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Our SD-WAN-Engineer study guide has become a brand for our candidates to get help for their exams. Because our SD-WAN-Engineer learning materials contain not only the newest questions appeared in real exams in these years, but the most classic knowledge to master. Besides, it is unavoidable that you may baffle by some question points during review process of the SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Questions, so there are clear analysis under some necessary questions.

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">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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.
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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which implementation allows Prisma SD-WAN to improve application performance for organizations facing inconsistent user experiences across branch locations, especially due to varying device types and network conditions, by using Layer 4 and Layer 7 optimization to boost throughput?

- A. Forward Error Correction (FEC)
- B. Packet duplication
- C. WAN optimization
- D. Application acceleration

Answer: D

Explanation:

Prisma SD-WAN addresses inconsistent application performance through Application Acceleration, which encompasses a suite of features designed to mitigate the effects of latency and packet loss.¹ While basic SD-WAN functionality handles path selection, Application Acceleration goes further by employing Layer 4 (TCP) and Layer 7 (Application) optimizations. These optimizations are particularly effective for organizations with diverse branch environments where network conditions are unpredictable.

At Layer 4, Prisma SD-WAN implements TCP optimization techniques such as window scaling, selective acknowledgments, and congestion control algorithms.² These mechanisms allow the ION devices to "trick" the end hosts into sending data faster by acknowledging packets locally, effectively shielding the application from the round-trip time (RTT) delays inherent in long-distance WAN circuits. This significantly boosts throughput for bulk data transfers and legacy protocols that were not originally designed for high-latency environments.

At Layer 7, the system can perform application-specific optimizations, such as metadata caching or protocol-specific acceleration for services like SMB or HTTP.³ By reducing the number of "chatty" exchanges required to complete a transaction, Prisma SD-WAN ensures a snappy, consistent user experience regardless of whether the user is on a high-speed fiber link or a degraded cellular connection. This is distinct from Forward Error Correction (FEC) (Option C) or Packet Duplication (Option A), which focus on reconstructing lost packets rather than optimizing the protocol throughput itself. By combining these L4 and L7 techniques, Application Acceleration ensures that business-critical SaaS and data center applications perform optimally across the entire distributed enterprise.

NEW QUESTION # 67

In a Data Center deployment, what is the key functional difference between configuring a BGP neighbor as a "Core Peer" versus an "Edge Peer"?

- A. A Core Peer automatically redistributes learned routes into the SD-WAN fabric, whereas an Edge Peer does not.
- B. A Core Peer supports eBGP only, while an Edge Peer supports iBGP only.
- C. A Core Peer is used for connecting to the internet, while an Edge Peer connects to the MPLS provider.
- D. A Core Peer is used for LAN-side routing to learn DC prefixes, while an Edge Peer is used for WAN-side routing to the

Service Provider.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In the Prisma SD-WAN Data Center (DC) model, the terminology for BGP peers defines their role in the topology and how the system generates route maps.

Core Peer: This peer type is designated for the LAN-side connection (facing the DC Core Switch or internal Routers). Its primary purpose is to learn the subnets/prefixes hosted in the data center so the ION can advertise them to the remote branches. The system automatically creates route maps to facilitate this redistribution into the fabric.

Edge Peer: This peer type is designated for the WAN-side connection (facing the Edge Router or MPLS PE). Its primary purpose is to provide reachability to the underlay network.

Distinction: Selecting the correct type affects the default Route Maps and Prefix Lists generated by the controller. Configuring a Core Peer correctly ensures that the DC's internal subnets are properly learned and propagated to the overlay, whereas an Edge Peer configuration focuses on WAN next-hop reachability.

NEW QUESTION # 68

A network administrator is viewing the Flow Browser to investigate a report that a specific user cannot access an internal web server. The flow entry for this traffic shows the "Flow State" as "INIT" and it remains in that state until it times out.

What does the "INIT" state indicate about the traffic flow?

- A. The ION device received the SYN packet from the client but never saw a SYN-ACK response from the server.
- B. The TCP 3-way handshake was completed successfully, and data is being transferred.
- C. The traffic is being buffered while the ION waits for a dynamic VPN tunnel to establish.
- D. The flow was denied by a Zone-Based Firewall policy on the ION.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In the Prisma SD-WAN Flow Browser, the Flow State provides a real-time snapshot of the TCP/UDP session lifecycle.

INIT (Initialization): This state indicates that the ION device has seen the initial packet of a new session (typically a TCP SYN) originating from the client (Source), but it has not yet seen a return packet (such as a TCP SYN-ACK) from the destination server.

Diagnosis: A flow stuck in INIT is a classic indicator of a "Blackhole" or reachability issue downstream. It implies that the ION successfully routed the packet out toward the destination, but the destination did not reply. Common causes include:

The server is offline.

A firewall in the path (or on the server itself) is dropping the traffic.

Routing is broken on the return path (asymmetric routing where the return traffic bypasses the ION).

If the flow had been denied by the ION's own firewall (Option C), the state would typically show as DENY or REJECT. If the handshake completed (Option A), the state would be ESTABLISHED. Therefore, INIT points to a lack of response from the remote end.

NEW QUESTION # 69

A network engineer is troubleshooting a "Voice Quality" issue. They suspect that the DSCP markings are being stripped or altered by the ISP.

Which tool in the Prisma SD-WAN portal allows the engineer to capture live packets on the WAN interface and inspect the IP header ToS/DSCP field?

- A. Flow Browser
- B. Event Logs
- C. Path Quality Monitor
- D. **Packet Capture (PCAP)**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 70

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 71

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