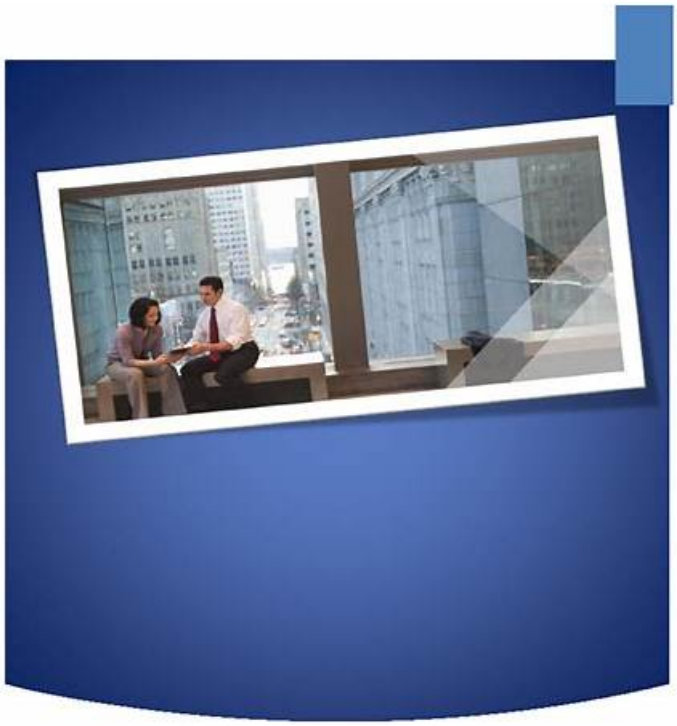
SD-WAN-Engineer Practice Guide | Frenquent SD-WAN-Engineer Update



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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	• 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	• 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	• 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.

Highly Rated Palo Alto Networks Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer SD-WAN-Engineer PDF Dumps

Here in this Desktop practice test software, the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) practice questions given are very relevant to the actual Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) exam. It is compatible with Windows computers. PassReview provides its valued customers with customizable Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) practice exam sessions. The Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) practice test software also keeps track of the previous Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer practice exam attempts.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
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. Only the dedicated Controller port (if available)
- C. Any LAN or WAN port on the device
- D. The dedicated Controller port, or Port 1 / Internet 1 if a dedicated port is absent

Answer: D

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 # 17
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: A

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 # 18
When identifying devices for IoT classification purposes, which two methods does Prisma SD-WAN use to discover devices that are not directly connected to the branch ION? (Choose two.)

- A. SNMP
- B. CDP
- C. LLDP
- D. Syslog

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) integrates with Palo Alto Networks IoT Security to provide comprehensive visibility into all devices at a branch, including those that are not directly connected to the ION device. While the ION automatically detects and classifies devices connected directly to its interfaces via traffic inspection (DPI), DHCP, and ARP analysis, gaining visibility into off-branch devices (devices connected to downstream switches or access points) requires additional discovery mechanisms that can query the network infrastructure or ingest its logs.
1. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol): This is the primary active discovery method for off-branch devices. The Prisma SD-WAN ION device acts as a sensor that actively polls local network switches and wireless controllers using SNMP. By querying the ARP tables and MAC address tables (Bridge MIBs) of these intermediate network devices, the ION can identify endpoints that are connected to the switch ports, even if those endpoints are not currently sending traffic through the ION. This allows the system to map the topology and discover silent or lateral-traffic-only devices.
2. Syslog: In conjunction with SNMP, the IoT Security solution can utilize Syslog messages to discover and profile devices. Network infrastructure devices (like switches and WLAN controllers) can be configured to send Syslog messages to the collection point (which enables the IoT Security service) whenever a device connects or disconnects (e.g., port up/down events, DHCP snooping logs, or 802.1x authentication logs). These logs provide real-time data about device presence and identity (MAC/IP mappings) for devices that are not directly adjacent to the ION, ensuring 100% visibility across the branch network segments.
LLDP (A) and CDP (B) are typically Link Layer discovery protocols used for discovering directly connected neighbors and do not propagate beyond the immediate link, making them unsuitable for discovering devices multiple hops away or behind a switch.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Two branch sites, "Branch-A" and "Branch-B", are both behind active NAT devices (Source NAT) on their local internet circuits. What requirement must be met for these two branches to successfully establish a direct Dynamic VPN (ION-to-ION) tunnel over the internet?

- A. Both sites must disable NAT and use public IPs on the ION interface.
- B. One of the sites must have a Static Public IP (1:1 NAT) to act as the initiator.
- C. Dynamic VPNs are not supported if both sides are behind NAT.
- D. The ION devices automatically use STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) to discover their public IPs and negotiate the connection.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN supports Dynamic VPNs (Branch-to-Branch) even when both endpoints are behind Source NAT (e.g., typical broadband connections).
To achieve this, the ION devices utilize standard NAT Traversal techniques, specifically leveraging STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT).
Discovery: Each ION communicates with the Cloud Controller (which acts as a STUN server/signaling broker). Through this communication, the controller observes the public IP and Port that the ION's traffic is coming from (the post-NAT address).
Signaling: The controller shares this public reachability information with the peer ION.
Hole Punching: The IONs then attempt to initiate connections to each other's discovered public IP/Port. This "UDP Hole Punching" allows them to establish a direct IPSec tunnel through the NAT devices without requiring static 1:1 NAT mapping or manual port forwarding on the provider routers, enabling mesh connectivity in commodity internet environments.

NEW QUESTION # 20
An administrator has configured a Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) policy on a branch ION. They created a rule to "Allow" traffic from the "Guest" zone to the "Internet" zone. However, users in the "Guest" zone are reporting they cannot reach a specific public website, and the Flow Browser shows the flow state as "REJECT".
What is the most likely reason for this specific rejection, assuming the "Allow" rule is correctly placed at the top of the list?

- A. The "Allow" rule does not have the specific "Application" defined (it is set to Any), causing a mismatch.
- B. There is a "Deny" rule in the "Global" policy stack that is taking precedence over the "Local" site rule.
- C. The implicit default action at the bottom of the security policy is "Deny All".
- D. The ION device does not support firewalling for HTTP traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN, security policies can be applied via Policy Stacks, which often have a hierarchy.
Stack Precedence: A common configuration involves a Global Security Stack (applied to all sites) and a Local/Site Security Stack (specific to one site). If the administrator configured a "Global" rule that says "Deny Access to Gambling Sites" (or a specific IP list), and that rule is higher in the binding order or part of a higher-priority stack, it will enforce the block before the local "Allow Guest to Internet" rule is processed.
Specifics of "REJECT": The state REJECT specifically implies a policy enforcement action (sending a TCP RST or ICMP Unreachable) rather than a silent drop or a routing failure.
Why not A? If the "Allow" rule is at the top and matches the traffic parameters (Zone/IP), the Default Deny at the bottom would never be reached. The issue implies a higher priority Deny exists.

NEW QUESTION # 21
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