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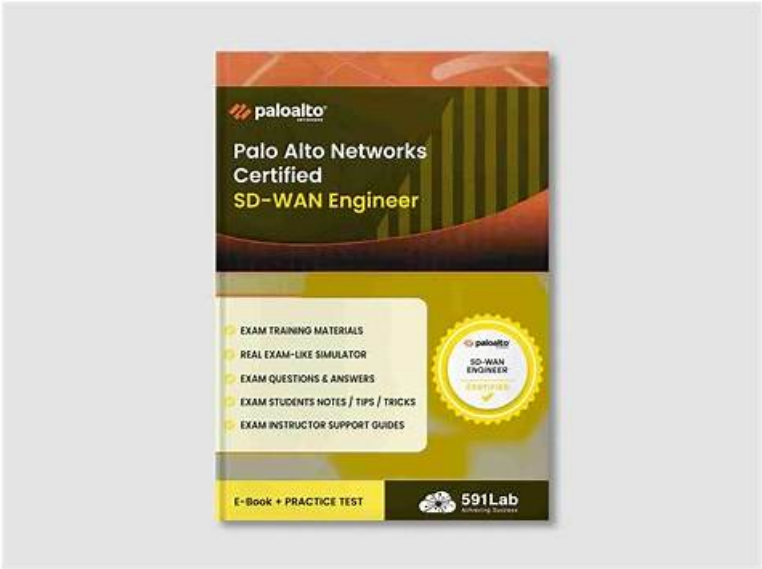

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
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. Network Transfer Time (NTT)
- B. Jitter
- C. Server Response Time (SRT)
- D. Bandwidth Utilization
- E. Transaction Failure Rate

Answer: A,C,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 # 21
Which configuration requirement must be met to allow two branch ION devices to automatically establish a direct Dynamic VPN (branch-to-branch) connection for traffic flow, bypassing the Data Center?

- A. A static "Gre Tunnel" must be manually configured between the two sites.
- B. Both ION devices must be members of the same VPN Cluster.
- C. The Data Center ION must be offline to trigger the dynamic failover.
- D. The "Standard VPN" path policy must be selected.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Dynamic VPNs (also known as ION-to-ION or Branch-to-Branch VPNs) allow Prisma SD-WAN devices to establish direct, on-demand secure tunnels between branch sites to optimize latency for peer-to-peer traffic (e.g., VoIP calls between offices).

To enable this capability, the primary architectural requirement is the configuration of VPN Clusters.
A VPN Cluster defines a logical group of devices that are authorized to communicate with one another.
By default, or if devices are in different clusters without peering, the topology typically defaults to Hub-and-Spoke, where branches only talk to the Data Center.
When two branch ION devices are placed into the same VPN Cluster (or peered clusters), the controller shares the necessary reachability and cryptographic information between them.
Once in the same cluster, the ION devices monitor traffic. If a user at Branch A tries to contact a server at Branch B, the ION devices detect this interest. If a direct path is available (e.g., via public internet), they will dynamically negotiate a direct VPN tunnel, bypassing the Data Center hub. This offloads the hub and reduces latency. Option B is incorrect because SD-WAN eliminates manual GRE config. Option C is incorrect because dynamic VPNs are a performance feature, not just a disaster recovery feature.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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-2 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.
- B. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.
- C. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-2.
- D. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-1.

Answer: B,C

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 # 23
A network administrator notices that a branch ION device is experiencing high CPU utilization due to a suspected TCP SYN Flood attack originating from a compromised host on the local LAN.
Which specific security feature should be configured and applied to the "LAN" zone to mitigate this Denial of Service (DoS) attack?

- A. Application Quality Profile (AQP)
- B. Access Control List (ACL) on the WAN interface
- C. Zone Protection Profile
- D. Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) Rule with a "Deny" action

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
To defend against volumetric attacks such as TCP SYN Floods, UDP Floods, or ICMP Floods, Prisma SD-WAN (like PAN-OS) utilizes Zone Protection Profiles.
Function: A Zone Protection Profile is a specific security object designed to screen traffic for protocol anomalies and flood behaviors before it is processed by the complex firewall policy engine. It sets thresholds (e.g., "Max 1000 SYNs/sec"). If the traffic rate

exceeds this threshold, the system triggers an action (Alarm, Drop, or SYN Cookies) to protect the device's resources.
Application: Unlike a standard ZBFW Rule (A) which filters based on Source/Destination/App-ID (which might still allow the initial handshake packets that cause the flood), a Zone Protection Profile is applied to the Zone object itself (in this case, the LAN Zone). This ensures that the flood is mitigated at the ingress stage, preventing the ION's session table and CPU from being exhausted by the attack.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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. Packet Loss
- B. Jitter
- C. Throughput
- D. Latency (One-Way)

Answer: A,B

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 # 25
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