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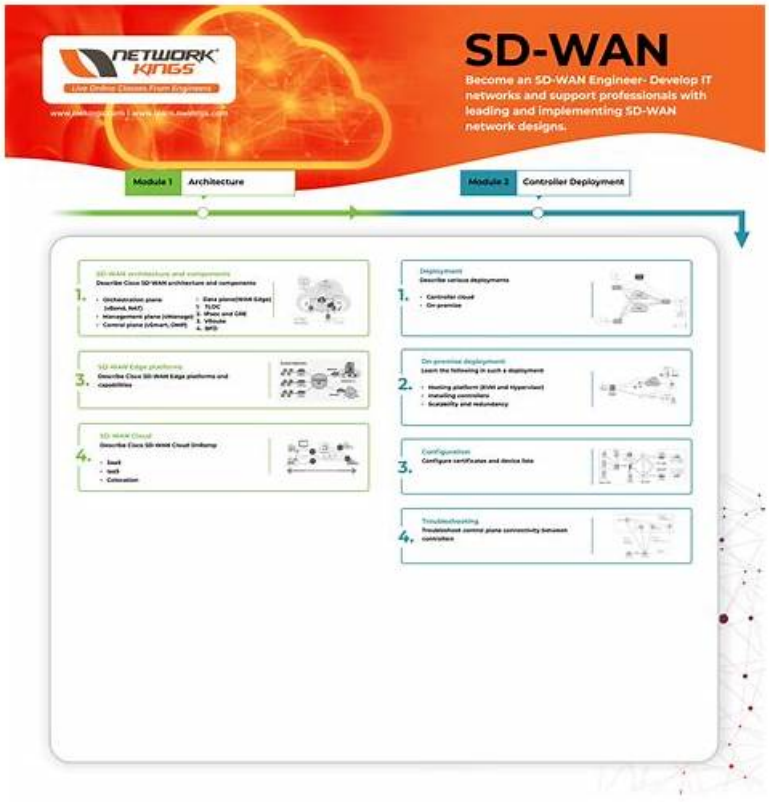

With the rapid development of the world economy and frequent contacts between different countries, the talent competition is increasing day by day, and the employment pressure is also increasing day by day. If you want to get a better job and relieve your employment pressure, it is essential for you to get the SD-WAN-Engineer Certification. However, due to the severe employment situation, more and more people have been crazy for passing the SD-WAN-Engineer exam by taking examinations, the exam has also been more and more difficult to pass.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75
By default, how many days will Prisma SD-WAN VPNs stay operational before the keys expire when an ION device loses connection with the controller?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix) solution is designed with a separation of the control plane (Controller) and the data plane (ION devices).1 In the event that an ION device loses connectivity to the Cloud Controller (often referred to as running in "headless mode"), the device continues to forward traffic and maintain existing VPN tunnels using the keys it currently holds.2 However, for security purposes, the VPN session keys (shared secrets) used for the Secure Fabric have a finite validity period. The system is designed such that these keys are rotated regularly.3 If the controller is unreachable, the ION device can continue to rotate keys locally and maintain the VPNs for a maximum default period of 72 hours (exactly 3 days).4 If the connection to the controller is not restored within this 72-hour window, the keys will eventually expire, and the ION will be unable to retrieve new authorized key material from the controller.5 Consequently, the VPN tunnels will go down, and the "out of shared secret key" error will be observed in the VPN status logs.
This mechanism ensures that a permanently compromised or stolen device cannot maintain network access indefinitely without central authorization.

NEW QUESTION # 76
When planning a software upgrade for a large fleet of ION devices, what is the recommended best practice regarding the "Software Version" assigned in the Site Summary?

- A. Assign the new software version to the "Global" site configuration to upgrade all 1000+ sites simultaneously.
- B. Manually log into each device and upload the new image file via USB.
- C. Use Site Tags to group sites (e.g., "Pilot", "Region-1", "Region-2") and assign the new software version incrementally to these tags to minimize risk.
- D. The ION devices upgrade themselves automatically whenever a new version is released by Palo Alto Networks.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The best practice for managing upgrades in a large-scale Prisma SD-WAN environment is the Canary or Phased Rollout approach, utilizing Site Tags.
* Risk Mitigation: Upgrading all sites simultaneously (Option B) is highly risky. If the new software version has an unforeseen bug or compatibility issue with a specific circuit type, the entire network could face an outage.

* Tag-Based Management: Administrators should create tags such as "Upgrade-Phase-1" (Pilot sites) or "Region-North". By assigning the specific Software Version to the Tag (rather than the individual site or the global default), the controller pushes the update only to that subset of devices.
* Procedure:
* Apply update to "Pilot" tag (5 sites). Monitor for 24-48 hours.
* Apply update to "Region-1" tag (50 sites). Monitor.
* Eventually, update the Global default once confidence is high.
Option A is unscalable, and Option D is incorrect as the administrator retains full control over when upgrades occur; they are not forced automatically without policy configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 77
Based on the HA topology image below, which two statements describe the end-state when power is removed from the ION 1200-S labeled "Active", assuming that the ION labeled "Standby" becomes the active ION? (Choose two.)

