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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	• 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	• 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 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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72
A customer wants to deploy Prisma SD-WAN ION devices at small home offices that use consumer-grade broadband routers.
These routers typically use Symmetric NAT and do not allow static port forwarding.
Which standard mechanism does Prisma SD-WAN utilize to successfully establish direct Branch-to-Branch (Dynamic) VPN tunnels through these Symmetric NAT devices?

- A. UPnP (Universal Plug and Play)
- B. SSL VPN encapsulation
- C. Manual GRE Tunnels
- D. STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT)

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN utilizes STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) to facilitate NAT Traversal for its Secure Fabric overlay.
* Discovery: When an ION device connects to the internet behind a NAT router, it reaches out to the Prisma SD-WAN Controller.
The controller acts as a STUN server, identifying the public IP address and port that the ION's traffic is originating from.
* Symmetric NAT Challenge: In Symmetric NAT, the mapping changes for every destination.
However, the Prisma SD-WAN architecture is designed to handle this by having the controller coordinate the connection attempt.
* Hole Punching: The controller shares the discovered public mapping information between two peer ION devices. They then simultaneously initiate traffic to each other's public IP/Port (a technique called
"UDP Hole Punching"). This tricks the intermediate NAT devices into allowing the inbound traffic, establishing a direct P2P IPSec tunnel without requiring manual port forwarding or static IPs at the edge.

NEW QUESTION # 73
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. Both ION devices must be members of the same VPN Cluster.
- B. The Data Center ION must be offline to trigger the dynamic failover.
- C. The "Standard VPN" path policy must be selected.
- D. A static "Gre Tunnel" must be manually configured between the two sites.

Answer: A

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 # 74
A network engineer is able to ping and traceroute from SD-WAN branch IP 192.168.1.123 to servers in primary data center - DC1, but is unable to ping or traceroute to a server 10.2.2.22 in the newly configured secondary data center, DC2.
The DC2 ION device is advertising the branch IP subnet 192.168.1.0/24 to the DC2 core via eBGP Core Peer. The DC2 data center site has site prefix 10.2.2.0/23 configured.
Which configuration will resolve the issue in this scenario?

- A. Reconfigure eBGP Core Peer to iBGP Core Peer.
- B. Remove site prefix 10.2.2.0/23 from DC2 site configuration.
- C. The default 0.0.0.0/0 static route to the DC2 ION pointing to the DC2 next hop.
- D. Reconfigure eBGP Core Peer as Edge Peer type.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents:
In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, the routing of traffic between branches and Data Centers (DCs) relies on the proper synchronization between the AppFabric (the overlay) and the local routing protocols (the underlay/LAN side). In this scenario, the branch can successfully reach DC1, indicating the branch ION is correctly participating in the fabric. However, traffic to DC2 (10.2.2.22) is failing.
The DC2 site has the site prefix 10.2.2.0/23 configured. In Prisma SD-WAN, defining a site prefix informs the Controller that this specific subnet "belongs" to that site, causing the Controller to advertise reachability for this prefix to all other ION devices in the fabric. Consequently, when the branch ION (192.168.1.123) attempts to reach 10.2.2.22, it correctly identifies DC2 as the destination and encapsulates the traffic toward the DC2 ION.
The bottleneck occurs once the packet arrives at the DC2 ION. While the ION is advertising the branch subnet (192.168.1.0/24) to the DC Core (ensuring the return path), the ION itself must know how to forward the incoming traffic from the branch to the internal DC network. If the DC2 ION does not have a specific route in its local routing table for the 10.2.2.0/23 subnet pointing to the DC Core's internal interface, the packet will be dropped.
According to Palo Alto Networks best practices for Data Center ION deployment, a static default route (0.0.0.0/0) should be configured on the ION device pointing toward the DC Core's next-hop IP address. This ensures that any traffic received from the AppFabric destined for internal DC resources-which are not directly connected to the ION-is successfully handed off to the core switching fabric for final delivery. Adding this default route (Option A) resolves the reachability issue by providing the "last-hop" routing instruction within the DC.

NEW QUESTION # 75
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-1 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-2.
- B. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.
- C. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-1.
- D. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
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 # 76
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- B. Remove site prefix 10.2.2.0/23 from DC2 site configuration.
- C. The default 0.0.0.0/0 static route to the DC2 ION pointing to the DC2 next hop.
- D. Reconfigure eBGP Core Peer as Edge Peer type.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, the routing of traffic between branches and Data Centers (DCs) relies on the proper synchronization between the AppFabric (the overlay) and the local routing protocols (the underlay
/LAN side). In this scenario, the branch can successfully reach DC1, indicating the branch ION is correctly participating in the fabric. However, traffic to DC2 (10.2.2.22) is failing.
The DC2 site has the site prefix 10.2.2.0/23 configured. In Prisma SD-WAN, defining a site prefix informs the Controller that this specific subnet "belongs" to that site, causing the Controller to advertise reachability for this prefix to all other ION devices in the fabric. Consequently, when the branch ION (192.168.1.123) attempts to reach 10.2.2.22, it correctly identifies DC2 as the destination and encapsulates the traffic toward the DC2 ION.
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Adding this default route (Option A) resolves the reachability issue by providing the "last-hop" routing instruction within the DC.

NEW QUESTION # 77
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