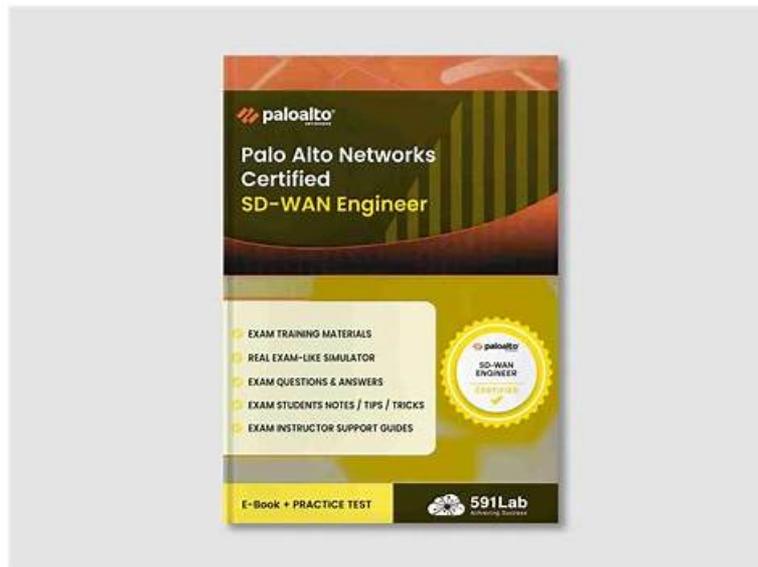


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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which component of the Prisma SD-WAN solution is responsible for the deep application identification (App-ID) and the generation of flow metrics (Network Transfer Time, Server Response Time) at the branch?

- A. The CloudBlade container
- B. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller
- C. The API Gateway
- **D. The ION Device Data Plane**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The ION Device Data Plane (the software running locally on the hardware appliance at the branch) is the component responsible for

the heavy lifting of traffic analysis.

Edge Processing: Prisma SD-WAN uses an "Application-Defined" architecture. The ION device performs Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) on the first few packets of a flow to identify the application (e.g., distinguishing "Skype Video" from "Skype Chat").

Metric Calculation: The ION device timestamping engine calculates the performance metrics (RTT, NTT, SRT) in real-time as packets pass through its interfaces. It aggregates this metadata.

Role of Controller (B): The Controller collects and visualizes this data (Analytics), but it does not generate it. The Controller does not sit in the data path of the user traffic. If the ION relied on the controller for App-ID, latency would be unacceptably high. Therefore, all detection and metric generation happens locally on the ION Device.

NEW QUESTION # 53

In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, what is the defining characteristic of a "Standard VPN" compared to a "Secure Fabric Link"?

- A. Standard VPNs use GRE encapsulation, while Secure Fabric Links use VXLAN.
- **B. Standard VPNs are manually configured IPSec tunnels to non-ION endpoints, while Secure Fabric Links are automated tunnels between ION devices.**
- C. Standard VPNs support BGP, whereas Secure Fabric Links only support static routing.
- D. Standard VPNs are automatically built between ION devices, while Secure Fabric Links require manual configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, the terminology distinguishes between "Native" automation and "Legacy" interoperability.

Secure Fabric Links: These are the proprietary, automated overlay tunnels created between two Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (e.g., Branch ION to Data Center ION). The controller automatically manages the IP addressing, key rotation, and routing for these links. You do not manually configure "Phase 1" or "Phase 2" parameters for Secure Fabric links.

Standard VPNs: These are traditional, standards-based IPSec tunnels configured to connect an ION device to a Non-ION endpoint (Third-Party Peer). This is used for "Data Center to Data Center" connections where one side is a legacy firewall (e.g., Cisco ASA, Palo Alto Networks NGFW) or for connecting to cloud security services (SSE) that do not have a specific CloudBlade integration. For a Standard VPN, the administrator must manually define the IKE/IPSec profiles, pre-shared keys, and peer IP addresses to match the third-party device's configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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 # 55

User-ID integration is configured for a Prisma SD-WAN deployment. Branch-1 has the user-to-IP mappings available, and User-1 is mapped to IP-1.

To which two use cases can User-ID based zone-based firewall policies be applied? (Choose two.)

- A. User-1 accessing a private application within Branch-1, and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION
- B. User-1 accessing a private application in Branch-2 via SD-WAN overlay, and destination User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-2 ION
- C. User-1 accessing a SaaS application on direct internet and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION
- D. User-1 accessing a private application in data center via SD-WAN overlay, and destination User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on DC ION

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) policies rely on the device's ability to map an IP address to a User-ID to enforce identity-based rules. The key to this question is understanding where the mapping exists and which direction the policy attributes (Source User vs. Destination User) apply to.

1. Mapping Location (Branch-1): The prompt states that Branch-1 has the user-to-IP mapping for User-1. For the most effective and scalable security enforcement, policies should be applied at the source (ingress) device where the traffic originates and where the user identity is known. This prevents unauthorized traffic from consuming WAN bandwidth only to be dropped at the destination. Therefore, the Branch-1 ION is the correct enforcement point for User-1's traffic.

2. Source vs. Destination User:

User-1 is the Source: In all scenarios, User-1 is the initiator of the traffic. Therefore, the security rule must match on Source User-ID.

Options C and D are incorrect because they suggest using Destination User-ID based rules to control User-1. Destination User-ID rules are used when the target of the traffic is a known user (e.g., VoIP calls to a specific user's phone), not when filtering based on the sender. Furthermore, relying on the DC or Branch-2 ION to enforce policies for User-1 would require the propagation of User-ID mappings across the overlay, whereas local enforcement at Branch-1 is the standard architectural model.

3. Valid Use Cases (A and B):

Option A (SaaS/Internet): The Branch-1 ION acts as the internet gateway. It can use the local mapping (IP-1 = User-1) to allow or deny access to specific SaaS applications (Direct Internet Access) based on the user's identity (e.g., "Allow Marketing Group to access Social Media").

Option B (Internal Segmentation): The Branch-1 ION can enforce policies for traffic moving between local zones (e.g., from a "Users" VLAN to a "Servers" VLAN within the branch). Since the ION routes this traffic and holds the mapping, it can enforce Source User-ID policies to secure local private applications.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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. Application Quality Profile (AQP)
- B. Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) Rule with a "Deny" action
- C. Zone Protection Profile
- D. Access Control List (ACL) on the WAN interface

Answer: C

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 # 57

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