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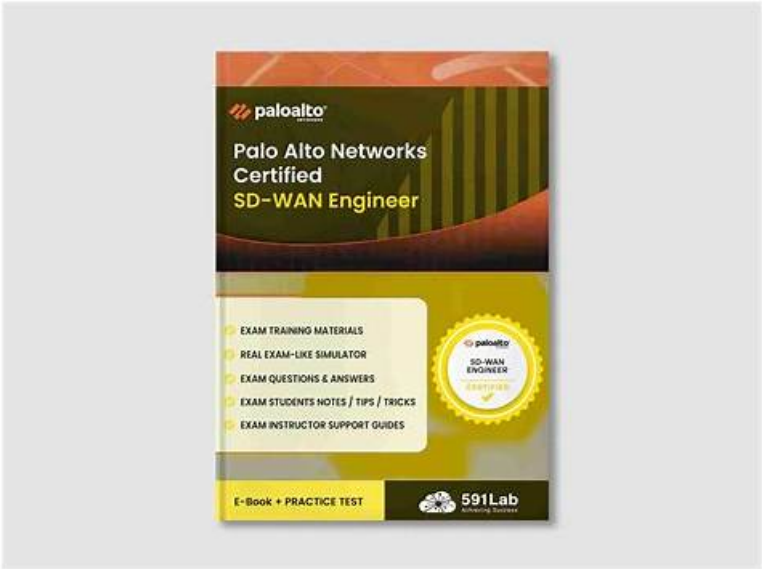

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 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	• 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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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41
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. 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.
- B. Remove the circuit labels and apply new circuit labels for in-region circuits only.
- C. 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.
- D. Create a new cluster for each regional DC ION and move the sites from the existing cluster to the new cluster.

Answer: D

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 # 42
A multinational company is deploying Prisma SD-WAN across North America, Europe, and Asi a. 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. 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.
- B. Remove the circuit labels and apply new circuit labels for in-region circuits only.
- C. 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.
- D. Create a new cluster for each regional DC ION and move the sites from the existing cluster to the new cluster.

Answer: D

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.
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NEW QUESTION # 43
Site templates are to be used for the large-scale deployment of 100 Prisma SD-WAN branch sites across different regions.
Which two statements align with the capabilities and best practices for Prisma SD-WAN site templates?
(Choose two.)

- A. Once a site has been deployed using a template, its configuration can be updated or modified by applying an updated version of the template.
- B. The use of Jinja conditional statements within a site template is not supported, thereby limiting dynamic customization options.
- C. Mandatory variables for any site template include the site name, ION software version, and at least one ION serial number /device name pair.
- D. Site templates offer the capability to pre-stage device configurations by creating a device shell.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Site Templates (often referred to as Site Configuration Templates) are a critical tool for the Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) of large-scale deployments in Prisma SD-WAN.
1. Device Pre-staging (Statement C):
One of the primary capabilities of Site Templates is the creation of Device Shells. A device shell is a configuration container that exists in the controller before the physical hardware is installed or connected. By using a template, an administrator can pre-provision the entire configuration (interfaces, routing, subnets) for the "Site" and "Element" (Device). When the physical ION device is later connected to the internet and claimed (associated with the shell via its Serial Number), it immediately inherits this pre-staged configuration, enabling a true "plug-and-play" deployment.
2. Mandatory Variables (Statement B):
To successfully instantiate a functional site from a generic template, specific unique identifiers are required in the variable data set (typically a CSV file).
* Site Name: Identifies the location in the portal.
* ION Software Version: Ensures the device boots to the specific validated code version required for the deployment, preventing inconsistencies.
* ION Serial Number / Device Name: Required to bind the logical configuration (Shell) to the physical hardware. Even if the serial is added later during the claim process, the structure of the template and the deployment workflow mandates these variables to ensure the device can be uniquely identified and managed within the fabric.
Note on Option D: While it is technically possible to re-deploy a template, the Best Practice for "Day 2" operations (updating or modifying configuration after deployment) is to use Prisma SD-WAN Stacks (Network Stacks, Security Stacks, etc.). Stacks allow for granular, policy-based updates across multiple sites without the destructive or rigid nature of re-applying a full site initialization template. Therefore, D is not the aligned best practice.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which metrics can be monitored at the individual Prisma SD-WAN ION device level to assess its health and operational performance?

- A. Device VPN tunnels and controller reachability status
- B. Device application flow statistics, Autonomous Digital Experience Manager (ADEM) metrics, and site health score
- C. Device software version and interface bandwidth
- D. Device CPU, memory and disk use, interface bandwidth, and errors/discards

Answer: D

Explanation:
To ensure the stability and performance of the SD-WAN fabric, Prisma SD-WAN provides granular visibility into the health of each Instant-On Network (ION) appliance. While the solution is primarily application- defined, monitoring the underlying physical and system resources of the hardware or virtual instance is critical for proactive maintenance and troubleshooting.
At the individual device level, administrators can monitor system resource utilization, which includes CPU usage, memory (RAM) consumption, and disk space availability.1 High CPU or memory usage can indicate that the device is reaching its throughput limits or that a specific process (such as deep packet inspection) is overtaxing the system. Disk utilization is monitored to ensure there is sufficient space for local logs and system operations.
Beyond internal system health, interface-level metrics are essential. This includes monitoring interface bandwidth utilization to identify bottlenecks on WAN or LAN ports. Crucially, operational performance is also assessed through error and discard counters on each interface. High error rates or frequent packet discards often signal physical layer issues (like bad cabling), duplex mismatches, or upstream provider congestion. While VPN status and application flows are vital for network-wide visibility, the core health of an ION device is defined by these foundational system and interface metrics.
Monitoring these specific parameters allows network engineers to distinguish between an application performance issue caused by network latency and one caused by a local hardware resource constraint.

NEW QUESTION # 45
When configuring a Path Policy rule for a "Real-Time Video" application, the administrator wants to ensure the traffic uses the path with the lowest packet loss.
How does the Prisma SD-WAN ION determine the "Packet Loss" metric for a given path when there is no active user traffic flowing on that link?

- A. It sends Active Probes (synthetic UDP packets) across the Secure Fabric to measure path quality continuously.
- B. It queries the ISP's router via SNMP to retrieve interface error counters.
- C. It defaults to a static value of 0% loss until user traffic begins.
- D. It relies solely on Passive Monitoring of TCP retransmissions from other user traffic on that link.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN utilizes Link Quality Monitoring (LQM) to maintain a real-time health score for every WAN path.
To ensure the system knows the quality of a path before sending critical user traffic onto it, the ION device uses Active Probing.
Mechanism: The ION sends synthetic probe packets (typically UDP) across the Secure Fabric (VPN tunnels) and Direct Internet paths to its peers. These probes measure Latency, Jitter, and Packet Loss.
Active vs. Passive: While the system does use Passive Monitoring (observing actual user flows) when traffic is present to reduce overhead, Active Probes are essential for idle links or backup paths. Without active probing, the ION would have no data to make an intelligent steering decision for the first packet of a new video call. This ensures that "Real-Time" policies always have up-to-date metrics to select the best path immediately.

NEW QUESTION # 46
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