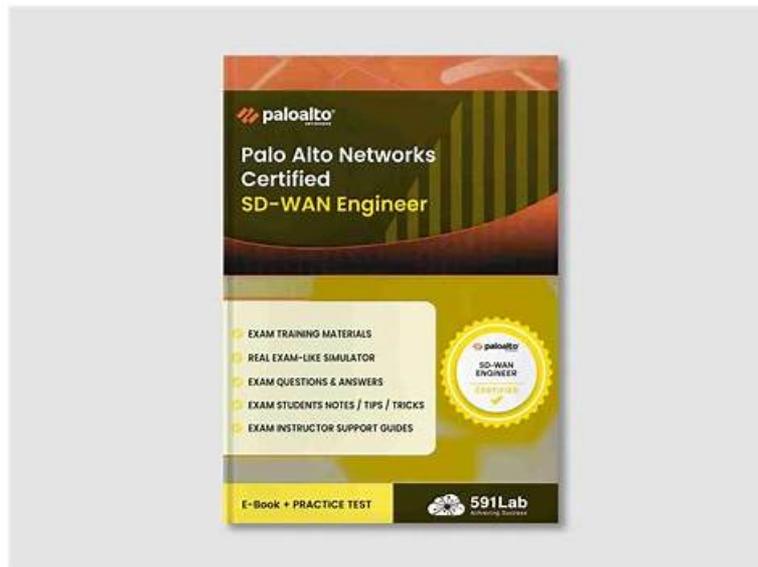


# SD-WAN-Engineer Valid Exam Labs, Valid SD-WAN-Engineer Test Registration



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Group-based policy implementation.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

>> SD-WAN-Engineer Valid Exam Labs <<

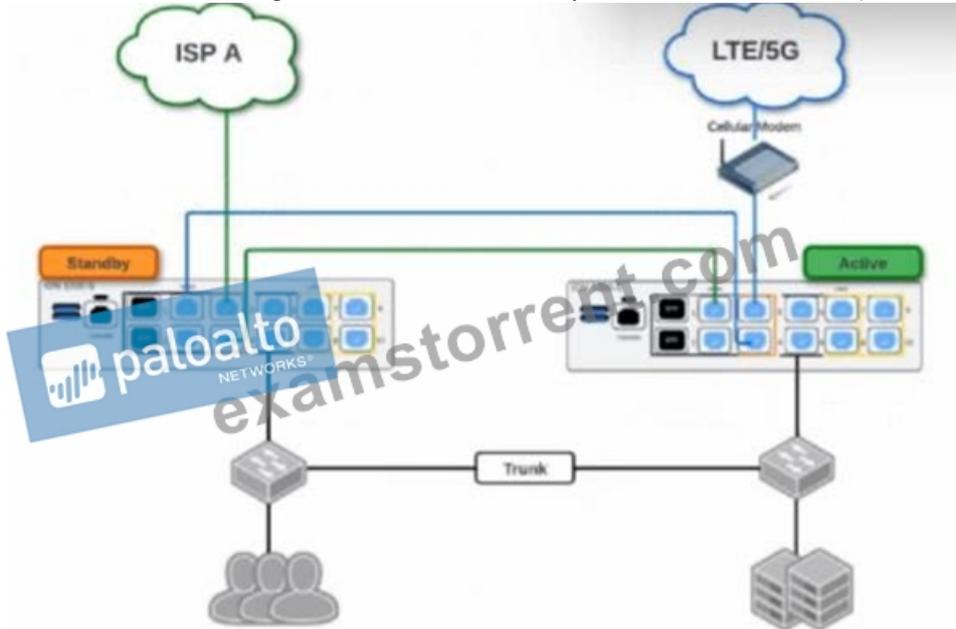
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## Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Based on the HA topology image below, which two statements describe the end-state when power is removed from the ION 1200-S labeled "Active", assuming that the ION labeled "Standby" becomes the active ION? (Choose two.)



- A. The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.
- B. The VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.
- C. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.
- D. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.

