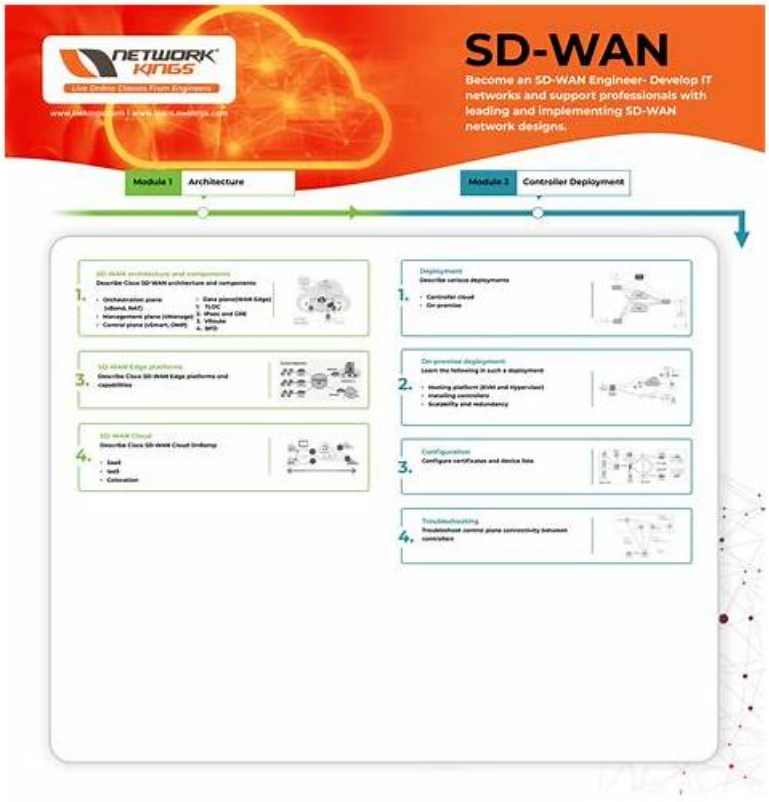
SD-WAN-Engineer Accurate Study Material & SD-WAN-Engineer Braindump Pdf



If you spare only a few days for exam preparation, our SD-WAN-Engineer learning materials can be your best choice for your time and money. With our SD-WAN-Engineer exam questions, you can not only pass exam in the least time with the least efforts but can also secure a brilliant percentage. And we will find that our SD-WAN-Engineer Study Guide is the most effective exam materials. We can claim that with our SD-WAN-Engineer training engine for 20 to 30 hours, you can pass the exam with ease.

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	• 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	• 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 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	• 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.

>> SD-WAN-Engineer Accurate Study Material <<

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Braindump Pdf, SD-WAN-Engineer Test Voucher

People need to increase their level by getting the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer certification. If you take an example of the present scenario in this competitive world, you will find people struggling to meet their ends just because they are surviving on low-scale salaries. Even if they are thinking about changing their jobs, people who are ready with a better skill set or have prepared themselves with Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Certification grab the chance. This leaves them in the same place where they were.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
A network operator receives a critical SITE_CONNECTIVITY_DOWN alarm for a branch site in the Prisma SD-WAN portal. What specific condition triggers this alarm type?

- A. The device has lost power and rebooted.
- B. The site has exceeded its licensed bandwidth capacity.
- C. One of the two internet circuits at the site has gone down.
- D. All Secure Fabric Links (VPNs) to all remote peers are down, isolating the site from the overlay.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The SITE_CONNECTIVITY_DOWN alarm is a high-severity alert indicating a total loss of overlay connectivity for a site.
It does not trigger if just one circuit fails (Option B), provided that other circuits are still up and maintaining VPNs. A single link failure would typically trigger a "Link Down" or "VPN Down" alarm, but the Site connectivity would remain "Up" (degraded).
It does not simply mean the device rebooted (Option A), although a reboot would cause it temporarily; the alarm specifically tracks the state of the VPN fabric.
The SITE_CONNECTIVITY_DOWN alarm specifically generates when all Secure Fabric Links (VPN tunnels) on the device are in the "Down" state. This means the branch is completely isolated from the rest of the SD-WAN network (Data Centers and other branches), even if the device itself might still be powered on and reachable via the controller (management plane). It signifies a "Blackout" of the data plane for that location.

NEW QUESTION # 18
During the Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) process of a new ION device at a branch site, which interface ports are supported by default to request an IP address via DHCP and reach the Prisma SD-WAN controller for claiming?

