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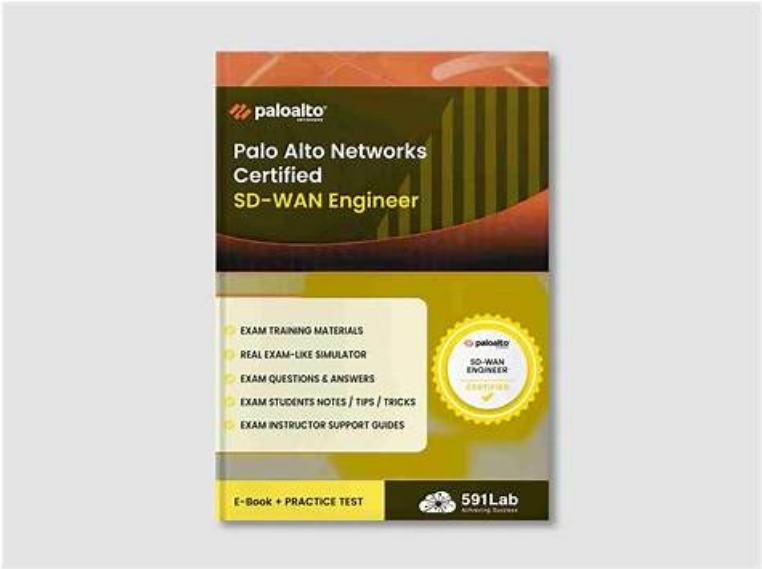

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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	• 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 5	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

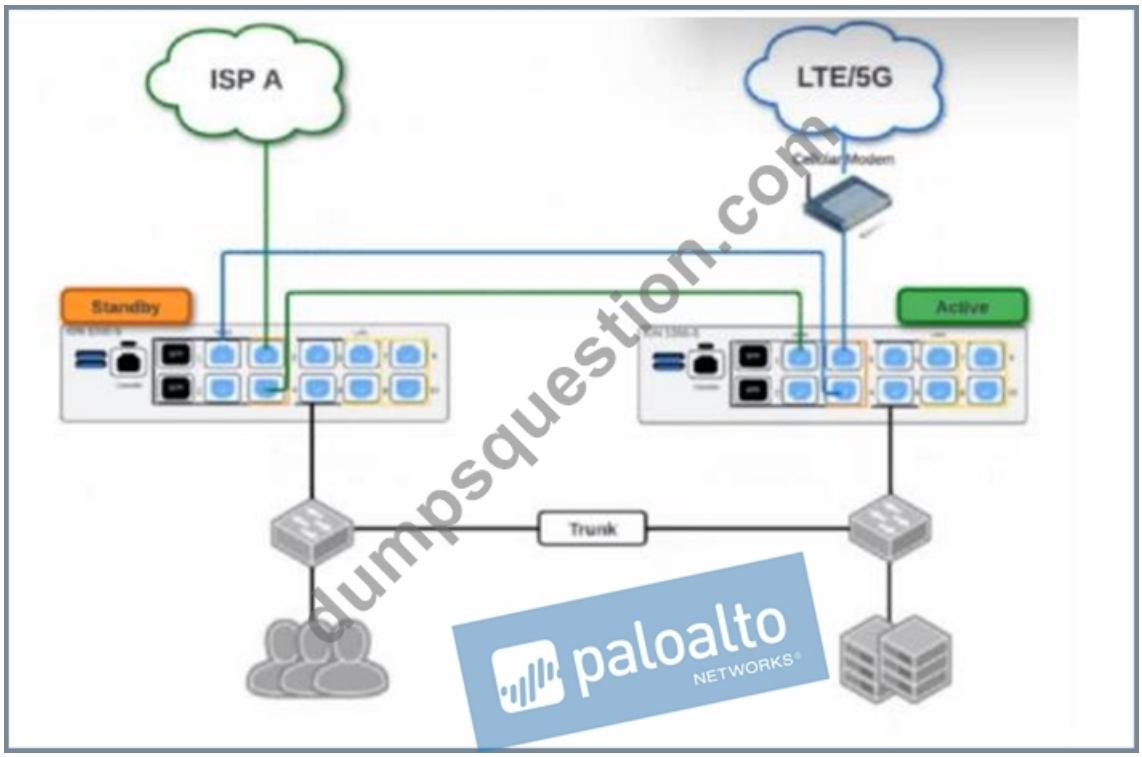
NEW QUESTION # 72
An administrator is configuring a BGP peer on a Data Center ION to learn routes from the core switch. The goal is to have the ION learn these prefixes and then advertise them to all remote branch sites across the SD- WAN overlay.
Which setting must be configured on the BGP Peer to ensure these learned routes are redistributed into the SD-WAN fabric?

- A. Configure a "Prefix List" to deny all.
- B. Enable "Graceful Restart".
- C. Set the "Admin Distance" to 20.
- D. Set the "Scope" to "Global".

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN routing configuration, the Scope setting on a BGP Peer (or a Static Route) controls the redistribution logic for the prefixes learned from that source.
* Local Scope: If a BGP peer is configured with "Local" scope, the ION device will install the learned routes into its local routing table for its own reachability, but it will not advertise (redistribute) these routes to other ION devices via the Secure Fabric. They remain local to the site.
* Global Scope: To advertise reachability to the rest of the network, the BGP peer must be configured with "Global" scope. This tells the ION that any prefixes learned from this specific neighbor (e.g., the DC Core Switch) should be propagated across the SD-WAN overlay to remote branches. This is the critical setting for enabling branch-to-DC communication for applications hosted behind that BGP peer.
Without "Global" scope, the branches would never learn the routes to the data center subnets.

