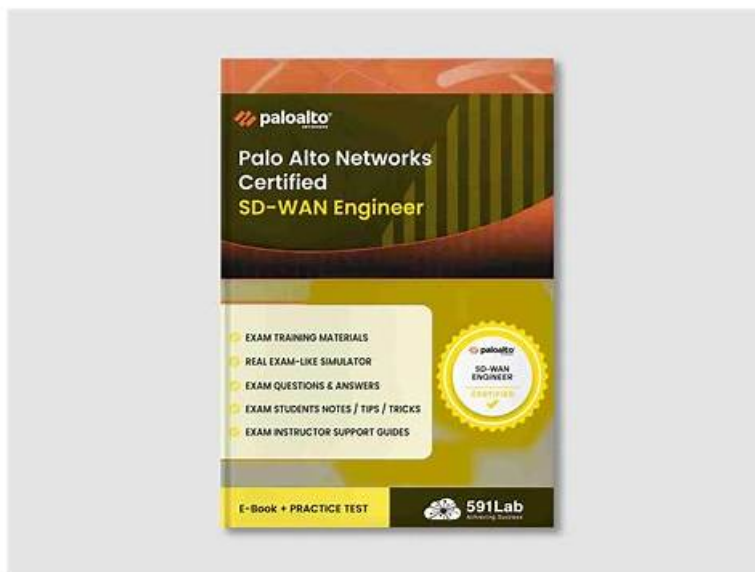# 100% Pass 2026 Efficient SD-WAN-Engineer: Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Latest Exam Papers

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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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

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SD-WAN-Engineer Study Demo & SD-WAN-Engineer Questions Exam

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time. The Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) professionals have worked hard on making this product one of the most successful and user-friendly. This Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) exam prep material came into existence after talking to many Palo Alto Networks professionals and getting their positive feedback. The ITCertMagic guarantees the customers that if they fail to pass the Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) exam despite all their efforts they can claim a refund according to some terms and conditions.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
What is the default action for real-time media applications if link performance is poor?

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

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.

NEW QUESTION # 21
An administrator has configured a Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) policy on a branch ION. They created a rule to "Allow" traffic from the "Guest" zone to the "Internet" zone. However, users in the "Guest" zone are reporting they cannot reach a specific public website, and the Flow Browser shows the flow state as "REJECT".
What is the most likely reason for this specific rejection, assuming the "Allow" rule is correctly placed at the top of the list?

- A. The implicit default action at the bottom of the security policy is "Deny All".
- B. The "Allow" rule does not have the specific "Application" defined (it is set to Any), causing a mismatch.
- C. There is a "Deny" rule in the "Global" policy stack that is taking precedence over the "Local" site rule.
- D. The ION device does not support firewalling for HTTP traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN, security policies can be applied via Policy Stacks, which often have a hierarchy.
Stack Precedence: A common configuration involves a Global Security Stack (applied to all sites) and a Local/Site Security Stack (specific to one site). If the administrator configured a "Global" rule that says "Deny Access to Gambling Sites" (or a specific IP list), and that rule is higher in the binding order or part of a higher-priority stack, it will enforce the block before the local "Allow Guest to Internet" rule is processed.
Specifics of "REJECT": The state REJECT specifically implies a policy enforcement action (sending a TCP RST or ICMP Unreachable) rather than a silent drop or a routing failure.
Why not A? If the "Allow" rule is at the top and matches the traffic parameters (Zone/IP), the Default Deny at the bottom would never be reached. The issue implies a higher priority Deny exists.

NEW QUESTION # 22
During the Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) process of a new ION device at a branch site, which interface ports are supported by

default to request an IP address via DHCP and reach the Prisma SD-WAN controller for claiming?

