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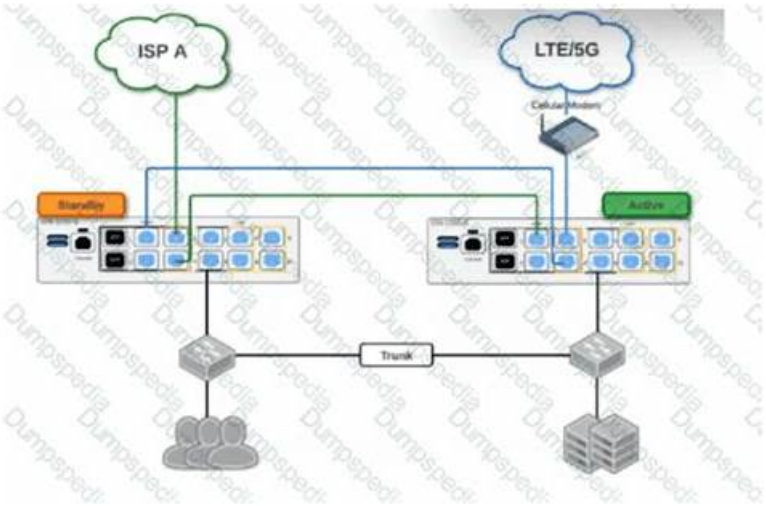

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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	• 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 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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Sample SD-WAN-Engineer Questions, Valid Test SD-WAN-Engineer Testking

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which statement is valid when integrating Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access remote networks?

- A. Easy onboarding automatically recommends the closest preconfigured remote network security processing nodes and can be overridden manually.
- B. Bandwidth must be allocated to each Prisma Access remote network compute location, and this bandwidth is shared between all branches that terminate on this remote network node.
- C. Security policies for remote networks are configured in Prisma Access and pushed to Prisma SD-WAN for enforcement on the branch ION devices.
- D. A branch with multiple internet circuits will automatically connect to Prisma Access on each circuit and will be used in an active/standby manner for internet-bound traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
When deploying Prisma Access for Remote Networks (connecting branch offices), the licensing and throughput model is based on aggregate bandwidth allocated to specific compute locations (regions).
Bandwidth Allocation (Option D): Administrators must purchase and allocate a specific amount of bandwidth (e.g., 500 Mbps, 1 Gbps) to a Prisma Access "Compute Location" (e.g., US West, Europe Central). This allocated bandwidth is then shared as a pool among all the branch sites (Remote Networks) that onboard and terminate their IPSec tunnels at that specific location. The system does not allocate bandwidth on a strict per-site basis but rather enforces the limit on the aggregate throughput of the compute node itself.
Policy Enforcement (Option A): Security policies for Prisma Access are enforced in the cloud (at the Prisma Access Service Processing Node), not pushed down to the branch ION devices for local enforcement. The ION device handles local segmentation (ZBFW) and traffic steering, but the "Remote Network" security stack resides in the cloud.
Path Usage (Option C): Prisma SD-WAN is designed to utilize Active/Active paths. When a branch has multiple internet circuits connected to Prisma Access, the CloudBlade and ION automatically build tunnels on all compatible paths and can load-balance traffic across them based on application performance (SLA), rather than defaulting to a strict Active/Standby model for internet traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 54
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 is used for connecting to the internet, while an Edge Peer connects to the MPLS provider.
- B. A Core Peer supports eBGP only, while an Edge Peer supports iBGP only.
- C. 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.
- D. A Core Peer automatically redistributes learned routes into the SD-WAN fabric, whereas an Edge Peer does not.

Answer: C

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 # 55
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. The default 0.0.0.0/0 static route to the DC2 ION pointing to the DC2 next hop.
- C. Remove site prefix 10.2.2.0/23 from DC2 site configuration.
- D. Reconfigure eBGP Core Peer as Edge Peer type.

Answer: B

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 # 56
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. Interface role is not selected as "internet."
- B. Interface scope is set to "local."
- C. DNS is not configured.
- D. Circuit label is missing from interface type.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, the formation of VPN tunnels between a branch ION device and a Data Center (DC) ION is governed by specific configuration parameters that define how an interface interacts with the WAN fabric. When a secondary public circuit is introduced, the system requires precise classification to initiate the negotiation of security associations.
The first critical factor is the Interface Role. For an ION device to attempt to build a global fabric tunnel over a public circuit, the interface must be explicitly assigned the "Internet" role. If the role is incorrectly set (e.g., as "LAN" or left unconfigured), the device will not treat that physical port as a viable path for the SD- WAN overlay, preventing the tunnel from initiating.
Secondly, the Circuit Label plays a vital role in the path selection and tunnel orchestration logic. Prisma SD- WAN uses labels to match local branch circuits with corresponding circuits at the data center or other branches. If a circuit label is missing or mismatched on the interface configuration, the Controller cannot properly orchestrate the "bind" between the branch and the hub. Without a valid label, the ION device doesn't know which path group the circuit belongs to, and consequently, the automated tunnel signaling process fails to complete.

While DNS is important for management connectivity to the Controller, it is generally not the primary blocker for site-to-site tunnel formation if the Controller reachability is already established via the primary circuit.
Similarly, "Interface Scope" is more relevant to routing advertisement rather than the foundational establishment of the SD-WAN tunnel itself. Therefore, ensuring the Internet role and Circuit Label are correctly applied is the standard troubleshooting step for non-forming tunnels on new circuits.

NEW QUESTION # 57
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. The "Standard VPN" path policy must be selected.
- B. The Data Center ION must be offline to trigger the dynamic failover.
- C. Both ION devices must be members of the same VPN Cluster.
- D. A static "Gre Tunnel" must be manually configured between the two sites.

Answer: C

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 # 58
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