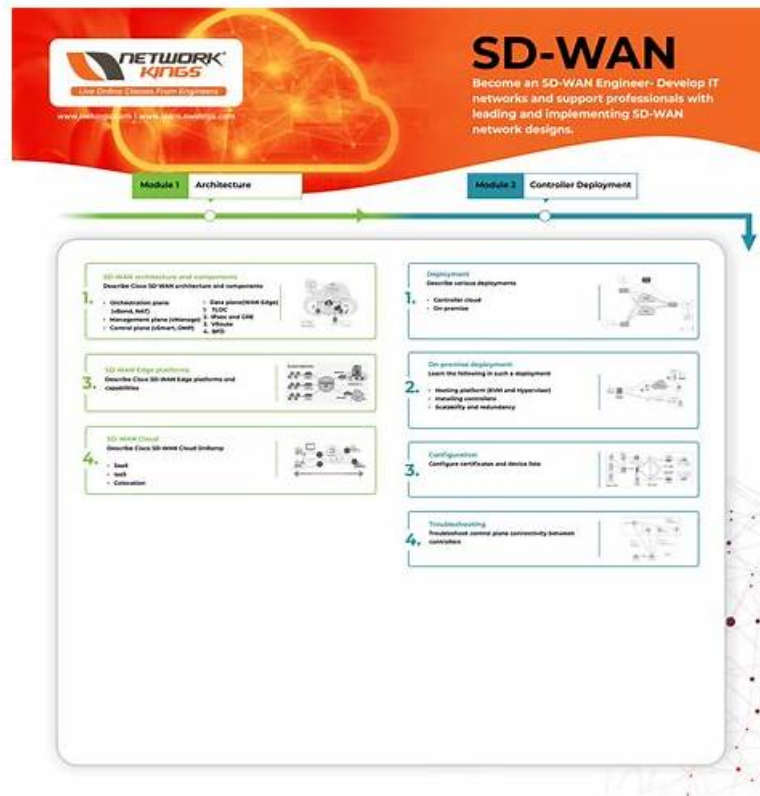


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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
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"> • 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.
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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

A multinational company is deploying Prisma SD-WAN across North America, Europe, and Asia. The data centers in the North America region have served all regions, but regional policies are now being enforced that mandate each of the regions to build their own data centers and branch sites to only connect to their respective regional data centers.

How can this regionalization be achieved so that new or existing branch sites only build tunnels to the regional DC IONs?

- A. Remove the circuit labels and apply new circuit labels for in-region circuits only.
- **B. Create a new cluster for each regional DC ION and move the sites from the existing cluster to the new cluster.**
- C. Disable the auto-tunnel feature globally on the Prisma SD-WAN portal and manually create all necessary tunnels exclusively between IONs within their designated regions.
- D. Assign WAN interfaces to distinct Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances for each region on the DC IONs, ensuring that branches only connect to the WAN interfaces/VRFs designated for their region.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

To achieve strict regional isolation where branch sites only form VPN tunnels with Data Centers in their specific region (e.g., EU branches to EU DCs only), the correct architectural feature to utilize is VPN Clusters.

In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), a Cluster defines a logical security and topology boundary for the overlay network. By default, devices may be placed in a "Default" cluster where they attempt to form a mesh or hub-and-spoke topology with all other reachable devices in that context.

To enforce the new policy:

Logical Partitioning: The administrator should create separate VPN Clusters for each region (e.g., "Cluster-NA", "Cluster-EU", "Cluster-Asia").

Assignment: The Regional Data Center IONs and their corresponding Branch IONs must be moved into their respective clusters.

Result: The Prisma SD-WAN controller dictates that devices can only establish Secure Fabric (VPN) tunnels with other devices within the same cluster. This effectively segments the global network, ensuring that an Asian branch never attempts to build a tunnel to a North American DC, satisfying the compliance requirement without complex access lists or manual tunnel configuration.

Option B (Manual Tunnels) is administratively unscalable and negates the benefits of SD-WAN automation.

Option C (Circuit Labels) is primarily for path selection and traffic steering, not for hard topology segmentation.

Option D (VRFs) is used for local Layer 3 segmentation (routing isolation) within a device, not for controlling WAN overlay tunnel formation scope.

NEW QUESTION # 11

Which component of the Prisma SD-WAN solution is responsible for the deep application identification (App-ID) and the generation of flow metrics (Network Transfer Time, Server Response Time) at the branch?

- A. The ION Device Data Plane
- B. The API Gateway
- C. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller
- D. The CloudBlade container

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The ION Device Data Plane (the software running locally on the hardware appliance at the branch) is the component responsible for the heavy lifting of traffic analysis.

* Edge Processing: Prisma SD-WAN uses an "Application-Defined" architecture. The ION device performs Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) on the first few packets of a flow to identify the application (e.g., distinguishing "Skype Video" from "Skype Chat").

* Metric Calculation: The ION device timestamping engine calculates the performance metrics (RTT, NTT, SRT) in real-time as packets pass through its interfaces. It aggregates this metadata.

