

SD-WAN-Engineer Latest Dumps Pdf, Popular SD-WAN-Engineer Exams

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The screenshot shows the 'Edit Template - T_LAB_Template_Branch2' configuration page. It has tabs for Basic, Interfaces, Routing, Tunnels, Inbound NAT, Services, and Management Servers. Under 'Device Port Configuration', there are icons for ports 0-9 and LTE/WiFi. The 'WAN Interfaces' table has columns for Port #, Interface, VLAN ID, Network Name, Priority, Stack, IPv4, and DHCP. It lists 'vni-0/1' for MPLS and 'vni-0/1' for INTERNET. The 'LAN Interfaces' table has columns for Port #, Interface, VLAN ID, Network Name, Organization, and Zones. It lists 'vni-0/2', 'vni-0/3', and 'vni-0/4' for Customer1-LAN, Customer2-LAN, and Customer3-LAN respectively. A red arrow points to the gear icon in the 'VLAN ID' column for 'vni-0/1'.

Referring to the gear icon shown in the exhibit, when would you select the gear icon for a VLAN in a template workflow?

A. when all the devices sharing this workflow template have the default VLAN on the vni-0/1 interface
B. when all the devices sharing this workflow template have the same VLAN on the vni-0/1 interface
C. when all the devices sharing this workflow template have different VLANs on the vni-0/1 interface
D. when all the devices sharing this workflow template have more than one VLAN on the vni-0/1 interface

Answer: C

9.By default, when configuring DIA through workflows, which protocol runs between the twi interfaces connecting an Internet VR with the LAN VRF?

A. static routing
B. OSPF
C. BGP
D. VRRP

Answer: C

10.What are two node personalities in a Versa Analytics cluster? (Choose two.)

A. Controller
B. Search
C. Analytics
D. Gateway

Answer: B,D

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 UserGroup-based policy implementation.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

An engineer at a managed services provider is updating an application that allows its customers to request firewall changes to also manage SD-WAN. The application will be able to make any approved changes directly to devices via API.

What is a requirement for the application to create SD-WAN interfaces?

- A. XML API's "sdwanprofiles/interfaces" parameter on a Panorama device
- **B. REST API's "sdwanInterfaces" parameter on a firewall device**
- C. REST API's "sdwanInterfaceprofiles" parameter on a Panorama device
- D. XML API's "InterfaceProfiles/sdwan" parameter on a firewall device

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents: In Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS SD-WAN environments, automation and orchestration are key components for service providers managing large-scale deployments. The PAN-OS REST API provides a modern, structured way to programmatically manage configuration objects, including those required for SD-WAN functionality.

When an application is designed to push changes directly to devices (individual firewalls) rather than through a centralized template in Panorama, it must interact with the firewall's local REST API. To successfully create a virtual SD-WAN interface, the application must target the correct resource URI. In the PAN-OS API schema, the logical SD-WAN interface-which groups physical links to enable application-based path selection-is managed via the sdwanInterfaces parameter within the REST API.

It is important to distinguish between the interface itself and the profiles that support it. Option A refers to sdwanInterfaceprofiles, which are the objects used to define the characteristics of a link (such as bandwidth, link type, and monitoring frequency), but not the interface itself. Furthermore, since the scenario specifies making changes "directly to devices," the target must be the firewall rather than Panorama. While Panorama can manage these objects via templates, a direct-to-device automation workflow necessitates using the firewall's REST API endpoint. Utilizing the REST API over the legacy XML API is the recommended standard for modern integrations due to its ease of use with JSON payloads and alignment with contemporary DevSecOps practices. By using the sdwanInterfaces parameter on the firewall, the MSP application can programmatically bind physical Layer 3 interfaces to the SD-WAN fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 53

An administrator has configured a Path Policy for "ERP_Traffic". The policy allows two public internet links, "ISP-A" and "ISP-B", both marked as "Active". The Path Quality Profile (SLA) requires a latency of less than 150ms. Currently, both ISP-A and ISP-B

have a latency of 40ms, well within the SLA.

How does the Prisma SD-WAN ION determine which link to use for a new flow of "ERP_Traffic" when both active paths meet the SLA requirements?

- A. It selects the path with the lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).
- B. It selects the path that appears first in the interface configuration list.
- **C. It selects the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.**
- D. It duplicates the packets across both paths (Packet Duplication) to ensure delivery.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN utilizes a sophisticated decision engine for Application-Based Path Selection that goes beyond simple failover.

When configuring a Path Policy, the administrator defines "Active" paths and a "Path Quality Profile" (SLA).

SLA Compliance (The Filter): First, the system filters the available paths based on the Path Quality Profile. In this scenario, both ISP-A and ISP-B have 40ms latency against a 150ms threshold. Both are "green" or compliant paths.

Selection Criteria (The Tie-Breaker): When multiple paths are configured as "Active" and all meet the performance SLA, the ION device aims to optimize the overall user experience and network utilization. The default behavior for load balancing across healthy, compliant active paths is to select the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.

