ION devices, what is the recommended best practice regarding the "Software Version" assigned in the Site Summary?

- A. The ION devices upgrade themselves automatically whenever a new version is released by Palo Alto Networks.
- B. Use Site Tags to group sites (e.g., "Pilot", "Region-1", "Region-2") and assign the new software version incrementally to these tags to minimize risk.
- C. Assign the new software version to the "Global" site configuration to upgrade all 1000+ sites simultaneously.
- D. Manually log into each device and upload the new image file via USB.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The best practice for managing upgrades in a large-scale Prisma SD-WAN environment is the Canary or Phased Rollout approach, utilizing Site Tags.
Risk Mitigation: Upgrading all sites simultaneously (Option B) is highly risky. If the new software version has an unforeseen bug or compatibility issue with a specific circuit type, the entire network could face an outage.
Tag-Based Management: Administrators should create tags such as "Upgrade-Phase-1" (Pilot sites) or "Region-North". By assigning the specific Software Version to the Tag (rather than the individual site or the global default), the controller pushes the update only to that subset of devices.
Procedure:

Apply update to "Pilot" tag (5 sites). Monitor for 24-48 hours.
Apply update to "Region-1" tag (50 sites). Monitor.
Eventually, update the Global default once confidence is high.
Option A is unscalable, and Option D is incorrect as the administrator retains full control over when upgrades occur; they are not forced automatically without policy configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 41
An administrator has configured a Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) policy on a branch ION. They created a rule to "Allow" traffic from the "Guest" zone to the "Internet" zone. However, users in the "Guest" zone are reporting they cannot reach a specific public website, and the Flow Browser shows the flow state as "REJECT".
What is the most likely reason for this specific rejection, assuming the "Allow" rule is correctly placed at the top of the list?

- A. The implicit default action at the bottom of the security policy is "Deny All".
- B. The "Allow" rule does not have the specific "Application" defined (it is set to Any), causing a mismatch.
- C. There is a "Deny" rule in the "Global" policy stack that is taking precedence over the "Local" site rule.
- D. The ION device does not support firewalling for HTTP traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN, security policies can be applied via Policy Stacks, which often have a hierarchy.
Stack Precedence: A common configuration involves a Global Security Stack (applied to all sites) and a Local/Site Security Stack (specific to one site). If the administrator configured a "Global" rule that says "Deny Access to Gambling Sites" (or a specific IP list), and that rule is higher in the binding order or part of a higher-priority stack, it will enforce the block before the local "Allow Guest to Internet" rule is processed.
Specifics of "REJECT": The state REJECT specifically implies a policy enforcement action (sending a TCP RST or ICMP Unreachable) rather than a silent drop or a routing failure.
Why not A? If the "Allow" rule is at the top and matches the traffic parameters (Zone/IP), the Default Deny at the bottom would never be reached. The issue implies a higher priority Deny exists.

NEW QUESTION # 42
An administrator has configured a Path Policy for "ERP_Traffic". The policy allows two public internet links, "ISP-A" and "ISP-B", both marked as "Active". The Path Quality Profile (SLA) requires a latency of less than 150ms. Currently, both ISP-A and ISP-B have a latency of 40ms, well within the SLA.
How does the Prisma SD-WAN ION determine which link to use for a new flow of "ERP_Traffic" when both active paths meet the SLA requirements?

- A. It selects the path that appears first in the interface configuration list.
- B. It duplicates the packets across both paths (Packet Duplication) to ensure delivery.
- C. It selects the path with the lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).
- D. It selects the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN utilizes a sophisticated decision engine for Application-Based Path Selection that goes beyond simple failover. When configuring a Path Policy, the administrator defines "Active" paths and a "Path Quality Profile" (SLA).
SLA Compliance (The Filter): First, the system filters the available paths based on the Path Quality Profile. In this scenario, both ISP-A and ISP-B have 40ms latency against a 150ms threshold. Both are "green" or compliant paths.
Selection Criteria (The Tie-Breaker): When multiple paths are configured as "Active" and all meet the performance SLA, the ION device aims to optimize the overall user experience and network utilization. The default behavior for load balancing across healthy, compliant active paths is to select the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.
By steering new flows to the link with the most "headroom" (available Mbps), the system prevents the saturation of a smaller link (e.g., a 20Mbps DSL line) while a larger link (e.g., 1Gbps Fiber) sits underutilized. This maximizes the aggregate throughput for the site. While latency is the qualifier, bandwidth availability is often the selector for compliant paths. Note that if the application was defined as "Real-Time" and configured for packet duplication, behavior would differ, but for standard traffic, capacity-based distribution is the standard active/active logic.

NEW QUESTION # 43
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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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 local configuration, reducing their on-site time to the bare minimum. While APIs (Option D) can be used for automation, the built-in CSV template workflow is the standard, documented "best practice" for rapidly translating CMDB data into a functioning SD-WAN fabric at this scale.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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