**Answer: A,D**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents: Prisma SD-WAN High Availability (HA) for branch ION devices, particularly the Gen-2 ION 1200-S, is designed to provide "100% WAN Capacity" preservation during a hardware or power failure. This is achieved through the use of Bypass Pairs (Fail-to-Wire). In the provided topology, the ISP A and LTE/5G circuits are cross-connected using the bypass ports (typically ports 3 and 4 on the ION 1200-S).

When the "Active" ION device loses power, the internal physical relays in its bypass ports transition to a closed state, effectively creating a physical bridge between the ports. In this scenario, the LTE/5G signal—which enters the Active ION's port 4—is mechanically bridged to port 3, allowing it to pass through to port 4 of the Standby ION. Simultaneously, ISP A is already connected to the Standby ION. Consequently, once the Standby device completes its transition to the "Active" state, it has physical access to both WAN circuits, validating Statement A.

Regarding the LAN transition, Prisma SD-WAN does not use standard VRRP for ION-to-ION HA; instead, it uses a proprietary Control Plane HA mechanism. When the failover occurs, the newly active ION takes over the IP addresses of all configured Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) and LAN interfaces. To ensure the downstream Layer 2 infrastructure (like the LAN switches shown in the diagram) updates its MAC address tables to point to the new physical hardware for those IPs, the newly active ION immediately broadcasts a Gratuitous ARP (GARP). This ensures that LAN traffic is correctly steered to the new device without a significant timeout, validating Statement C.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

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 highest available bandwidth capacity.
- 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 lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).

**Answer: A**

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 # 22

What are two potential causes when a secondary public circuit has been added to the branch site, but the Prisma SD-WAN tunnel is not forming to the data center? (Choose two.)

- A. DNS is not configured.
- B. Circuit label is missing from interface type.
- C. Interface role is not selected as "internet."
- D. Interface scope is set to "local."

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix), the establishment of Secure Fabric (VPN) tunnels is automated but relies heavily on the correct definition of the Network Context for each interface. If a tunnel fails to form on a newly added secondary circuit, it is typically due to a misconfiguration in how the interface is defined in the ION portal.

1. Interface Scope (Statement D):

The Scope setting on an interface determines its function in the network topology.

Global Scope: This defines the interface as a WAN-facing port. The ION device will only attempt to build VPN tunnels (overlay) on interfaces configured with Global scope.

Local Scope: This defines the interface as a LAN-facing port (for users, switches, or APs). If the administrator mistakenly sets the scope to "Local" for the new internet line, the ION treats it as a private LAN segment and will not initiate any tunnel negotiation or WAN signaling on that port.

2. Interface Role/Circuit Category (Statement A):

Prisma SD-WAN uses Circuit Categories (often referred to as Interface Roles in general networking terms, or specifically "Circuit Category" in the ION UI) to determine peering logic.

To form a tunnel over a public internet link to a Data Center, the circuit attached to the interface must be categorized as "Internet".

The controller uses this category to match compatible endpoints. It knows that a "Private WAN" (MPLS) link cannot directly tunnel to an "Internet" link without a gateway. If the new circuit is not correctly selected/categorized as "Internet" (e.g., left undefined or set to a different category), the system will not attempt to build the standard IPsec overlay to the Data Center's public IP address.

## NEW QUESTION # 23

An administrator needs to generate a monthly report showing the "Top Applications" by bandwidth usage across all branch sites to

justify a bandwidth upgrade.

Which specific component of the Prisma SD-WAN interface is designed to create, schedule, and email these PDF summaries?

- A. Media Analytics
- B. Flow Browser
- C. Activity Charts
- **D. Reports**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN separates real-time visibility from historical summarization.

Reports (C): The Reports section is the dedicated engine for generating historical summaries. Administrators can create custom report templates (e.g., "Monthly Executive Summary") that include specific widgets like "Top Applications by Volume," "Site Availability," or "Circuit Utilization." Crucially, this feature allows for Scheduling, where the system automatically generates the PDF report at a set interval (e.g., first day of the month) and emails it to a distribution list.

Activity Charts (A) / Media Analytics (B): These provide interactive, visual graphs for ad-hoc analysis but are not designed for generating downloadable, scheduled PDF summaries for management.

Flow Browser (D): This is for deep-dive troubleshooting of individual sessions, not for high-level aggregate reporting.

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

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: C**

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).<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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).<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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 # 25

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