By steering new flows to the link with the most "headroom" (available Mbps), the system prevents the saturation of a smaller link (e.g., a 20Mbps DSL line) while a larger link (e.g., 1Gbps Fiber) sits underutilized. This maximizes the aggregate throughput for the site. While latency is the qualifier, bandwidth availability is often the selector for compliant paths. Note that if the application was defined as "Real-Time" and configured for packet duplication, behavior would differ, but for standard traffic, capacity-based distribution is the standard active/active logic.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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 on the application server itself (e.g., high CPU, slow database query), not the network.**
- D. The issue is likely caused by congestion on the WAN circuit, requiring a QoS policy adjustment.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 55

Based on the HA topology image below, which two statements describe the end-state when power is removed from the ION 1200-S labeled "Active", assuming that the ION labeled "Standby" becomes the active ION? (Choose two.)

- **A. The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.**
- B. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.
- **C. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.**
- D. The VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents: Prisma SD-WAN High Availability (HA) for branch ION devices, particularly the Gen-2 ION 1200-S, is designed to provide "100% WAN Capacity" preservation during a hardware or power failure. This is achieved through the use of Bypass Pairs (Fail-to-Wire). In the provided topology, the ISP A and LTE/5G circuits are cross-connected using the bypass ports (typically ports 3 and 4 on the ION 1200-S).

When the "Active" ION device loses power, the internal physical relays in its bypass ports transition to a closed state, effectively creating a physical bridge between the ports. In this scenario, the LTE/5G signal-which enters the Active ION's port 4-is mechanically bridged to port 3, allowing it to pass through to port 4 of the Standby ION. Simultaneously, ISP A is already

connected to the Standby ION. Consequently, once the Standby device completes its transition to the "Active" state, it has physical access to both WAN circuits, validating Statement A.

Regarding the LAN transition, Prisma SD-WAN does not use standard VRRP for ION-to-ION HA; instead, it uses a proprietary Control Plane HA mechanism. When the failover occurs, the newly active ION takes over the IP addresses of all configured Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) and LAN interfaces. To ensure the downstream Layer 2 infrastructure (like the LAN switches shown in the diagram) updates its MAC address tables to point to the new physical hardware for those IPs, the newly active ION immediately broadcasts a Gratuitous ARP (GARP). This ensures that LAN traffic is correctly steered to the new device without a significant timeout, validating Statement C.

NEW QUESTION # 56

A network engineer is able to ping and traceroute from SD-WAN branch IP 192.168.1.123 to servers in primary data center - DC1, but is unable to ping or traceroute to a server 10.2.2.22 in the newly configured secondary data center, DC2.

The DC2 ION device is advertising the branch IP subnet 192.168.1.0/24 to the DC2 core via eBGP Core Peer. The DC2 data center site has site prefix 10.2.2.0/23 configured.

Which configuration will resolve the issue in this scenario?

- A. Remove site prefix 10.2.2.0/23 from DC2 site configuration.
- **B. The default 0.0.0.0/0 static route to the DC2 ION pointing to the DC2 next hop.**
- C. Reconfigure eBGP Core Peer to iBGP Core Peer.
- D. Reconfigure eBGP Core Peer as Edge Peer type.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents:

In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, the routing of traffic between branches and Data Centers (DCs) relies on the proper synchronization between the AppFabric (the overlay) and the local routing protocols (the underlay/LAN side). In this scenario, the branch can successfully reach DC1, indicating the branch ION is correctly participating in the fabric. However, traffic to DC2 (10.2.2.22) is failing.

The DC2 site has the site prefix 10.2.2.0/23 configured. In Prisma SD-WAN, defining a site prefix informs the Controller that this specific subnet "belongs" to that site, causing the Controller to advertise reachability for this prefix to all other ION devices in the fabric. Consequently, when the branch ION (192.168.1.123) attempts to reach 10.2.2.22, it correctly identifies DC2 as the destination and encapsulates the traffic toward the DC2 ION.

The bottleneck occurs once the packet arrives at the DC2 ION. While the ION is advertising the branch subnet (192.168.1.0/24) to the DC Core (ensuring the return path), the ION itself must know how to forward the incoming traffic from the branch to the internal DC network. If the DC2 ION does not have a specific route in its local routing table for the 10.2.2.0/23 subnet pointing to the DC Core's internal interface, the packet will be dropped.

According to Palo Alto Networks best practices for Data Center ION deployment, a static default route (0.0.0.0/0) should be configured on the ION device pointing toward the DC Core's next-hop IP address. This ensures that any traffic received from the AppFabric destined for internal DC resources—which are not directly connected to the ION—is successfully handed off to the core switching fabric for final delivery. Adding this default route (Option B) resolves the reachability issue by providing the "last-hop" routing instruction within the DC.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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