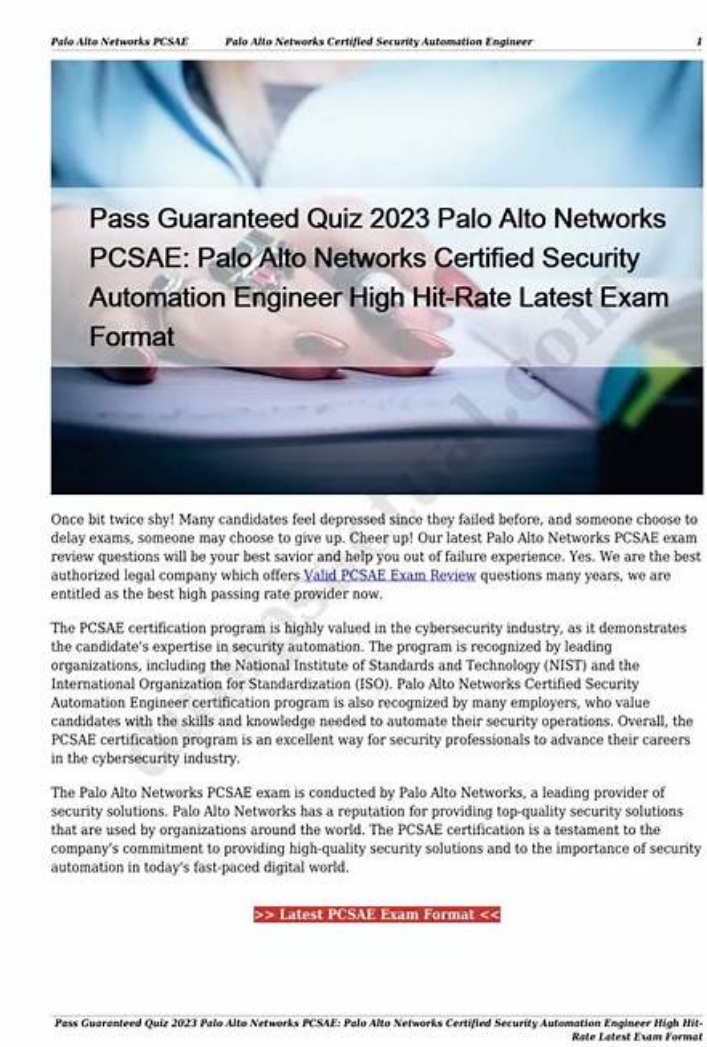
100% Pass Quiz Professional Palo Alto Networks - SD-WAN-Engineer - Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Online Test



The second version is the web-based format of the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) practice test. Browsers such as Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Firefox, Safari, and Chrome support the web-based practice exam. You don't have to install excessive plugins or software to attempt this Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) practice test.

In the matter of quality, our SD-WAN-Engineer practice engine is unsustainable with reasonable prices. Despite costs are constantly on the rise these years from all lines of industry, our SD-WAN-Engineer learning materials remain low level. That is because our company beholds customer-oriented tenets that guide our everyday work. The achievements of wealth or prestige is no important than your exciting feedback about efficiency and profession of our SD-WAN-Engineer Study Guide.

>> SD-WAN-Engineer Online Test <<

SD-WAN-Engineer Clear Exam & SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Experience

Success in the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer exam is impossible without proper SD-WAN-Engineer exam preparation. I would recommend you select It-Tests for your SD-WAN-Engineer certification test preparation. It-Tests offers updated Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer PDF Questions and practice tests. This SD-WAN-Engineer practice test material is a great help to

you to prepare better for the final Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer exam. It-Tests lates SD-WAN-Engineer exam dumps are one of the most effective Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Preparation methods. These valid Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer exam dumps help you achieve better SD-WAN-Engineer exam results. World's highly qualified professionals provide their best knowledge to It-Tests and create this Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer practice test material. Candidates can save time because SD-WAN-Engineer valid dumps help them to prepare better for the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer test in a short time.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32
There are periodic complaints about the poor performance of a real-time application.
What can be inferred about the performance issue, based on the Network Transfer Time (NTT) and Server Response Time (SRT) image below?

- A. The SRT value drops periodically due to Application Server side issues.
- B. The NTT value drops periodically due to network related issues.
- C. The NTT value increases periodically resulting in higher SRT.
- D. The SRT value increases periodically due to Application Server side issues.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Prisma SD-WAN, application performance is monitored through distinct metrics that separate network health from application health. The provided graph displays Network Transfer Time (NTT) in blue and Server Response Time (SRT) in orange. NTT measures the round-trip time of packets traversing the WAN fabric, while SRT measures the time elapsed from when the server receives a request to when it sends the first response packet.
Analysis of the telemetry data shows that the NTT (blue line) remains consistently low and stable, generally staying below 100 milliseconds throughout the capture period. This indicates that the SD-WAN path and underlying network circuits are not the source of the latency. Conversely, the SRT (orange line) exhibits significant and erratic spikes, reaching as high as 450 to 475 milliseconds. These spikes occur while the network latency (NTT) remains flat.
Because the latency increases are isolated to the SRT metric, the root cause is confirmed to be on the Application Server side. This pattern typically suggests that the server is struggling with resource exhaustion, high CPU utilization, or database query delays during peak processing times. For a real-time application, these SRT spikes translate directly to jitter and "lag" for the end-user. By distinguishing between these two metrics, Prisma SD-WAN allows network administrators to prove that the network is performing within SLA and shift the troubleshooting focus to the application or server management teams, significantly reducing mean time to innocence (MTTI).

