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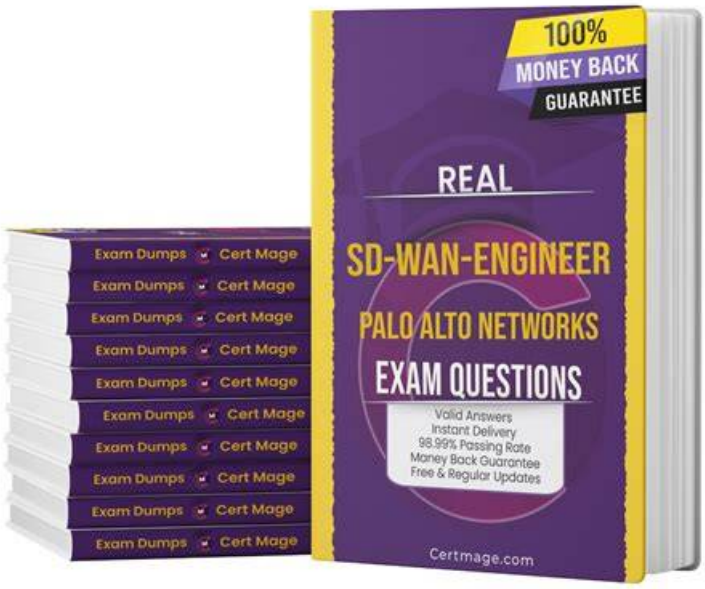

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75
What is the purpose of Secure Group Tag (SGT) propagation in Prisma SD-WAN?

- A. To clarify the intent of rules or configuration objects and improve rule organization
- B. To integrate with external identity-based security solutions
- C. To manage QoS policies for traffic based on user and application type
- D. To enable or disable SGT settings at the interface level and initiate services like NTP, DHCP, and App Probes

Answer: B

Explanation:
In modern enterprise environments, maintaining a consistent security posture across disparate network domains is a major challenge. Prisma SD-WAN addresses this by supporting Secure Group Tag (SGT) propagation. SGTs are a key component of Cisco's TrustSec architecture, used to classify traffic based on the identity of the source (users, devices, or groups) rather than just IP addresses. By supporting SGT propagation, Prisma SD-WAN allows organizations to integrate with external identity-based security solutions seamlessly.
When traffic enters an ION device from a LAN segment where SGTs are already applied (typically by an access layer switch or an Identity Services Engine), the ION device can be configured to preserve or
"propagate" these tags as the traffic traverses the SD-WAN fabric.6 This ensures that the identity context remains intact even after the traffic has crossed the WAN.7 When the traffic reaches its destination-whether that is a data center, another branch, or a security gateway-the receiving device can use the SGT to enforce granular security policies.
This integration is vital for organizations moving toward a Zero Trust architecture. Instead of rewriting complex firewall rules at every hop, the SGT acts as a portable identity badge. Prisma SD-WAN's ability to handle these tags allows it to participate in a larger security ecosystem, ensuring that a "Finance" user is treated with the same security restrictions at a remote branch as they would be at the corporate headquarters.
This eliminates the need for manual IP-to-Group mapping across the WAN, reducing administrative overhead and minimizing the risk of security gaps during lateral movement of traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 76
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 acts as a physical line card on the ION device to provide additional 10Gbps interfaces.
- C. It is a monitoring dashboard used exclusively for viewing flow records.
- 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 # 77
What is the default action for real-time media applications if link performance is poor?

- A. Apply Forward Error Correction (FEC).1
- B. Drop the flow.
- C. Move flows.
- D. Raise an alarm.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
According to the Prisma SD-WAN Performance Policy Default Behavior documentation, the default action configured for applications (including real-time media) when a path experiences poor performance (violates the SLA thresholds for latency, jitter, or packet loss) is to Move Flows.
The Prisma SD-WAN ION device continuously monitors the health of all available paths. If the active path for a media application degrades and fails to meet the specified SLA, the default policy dictates that the traffic should be steered (moved) to an alternate, compliant path that meets the performance criteria.
While Forward Error Correction (FEC) is a powerful feature available in Prisma SD-WAN to mitigate packet loss for real-time applications, it is an optional action that must be explicitly enabled or configured within the performance policy rules. It is not the default action in the base system configuration; the primary default mechanism for handling performance issues is to leverage the multi-path fabric to switch to a better link.
Reference: Prisma SD-WAN Administrator's Guide: Performance Policy Default Behavior

NEW QUESTION # 78
While designing a greenfield Prisma SD-WAN solution for a retailer, the risk management group requires segmentation of the retail network to avoid one large fault domain.
The following data points are provided:
* Two data centers and all sites need to access applications in both data centers
* 1000 retail branches with stores concentrated in multiple metropolitan areas
* Data Center 1 and Data Center 2 have different sets of applications that are not replicated
* Maintaining application availability is the primary goal
Which action will segment the retail network and reduce regional outages?

- A. Create more than one data center cluster in each data center and assign sites to clusters so nearby retail locations can be spread on separate clusters.
- B. Add more data center aggregation devices within the same cluster to enhance the scalability and resilience.
- C. Create more than one data center cluster for a larger pool of resources and resiliency.
- D. Implement a single, large data center cluster spanning both data centers to centralize management and optimize resource use.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In large-scale Prisma SD-WAN deployments, such as a retail network with 1,000 branches, architectural resilience is achieved through a strategy known as Hub Clustering. A Data Center Cluster is a logical grouping of ION devices at a hub site that provides termination for branch-to-DC VPN tunnels. To prevent the creation of a massive, single fault domain, Palo Alto Networks best

practices recommend segmenting the branch population across multiple clusters.
By creating more than one data center cluster in each data center and strategically assigning sites to these clusters, an administrator can effectively isolate failure events. In a metropolitan area where stores are concentrated, spreading nearby retail locations across different clusters ensures that a localized resource failure or a cluster-specific misconfiguration only impacts a subset of the stores in that region rather than causing a complete regional outage.
This design directly addresses the requirement for maintaining application availability. Since Data Center 1 and Data Center 2 host different applications, each branch site must maintain active paths to both DCs. By using multiple clusters at each DC, the risk management group's goal of avoiding a large fault domain is met through "blast radius" containment. If Cluster A at Data Center 1 fails, the 1,000 sites are not all affected simultaneously; instead, only the specific sites bound to Cluster A lose connectivity to that hub, while their neighbors bound to Cluster B remain functional. This approach provides the highest level of regional resiliency and operational stability for high-density retail environments.

NEW QUESTION # 79
A network engineer is troubleshooting a user complaint regarding "slow application performance" for an internal web application. While viewing the Flow Browser in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, the engineer notices that the Server Response Time (SRT) is consistently high (over 500ms), while the Network Transfer Time (NTT) and Round Trip Time (RTT) are low (under 50ms). What does this data indicate about the root cause of the issue?

- A. The issue is due to a misconfigured DNS server at the branch.
- B. The issue is caused by a high packet loss rate on the internet path.
- C. The issue is likely caused by congestion on the WAN circuit, requiring a QoS policy adjustment.
- D. The issue is likely on the application server itself (e.g., high CPU, slow database query), not the network.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 80
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