- A. Any LAN or WAN port on the device
- B. Only the USB port via a cellular modem
- C. The dedicated Controller port, or Port 1 / Internet 1 if a dedicated port is absent
- D. Only the dedicated Controller port (if available)

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
For a successful Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) experience, the ION device must be able to obtain an IP address and reach the internet immediately upon boot-up.
According to Palo Alto Networks hardware guides, the Controller Port (often labeled specifically as
"CONTROLLER" on models like the ION 3000/7000/9000) is pre-configured to act as a DHCP client by default. It is the preferred interface for the initial "call home" process.
However, for smaller desktop models (like the ION 1000/2000/1200 series) or scenarios where a dedicated management network is not available, the device firmware is also configured to attempt DHCP client requests on Port 1 (often labeled as Internet 1 or simply 1).
Connecting the ISP circuit to any random port (like Port 4 or a LAN port) will not work for ZTP because those interfaces are not pre-configured as DHCP clients in the factory default state. Therefore, the installer must ensure the internet uplink is connected to either the dedicated Controller port or Port 1/Internet 1 to ensure the device can resolve the controller FQDN and download its configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 23
What are two potential causes when a secondary public circuit has been added to the branch site, but the Prisma SD-WAN tunnel is not forming to the data center? (Choose two.)

- A. Interface scope is set to "local."
- B. DNS is not configured.
- C. Interface role is not selected as "internet."
- D. Circuit label is missing from interface type.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, the formation of VPN tunnels between a branch ION device and a Data Center (DC) ION is governed by specific configuration parameters that define how an interface interacts with the WAN fabric. When a secondary public circuit is introduced, the system requires precise classification to initiate the negotiation of security associations.
The first critical factor is the Interface Role. For an ION device to attempt to build a global fabric tunnel over a public circuit, the interface must be explicitly assigned the "Internet" role. If the role is incorrectly set (e.g., as "LAN" or left unconfigured), the device will not treat that physical port as a viable path for the SD- WAN overlay, preventing the tunnel from initiating.
Secondly, the Circuit Label plays a vital role in the path selection and tunnel orchestration logic. Prisma SD- WAN uses labels to match local branch circuits with corresponding circuits at the data center or other branches. If a circuit label is missing or mismatched on the interface configuration, the Controller cannot properly orchestrate the "bind" between the branch and the hub. Without a valid label, the ION device doesn't know which path group the circuit belongs to, and consequently, the automated tunnel signaling process fails to complete.
While DNS is important for management connectivity to the Controller, it is generally not the primary blocker for site-to-site tunnel formation if the Controller reachability is already established via the primary circuit.
Similarly, "Interface Scope" is more relevant to routing advertisement rather than the foundational establishment of the SD-WAN tunnel itself. Therefore, ensuring the Internet role and Circuit Label are correctly applied is the standard troubleshooting step for non-forming tunnels on new circuits.

NEW QUESTION # 24
A network administrator notices that a branch ION device is experiencing high CPU utilization due to a suspected TCP SYN Flood attack originating from a compromised host on the local LAN.
Which specific security feature should be configured and applied to the "LAN" zone to mitigate this Denial of Service (DoS) attack?

- A. Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) Rule with a "Deny" action

- B. Application Quality Profile (AQP)
- C. Access Control List (ACL) on the WAN interface
- D. Zone Protection Profile

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
To defend against volumetric attacks such as TCP SYN Floods, UDP Floods, or ICMP Floods, Prisma SD-WAN (like PAN-OS) utilizes Zone Protection Profiles.
Function: A Zone Protection Profile is a specific security object designed to screen traffic for protocol anomalies and flood behaviors before it is processed by the complex firewall policy engine. It sets thresholds (e.g., "Max 1000 SYNs/sec"). If the traffic rate exceeds this threshold, the system triggers an action (Alarm, Drop, or SYN Cookies) to protect the device's resources.
Application: Unlike a standard ZBFW Rule (A) which filters based on Source/Destination/App-ID (which might still allow the initial handshake packets that cause the flood), a Zone Protection Profile is applied to the Zone object itself (in this case, the LAN Zone). This ensures that the flood is mitigated at the ingress stage, preventing the ION's session table and CPU from being exhausted by the attack.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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