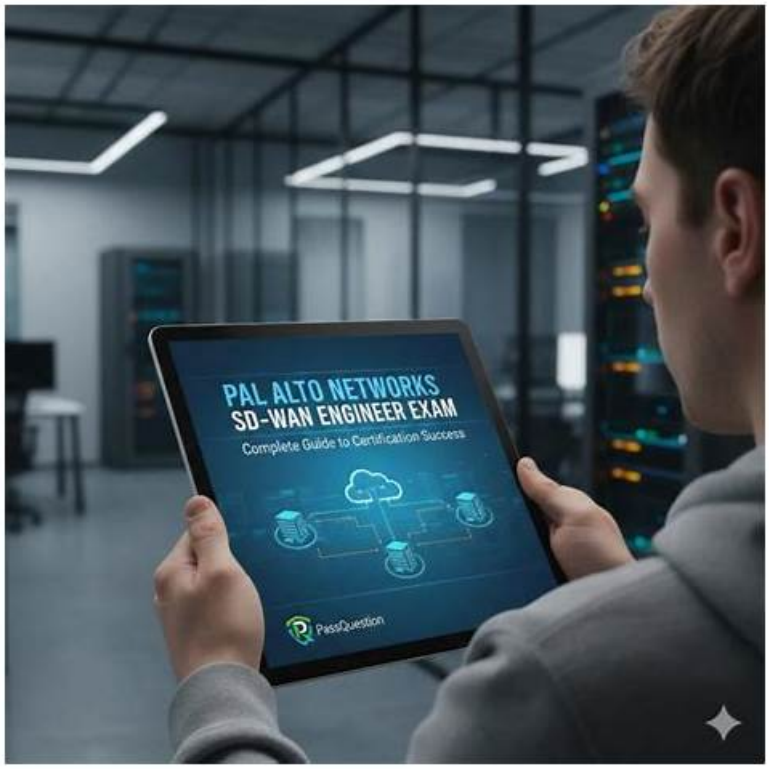
SD-WAN-Engineer Latest Exam Book & New SD-WAN-Engineer Test Testking



Getting the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) certification is the way to go if you're planning to get into Palo Alto Networks or want to start earning money quickly. Success in the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) exam of this credential plays an essential role in the validation of your skills so that you can crack an interview or get a promotion in an Palo Alto Networks company. Many people are attempting the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer test nowadays because its importance is growing rapidly.

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	• 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	• 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.

>> SD-WAN-Engineer Latest Exam Book <<

New SD-WAN-Engineer Test Testking & New SD-WAN-Engineer Test Preparation

More and more people hope to enhance their professional competitiveness by obtaining Palo Alto Networks certification. However, under the premise that the pass rate is strictly controlled, fierce competition makes it more and more difficult to pass the SD-WAN-Engineer examination. In order to guarantee the gold content of the SD-WAN-Engineer certification, the official must also do so. However, it is an indisputable fact that a large number of people fail to pass the SD-WAN-Engineer examination each year. Perhaps it was because of the work that there was not enough time to learn, or because the lack of the right method of learning led to a lot of time still failing to pass the exam. Whether you are the first or the second or even more taking SD-WAN-Engineer Exam, SD-WAN-Engineer study materials are accompanied by high quality and efficient services so that they can solve all your problems. Passing the exam once will no longer be a dream.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
Where is route leaking configured between VRFs?

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

Answer: A

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 # 71
For how many hours are Prisma SD-WAN VPN shared secrets valid?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents:
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, security is built directly into the AppFabric using a centralized, controller-led approach to key management. Unlike traditional VPNs that rely on manual Internet Key Exchange (IKE) or static Pre-Shared Keys (PSKs) which can be administratively burdensome and security-vulnerable, Prisma SD-WAN automates the entire lifecycle of encrypted tunnels. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller acts as the central authority for identity and key distribution for all ION (Instant-On Network)

devices within the tenant's fabric.
Specifically, the VPN shared secrets used to secure these tunnels are ephemeral and are valid for exactly 24 hours. This 24-hour validity period is a security best practice implemented by Palo Alto Networks to limit the "blast radius" or window of exposure in the unlikely event that a key is compromised. The controller automatically handles the generation, distribution, and rotation of these secrets. Before the 24-hour timer expires, the controller pushes new keys to the ION devices, which then perform a hitless rollover. This ensures that the data plane remains active and encrypted without requiring manual intervention from a network administrator. If an ION device loses its control plane connection to the controller, it will maintain its existing tunnels using the current keys until they expire, at which point it must re-authenticate with the controller to receive a new set of valid secrets. This automated rotation is a core component of the Prisma SD-WAN Zero-Trust security model.

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NEW QUESTION # 73
A network installer is at a remote branch site to deploy a new ION 3000 device. The device has been racked, cabled to the internet, and powered on. The installer has the "Claim Code" displayed on the email sent by the administrator.
When the administrator enters this Claim Code into the Prisma SD-WAN portal, what is the immediate status of the device before the configuration is fully pushed?

- A. Provisioned
- B. Claimed
- C. Online
- D. Active

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix) Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) lifecycle, the device status transitions through specific stages that indicate its readiness and connectivity.
When an administrator enters the Claim Code (or Serial Number/Claim Code pair) into the portal, the device status immediately updates to "Claimed".
This status confirms that the portal has registered the device's unique identity and associated it with the customer's tenant. However, "Claimed" does not necessarily mean the device is fully operational or passing traffic yet. It simply signifies that the ownership is verified.
Once the physical device at the site successfully connects to the internet and reaches the Prisma SD-WAN Controller (using the call-home function), it will authenticate using its installed certificate. Upon successful authentication and the establishment of the secure

control channel, the status will transition from "Claimed" to
"Online".
Only after the device is "Online" can the controller push the specific site configuration (Device Shell), policies, and IP addressing required for the device to become "Provisioned" and eventually "Active" in the data path. If the device remains in the "Claimed" state for an extended period, it indicates that the hardware has not yet successfully contacted the controller, which prompts troubleshooting of the physical internet circuit or firewall rules upstream.

NEW QUESTION # 74
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. Manually configure the new device from scratch, then open a support ticket to transfer the license.
- B. Delete the old device from the portal, create a new site for the replacement device, and rebuild the policies manually.
- C. 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.
- D. Backup the configuration of the old device to a USB drive and restore it to the new device using the local console.

Answer: C

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 # 75
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