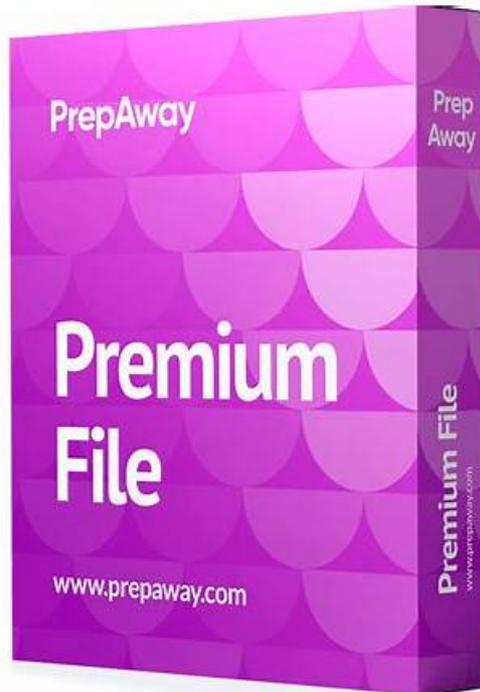


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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

An engineer at a managed services provider is updating an application that allows its customers to request firewall changes to also manage SD-WAN. The application will be able to make any approved changes directly to devices via API.

What is a requirement for the application to create SD-WAN interfaces?

- A. REST API's "sdwanInterfaceprofiles" parameter on a Panorama device
- B. XML API's "sdwanprofiles/interfaces" parameter on a Panorama device
- C. XML API's "InterfaceProfiles/sdwan" parameter on a firewall device
- D. REST API's "sdwanInterfaces" parameter on a firewall device

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents: In Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS SD-WAN environments, automation and orchestration are key components for service providers managing large-scale deployments. The PAN-OS REST API provides a modern, structured way to programmatically manage configuration objects, including those required for SD-WAN functionality.

When an application is designed to push changes directly to devices (individual firewalls) rather than through a centralized template in Panorama, it must interact with the firewall's local REST API. To successfully create a virtual SD-WAN interface, the application must target the correct resource URI. In the PAN-OS API schema, the logical SD-WAN interface-which groups physical links to enable application-based path selection-is managed via the sdwanInterfaces parameter within the REST API.

It is important to distinguish between the interface itself and the profiles that support it. Option A refers to sdwanInterfaceprofiles, which are the objects used to define the characteristics of a link (such as bandwidth, link type, and monitoring frequency), but not the interface itself. Furthermore, since the scenario specifies making changes "directly to devices," the target must be the firewall rather than Panorama. While Panorama can manage these objects via templates, a direct-to-device automation workflow necessitates using the firewall's REST API endpoint. Utilizing the REST API over the legacy XML API is the recommended standard for modern integrations due to its ease of use with JSON payloads and alignment with contemporary DevSecOps practices. By using the sdwanInterfaces parameter on the firewall, the MSP application can programmatically bind physical Layer 3 interfaces to the SD-WAN fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 27

What is the default behavior of the Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) for traffic originating from the ION device itself (e.g., DNS queries, NTP sync, or Controller connectivity) destined for the "Internet" zone?

- A. It is allowed by the implicit "Self-Zone" allow rule.
- B. It is denied by the default "Deny All" rule unless explicitly allowed.
- C. It is inspected by the "Global" security stack but bypasses local rules.
- D. It is allowed only if the "Management" interface is used.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The Self-Zone is a predefined security zone in the Prisma SD-WAN ZBFW that represents the ION device's own control plane and management traffic.

Default Rule: The security policy contains an implicit, uneditable default rule that Allows traffic originating from the Self-Zone to any destination zone (Internet, Private WAN, etc.).

Rationale: This ensures that the device can always perform essential critical functions-such as connecting to the Cloud Controller, resolving DNS, syncing time via NTP, and establishing VPN tunnels-without the administrator needing to manually create "Allow" rules for the device itself. If this traffic were blocked by a "Deny All" default, the device would become unmanageable (bricked) immediately after applying the policy.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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 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:

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 # 29

What is the number and structure of Prisma SD-WAN QoS queues supported per WAN interface?

- A. 8 queues
1 priority queue
7 non-priority queues
- B. 8 queues
2 classes
4 application criteria within each class
- C. 12 queues
4 classes
3 application criteria within each class
- D. 16 queues
4 classes
4 application criteria with each class

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The Prisma SD-WAN (ION) QoS engine utilizes a hierarchical queuing structure designed to provide granular control over application performance. Each WAN interface on an ION device supports a total of 16 QoS queues.

This 16-queue structure is derived from a matrix of 4 Classes (often referred to as Priority Classes) multiplied by 4 Application Criteria (Traffic Types).²

4 Priority Classes: The system defines four high-level business priority categories:³ Platinum (Highest priority)⁴ Gold Silver Bronze (Lowest priority/Best Effort)⁵

4 Application Criteria (Sub-queues): Within each of the four priority classes, the system further categorizes traffic into four specific application types to ensure proper handling (e.g., ensuring voice doesn't get stuck behind bulk data even within the same priority level):⁶ Real-Time Video Real-Time Audio Transactional Bulk⁷ Calculation: 4 Priority Classes × 4 Application Types = 16 Total Queues per interface. This structure allows the scheduler to ensure that a "Platinum" voice call is prioritized over "Platinum" bulk data, and both are prioritized over "Gold" traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

Answer: B

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 # 31

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