- A. Only the USB port via a cellular modem
- B. The dedicated Controller port, or Port 1 / Internet 1 if a dedicated port is absent
- C. Only the dedicated Controller port (if available)
- D. Any LAN or WAN port on the device

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
For a successful Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) experience, the ION device must be able to obtain an IP address and reach the internet immediately upon boot-up.
According to Palo Alto Networks hardware guides, the Controller Port (often labeled specifically as "CONTROLLER" on models like the ION 3000/7000/9000) is pre-configured to act as a DHCP client by default. It is the preferred interface for the initial "call home" process.
However, for smaller desktop models (like the ION 1000/2000/1200 series) or scenarios where a dedicated management network is not available, the device firmware is also configured to attempt DHCP client requests on Port 1 (often labeled as Internet 1 or

simply 1).
Connecting the ISP circuit to any random port (like Port 4 or a LAN port) will not work for ZTP because those interfaces are not pre-configured as DHCP clients in the factory default state. Therefore, the installer must ensure the internet uplink is connected to either the dedicated Controller port or Port 1/Internet 1 to ensure the device can resolve the controller FQDN and download its configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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. Default-Cluster
- B. Any-Private
- C. Standard VPN
- D. Direct

Answer: D

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 # 20
For how many hours are Prisma SD-WAN VPN shared secrets valid?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, security is built directly into the AppFabric using a centralized, controller-led approach to key management. Unlike traditional VPNs that rely on manual Internet Key Exchange (IKE) or static Pre-Shared Keys (PSKs) which can be administratively burdensome and security- vulnerable, Prisma SD-WAN automates the entire lifecycle of encrypted tunnels. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller acts as the central authority for identity and key distribution for all ION (Instant-On Network) devices within the tenant's fabric.
Specifically, the VPN shared secrets used to secure these tunnels are ephemeral and are valid for exactly 24 hours. This 24-hour validity period is a security best practice implemented by Palo Alto Networks to limit the
"blast radius" or window of exposure in the unlikely event that a key is compromised. The controller automatically handles the generation, distribution, and rotation of these secrets. Before the 24-hour timer expires, the controller pushes new keys to the ION devices, which then perform a hitless rollover. This ensures that the data plane remains active and encrypted without requiring manual intervention from a network administrator. If an ION device loses its control plane connection to the controller, it will maintain its existing tunnels using the current keys until they expire, at which point it must re-authenticate with the controller to receive a new set of valid secrets. This automated rotation is a core component of the Prisma SD- WAN Zero-Trust security model.

NEW QUESTION # 21
When troubleshooting an issue at a site that is running on two cellular links from two carriers, the operations team shared some

evidence shown in the graph below:
(SNR Graph showing Carrier-1 in blue dropping to near 0 dB and Carrier-2 in green staying relatively stable between 4.5 dB and 6.5 dB)
For the time duration shown in the graph, what are two inferences about the site's traffic that can be made?
(Choose two.)

- A. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-1.
- B. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.
- C. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-2.
- D. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In Prisma SD-WAN, the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) is a critical metric used to monitor the health and performance of cellular WAN interfaces. SNR measures the strength of the desired signal relative to the background noise level; higher values indicate a cleaner signal, while lower values suggest that noise is overwhelming the signal, typically leading to increased packet loss, high latency, and reduced throughput.
Analyzing the provided graph, Carrier-1 (blue line) shows a severe drop in SNR, plummeting from approximately 4.5 dB to nearly 0.3 dB between 15:00 and 23:00. An SNR value this low is indicative of a failing or highly unstable link that cannot reliably sustain data traffic, directly supporting Inference A-that Carrier-1 experienced significant performance degradation. In contrast, Carrier-2 (green line) maintains a much higher and more consistent SNR throughout the same period.
Prisma SD-WAN's AppFabric uses application-based path selection and SLA monitoring to ensure the best possible user experience. When the system detects that a primary path (like Carrier-1) has degraded below acceptable thresholds-often triggered by high loss or latency resulting from poor signal quality-it will dynamically steer application flows to an alternative healthy path. Therefore, Inference D is correct: because Carrier-1's quality became untenable while Carrier-2 remained stable, the ION device would have likely initiated a path switchover to move traffic from the degraded Carrier-1 to the healthier Carrier-2.

NEW QUESTION # 22
.....

www.prep4away.com] for ➽ SD-WAN-Engineer □ to obtain exam materials for free download □Exam SD-WAN-Engineer Answers

- Free PDF Quiz 2026 Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer High Hit-Rate Accurate Study Material □ Simply search for [SD-WAN-Engineer] for free download on 《 www.pdfvce.com 》 □Valid SD-WAN-Engineer Test Pass4sure
- SD-WAN-Engineer Latest Materials □ SD-WAN-Engineer Latest Test Vce □ Valid SD-WAN-Engineer Test Pass4sure □ Search on □ www.practicevce.com □ for { SD-WAN-Engineer } to obtain exam materials for free download □SD-WAN-Engineer Free Braindumps
- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, genai-training.com, course.mbonisi.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes