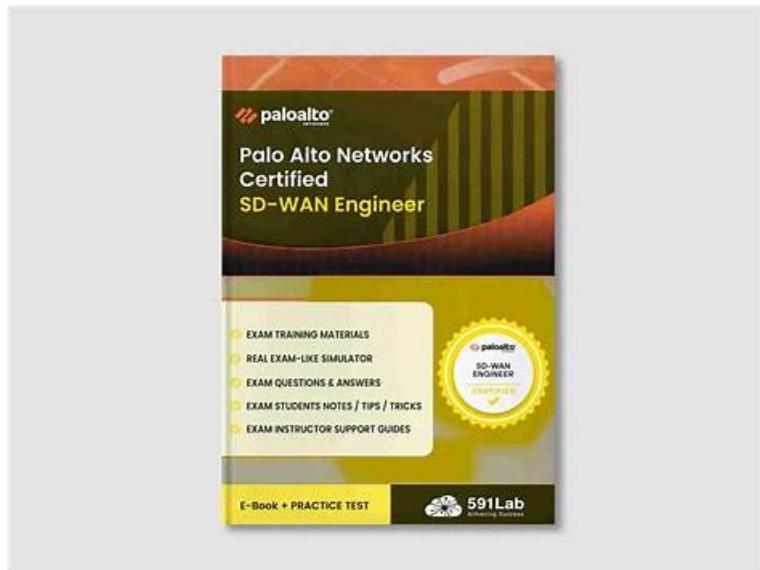


# SD-WAN-Engineer Cert Guide, Exam SD-WAN-Engineer Introduction



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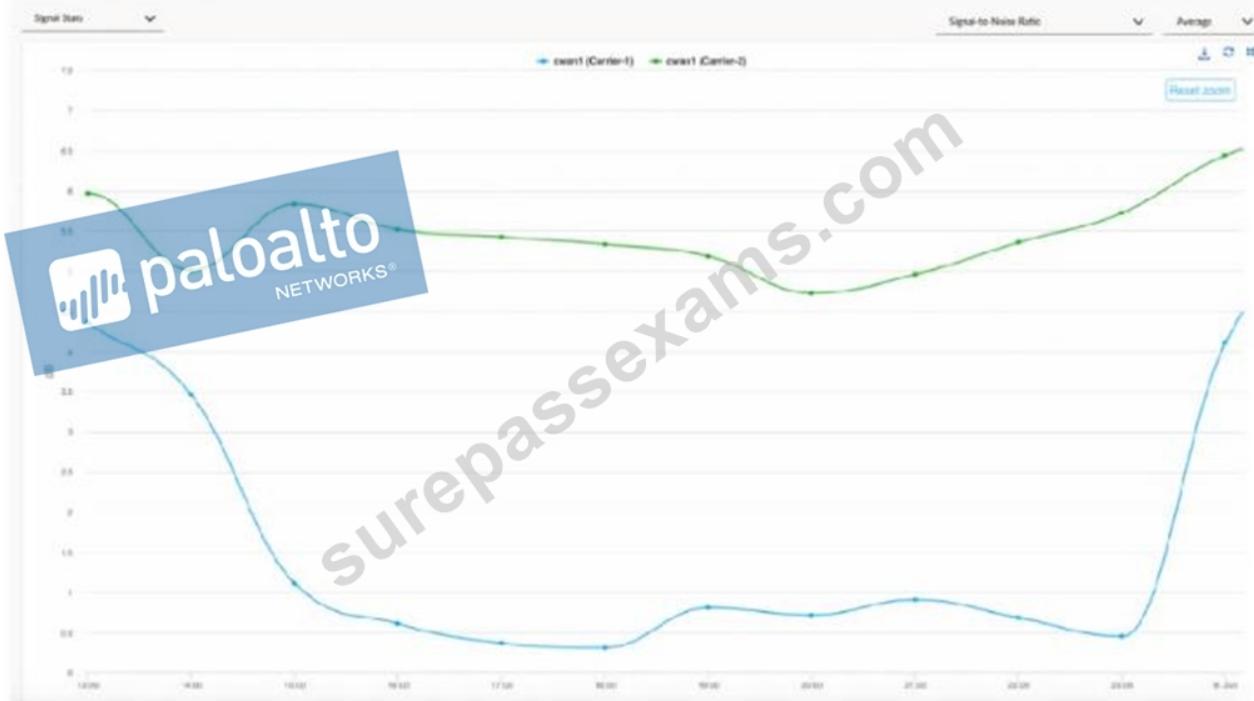
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## Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

### NEW QUESTION # 48

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

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents: 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 # 49

What are two requirements for implementing user/group-based path policies? (Choose two.)

- A. Cloud Identity Engine
- B. Internal host detection
- C. Data center ION
- D. Autonomous Digital Experience Manager (ADEM)

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

To implement User/Group-based policies (Path, QoS, or Security) in Prisma SD-WAN, the system requires two specific

components to resolve user identities and map them to IP addresses within the fabric.

