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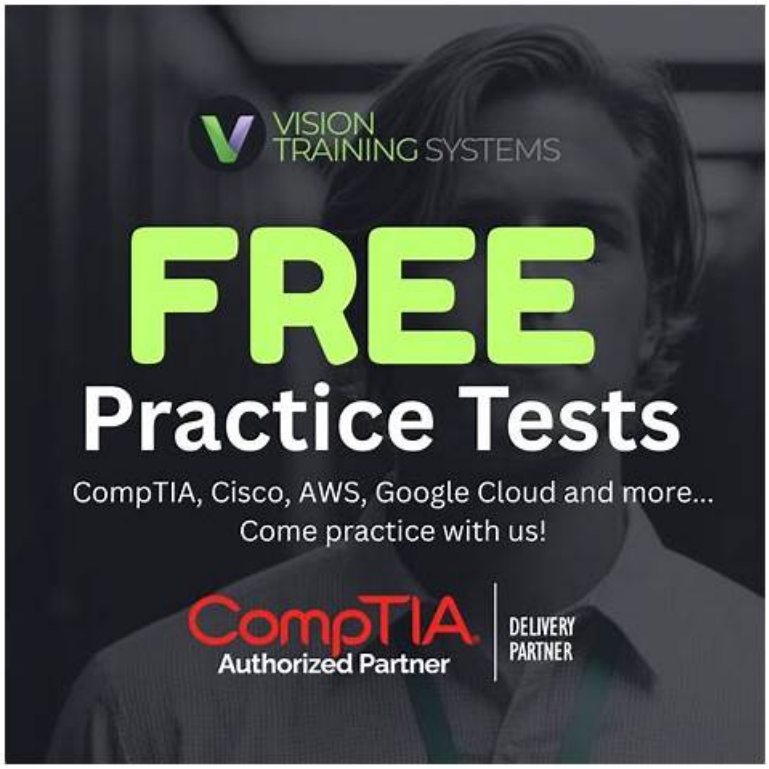

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer QUESTIONS: A TERRIFIC EXAM PREPARATION SOURCE [2026]

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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	• 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	• 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 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.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Where is route leaking configured between VRFs?

- A. VRF profile
- B. Site configuration
- C. VRF definition
- D. BGP peer

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Prisma SD-WAN solution, multi-tenancy and network isolation are achieved through the use of Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. However, there are many operational scenarios-such as providing shared access to a common service (e.g., DNS, NTP) or a central Internet gateway-where traffic must transition between these isolated routing domains. This process is known as route leaking.
In the Prisma SD-WAN management interface, route leaking is specifically configured within the VRF Profile. Unlike traditional CLI-based routers where route leaking might be configured under a global routing table or individual VRF definitions via import/export targets, Prisma SD-WAN utilizes a profile-based approach to ensure scalability and consistency across multiple sites. A VRF Profile acts as a template that defines the routing behavior for specific VRFs across the fabric.
When an administrator navigates to the VRF Profile settings, they can define "Leaking Rules." These rules specify the "From VRF" (source) and "To VRF" (destination) parameters, along with the specific prefixes or default routes that should be shared. By placing this configuration within the VRF Profile rather than a site- specific configuration, Palo Alto Networks allows for a "configure once, apply many" workflow. Once the VRF Profile is updated with the leaking rules, any ION device associated with that profile will automatically update its local routing table to allow the specified inter-VRF communication. This centralized orchestration simplifies the management of complex segmentation requirements in large-scale SD-WAN deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 11
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. Delete the old device from the portal, create a new site for the replacement device, and rebuild the policies manually.
- 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. Backup the configuration of the old device to a USB drive and restore it to the new device using the local console.

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 # 12
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. Manual GRE Tunnels
- B. UPnP (Universal Plug and Play)
- C. STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT)
- D. SSL VPN encapsulation

Answer: C

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 # 13
What is the number and structure of Prisma SD-WAN QoS queues supported per WAN interface?

- A. 16 queues
  4 classes
  4 application criteria with each class
- B. 8 queues
  1 priority queue
  7 non-priority queues
- C. 8 queues
  2 classes
  4 application criteria within each class
- D. 12 queues
  4 classes1
  3 application criteria within each class

Answer: A

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 # 14
In which modes can a Prisma SD-WAN branch be deployed?

- A. Testing, Control, POV
- B. Production, Control, Disabled
- C. Disabled, Analytics, Control
- D. POV, Production, Analytics

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) defines three distinct Operational Modes for a branch site, which determine how the ION device processes traffic and interacts with the network.
Analytics Mode (Monitor): In this mode, the ION device is typically deployed inline or in a "promiscuous" monitor state to gain visibility into network traffic without actively enforcing path selection policies.1 It "learns" applications, bandwidth usage, and network characteristics (auditing) but does not steer traffic or block flows.2 This is often used during Proof of Concepts (POVs) or the initial "burn-in" phase of a deployment to generate reports without risking network disruption.
Control Mode: This is the full production state. In Control Mode, the ION device actively enforces Path Policies, QoS Policies, and Security Policies. It builds Secure Fabric VPN tunnels, steers traffic based on application SLAs (e.g., sending voice over MPLS and bulk data over Broadband), and handles failover events.3 This is the required mode for a fully functional SD-WAN site.
Disabled Mode: This mode effectively shuts down the site's SD-WAN functionality from the controller's perspective. It is an administrative state used when a site is being decommissioned, provisioned but not yet live, or isolated for troubleshooting. In this state, the device does not participate in the fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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One of the best ways to prepare for the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer exam is to study the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) exam questions. Familiarizing yourself with the SD-WAN-Engineer certification using practice test on real-world data sets can help you build your confidence and prepare you for the exam. Additionally, taking SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Questions and quizzes can help you identify areas where you need to improve and gauge your understanding of the material.

SD-WAN-Engineer Test Answers

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