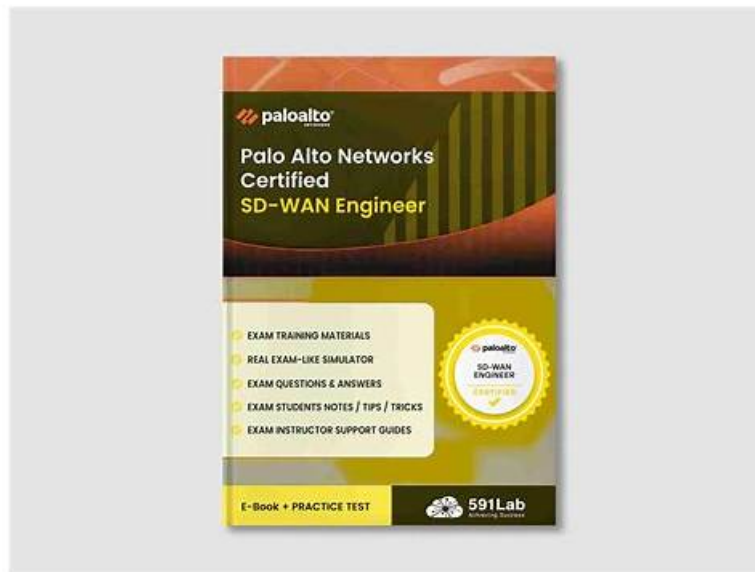


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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

An organization has created a custom internal application definition for "Inventory_App" on the Prisma SD-WAN controller based on its destination IP address and port (L3/L4 rule). The application server IP has just changed.

After updating the custom application definition on the controller, how is this change propagated to the branch ION devices?

- A. The controller automatically pushes the updated Application Definition (App-Def) to all ION devices immediately.
- B. The administrator must manually "Push" the policy to all sites.
- C. The administrator must reboot the ION devices for the new object to load.
- D. The change will only take effect after the daily "App-ID" scheduled update.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN, Custom Applications are global policy objects managed centrally on the controller.

Immediate Propagation: When an administrator creates or modifies a Custom Application definition (e.g., updating the IP subnet or port for an internal app), the Prisma SD-WAN controller automatically pushes this update to all connected ION devices in the tenant.

No Manual Push: Unlike some legacy firewall management paradigms (like Panorama "Commit and Push"), the Prisma SD-WAN architecture is "intent-based" and continuously synchronized. A change to a global object like an App Definition is considered a live configuration change and is distributed immediately via the secure control channel.

No Reboot: The ION data plane updates its classification engine dynamically without interrupting traffic or requiring a reboot. This ensures that policy enforcement (steering "Inventory_App" to the correct path) remains accurate in real-time.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

Answer: A,B

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 # 20

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

Answer: D

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 # 21

A network engineer is troubleshooting a "Voice Quality" issue. They suspect that the DSCP markings are being stripped or altered by the ISP.

Which tool in the Prisma SD-WAN portal allows the engineer to capture live packets on the WAN interface and inspect the IP header ToS/DSCP field?

- **A. Packet Capture (PCAP)**
- B. Event Logs
- C. Flow Browser
- D. Path Quality Monitor

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

To validate specific packet-level details like DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point) values, header checksums, or exact payload sizes, a Packet Capture (PCAP) is required.

PCAP Tool: Prisma SD-WAN provides a built-in PCAP utility accessible directly from the portal. The engineer can select the specific Interface (e.g., Internet 1), apply a Filter (e.g., port 5060 or host 1.2.3.4), and capture the traffic.

Analysis: The resulting .pcap file can be downloaded and opened in Wireshark. This allows the engineer to definitively see if the packets leaving the ION have DSCP EF (46) and if the packets arriving (if capturing on the other side) still retain that marking, or if the ISP has bleached it to CS0 (0).

Flow Browser (A): While it shows "Application" and metrics, the Flow Browser typically displays the assigned priority class, not necessarily the raw bit-level DSCP value present in the packet header on the wire.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

Answer: C

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).

NEW QUESTION # 23

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