* Role of Controller (B): The Controller collects and visualizes this data (Analytics), but it does not generate it. The Controller does not sit in the data path of the user traffic. If the ION relied on the controller for App-ID, latency would be unacceptably high. Therefore, all detection and metric generation happens locally on the ION Device.

NEW QUESTION # 12

When identifying devices for IoT classification purposes, which two methods does Prisma SD-WAN use to discover devices that are not directly connected to the branch ION? (Choose two.)

- A. LLDP
- B. CDP
- C. Syslog
- D. SNMP

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) integrates with Palo Alto Networks IoT Security to provide comprehensive visibility into all devices at a branch, including those that are not directly connected to the ION device. While the ION automatically detects and classifies devices connected directly to its interfaces via traffic inspection (DPI), DHCP, and ARP analysis, gaining visibility into off-branch devices (devices connected to downstream switches or access points) requires additional discovery mechanisms that can query the network infrastructure or ingest its logs.

1. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol): This is the primary active discovery method for off-branch devices. The Prisma SD-WAN ION device acts as a sensor that actively polls local network switches and wireless controllers using SNMP. By querying the ARP tables and MAC address tables (Bridge MIBs) of these intermediate network devices, the ION can identify endpoints that are connected to the switch ports, even if those endpoints are not currently sending traffic through the ION. This allows the system to map the topology and discover silent or lateral-traffic-only devices.

2. Syslog: In conjunction with SNMP, the IoT Security solution can utilize Syslog messages to discover and profile devices. Network infrastructure devices (like switches and WLAN controllers) can be configured to send Syslog messages to the collection point (which enables the IoT Security service) whenever a device connects or disconnects (e.g., port up/down events, DHCP snooping logs, or 802.1x authentication logs).

These logs provide real-time data about device presence and identity (MAC/IP mappings) for devices that are not directly adjacent to the ION, ensuring 100% visibility across the branch network segments. LLDP (A) and CDP (B) are typically Link Layer discovery protocols used for discovering directly connected neighbors and do not propagate beyond the immediate link, making them unsuitable for discovering devices multiple hops away or behind a switch.

NEW QUESTION # 13

What is the number and structure of Prisma SD-WAN QoS queues supported per WAN interface?

- A. 8 queues
2 classes
4 application criteria within each class
- B. 16 queues

4 classes

4 application criteria with each class

- C. 12 queues
4 classes
3 application criteria within each class
- D. 8 queues
1 priority queue
7 non-priority queues

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The Prisma SD-WAN (ION) QoS engine utilizes a hierarchical queuing structure designed to provide granular control over application performance. Each WAN interface on an ION device supports a total of 16 QoS queues.

This 16-queue structure is derived from a matrix of 4 Classes (often referred to as Priority Classes) multiplied by 4 Application Criteria (Traffic Types).²

4 Priority Classes: The system defines four high-level business priority categories:³ Platinum (Highest priority)⁴ Gold Silver Bronze (Lowest priority/Best Effort)⁵

4 Application Criteria (Sub-queues): Within each of the four priority classes, the system further categorizes traffic into four specific application types to ensure proper handling (e.g., ensuring voice doesn't get stuck behind bulk data even within the same priority level):⁶ Real-Time Video Real-Time Audio Transactional Bulk⁷ Calculation: 4 Priority Classes × 4 Application Types = 16 Total Queues per interface. This structure allows the scheduler to ensure that a "Platinum" voice call is prioritized over "Platinum" bulk data, and both are prioritized over "Gold" traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 14

A network administrator is viewing the Flow Browser to investigate a report that a specific user cannot access an internal web server. The flow entry for this traffic shows the "Flow State" as "INIT" and it remains in that state until it times out. What does the "INIT" state indicate about the traffic flow?

- A. The flow was denied by a Zone-Based Firewall policy on the ION.
- B. The traffic is being buffered while the ION waits for a dynamic VPN tunnel to establish.
- C. The TCP 3-way handshake was completed successfully, and data is being transferred.
- **D. The ION device received the SYN packet from the client but never saw a SYN-ACK response from the server.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In the Prisma SD-WAN Flow Browser, the Flow State provides a real-time snapshot of the TCP/UDP session lifecycle.

INIT (Initialization): This state indicates that the ION device has seen the initial packet of a new session (typically a TCP SYN) originating from the client (Source), but it has not yet seen a return packet (such as a TCP SYN-ACK) from the destination server.

Diagnosis: A flow stuck in INIT is a classic indicator of a "Blackhole" or reachability issue downstream. It implies that the ION successfully routed the packet out toward the destination, but the destination did not reply. Common causes include:

The server is offline.

A firewall in the path (or on the server itself) is dropping the traffic.

Routing is broken on the return path (asymmetric routing where the return traffic bypasses the ION).

If the flow had been denied by the ION's own firewall (Option C), the state would typically show as DENY or REJECT. If the handshake completed (Option A), the state would be ESTABLISHED. Therefore, INIT points to a lack of response from the remote end.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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