SD-WAN-Engineer Free Dump Download - Verified SD-WAN-Engineer Answers

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

Verified SD-WAN-Engineer Answers, Testing SD-WAN-Engineer Center

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
For how many hours are Prisma SD-WAN VPN shared secrets valid?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents:
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, security is built directly into the AppFabric using a centralized, controller-led approach to key management. Unlike traditional VPNs that rely on manual Internet Key Exchange (IKE) or static Pre-Shared Keys (PSKs) which can be administratively burdensome and security-vulnerable, Prisma SD-WAN automates the entire lifecycle of encrypted tunnels. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller acts as the central authority for identity and key distribution for all ION (Instant-On Network) devices within the tenant's fabric.
Specifically, the VPN shared secrets used to secure these tunnels are ephemeral and are valid for exactly 24 hours. This 24-hour validity period is a security best practice implemented by Palo Alto Networks to limit the "blast radius" or window of exposure in the unlikely event that a key is compromised. The controller automatically handles the generation, distribution, and rotation of these secrets. Before the 24-hour timer expires, the controller pushes new keys to the ION devices, which then perform a hitless rollover. This ensures that the data plane remains active and encrypted without requiring manual intervention from a network administrator. If an ION device loses its control plane connection to the controller, it will maintain its existing tunnels using the current keys until they expire, at which point it must re-authenticate with the controller to receive a new set of valid secrets. This automated rotation is a core component of the Prisma SD-WAN Zero-Trust security model.

NEW QUESTION # 52
In a Data Center deployment, what is the key functional difference between configuring a BGP neighbor as a "Core Peer" versus an "Edge Peer"?

- A. A Core Peer supports eBGP only, while an Edge Peer supports iBGP only.
- B. A Core Peer is used for connecting to the internet, while an Edge Peer connects to the MPLS provider.
- C. A Core Peer automatically redistributes learned routes into the SD-WAN fabric, whereas an Edge Peer does not.
- D. A Core Peer is used for LAN-side routing to learn DC prefixes, while an Edge Peer is used for WAN- side routing to the Service Provider.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma SD-WAN Data Center (DC) model, the terminology for BGP peers defines their role in the topology and how the system generates route maps.
* Core Peer: This peer type is designated for the LAN-side connection (facing the DC Core Switch or internal Routers). Its primary purpose is to learn the subnets/prefixes hosted in the data center so the ION can advertise them to the remote branches. The system automatically creates route maps to facilitate this redistribution into the fabric.
* Edge Peer: This peer type is designated for the WAN-side connection (facing the Edge Router or MPLS PE). Its primary purpose is to provide reachability to the underlay network.
* Distinction: Selecting the correct type affects the default Route Maps and Prefix Lists generated by the controller. Configuring a Core Peer correctly ensures that the DC's internal subnets are properly learned and propagated to the overlay, whereas an Edge Peer configuration focuses on WAN next-hop reachability.

NEW QUESTION # 53
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. Syslog
- B. CDP
- C. SNMP
- D. LLDP

Answer: A,C

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 # 54
An administrator is configuring a BGP peer on a Data Center ION to learn routes from the core switch. The goal is to have the ION learn these prefixes and then advertise them to all remote branch sites across the SD- WAN overlay.
Which setting must be configured on the BGP Peer to ensure these learned routes are redistributed into the SD-WAN fabric?

- A. Enable "Graceful Restart".
- B. Set the "Scope" to "Global".
- C. Set the "Admin Distance" to 20.
- D. Configure a "Prefix List" to deny all.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN routing configuration, the Scope setting on a BGP Peer (or a Static Route) controls the redistribution logic for the prefixes learned from that source.
* Local Scope: If a BGP peer is configured with "Local" scope, the ION device will install the learned routes into its local routing table for its own reachability, but it will not advertise (redistribute) these routes to other ION devices via the Secure Fabric. They remain local to the site.
* Global Scope: To advertise reachability to the rest of the network, the BGP peer must be configured with "Global" scope. This tells the ION that any prefixes learned from this specific neighbor (e.g., the DC Core Switch) should be propagated across the SD-WAN overlay to remote branches. This is the critical setting for enabling branch-to-DC communication for applications hosted behind that BGP peer.
Without "Global" scope, the branches would never learn the routes to the data center subnets.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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:

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 switched over to Carrier-2.
- 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 experienced some performance degradation.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The provided graph displays the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) for two cellular carriers, Carrier-1 (blue line) and Carrier-2 (green line), over a specific period. In cellular communications, SNR is a critical metric used to determine the quality of a wireless signal. A higher SNR indicates a cleaner, stronger signal, while a lower SNR indicates that the signal is being "drowned out" by background noise or interference, which directly correlates to performance degradation, packet loss, and lower throughput.
Looking at the graph, Carrier-1 experiences a significant and sustained drop in SNR, falling from roughly
4.5 dB to nearly 0.5 dB for the majority of the time duration. This drastic reduction in signal quality strongly suggests that Carrier-1 may have experienced performance degradation (Option A). During this dip, the link quality would likely fall below the configured thresholds for business-critical application traffic.
Because Prisma SD-WAN is an application-defined fabric that continuously monitors path health, the ION device would detect this degradation on Carrier-1. If Carrier-2 maintains a significantly higher and more stable SNR (as shown by the green line remaining between 4.5 dB and 6.5 dB), the ION device's Path Selection engine would automatically steer traffic away from the degraded link. Consequently, it is highly probable that Carrier-1 traffic switched over to Carrier-2 (Option D) to maintain the application SLA. This automated failover is a core strength of the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, ensuring that the best available path is utilized based on real-time link statistics rather than simple "up/down" states.

NEW QUESTION # 56
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