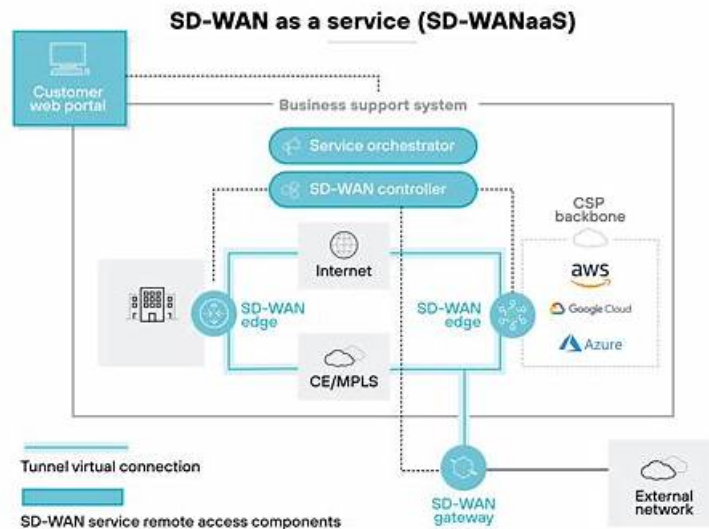# Free PDF High Pass-Rate Palo Alto Networks - SD-WAN-Engineer Pdf Demo Download

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

Answer: B

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 # 39

A network installer is attempting to claim a new ION device using the "Claim Code" method. The device is connected to the internet, but the status in the portal remains stuck at "Claimed" and does not transition to "Online". The installer connects a laptop to the LAN port of the ION and can successfully browse the internet, confirming the uplink is active.

What is the most likely cause of the device failing to reach the "Online" state?

- A. The upstream firewall is blocking outbound TCP port 443 or UDP port 123 (NTP).
- B. The device has not yet downloaded the latest software image.
- C. The "Circuit Label" has not been applied to the WAN interface.
- D. The device is missing the "Site" assignment in the portal.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The transition from "Claimed" to "Online" depends entirely on the ION device's ability to establish a secure, persistent management tunnel to the Prisma SD-WAN Controller.
Connectivity Requirements: The ION device initiates an outbound connection to the controller on TCP Port 443 (HTTPS). It also requires accurate time synchronization to validate SSL certificates, necessitating access to NTP (UDP Port 123).
Scenario Analysis: Since the installer can browse the internet from the LAN, we know the physical link and basic routing/NAT are functional. The issue is specific to the management plane traffic.

Root Cause: If an upstream firewall (e.g., a corporate edge firewall or ISP filter) is inspecting SSL traffic or blocking specific FQDNs/Ports required by the ION, the device cannot complete the handshake. Consequently, it remains "Claimed" (registered in the database) but cannot go "Online" (active management session). Options A, C, and D prevent provisioning (configuration push) but generally do not prevent the device from initially checking in and going "Online" if the pipe is open.

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the primary function of the "CloudBlade" platform in a Prisma SD-WAN deployment when integrating with third-party services or Prisma Access?

- A. It is a cloud-based API integration layer that automates the configuration of the ION devices and the remote service.
- B. It is a monitoring dashboard used exclusively for viewing flow records.
- C. It acts as a physical line card on the ION device to provide additional 10Gbps interfaces.
- D. It is a containerized application running on the ION device that performs Deep Packet Inspection (DPI).

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The CloudBlade platform is a distinguishing architectural component of the Prisma SD-WAN solution. It is not a physical piece of hardware, nor is it software that runs directly on the branch ION device's CPU.
Instead, the CloudBlade platform is a cloud-based API integration layer hosted by Palo Alto Networks. It functions as an intelligent broker or "translator" between the Prisma SD-WAN Controller and external third-party services (such as Prisma Access, Amazon Web Services, Azure, ServiceNow, or Zscaler).
When an administrator configures the Prisma Access CloudBlade, for example, they input their API credentials and intent (e.g., "Connect all US branches to US West"). The CloudBlade engine then:
Communicates with the Prisma Access API to provision the remote IPSec termination nodes (Security Processing Nodes).
Translates this configuration into specific instruction sets for the Prisma SD-WAN Controller.
The Controller then pushes the necessary VPN tunnel configurations, IKE parameters, and routing rules to the relevant ION devices.
This architecture eliminates the need for manual IPSec configuration on every branch device. It ensures that if the third-party service changes its IP addresses or settings, the CloudBlade can detect the change via API and automatically update the branch fleet, maintaining connectivity without manual administrator intervention.

NEW QUESTION # 41

An ION 3000 device at a remote branch has suffered a critical hardware failure and must be replaced via the RMA process. The administrator has received the replacement unit.
What is the correct procedure to transfer the configuration and license from the defective unit to the replacement unit to ensure minimal downtime and retention of historical data?

- A. Backup the configuration of the old device to a USB drive and restore it to the new device using the local console.
- B. Delete the old device from the portal, create a new site for the replacement device, and rebuild the policies manually.
- C. Manually configure the new device from scratch, then open a support ticket to transfer the license.
- D. Use the "Replace Device" workflow in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, which automatically transfers the configuration (Device Shell) and re-associates the site to the new serial number.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The RMA replacement process in Prisma SD-WAN is designed to be seamless, leveraging the decoupling of logical configuration from physical hardware.
Replace Device Workflow: The administrator should use the "Replace Device" (or RMA) function within the portal. This workflow allows you to select the "Defective" device (old serial) and the "Replacement" device (new serial).
Configuration Transfer: Once executed, the system automatically binds the existing Device Shell (which contains all interface configs, routing policies, and site associations) to the new hardware's serial number. The new device, once connected to the internet, will "call home," identify itself, and download the exact configuration of the previous unit.
License Transfer: While the configuration moves automatically, the Support License transfer typically requires a specific step in the Customer Support Portal (CSP) or happens automatically if processed as a formal RMA order. Options A and D are incorrect because they involve manual reconfiguration, which is unnecessary and error-prone. Option C is incorrect as the ION platform relies

on cloud-based config management, not local USB backups for hardware swaps.

NEW QUESTION # 42

An administrator wants to configure a Path Policy that routes all "Guest Wi-Fi" traffic directly to the internet using the local broadband interface, bypassing all VPN tunnels.
Which Service & DC Group setting should be selected in the policy rule to achieve this "Direct Internet Access" (DIA) behavior?

- A. Any-Private
- B. Standard VPN
- C. Direct
- D. Default-Cluster

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN Path Policies, the Service & DC Group (Destination) field determines where the traffic is sent.
Direct: This is the specific keyword/object used to instruct the ION to route traffic directly out to the local WAN interface (Local Breakout) towards the Internet, without encapsulation in a VPN tunnel. This is the correct setting for Guest Wi-Fi, SaaS applications (like Office 365), or any public web browsing that does not need to be backhauled.
Standard VPN / Default-Cluster: These options direct traffic into an IPSec overlay tunnel destined for a Data Center or another ION. Selecting these would "backhaul" the guest traffic, which contradicts the requirement for DIA.
When "Direct" is selected, the ION uses its available "Internet" category links. The policy can further specify which internet link to use (e.g., "Use Broadband, avoid LTE") via the path preference list, but the Destination type must be "Direct".

NEW QUESTION # 43

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