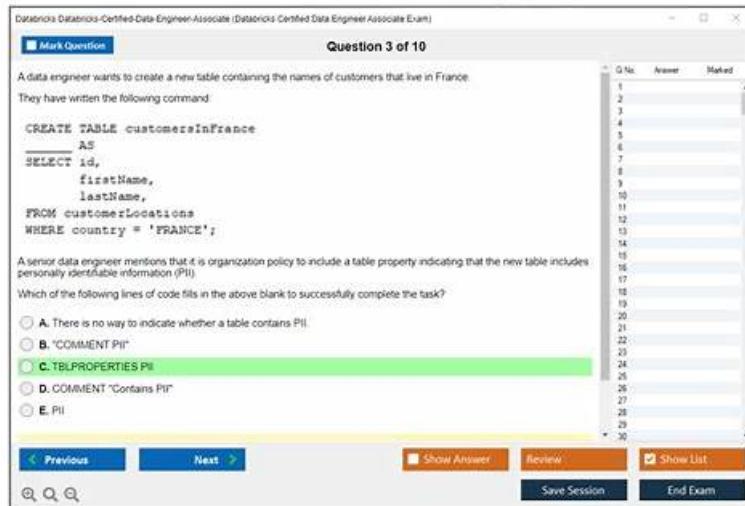


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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

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

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

- 4 classes
- 4 application criteria with each class
- D. 12 queues
- 4 classes1
- 3 application criteria within each class

Answer: C

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 \times 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 # 52

During the Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) process of a new ION device at a branch site, which interface ports are supported by default to request an IP address via DHCP and reach the Prisma SD-WAN controller for claiming?

- A. Any LAN or WAN port on the device
- B. Only the dedicated Controller port (if available)
- C. The dedicated Controller port, or Port 1 / Internet 1 if a dedicated port is absent**
- D. Only the USB port via a cellular modem

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

For a successful Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) experience, the ION device must be able to obtain an IP address and reach the internet immediately upon boot-up.

According to Palo Alto Networks hardware guides, the Controller Port (often labeled specifically as "CONTROLLER" on models like the ION 3000/7000/9000) is pre-configured to act as a DHCP client by default. It is the preferred interface for the initial "call home" process.

However, for smaller desktop models (like the ION 1000/2000/1200 series) or scenarios where a dedicated management network is not available, the device firmware is also configured to attempt DHCP client requests on Port 1 (often labeled as Internet 1 or simply 1).

Connecting the ISP circuit to any random port (like Port 4 or a LAN port) will not work for ZTP because those interfaces are not pre-configured as DHCP clients in the factory default state. Therefore, the installer must ensure the internet uplink is connected to either the dedicated Controller port or Port 1/Internet 1 to ensure the device can resolve the controller FQDN and download its configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 53

A network administrator is troubleshooting a critical SaaS application, "SuperSaaSApp", that is experiencing connectivity issues. Initially, the configured active and backup paths for the application were reported as completely down at Layer 3. The Prisma SD-WAN system attempted to route traffic for the application over an L3 failure path that was explicitly configured as a Standard VPN to Prisma Access.

However, users are still reporting a complete outage for the application and monitoring tools show application flows being dropped when attempting to use the Standard VPN L3 failure path, even though the tunnel itself appears to be up. The administrator suspects a policy misconfiguration related to how the Standard VPN path interacts with destination groups.

What is the most likely reason for flows being dropped when attempting to use the Standard VPN L3 failure path?

- A. The path policy rule for "SuperSaaSApp" has the "Required" checkbox selected for its Service & DC Group, but no direct

paths were configured alongside it, creating a conflict.

- B. The Standard VPN in the path policy was not configured to "Minimize Cellular Usage", leading to the depletion of metered data and subsequent flow drops.
- C. The "Move Flows Forced" action was not enabled in the performance policy for "SuperSaaSApp", preventing the system from actively shifting traffic to the L3 failure path.
- D. **The path policy rule explicitly designates a Standard VPN as the L3 failure path, but it does not include a designated Standard Services and DC Group, causing traffic to be dropped.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

According to Palo Alto Networks Prisma SD-WAN administrator documentation regarding Path Policy configuration, specific rules apply when utilizing Standard VPNs (IPSec tunnels to non-ION devices, such as Prisma Access or third-party firewalls) as an L3 Failure Path.