NEW QUESTION # 33
Network segmentation is required due to overlapping IP address space and M&A scenarios. Which Prisma SD-WAN feature will achieve the desired segmentation and end-to-end connectivity in this use case?

- A. Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) profiles with proper site bindings to achieve desired isolation across the underlay
- B. Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) profiles with proper site bindings to achieve desired isolation locally and across the secure fabric
- C. Multiple contexts with interface segmentation to achieve desired isolation across the underlay
- D. Multiple virtual routers with interface segmentation to achieve desired isolation across the secure fabric

Answer: B

Explanation:
In modern enterprise environments, particularly those undergoing Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A), engineers often face the challenge of overlapping IP address space.4 Prisma SD-WAN addresses this by utilizing Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) profiles.5 A VRF creates a separate routing table instance within the ION device, allowing multiple networks to coexist on the same physical hardware even if they use the same IP ranges.
To achieve end-to-end connectivity while maintaining strict segmentation, these VRF profiles must be correctly associated with site bindings.7 When a VRF is "bound" to a site, the ION device ensures that traffic belonging to that specific segment remains isolated not only locally (on the LAN) but also across the secure SD-WAN fabric. Prisma SD-WAN achieves this by encapsulating the traffic within the overlay tunnels and tagging it with a unique VRF identifier.8 This ensures that a "Corporate" VRF at Site A can only communicate with the "Corporate" VRF at Site B, effectively keeping "Guest" or "Acquisition" traffic completely separate.
This architectural approach is superior to traditional underlay segmentation (Option A) or simple interface- based virtual routers (Option D) because it provides a centralized, software-defined method to manage multi- tenancy. By using VRF profiles, administrators can define a global security and routing posture once and push it to all relevant sites.9 This simplifies the integration of new business units with conflicting IP schemes, as the Prisma SD-WAN controller handles the complex orchestration required to maintain path selection and security policies uniquely for each VRF across the entire global network.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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. show system connectivity
- B. dump vpn summary
- C. debug controller reachability <interface>
- D. ping <controller-ip>

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 # 35
A site has two internet circuits: Circuit A with 500 Mbps capacity and Circuit B with 100 Mbps capacity.

Which path policy configuration will ensure traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to the circuit with available bandwidth?

- A. Circuit A as an active, Circuit B as a backup
- B. Both circuits under active path
- C. Circuit B as an L3 failure path
- D. Circuit B as an active, Circuit A as a backup

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Path Policies control how application traffic is steered across WAN links. To ensure that traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to another circuit with available bandwidth, both circuits must be configured as Active Paths within the policy rule.
When multiple paths are designated as "Active," the ION device treats them as a shared pool of available resources. The system continuously monitors the bandwidth utilization (capacity) and health (latency, jitter, loss) of all active links. If "Circuit A" (500 Mbps) becomes saturated or approaches its defined bandwidth limit, the ION's intelligent scheduler will automatically direct new application flows to "Circuit B" (100 Mbps) because it is a valid, healthy Active path with available capacity. This achieves effective load balancing and bandwidth aggregation.
In contrast, configuring "Circuit B" as a Backup Path (Option A or B) creates a strict priority relationship. Traffic would only move to the Backup path if the Active path completely failed or violated its configured SLA (Path Quality Profile) significantly enough to be considered "down." Mere bandwidth saturation might not trigger an SLA failure immediately, potentially leading to dropped packets on the saturated link while the backup link remains idle. Therefore, placing Both circuits under active path is the correct configuration for dynamic capacity management.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Where is route leaking configured between VRFs?

- A. BGP peer
- B. VRF profile
- C. Site configuration
- D. VRF definition

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the Prisma SD-WAN solution, multi-tenancy and network isolation are achieved through the use of Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. However, there are many operational scenarios-such as providing shared access to a common service (e.g., DNS, NTP) or a central Internet gateway-where traffic must transition between these isolated routing domains. This process is known as route leaking.
In the Prisma SD-WAN management interface, route leaking is specifically configured within the VRF Profile. Unlike traditional CLI-based routers where route leaking might be configured under a global routing table or individual VRF definitions via import/export targets, Prisma SD-WAN utilizes a profile-based approach to ensure scalability and consistency across multiple sites. A VRF Profile acts as a template that defines the routing behavior for specific VRFs across the fabric.
When an administrator navigates to the VRF Profile settings, they can define "Leaking Rules." These rules specify the "From VRF" (source) and "To VRF" (destination) parameters, along with the specific prefixes or default routes that should be shared. By placing this configuration within the VRF Profile rather than a site- specific configuration, Palo Alto Networks allows for a "configure once, apply many" workflow. Once the VRF Profile is updated with the leaking rules, any ION device associated with that profile will automatically update its local routing table to allow the specified inter-VRF communication. This centralized orchestration simplifies the management of complex segmentation requirements in large-scale SD-WAN deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 37
.....

Before you take the exam, you only need to spend 20 to 30 hours to practice, so you can schedule time to balance learning and other things. Of course, you care more about your passing rate. We will provide you with three different versions. The PDF version allows you to download our SD-WAN-Engineer quiz prep. After you download the PDF version of our learning material, you can print it out. In this way, even if you do not have a computer, you can learn our SD-WAN-Engineer Quiz prep. We believe that it will

be more convenient for you to take notes. Our website is a very safe and regular platform. You can download our SD-WAN-Engineer exam guide with assurance. You can take full advantage of the fragmented time to learn, and eventually pass the authorization of SD-WAN-Engineer exam.

SD-WAN-Engineer Clear Exam: https://www.it-tests.com/SD-WAN-Engineer.html