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Salesforce CRT-450 Exam Syllabus Topics:	
Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Working With Sales Cloud Objects in Apex • Working With SOQL, Working With SOSL, Working With DML
Topic 2	• Working With Salesforce Customizers • Working With The Lightning Component Framework Toolkit • Developing The Testing Framework And Requirements • Creating Test Data And Tests • Executing A Test • Testing Considerations
Topic 3	• Working With Apex Triggers • Developing The User Interface Of Salesforce Other Interface • Working With Salesforce Pages
Topic 4	• Introduction To API Consumption • Introduction To The Platform Developer 2 Certification

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 - Apex Development
- Formula Fields
 - Governor Limits in Apex Transactions
 - SOQL, SOSL, and DML Statements
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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

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 upstream firewall is blocking outbound TCP port 443 or UDP port 123 (NTP).**
- C. The device is missing the "Site" assignment in the portal.
- D. The device has not yet downloaded the latest software image.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The transition from "Claimed" to "Online" depends entirely on the ION device's ability to establish a secure, persistent management tunnel to the Prisma SD-WAN Controller.

* Connectivity Requirements: The ION device initiates an outbound connection to the controller on TCP Port 443 (HTTPS). It also requires accurate time synchronization to validate SSL certificates, necessitating access to NTP (UDP Port 123).

* Scenario Analysis: Since the installer can browse the internet from the LAN, we know the physical link and basic routing/NAT are functional. The issue is specific to the management plane traffic.

* Root Cause: If an upstream firewall (e.g., a corporate edge firewall or ISP filter) is inspecting SSL traffic or blocking specific FQDNs/Ports required by the ION, the device cannot complete the handshake. Consequently, it remains "Claimed" (registered in the database) but cannot go "Online" (active management session). Options A, C, and D prevent provisioning (configuration push) but generally do not prevent the device from initially checking in and going "Online" if the pipe is open.

NEW QUESTION # 54

A network design mandates segmentation at the routing level and traffic isolation across various services, such as teller cash registers, ATM traffic, guest Wi-Fi, and corporate applications. Which command can be used to validate and display the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) route leak rules?

- A. inspect flow_browser vrf all
- B. show interface vrf route_leak_rule all
- C. dump vrf route_leak_rule
- **D. inspect vrf route_leak_rule all**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In complex retail or banking environments, maintaining strict network segmentation is a regulatory and security requirement. Prisma SD-WAN utilizes Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to provide this isolation, ensuring that high-security traffic, such as ATM transactions or teller cash registers, remains logically separated from Guest Wi-Fi or general corporate applications. While isolation is the default state, route leaking is used to allow specific communication between these VRFs—for instance, allowing multiple isolated segments to reach a common shared service like a DNS server or a centralized security gateway.

To verify that these configurations have been correctly pushed from the Controller to the local ION device, administrators utilize the ION CLI (Command Line Interface) for deep-dive diagnostics. The command `inspect vrf route_leak_rule all` is the definitive tool for this purpose. Unlike "show" commands which typically provide interface status, "inspect" commands in the Prisma SD-WAN ecosystem are designed to pull real-time operational state data from the control plane's internal databases.

When executed, this command displays the specific prefix-level rules that allow routes to "leak" from one VRF table into another. It provides visibility into the source VRF, the destination VRF, and the exact network prefixes or default routes being shared. This is critical for troubleshooting "Day 2" operations; if a teller register cannot reach a shared database, the administrator can use this command to confirm if the necessary route leak rule is active and accurately reflecting the intent of the VRF Profile configured in the portal.

Without this command, verifying inter-VRF reachability would be limited to trial-and-error connectivity tests, making it an essential part of the Prisma SD-WAN engineer's toolkit.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

Answer: A

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 # 56

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

- A. 12 queues
4 classes
3 application criteria within each class

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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. LLDP
- C. Syslog
- D. CDP

Answer: A,C

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 # 58

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