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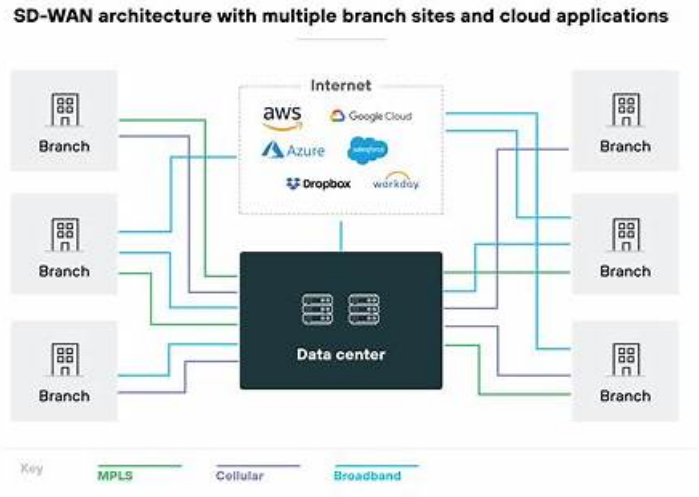

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
When integrating Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access, what is the specific role of the Service Connection (SC)?

- A. It is the peering link between different Prisma Access regions to optimize global traffic.
- B. It is the IPSec tunnel that connects a Branch site to the Prisma Access gateway for internet access.
- C. It connects the Prisma Access cloud infrastructure back to the customer's Headquarters or Data Center for access to internal private resources (e.g., AD, DNS, Intranet).
- D. It is the SSL VPN portal used by mobile users to connect to the network.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma Access architecture (integrated with SD-WAN), distinct connection types serve different purposes.
Remote Networks: These are the connections from your Branch sites (using ION devices) into the cloud. They allow branches to get to the internet or other branches.
Service Connections (SC): This is a specialized high-bandwidth connection used to bridge the Prisma Access Cloud to your Private Data Center or Headquarters.
The primary use case for a Service Connection (Option A) is to allow mobile users and branch users (who are connected to the Prisma cloud) to reach private, centralized resources that still reside on-premise, such as Active Directory controllers, legacy databases, or mainframes. Without a Service Connection, users in the cloud would be able to reach the internet and each other, but not the servers physically located in your HQ data center. The CloudBlade automates the creation of these tunnels, but architecturally, the "Service Connection" is the "cloud-to-HQ" bridge.

NEW QUESTION # 28
When using the CloudBlade to integrate Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access, how does the system ensure that the IPSec tunnels between the branch ION and the Prisma Access Security Processing Node (SPN) are kept alive during periods of no user traffic?

- A. The administrator must configure a continuous ping script on a branch PC.
- B. The IPSec tunnel uses standard DPD (Dead Peer Detection) and the ION sends keepalives.
- C. The CloudBlade automatically configures the ION to send Synthetic Probes (ICMP/HTTP) across the tunnel.
- D. Prisma Access initiates the connection to the branch every 60 seconds.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The stability of VPN tunnels in the Prisma SD-WAN + Prisma Access integration relies on standard IPSec mechanisms.
Dead Peer Detection (DPD): The CloudBlade configuration automatically enables DPD on the IPSec tunnels it provisions.
Mechanism: DPD is a standard keepalive mechanism where the ION device sends periodic "R-U-THERE" messages to the Prisma Access gateway (and vice versa). If no acknowledgment is received after a specific count/timer, the ION marks the tunnel as down and attempts to re-key or switch to a backup path.
Synthetic Probes (B): While Synthetic Probes (part of ADEM or Path Quality monitoring) can be configured to measure latency/loss, the fundamental mechanism that keeps the IPSec security association (SA) active and detects link failure is DPD, not an

application-layer probe.

NEW QUESTION # 29
What is the default action for real-time media applications if link performance is poor?

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

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION # 30
When allocating Aggregate Bandwidth for a Prisma Access "Remote Network" deployment (connecting 50 branch sites), how is the bandwidth license enforced?

- A. Each branch site is hard-capped at the specific bandwidth limit defined in its individual IPSec tunnel configuration.
- B. The bandwidth is shared as a pool across all sites in a specific Compute Location (Region); individual sites can burst up to the available pool capacity.
- C. The bandwidth is allocated per device serial number and cannot be shared.
- D. The bandwidth license is only checked once during the initial onboarding; there is no ongoing enforcement.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma Access manages Remote Network bandwidth using an Aggregate Bandwidth licensing model.
Compute Locations: When you purchase bandwidth (e.g., 1 Gbps), you allocate it to specific Prisma Access Compute Locations (e.g., US West, Europe Central).
Shared Pool: All branch sites (Remote Networks) that connect to that specific Compute Location share the allocated bandwidth pool. For example, if you allocate 500 Mbps to "US West" and connect 10 branches to it, they compete for that 500 Mbps aggregate.
Bursting: An individual branch is not strictly rate-limited to a "slice" (e.g., 50 Mbps) unless you explicitly configure QoS guarantees. By default, a single branch can burst and consume a large portion of the aggregate pool if other branches are idle. The enforcement happens at the Region/Compute Node level, ensuring the total throughput does not exceed the licensed capacity for that region.

NEW QUESTION # 31
BGP core peers on data center IONs are learning only a default route from the core router. Which action will protect the SD-WAN network from getting isolated in the event of BGP misconfiguration on the core routers?

- A. Add a static default route with higher admin distance pointing to the core peer IPs.
- B. Configure BGP max-prefix limits on the ION devices to prevent them from accepting too many routes from the core routers.
- C. Enable BGP Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on the core peer sessions to rapidly detect BGP neighbor failures.

- D. Implement BGP route filtering using prefix lists and route maps on the ION devices to only accept specific, known prefixes from the core.1

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a Data Center (DC) deployment, the ION device typically peers with a core router via Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to exchange reachability information between the SD-WAN fabric and the legacy corporate network.2 When the ION is configured to learn only a default route ($0.0.0.0/0$) from the core, the entire SD- WAN fabric relies on this single BGP-learned route to reach internal resources not directly connected to the ION.
The primary risk in this design is network isolation caused by a BGP misconfiguration or a "soft failure" on the core router. If the BGP session stays "Up" but the core router stops advertising the default route due to a configuration error, the ION device will remove the route from its routing table. Without a valid path to the core, the branch sites connected to the DC ION will lose connectivity to all data center resources.
To mitigate this, the recommended best practice is to add a static default route with a higher Administrative Distance (AD) pointing to the core peer IPs.3 This acts as a "floating static route." Under normal operations, the BGP-learned default route (typically with an AD of 20 for eBGP) remains active in the routing table. If the BGP advertisement fails, the static route with the higher AD (e.g., 250) becomes active.
This ensures that the ION device maintains a persistent gateway toward the core infrastructure, preventing total fabric isolation and providing a fail-safe mechanism while the BGP peering issue is remediated. While BFD (Option A) helps with fast peer failure detection, it does not solve the issue of a missing prefix advertisement. Static route redundancy provides the necessary architectural "safety net" for the data center's reachability.

NEW QUESTION # 32
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