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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unified SASE: This domain covers Prisma SD-WAN integration with Prisma Access, ADEM configuration, IoT connectivity via Device-ID, Cloud Identity Engine integration, and UserGroup-based policy implementation.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

Answer: D

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 # 26

An administrator has configured a Path Policy for "ERP_Traffic". The policy allows two public internet links, "ISP-A" and "ISP-B", both marked as "Active". The Path Quality Profile (SLA) requires a latency of less than 150ms. Currently, both ISP-A and ISP-B have a latency of 40ms, well within the SLA.

How does the Prisma SD-WAN ION determine which link to use for a new flow of "ERP_Traffic" when both active paths meet the SLA requirements?

- A. It selects the path with the lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).
- B. It selects the path that appears first in the interface configuration list.
- C. It duplicates the packets across both paths (Packet Duplication) to ensure delivery.
- D. It selects the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN utilizes a sophisticated decision engine for Application-Based Path Selection that goes beyond simple failover.

When configuring a Path Policy, the administrator defines "Active" paths and a "Path Quality Profile" (SLA).

SLA Compliance (The Filter): First, the system filters the available paths based on the Path Quality Profile. In this scenario, both

ISP-A and ISP-B have 40ms latency against a 150ms threshold. Both are "green" or compliant paths.

Selection Criteria (The Tie-Breaker): When multiple paths are configured as "Active" and all meet the performance SLA, the ION device aims to optimize the overall user experience and network utilization. The default behavior for load balancing across healthy, compliant active paths is to select the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.

By steering new flows to the link with the most "headroom" (available Mbps), the system prevents the saturation of a smaller link (e.g., a 20Mbps DSL line) while a larger link (e.g., 1Gbps Fiber) sits underutilized. This maximizes the aggregate throughput for the site. While latency is the qualifier, bandwidth availability is often the selector for compliant paths. Note that if the application was defined as "Real-Time" and configured for packet duplication, behavior would differ, but for standard traffic, capacity-based distribution is the standard active/active logic.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

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 # 28

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: D

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 # 29

A network installer is attempting to claim a new ION device using the "Claim Code" method. The device is connected to the internet, but the status in the portal remains stuck at "Claimed" and does not transition to "Online". The installer connects a laptop to the LAN port of the ION and can successfully browse the internet, confirming the uplink is active.

What is the most likely cause of the device failing to reach the "Online" state?

- A. The "Circuit Label" has not been applied to the WAN interface.
- B. The device is missing the "Site" assignment in the portal.
- C. The device has not yet downloaded the latest software image.
- **D. The upstream firewall is blocking outbound TCP port 443 or UDP port 123 (NTP).**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The transition from "Claimed" to "Online" depends entirely on the ION device's ability to establish a secure, persistent management tunnel to the Prisma SD-WAN Controller.

Connectivity Requirements: The ION device initiates an outbound connection to the controller on TCP Port 443 (HTTPS). It also requires accurate time synchronization to validate SSL certificates, necessitating access to NTP (UDP Port 123).

Scenario Analysis: Since the installer can browse the internet from the LAN, we know the physical link and basic routing/NAT are functional. The issue is specific to the management plane traffic.

Root Cause: If an upstream firewall (e.g., a corporate edge firewall or ISP filter) is inspecting SSL traffic or blocking specific FQDNs/Ports required by the ION, the device cannot complete the handshake. Consequently, it remains "Claimed" (registered in the database) but cannot go "Online" (active management session). Options A, C, and D prevent provisioning (configuration push) but generally do not prevent the device from initially checking in and going "Online" if the pipe is open.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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