When a Path Policy rule is configured, the administrator defines Active Paths, Backup Paths, and L3 Failure Paths. The L3 Failure Path is a "last resort" mechanism used when all Active and Backup paths are unavailable (Layer 3 down).

If Standard VPN is selected as the L3 Failure Path type, the system explicitly requires that the administrator also associates it with a specific Standard Services and DC Group within that same policy rule.

The ION device uses the Standard Services and DC Group to identify the specific remote endpoint (tunnel destination) where the traffic should be routed. Unlike a "Direct" (Internet) path which can simply route out to the WAN, a Standard VPN represents a logical tunnel. If the policy rule designates "Standard VPN" as the failure path but leaves the "Standard Services and DC Group" field empty or unselected, the ION effectively has a directive to "use a VPN" but lacks the instruction on which VPN group to use for this specific application context. Consequently, even if the IPSec tunnel to Prisma Access is physically up and stable, the policy engine cannot resolve the next hop for the "SuperSaaSApp" traffic, resulting in the packets being dropped. To resolve this, the administrator must edit the Path Policy rule to ensure the specific Standard Service/DC Group representing Prisma Access is checked/selected for the L3 Failure Path.

NEW QUESTION # 54

A network engineer is troubleshooting a user complaint regarding "slow application performance" for an internal web application. While viewing the Flow Browser in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, the engineer notices that the Server Response Time (SRT) is consistently high (over 500ms), while the Network Transfer Time (NTT) and Round Trip Time (RTT) are low (under 50ms). What does this data indicate about the root cause of the issue?

- A. The issue is likely caused by congestion on the WAN circuit, requiring a QoS policy adjustment.
- B. The issue is caused by a high packet loss rate on the internet path.
- C. **The issue is likely on the application server itself (e.g., high CPU, slow database query), not the network.**
- D. The issue is due to a misconfigured DNS server at the branch.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The Flow Browser and App Response Time metrics in Prisma SD-WAN are critical tools for isolating the fault domain-determining whether a problem lies in the "Network" or the "Application." Network Transfer Time (NTT) / Round Trip Time (RTT): These metrics measure the time it takes for packets to traverse the network (WAN/LAN) and for acknowledgments to return. A low NTT (e.g., <50ms) confirms that the network pipes (SD-WAN overlay, Underlay circuits) are healthy and transporting packets quickly. Server Response Time (SRT): This metric specifically measures the time between the server receiving a request and the server sending the first byte of the response. It essentially measures the "processing time" of the backend server.

In the scenario described, the network metrics (NTT/RTT) are excellent, effectively ruling out WAN congestion, packet loss, or latency (Option A and C). However, the Server Response Time (SRT) is very high (500ms). This signature is a definitive indicator that the network delivered the request instantly, but the application server took a long time to process it. This points the troubleshooting effort toward the server infrastructure (e.g., a slow SQL query, an overloaded web server, or lack of compute resources) rather than the SD-WAN environment.

NEW QUESTION # 55

A network engineer is troubleshooting an ION device that is showing as "Offline" in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, despite the site reporting that local internet access is working. The engineer has console access to the device.

Which CLI command should be used to specifically validate the device's ability to resolve the controller's hostname and establish a

secure connection to it over a specific interface?

- A. ping <controller-ip>
- B. show system connectivity
- C. **debug controller reachability <interface>**
- D. dump vpn summary

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The CLI command debug controller reachability <interface> (e.g., debug controller reachability 1) is the specific diagnostic tool designed to verify the entire connectivity chain required for management plane availability.

Unlike a simple ICMP ping (Option A), which only tests Layer 3 connectivity to an IP address, the debug controller reachability command performs a sequential set of tests:

DNS Resolution: It attempts to resolve the specific Locator service URL (locator.cgnx.net or region-specific FQDN) to verify DNS functionality.

TCP Connectivity: It tests the ability to establish a TCP connection to the controller on port 443 (HTTPS).

SSL/TLS Handshake: It validates that the device can successfully negotiate the secure tunnel required for authentication.

If this command fails at the DNS step, the issue is likely a missing DNS server in the interface config. If it fails at the TCP step, it implies an upstream firewall is blocking outbound port 443. This targeted output allows the engineer to pinpoint exactly why the device is offline in the portal.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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