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## New SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Test - SD-WAN-Engineer Lab Questions

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## Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

### NEW QUESTION # 44

A network installer is at a remote branch site to deploy a new ION 3000 device. The device has been racked, cabled to the internet, and powered on. The installer has the "Claim Code" displayed on the email sent by the administrator.

When the administrator enters this Claim Code into the Prisma SD-WAN portal, what is the immediate status of the device before the configuration is fully pushed?

- A. Claimed
- B. Online
- C. Active
- D. Provisioned

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In the Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix) Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) lifecycle, the device status transitions through specific stages that indicate its readiness and connectivity.

When an administrator enters the Claim Code (or Serial Number/Claim Code pair) into the portal, the device status immediately updates to "Claimed".

This status confirms that the portal has registered the device's unique identity and associated it with the customer's tenant. However, "Claimed" does not necessarily mean the device is fully operational or passing traffic yet. It simply signifies that the ownership is verified.

Once the physical device at the site successfully connects to the internet and reaches the Prisma SD-WAN Controller (using the call-home function), it will authenticate using its installed certificate. Upon successful authentication and the establishment of the secure control channel, the status will transition from "Claimed" to "Online".

Only after the device is "Online" can the controller push the specific site configuration (Device Shell), policies, and IP addressing required for the device to become "Provisioned" and eventually "Active" in the data path. If the device remains in the "Claimed" state for an extended period, it indicates that the hardware has not yet successfully contacted the controller, which prompts troubleshooting of the physical internet circuit or firewall rules upstream.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

When troubleshooting an issue at a site that is running on two cellular links from two carriers, the operations team shared some evidence shown in the graph below:

(SNR Graph showing Carrier-1 in blue dropping to near 0 dB and Carrier-2 in green staying relatively stable between 4.5 dB and 6.5 dB)



For the time duration shown in the graph, what are two inferences about the site's traffic that can be made? (Choose two.)

- A. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.
- B. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-1.
- C. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-2.
- D. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents: In Prisma SD-WAN, the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) is a critical metric used to monitor the health and performance of cellular WAN interfaces. SNR measures the strength of the desired signal relative to the background noise level; higher values indicate a cleaner signal, while lower values suggest that noise is overwhelming the signal, typically leading to increased packet loss, high latency, and reduced throughput.

Analyzing the provided graph, Carrier-1 (blue line) shows a severe drop in SNR, plummeting from approximately 4.5 dB to nearly 0.3 dB between 15:00 and 23:00. An SNR value this low is indicative of a failing or highly unstable link that cannot reliably sustain data traffic, directly supporting Inference A—that Carrier-1 experienced significant performance degradation. In contrast, Carrier-2 (green line) maintains a much higher and more consistent SNR throughout the same period.

Prisma SD-WAN's AppFabric uses application-based path selection and SLA monitoring to ensure the best possible user experience. When the system detects that a primary path (like Carrier-1) has degraded below acceptable thresholds—often triggered by high loss or latency resulting from poor signal quality—it will dynamically steer application flows to an alternative healthy path. Therefore, Inference D is correct: because Carrier-1's quality became untenable while Carrier-2 remained stable, the ION device would have likely initiated a path switchover to move traffic from the degraded Carrier-1 to the healthier Carrier-2.

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which specialized hardware feature is available on the ION 9000 series but NOT on the ION 3000 series, making it suitable for high-throughput Data Center deployments?

- A. Fail-to-Wire Bypass Pairs
- B. PoE+ (Power over Ethernet) output ports
- C. 10 Gigabit Ethernet (SFP+) ports
- D. Support for LTE/5G SIM cards

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The ION 9000 is the flagship high-performance hardware model designed for large Data Centers and Campus Cores.

10GbE Connectivity (C): The defining hardware differentiator for the ION 9000 is its inclusion of multiple 10 Gigabit Ethernet (SFP+) interfaces. This allows it to interconnect with Data Center core switches at 10Gbps speeds, supporting the multi-gigabit aggregate throughput required for hub sites aggregating traffic from hundreds of branches.

ION 3000: The ION 3000 is a branch-tier device limited to 1 Gigabit Ethernet (copper/SFP) interfaces.

Bypass Pairs (B): Both models (and others like ION 2000/7000) support Bypass Pairs.

LTE/PoE (A/D): These are typically features of smaller branch/edge models (like ION 1200), not the high-end DC concentrators.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

In a data center (DC) with two ION devices, all of the remote branch Prisma SD-WAN VPNs are active only on DC ION-1. Why are no VPNs active on DC ION-2?

- A. The ION device is behind a NAT.
- B. The static route to core as a next hop is missing.
- C. The BGP core peer is down.
- D. The DC and branches are in a different domain.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In a Prisma SD-WAN Data Center deployment, the operational state of the Secure Fabric VPNs (overlay tunnels) is directly tied to the health of the BGP Core Peer configuration.<sup>4</sup> Core Peer Dependency: DC ION devices typically peer with the data center core switch (Core Router) via BGP to learn the subnets (prefixes) for the applications hosted in the DC. The Prisma SD-WAN controller monitors this BGP peering status.<sup>5</sup> Controller Logic: If the BGP Core Peer on a DC ION goes down (or is not established), the controller automatically marks the VPN tunnels terminating at that specific ION as "Inactive".<sup>6</sup> This is a fail-safe mechanism designed to prevent remote branches from sending traffic to a DC ION that has lost connectivity to the internal data center network (and thus the applications).

Scenario Analysis: In this scenario, DC ION-1 has active VPNs, meaning its BGP Core Peer is UP and it is successfully advertising reachability. DC ION-2 has no active VPNs, which strongly indicates that its BGP Core Peer is down.<sup>8</sup> Because the controller sees

the peer is down, it suppresses the tunnel establishment or marks existing tunnels as inactive to ensure traffic is only directed to the healthy node (ION-1).

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

For how many hours are Prisma SD-WAN VPN shared secrets valid?

- A. 0
- **B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents: In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, security is built directly into the AppFabric using a centralized, controller-led approach to key management. Unlike traditional VPNs that rely on manual Internet Key Exchange (IKE) or static Pre-Shared Keys (PSKs) which can be administratively burdensome and security-vulnerable, Prisma SD-WAN automates the entire lifecycle of encrypted tunnels. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller acts as the central authority for identity and key distribution for all ION (Instant-On Network) devices within the tenant's fabric.

Specifically, the VPN shared secrets used to secure these tunnels are ephemeral and are valid for exactly 24 hours. This 24-hour validity period is a security best practice implemented by Palo Alto Networks to limit the "blast radius" or window of exposure in the unlikely event that a key is compromised. The controller automatically handles the generation, distribution, and rotation of these secrets. Before the 24-hour timer expires, the controller pushes new keys to the ION devices, which then perform a hitless rollover. This ensures that the data plane remains active and encrypted without requiring manual intervention from a network administrator. If an ION device loses its control plane connection to the controller, it will maintain its existing tunnels using the current keys until they expire, at which point it must re-authenticate with the controller to receive a new set of valid secrets. This automated rotation is a core component of the Prisma SD-WAN Zero-Trust security model.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

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