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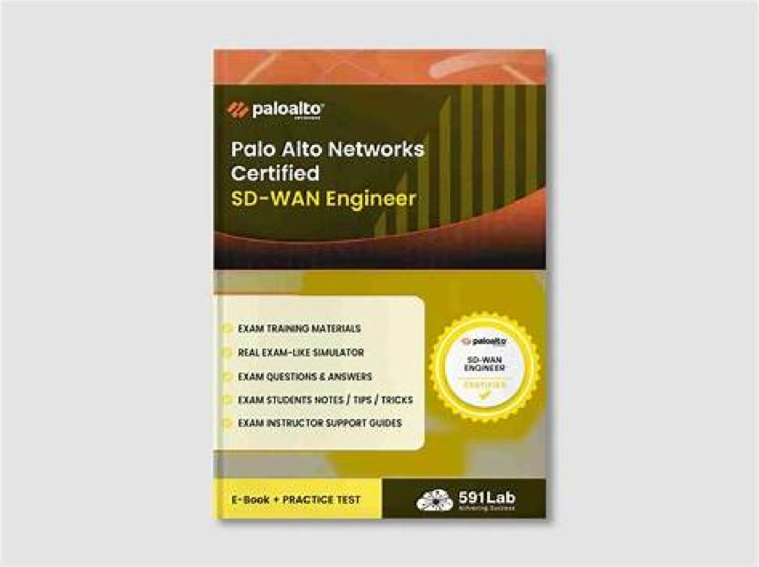

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• 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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

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 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 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 is used for connecting to the internet, while an Edge Peer connects to the MPLS provider.

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

Which component of Prisma SD-WAN is responsible for distributing User-IP and user-group mappings to branch devices that match the corresponding source IPs?

- A. Controller
- B. DC ION
- C. Cloud Identity Engine
- D. NGFW

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, the Controller serves as the centralized management and control plane for the entire fabric. While the Cloud Identity Engine (CIE) is the component responsible for collecting and consolidating user-to-IP mappings from various identity providers (such as Active Directory, Okta, or Azure AD), it does not directly manage the distribution of this operational data to the individual ION devices at the branch level.
Instead, the Prisma SD-WAN Controller integrates with the Cloud Identity Engine to ingest these identity mappings. Once the Controller has synchronized the User-IP and user-group information, it acts as the primary orchestrator. It is responsible for distributing these mappings down to the ION devices across all sites. This distribution ensures that when an ION device sees traffic from a specific source IP, it can accurately associate that traffic with a specific user or group based on the metadata provided by the Controller.
By centralizing this distribution through the Controller, Prisma SD-WAN ensures consistency across the network. Branch ION devices can then apply Application-Based Path Selection and security policies based on user identity rather than just IP addresses. This architectural design offloads the processing requirements of maintaining direct connections to identity providers from the branch hardware, allowing the Controller to handle the heavy lifting of orchestration and global synchronization of identity data.

NEW QUESTION # 56

What does Prisma SD-WAN use for monitoring and operations to deliver flow data and application visibility?

- A. ADEM
- B. IPFIX
- C. IP SLA
- D. SNMPv3

Answer: B

Explanation:

Prisma SD-WAN is built on an application-defined fabric that prioritizes deep visibility into network traffic and application performance.1 To deliver the high-fidelity flow data and application visibility required for modern operations, Prisma SD-WAN utilizes IPFIX (Internet Protocol Flow Information Export).2 IPFIX is a standardized protocol based on NetFlow v9 that allows for the export of IP flow information from network devices to a collector or management system.3 In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, ION devices act as the exporters.4 Because the system is application- aware, it doesn't just export basic 5-tuple information (source/destination IP, ports, and protocol); it exports rich metadata including application IDs, performance metrics (latency, jitter, packet loss), and path information. This allows the Prisma SD-WAN Controller and the associated Analytics engine to reconstruct a complete picture of every flow in the network.

While other protocols like SNMPv3 are supported for basic device health monitoring (such as CPU or interface status) and ADEM (Autonomous Digital Experience Management) provides end-to-end visibility for mobile users or SASE-connected branches, IPFIX is the primary "engine" for flow-level data across the SD-WAN fabric. Unlike traditional IP SLA, which relies on synthetic probes, the IPFIX-based monitoring in Prisma SD-WAN uses real-time application traffic to assess performance. This ensures that the visibility provided in the Flow Browser and Analytics dashboards accurately reflects the actual user experience, enabling granular troubleshooting and proactive capacity planning.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Two branch sites, "Branch-A" and "Branch-B", are both behind active NAT devices (Source NAT) on their local internet circuits. What requirement must be met for these two branches to successfully establish a direct Dynamic VPN (ION- to-ION) tunnel over the internet?

- A. One of the sites must have a Static Public IP (1:1 NAT) to act as the initiator.
- B. Both sites must disable NAT and use public IPs on the ION interface.
- C. Dynamic VPNs are not supported if both sides are behind NAT.
- D. The ION devices automatically use STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) to discover their public IPs and negotiate the connection.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN supports Dynamic VPNs (Branch-to-Branch) even when both endpoints are behind Source NAT (e.g., typical broadband connections).

To achieve this, the ION devices utilize standard NAT Traversal techniques, specifically leveraging STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT).

* Discovery: Each ION communicates with the Cloud Controller (which acts as a STUN server/signaling broker). Through this communication, the controller observes the public IP and Port that the ION's traffic is coming from (the post-NAT address).

* Signaling: The controller shares this public reachability information with the peer ION.

* Hole Punching: The IONs then attempt to initiate connections to each other's discovered public IP
/Port. This "UDP Hole Punching" allows them to establish a direct IPSec tunnel through the NAT devices without requiring static 1:1 NAT mapping or manual port forwarding on the provider routers, enabling mesh connectivity in commodity internet environments.

NEW QUESTION # 58

In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, what is the defining characteristic of a "Standard VPN" compared to a "Secure Fabric Link"?

- A. Standard VPNs are manually configured IPSec tunnels to non-ION endpoints, while Secure Fabric Links are automated tunnels between ION devices.
- B. Standard VPNs support BGP, whereas Secure Fabric Links only support static routing.
- C. Standard VPNs use GRE encapsulation, while Secure Fabric Links use VXLAN.

- D. Standard VPNs are automatically built between ION devices, while Secure Fabric Links require manual configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, the terminology distinguishes between "Native" automation and "Legacy" interoperability.
Secure Fabric Links: These are the proprietary, automated overlay tunnels created between two Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (e.g., Branch ION to Data Center ION). The controller automatically manages the IP addressing, key rotation, and routing for these links. You do not manually configure "Phase 1" or "Phase 2" parameters for Secure Fabric links.
Standard VPNs: These are traditional, standards-based IPSec tunnels configured to connect an ION device to a Non-ION endpoint (Third-Party Peer). This is used for "Data Center to Data Center" connections where one side is a legacy firewall (e.g., Cisco ASA, Palo Alto Networks NGFW) or for connecting to cloud security services (SSE) that do not have a specific CloudBlade integration. For a Standard VPN, the administrator must manually define the IKE/IPSec profiles, pre-shared keys, and peer IP addresses to match the third-party device's configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 59
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