- A. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.
- B. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.
- C. The VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.
- D. The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
This scenario depicts a High Availability (HA) topology utilizing the ION 1200-S model's Fail-to-Wire (bypass) capabilities to share WAN links between two devices without needing external switches for every WAN connection.
1. WAN Link Availability (Statement A):
The diagram illustrates a "daisy-chain" cabling method supported by the ION 1200-S bypass pairs.
ISP A (Green): Connects directly to the "Standby" (Left) unit first. Since the Standby unit remains powered on, it maintains direct access to ISP A.
LTE/5G (Blue): Connects to the "Active" (Right) unit first. The connection then loops through a bypass pair on the Active unit to the Standby unit. When power is removed from the "Active" unit, the fail-to-wire relays on its Ethernet ports close physically. This creates a passive electrical bridge that connects the LTE modem directly to the Standby unit. The Standby unit (now becoming Active) will detect the link state change and successfully utilize the LTE connection. Therefore, both WAN links remain usable.
2. LAN Failover Mechanism (Statement C):
Prisma SD-WAN ION devices typically use a VRRP-like mechanism for LAN redundancy.
When the "Active" node fails (loses power), the "Standby" node stops receiving keepalives and promotes itself to the Active state.
To ensure downstream switches and clients immediately send traffic to the new Active unit, it must update their ARP tables. It does this by broadcasting a Gratuitous ARP (GARP) packet for the Virtual IP (VIP) address of the Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs). This action informs the network that the MAC address associated with the Gateway I1P is now reachable via the port connected to the new Active ION.234

NEW QUESTION # 78
What are two potential causes when a secondary public circuit has been added to the branch site, but the Prisma SD-WAN tunnel is not forming to the data center? (Choose two.)

- A. Interface role is not selected as "internet."
- B. DNS is not configured.
- C. Circuit label is missing from interface type.
- D. Interface scope is set to "local."

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, the formation of VPN tunnels between a branch ION device and a Data Center (DC) ION is governed by specific configuration parameters that define how an interface interacts with the WAN fabric. When a secondary public circuit is introduced, the system requires precise classification to initiate the negotiation of security associations.
The first critical factor is the Interface Role. For an ION device to attempt to build a global fabric tunnel over a public circuit, the interface must be explicitly assigned the "Internet" role. If the role is incorrectly set (e.g., as "LAN" or left unconfigured), the device will not treat that physical port as a viable path for the SD- WAN overlay, preventing the tunnel from initiating.

Secondly, the Circuit Label plays a vital role in the path selection and tunnel orchestration logic. Prisma SD- WAN uses labels to match local branch circuits with corresponding circuits at the data center or other branches. If a circuit label is missing or mismatched on the interface configuration, the Controller cannot properly orchestrate the "bind" between the branch and the hub. Without a valid label, the ION device doesn't know which path group the circuit belongs to, and consequently, the automated tunnel signaling process fails to complete.
While DNS is important for management connectivity to the Controller, it is generally not the primary blocker for site-to-site tunnel formation if the Controller reachability is already established via the primary circuit.
Similarly, "Interface Scope" is more relevant to routing advertisement rather than the foundational establishment of the SD-WAN tunnel itself. Therefore, ensuring the Internet role and Circuit Label are correctly applied is the standard troubleshooting step for non-forming tunnels on new circuits.

NEW QUESTION # 79
When integrating Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access, what is the specific role of the Service Connection (SC)?

- A. It is the SSL VPN portal used by mobile users to connect to the network.
- B. It connects the Prisma Access cloud infrastructure back to the customer's Headquarters or Data Center for access to internal private resources (e.g., AD, DNS, Intranet).
- C. It is the peering link between different Prisma Access regions to optimize global traffic.
- D. It is the IPSec tunnel that connects a Branch site to the Prisma Access gateway for internet access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma Access architecture (integrated with SD-WAN), distinct connection types serve different purposes.
Remote Networks: These are the connections from your Branch sites (using ION devices) into the cloud. They allow branches to get to the internet or other branches.
Service Connections (SC): This is a specialized high-bandwidth connection used to bridge the Prisma Access Cloud to your Private Data Center or Headquarters.
The primary use case for a Service Connection (Option A) is to allow mobile users and branch users (who are connected to the Prisma cloud) to reach private, centralized resources that still reside on-premise, such as Active Directory controllers, legacy databases, or mainframes. Without a Service Connection, users in the cloud would be able to reach the internet and each other, but not the servers physically located in your HQ data center. The CloudBlade automates the creation of these tunnels, but architecturally, the "Service Connection" is the "cloud-to-HQ" bridge.

NEW QUESTION # 80
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