Cloud Identity Engine (CIE): This is the primary requirement for identity management. The Cloud Identity Engine connects the Prisma SD-WAN controller to your directory service (e.g., Active Directory, Azure AD/Entra ID). It allows the system to retrieve and resolve User and Group attributes (e.g., "Marketing Group," "User: john.doe") so they can be selected in policy rules. Without CIE, the controller cannot interpret the group names or user identities defined in the policies.

Data Center ION: In the standard deployment model for User-ID, a Data Center (DC) ION is required to act as the bridge or collector for IP-to-User mappings. The DC ION connects to the User-ID Agent (running on a PAN-OS firewall or Windows Server) to learn the mapping of IP addresses to usernames. It then redistributes this information to the controller or other branch IONs so they can identify which user is associated with the traffic flows originating from a specific private IP address.

## NEW QUESTION # 50

When allocating Aggregate Bandwidth for a Prisma Access "Remote Network" deployment (connecting 50 branch sites), how is the bandwidth license enforced?

- A. Each branch site is hard-capped at the specific bandwidth limit defined in its individual IPSec tunnel configuration.
- B. The bandwidth is shared as a pool across all sites in a specific Compute Location (Region); individual sites can burst up to the available pool capacity.
- C. The bandwidth is allocated per device serial number and cannot be shared.
- D. The bandwidth license is only checked once during the initial onboarding; there is no ongoing enforcement.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma Access manages Remote Network bandwidth using an Aggregate Bandwidth licensing model.

Compute Locations: When you purchase bandwidth (e.g., 1 Gbps), you allocate it to specific Prisma Access Compute Locations (e.g., US West, Europe Central).

Shared Pool: All branch sites (Remote Networks) that connect to that specific Compute Location share the allocated bandwidth pool. For example, if you allocate 500 Mbps to "US West" and connect 10 branches to it, they compete for that 500 Mbps aggregate.

Bursting: An individual branch is not strictly rate-limited to a "slice" (e.g., 50 Mbps) unless you explicitly configure QoS guarantees. By default, a single branch can burst and consume a large portion of the aggregate pool if other branches are idle. The enforcement happens at the Region/Compute Node level, ensuring the total throughput does not exceed the licensed capacity for that region.

## NEW QUESTION # 51

In the Prisma SD-WAN portal, the Application Health dashboard assigns a color-coded "Health Score" (Green, Yellow, Red) to applications.

Which three metrics are combined to calculate this composite AppX (Application Experience) score? (Choose three.)

- A. Bandwidth Utilization
- B. Transaction Failure Rate
- C. Jitter
- D. Server Response Time (SRT)
- E. Network Transfer Time (NTT)

**Answer: B,D,E**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The AppX (Application Experience) score is a proprietary metric used by Prisma SD-WAN to provide a holistic view of user experience, rather than just network statistics. It is calculated based on three key components:

Transaction Failure Rate (A): The percentage of application transactions that failed (e.g., TCP resets, HTTP 500 errors). This indicates availability.

Network Transfer Time (B): The time taken for packets to traverse the network (WAN/LAN latency). This indicates network health.

Server Response Time (C): The time taken by the application server to respond to a request. This indicates backend performance. Why not D or E?

Bandwidth Utilization (D) is a capacity metric, not a direct measure of quality. A link can be 90% full but still deliver packets quickly (good AppX), or 10% full but dropping packets (bad AppX).

Jitter (E) is a network-layer metric primarily relevant for UDP Real-Time media. While important, the high-level "AppX" score for general TCP apps focuses on the "Time-to-Glass" metrics (NTT/SRT) and success rates.

### NEW QUESTION # 52

An administrator needs to ensure that critical VoIP traffic is not dropped even when the branch's primary internet link is fully saturated with bulk file transfers.

Which QoS mechanism does Prisma SD-WAN automatically apply to the "Platinum" priority class to prevent starvation by lower-priority classes?

- A. Weighted Round Robin (WRR)
- B. First-In, First-Out (FIFO)
- C. Strict Priority Queuing (SPQ)
- D. **Hierarchical Token Bucket (HTB) with guaranteed bandwidth**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN utilizes a hierarchical QoS model (typically based on Hierarchical Token Bucket or similar shaping algorithms) to manage bandwidth contention.

Guaranteed Bandwidth: The "Platinum" class (used for Real-Time voice/video) is assigned a guaranteed bandwidth percentage (floor) in the QoS profile. This ensures that even if "Gold" (Transactional) or "Silver" (Bulk) traffic is trying to consume 100% of the link, the scheduler reserves the specific portion (e.g., 30%) for Platinum traffic, preventing starvation.

Shaping, not Policing: Unlike simple policing which drops excess traffic hard, the ION device shapes the egress traffic. If the link is congested, the scheduler delays the lower-priority packets (buffering) to allow the high-priority Platinum packets to exit immediately. Why not Strict Priority (A)? While Platinum behaves like a priority queue, pure Strict Priority can completely starve lower queues if the high-priority traffic is misbehaving or voluminous. Prisma SD-WAN typically uses bandwidth guarantees (floors) and limits (ceilings) to ensure fair sharing while protecting critical apps.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

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