NEW QUESTION # 73
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. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.
- C. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.
- D. The VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.

Answer: A,B

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 # 74
A multinational company is deploying Prisma SD-WAN across North America, Europe, and Asia. The data centers in the North America region have served all regions, but regional policies are now being enforced that mandate each of the regions to build their own data centers and branch sites to only connect to their respective regional data centers.
How can this regionalization be achieved so that new or existing branch sites only build tunnels to the regional DC IONs?

- A. Disable the auto-tunnel feature globally on the Prisma SD-WAN portal and manually create all necessary tunnels exclusively between IONs within their designated regions.
- B. Assign WAN interfaces to distinct Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances for each region on the DC IONs, ensuring that branches only connect to the WAN interfaces/VRFs designated for their region.
- C. Create a new cluster for each regional DC ION and move the sites from the existing cluster to the new cluster.

- D. Remove the circuit labels and apply new circuit labels for in-region circuits only.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
To achieve strict regional isolation where branch sites only form VPN tunnels with Data Centers in their specific region (e.g., EU branches to EU DCs only), the correct architectural feature to utilize is VPN Clusters
.
In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), a Cluster defines a logical security and topology boundary for the overlay network. By default, devices may be placed in a "Default" cluster where they attempt to form a mesh or hub- and-spoke topology with all other reachable devices in that context.
To enforce the new policy:
* Logical Partitioning: The administrator should create separate VPN Clusters for each region (e.g., "Cluster-NA", "Cluster-EU", "Cluster-Asia").
* Assignment: The Regional Data Center IONs and their corresponding Branch IONs must be moved into their respective clusters.
* Result: The Prisma SD-WAN controller dictates that devices can only establish Secure Fabric (VPN) tunnels with other devices within the same cluster. This effectively segments the global network, ensuring that an Asian branch never attempts to build a tunnel to a North American DC, satisfying the compliance requirement without complex access lists or manual tunnel configuration.
* Option B (Manual Tunnels) is administratively unscalable and negates the benefits of SD-WAN automation.
* Option C (Circuit Labels) is primarily for path selection and traffic steering, not for hard topology segmentation.
* Option D (VRFs) is used for local Layer 3 segmentation (routing isolation) within a device, not for controlling WAN overlay tunnel formation scope.

NEW QUESTION # 75
When planning a software upgrade for a large fleet of ION devices, what is the recommended best practice regarding the "Software Version" assigned in the Site Summary?

- A. Manually log into each device and upload the new image file via USB.
- B. Assign the new software version to the "Global" site configuration to upgrade all 1000+ sites simultaneously.
- C. Use Site Tags to group sites (e.g., "Pilot", "Region-1", "Region-2") and assign the new software version incrementally to these tags to minimize risk.
- D. The ION devices upgrade themselves automatically whenever a new version is released by Palo Alto Networks.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The best practice for managing upgrades in a large-scale Prisma SD-WAN environment is the Canary or Phased Rollout approach, utilizing Site Tags.
* Risk Mitigation: Upgrading all sites simultaneously (Option B) is highly risky. If the new software version has an unforeseen bug or compatibility issue with a specific circuit type, the entire network could face an outage.
* Tag-Based Management: Administrators should create tags such as "Upgrade-Phase-1" (Pilot sites) or "Region-North". By assigning the specific Software Version to the Tag (rather than the individual site or the global default), the controller pushes the update only to that subset of devices.
* Procedure:
* Apply update to "Pilot" tag (5 sites). Monitor for 24-48 hours.
* Apply update to "Region-1" tag (50 sites). Monitor.
* Eventually, update the Global default once confidence is high.
Option A is unscalable, and Option D is incorrect as the administrator retains full control over when upgrades occur; they are not forced automatically without policy configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 76
Return traffic for an application from the branch is being dropped on the branch ION. Application traffic arrives via SD-WAN internet overlay at the branch, and path policy for the application at the branch has the following settings:
Active = MPLS Overlay
Backup = Prisma Access on internet
Which branch configuration is the probable cause of this behavior?

- A. It has Prisma Access tunnel over MPLS circuit but not on the internet circuit.
- B. It has one MPLS and one internet circuit.
- C. It has two internet circuits and no MPLS circuit.
- D. It has no MPLS circuit, and the Prisma Access tunnel is down.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Prisma SD-WAN, path selection and traffic symmetry are governed by the Path Policy and the available physical/virtual circuits at a site. The scenario describes a situation where return traffic is dropped on the branch ION after arriving via an Internet overlay. To understand why, we must analyze the "Active" and
"Backup" paths defined in the policy.
The policy specifies Active = MPLS Overlay and Backup = Prisma Access on internet. In a healthy environment, the ION device expects to send and receive traffic based on these defined paths. If the site actually has two internet circuits and no MPLS circuit (Option C), a critical mismatch occurs. Because there is no MPLS circuit available to satisfy the "Active" path, the device will fall back to the "Backup" path for initiated traffic.
However, the core issue here relates to how Prisma SD-WAN handles asymmetric routing and session state.
If traffic arrives at the branch via an "Internet Overlay" path that is not explicitly defined or allowed as a valid path for that specific application in the Path Policy, the ION device's flow integrity checks may drop the packets. Specifically, if the ION is configured with only Internet circuits but the policy is looking for an MPLS overlay that doesn't exist, the device may fail to correctly associate the return packets with the session state if the paths are perceived as "unbound" or "invalid" per the policy. This behavior is a security feature designed to ensure that traffic only traverses paths that meet the administrator's defined performance and security criteria. Without an MPLS circuit present, the policy cannot be fully realized, leading to potential drops for traffic arriving on paths not intended for that specific application flow.

NEW QUESTION # 77
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