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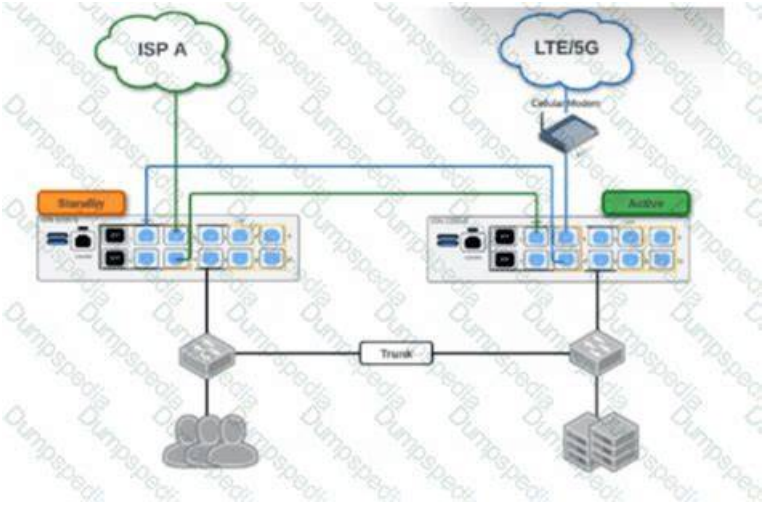

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As the content of the SD-WAN-Engineer exam is changing from time to time, you may feel anxious that it seems too hard to know the changes. Now, all complicate tasks have been done by our experts. They have rich experience in predicating the SD-WAN-Engineer exam. Then you are advised to purchase the study materials on our websites. Also, you can begin to prepare the SD-WAN-Engineer Exam. You are advised to finish all exercises of our SD-WAN-Engineer preparation questions and pass the exam by the first attempt very easily.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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.

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Exam SD-WAN-Engineer Tutorials | Latest SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Objectives

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
What is the default action for real-time media applications if link performance is poor?

- A. Drop the flow.
- B. Raise an alarm.
- C. Move flows.
- D. Apply Forward Error Correction (FEC).1

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
According to the Prisma SD-WAN Performance Policy Default Behavior documentation, the default action configured for applications (including real-time media) when a path experiences poor performance (violates the SLA thresholds for latency, jitter, or packet loss) is to Move Flows.
The Prisma SD-WAN ION device continuously monitors the health of all available paths. If the active path for a media application degrades and fails to meet the specified SLA, the default policy dictates that the traffic should be steered (moved) to an alternate, compliant path that meets the performance criteria.
While Forward Error Correction (FEC) is a powerful feature available in Prisma SD-WAN to mitigate packet loss for real-time applications, it is an optional action that must be explicitly enabled or configured within the performance policy rules. It is not the default action in the base system configuration; the primary default mechanism for handling performance issues is to leverage the multi-path fabric to switch to a better link.
Reference: Prisma SD-WAN Administrator's Guide: Performance Policy Default Behavior

NEW QUESTION # 36
User-ID integration is configured for a Prisma SD-WAN deployment. Branch-1 has the user-to-IP mappings available, and User-1 is mapped to IP-1.
To which two use cases can User-ID based zone-based firewall policies be applied? (Choose two.)

- A. User-1 accessing a private application within Branch-1, and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION
- B. User-1 accessing a private application in Branch-2 via SD-WAN overlay, and destination User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-2 ION
- C. User-1 accessing a SaaS application on direct internet and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION
- D. User-1 accessing a private application in data center via SD-WAN overlay, and destination User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on DC ION

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) policies rely on the device's ability to map an IP address to a User-ID to enforce identity-based rules. The key to this question is understanding where the mapping exists and which direction the policy attributes (Source User vs. Destination User) apply to.
1. Mapping Location (Branch-1): The prompt states that Branch-1 has the user-to-IP mapping for User-1.
For the most effective and scalable security enforcement, policies should be applied at the source (ingress) device where the traffic originates and where the user identity is known. This prevents unauthorized traffic from consuming WAN bandwidth only to be dropped at the destination. Therefore, the Branch-1 ION is the correct enforcement point for User-1's traffic.
2. Source vs. Destination User:
* User-1 is the Source: In all scenarios, User-1 is the initiator of the traffic. Therefore, the security rule must match on Source User-ID.

