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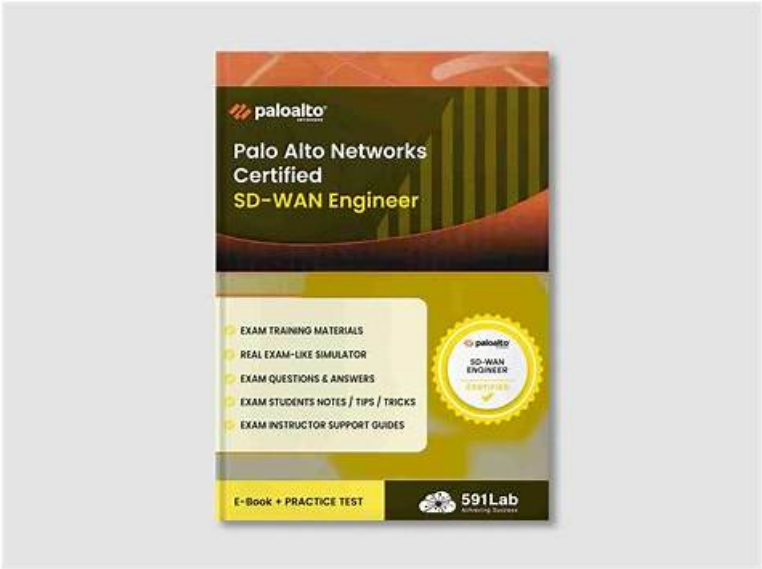

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, what is the defining characteristic of a "Standard VPN" compared to a "Secure Fabric Link"?

- A. Standard VPNs use GRE encapsulation, while Secure Fabric Links use VXLAN.
- B. Standard VPNs are manually configured IPSec tunnels to non-ION endpoints, while Secure Fabric Links are automated tunnels between ION devices.
- C. Standard VPNs support BGP, whereas Secure Fabric Links only support static routing.
- D. Standard VPNs are automatically built between ION devices, while Secure Fabric Links require manual configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, the terminology distinguishes between "Native" automation and "Legacy" interoperability.
Secure Fabric Links: These are the proprietary, automated overlay tunnels created between two Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (e.g., Branch ION to Data Center ION). The controller automatically manages the IP addressing, key rotation, and routing for these links. You do not manually configure "Phase 1" or "Phase 2" parameters for Secure Fabric links.
Standard VPNs: These are traditional, standards-based IPSec tunnels configured to connect an ION device to a Non-ION endpoint (Third-Party Peer). This is used for "Data Center to Data Center" connections where one side is a legacy firewall (e.g., Cisco ASA, Palo Alto Networks NGFW) or for connecting to cloud security services (SSE) that do not have a specific CloudBlade integration. For a Standard VPN, the administrator must manually define the IKE/IPSec profiles, pre-shared keys, and peer IP addresses to match the third-party device's configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 46
What is the default action for real-time media applications if link performance is poor?

- A. Apply Forward Error Correction (FEC).1
- B. Raise an alarm.
- C. Drop the flow.
- D. Move flows.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
According to the Prisma SD-WAN Performance Policy Default Behavior documentation, the default action configured for applications (including real-time media) when a path experiences poor performance (violates the SLA thresholds for latency, jitter, or packet loss) is to Move Flows.
The Prisma SD-WAN ION device continuously monitors the health of all available paths. If the active path for a media application degrades and fails to meet the specified SLA, the default policy dictates that the traffic should be steered (moved) to an alternate, compliant path that meets the performance criteria.
While Forward Error Correction (FEC) is a powerful feature available in Prisma SD-WAN to mitigate packet loss for real-time applications, it is an optional action that must be explicitly enabled or configured within the performance policy rules. It is not the default action in the base system configuration; the primary default mechanism for handling performance issues is to leverage the multi-path fabric to switch to a better link.

NEW QUESTION # 47
In the Prisma SD-WAN portal, an administrator is viewing the "Media" analytics for a branch site to troubleshoot complaints about

poor voice quality.
When calculating the Mean Opinion Score (MOS) for voice traffic, which two metrics does the system prioritize active monitoring for, even when no user voice traffic is present on the link? (Choose two.)