* Options C and D are incorrect because they suggest using Destination User-ID based rules to control User-1. Destination User-ID rules are used when the target of the traffic is a known user (e.g., VoIP calls to a specific user's phone), not when filtering based on the sender. Furthermore, relying on the DC or Branch-2 ION to enforce policies for User-1 would require the propagation of User-ID mappings across the overlay, whereas local enforcement at Branch-1 is the standard architectural model.
3. Valid Use Cases (A and B):
* Option A (SaaS/Internet): The Branch-1 ION acts as the internet gateway. It can use the local mapping (IP-1 = User-1) to allow or deny access to specific SaaS applications (Direct Internet Access) based on the user's identity (e.g., "Allow Marketing Group to access Social Media").
* Option B (Internal Segmentation): The Branch-1 ION can enforce policies for traffic moving between local zones (e.g., from a "Users" VLAN to a "Servers" VLAN within the branch). Since the ION routes this traffic and holds the mapping, it can enforce Source User-ID policies to secure local private applications.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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. Both ION devices must be members of the same VPN Cluster.
- B. The Data Center ION must be offline to trigger the dynamic failover.
- C. A static "Gre Tunnel" must be manually configured between the two sites.
- D. The "Standard VPN" path policy must be selected.

Answer: A

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 # 38
Return traffic for an application from the branch is being dropped on the branch ION. Application traffic arrives via SD-WAN internet overlay at the branch, and path policy for the application at the branch has the following settings:
Active = MPLS Overlay
Backup = Prisma Access on internet
Which branch configuration is the probable cause of this behavior?

- A. It has one MPLS and one internet circuit.
- B. It has no MPLS circuit, and the Prisma Access tunnel is down.
- C. It has two internet circuits and no MPLS circuit.
- D. It has Prisma Access tunnel over MPLS circuit but not on the internet circuit.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Prisma SD-WAN, path selection and traffic symmetry are governed by the Path Policy and the available physical/virtual circuits at a site. The scenario describes a situation where return traffic is dropped on the branch ION after arriving via an Internet overlay. To understand why, we must analyze the "Active" and
"Backup" paths defined in the policy.
The policy specifies Active = MPLS Overlay and Backup = Prisma Access on internet. In a healthy environment, the ION device

expects to send and receive traffic based on these defined paths. If the site actually has two internet circuits and no MPLS circuit (Option C), a critical mismatch occurs. Because there is no MPLS circuit available to satisfy the "Active" path, the device will fall back to the "Backup" path for initiated traffic.
However, the core issue here relates to how Prisma SD-WAN handles asymmetric routing and session state.
If traffic arrives at the branch via an "Internet Overlay" path that is not explicitly defined or allowed as a valid path for that specific application in the Path Policy, the ION device's flow integrity checks may drop the packets. Specifically, if the ION is configured with only Internet circuits but the policy is looking for an MPLS overlay that doesn't exist, the device may fail to correctly associate the return packets with the session state if the paths are perceived as "unbound" or "invalid" per the policy. This behavior is a security feature designed to ensure that traffic only traverses paths that meet the administrator's defined performance and security criteria. Without an MPLS circuit present, the policy cannot be fully realized, leading to potential drops for traffic arriving on paths not intended for that specific application flow.

NEW QUESTION # 39
A network design mandates segmentation at the routing level and traffic isolation across various services, such as teller cash registers, ATM traffic, guest Wi-Fi, and corporate applications. Which command can be used to validate and display the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) route leak rules?

- A. show interface vrf route_leak_rule all
- B. inspect flow_browser vrf all
- C. dump vrf route_leak_rule
- D. inspect vrf route_leak_rule all

Answer: D

Explanation:
In complex retail or banking environments, maintaining strict network segmentation is a regulatory and security requirement. Prisma SD-WAN utilizes Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to provide this isolation, ensuring that high-security traffic, such as ATM transactions or teller cash registers, remains logically separated from Guest Wi-Fi or general corporate applications. While isolation is the default state, route leaking is used to allow specific communication between these VRFs-for instance, allowing multiple isolated segments to reach a common shared service like a DNS server or a centralized security gateway.
To verify that these configurations have been correctly pushed from the Controller to the local ION device, administrators utilize the ION CLI (Command Line Interface) for deep-dive diagnostics. The command inspect vrf route_leak_rule all is the definitive tool for this purpose. Unlike "show" commands which typically provide interface status, "inspect" commands in the Prisma SD-WAN ecosystem are designed to pull real-time operational state data from the control plane's internal databases.
When executed, this command displays the specific prefix-level rules that allow routes to "leak" from one VRF table into another. It provides visibility into the source VRF, the destination VRF, and the exact network prefixes or default routes being shared. This is critical for troubleshooting "Day 2" operations; if a teller register cannot reach a shared database, the administrator can use this command to confirm if the necessary route leak rule is active and accurately reflecting the intent of the VRF Profile configured in the portal.
Without this command, verifying inter-VRF reachability would be limited to trial-and-error connectivity tests, making it an essential part of the Prisma SD-WAN engineer's toolkit.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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