- A. Throughput
- B. Packet Loss
- C. Jitter
- D. Latency (One-Way)

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN calculates the Mean Opinion Score (MOS) to provide a standardized metric (1-5) for voice quality. To ensure the system always knows the "voice readiness" of a path-even before a call starts-it uses Active Probes (synthetic UDP packets). While latency is measured, the MOS calculation algorithm is most heavily penalized by Packet Loss (D) and Jitter (B).
Packet Loss: Even a small amount of loss (e.g., >1%) dramatically reduces voice clarity, causing dropouts.
Jitter: High variance in packet arrival time (jitter) causes the "robotic" voice effect and buffer underruns.
The system continuously measures these specific metrics on all WAN links using synthetic probes. If the packet loss or jitter exceeds the threshold defined in the "Path Quality Profile" (e.g., Voice Profile), the path is marked as non-compliant, and the MOS score drops, triggering a policy action to move the flow. Throughput (C) is less critical for voice as calls consume very little bandwidth (e.g., 64-100 Kbps), making congestion (loss/jitter) the primary enemy, not raw speed.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which troubleshooting action should be taken when resources at one branch site can reach the internet but cannot be reached from the data center (DC)?

- A. Set the site in a control mode.
- B. Create static route with DC ION as a next hop.
- C. Ensure the LAN branch prefixes are set to "global."
- D. Admin up the Prisma SD-WAN DC endpoints.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, reachability between sites is managed by the Control Plane, which automatically advertises prefixes across the secure fabric based on their scope. If a branch site has successful Direct Internet Access (DIA) but is invisible to the Data Center (DC), it indicates that while the local ION is online, its internal network information has not been propagated to the rest of the SD-WAN fabric.
The most common cause for this behavior is that the LAN interfaces or static routes at the branch are configured with a Local scope rather than a Global scope. When a prefix is set to "Local," the ION device treats that network as reachable only within that specific site; it will not advertise that prefix to the Controller for distribution to other ION devices, such as those at the Data Center. By ensuring the LAN branch prefixes are set to "global" (Option B), the administrator instructs the ION device to share these routes with the global fabric.
Once the prefix is marked as global, the Prisma SD-WAN Controller identifies it as a reachable destination and updates the routing tables of all peer ION devices in the same domain, including the DC gateways. This allows the Data Center to build a valid path to the branch resources over the secure VPN tunnels. Options like creating static routes (Option A) or changing site modes (Option C) do not address the fundamental requirement of prefix advertisement within the software-defined fabric, which relies on correctly defined metadata like route scope.

NEW QUESTION # 49
When defining a Path Quality Profile (SLA) for a "Transactional" application group (e.g., Citrix, Oracle), the administrator sets the "Packet Loss" threshold to 1%.
What happens to the traffic for this application if all active paths currently exceed this 1% loss threshold?

- A. The traffic is queued indefinitely until a path recovers.
- B. The system selects the best available path (lowest loss) among the active paths, even if it violates the profile.
- C. The traffic is dropped to prevent data corruption.
- D. The system automatically enables a Backup path, even if the Active paths are technically "Up" but degraded.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
This behavior describes the "Best Available Path" logic inherent in Prisma SD-WAN's availability design.
SLA Thresholds: Path Quality Profiles act as filters to identify compliant paths.
Total Violation: If all configured "Active" paths violate the SLA (e.g., Path A has 2% loss, Path B has 5% loss, and the threshold is 1%), the system does not drop the traffic (Option A) because maintaining connectivity is prioritized over perfect quality.
Selection Logic: The system enters a fallback state where it compares the available active paths and selects the "Least Bad" one-the path that is closest to meeting the SLA (in this case, Path A with 2% loss).
Backup Paths: Traffic would only move to a Backup path (Option D) if the policy explicitly configures the backup path to engage upon SLA violation of the active set. However, strictly speaking, if only active paths are considered and all fail, it picks the best of the active group rather than blackholing the traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 50
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