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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 User• Group-based policy implementation.

Topic 5	<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.
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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

In the Prisma SD-WAN portal, the Application Health dashboard assigns a color-coded "Health Score" (Green, Yellow, Red) to applications.

Which three metrics are combined to calculate this composite AppX (Application Experience) score? (Choose three.)

- A. Bandwidth Utilization
- B. Transaction Failure Rate
- C. Jitter
- D. Network Transfer Time (NTT)
- E. Server Response Time (SRT)

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The AppX (Application Experience) score is a proprietary metric used by Prisma SD-WAN to provide a holistic view of user experience, rather than just network statistics. It is calculated based on three key components:

Transaction Failure Rate (A): The percentage of application transactions that failed (e.g., TCP resets, HTTP 500 errors). This indicates availability.

Network Transfer Time (B): The time taken for packets to traverse the network (WAN/LAN latency). This indicates network health.

Server Response Time (C): The time taken by the application server to respond to a request. This indicates backend performance.

Why not D or E?

Bandwidth Utilization (D) is a capacity metric, not a direct measure of quality. A link can be 90% full but still deliver packets quickly (good AppX), or 10% full but dropping packets (bad AppX).

Jitter (E) is a network-layer metric primarily relevant for UDP Real-Time media. While important, the high-level "AppX" score for general TCP apps focuses on the "Time-to-Glass" metrics (NTT/SRT) and success rates.

NEW QUESTION # 30

In which modes can a Prisma SD-WAN branch be deployed?

- A. Production, Control, Disabled
- B. POV, Production, Analytics
- C. Testing, Control, POV
- D. Disabled, Analytics, Control

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) defines three distinct Operational Modes for a branch site, which determine how the ION device processes traffic and interacts with the network.

Analytics Mode (Monitor): In this mode, the ION device is typically deployed inline or in a "promiscuous" monitor state to gain visibility into network traffic without actively enforcing path selection policies.¹ It "learns" applications, bandwidth usage, and network characteristics (auditing) but does not steer traffic or block flows.² This is often used during Proof of Concepts (POVs) or the initial "burn-in" phase of a deployment to generate reports without risking network disruption.

Control Mode: This is the full production state. In Control Mode, the ION device actively enforces Path Policies, QoS Policies, and Security Policies. It builds Secure Fabric VPN tunnels, steers traffic based on application SLAs (e.g., sending voice over MPLS and bulk data over Broadband), and handles failover events.³ This is the required mode for a fully functional SD-WAN site.

Disabled Mode: This mode effectively shuts down the site's SD-WAN functionality from the controller's perspective. It is an administrative state used when a site is being decommissioned, provisioned but not yet live, or isolated for troubleshooting. In this state, the device does not participate in the fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 31

An organization has created a custom internal application definition for "Inventory_App" on the Prisma SD-WAN controller based on its destination IP address and port (L3/L4 rule). The application server IP has just changed.

After updating the custom application definition on the controller, how is this change propagated to the branch ION devices?

- A. The change will only take effect after the daily "App-ID" scheduled update.
- B. The administrator must reboot the ION devices for the new object to load.
- C. The administrator must manually "Push" the policy to all sites.
- **D. The controller automatically pushes the updated Application Definition (App-Def) to all ION devices immediately.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN, Custom Applications are global policy objects managed centrally on the controller.

Immediate Propagation: When an administrator creates or modifies a Custom Application definition (e.g., updating the IP subnet or port for an internal app), the Prisma SD-WAN controller automatically pushes this update to all connected ION devices in the tenant.

No Manual Push: Unlike some legacy firewall management paradigms (like Panorama "Commit and Push"), the Prisma SD-WAN architecture is "intent-based" and continuously synchronized. A change to a global object like an App Definition is considered a live configuration change and is distributed immediately via the secure control channel.

No Reboot: The ION data plane updates its classification engine dynamically without interrupting traffic or requiring a reboot. This ensures that policy enforcement (steering "Inventory_App" to the correct path) remains accurate in real-time.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix), the establishment of Secure Fabric (VPN) tunnels is automated but relies heavily on the correct definition of the Network Context for each interface. If a tunnel fails to form on a newly added secondary circuit, it is typically due to a misconfiguration in how the interface is defined in the ION portal.

1. **Interface Scope (Statement D):**

The Scope setting on an interface determines its function in the network topology.

Global Scope: This defines the interface as a WAN-facing port. The ION device will only attempt to build VPN tunnels (overlay) on interfaces configured with Global scope.

Local Scope: This defines the interface as a LAN-facing port (for users, switches, or APs). If the administrator mistakenly sets the scope to "Local" for the new internet line, the ION treats it as a private LAN segment and will not initiate any tunnel negotiation or

WAN signaling on that port.

2. Interface Role/Circuit Category (Statement A):

Prisma SD-WAN uses Circuit Categories (often referred to as Interface Roles in general networking terms, or specifically "Circuit Category" in the ION UI) to determine peering logic.

To form a tunnel over a public internet link to a Data Center, the circuit attached to the interface must be categorized as "Internet".

The controller uses this category to match compatible endpoints. It knows that a "Private WAN" (MPLS) link cannot directly tunnel to an "Internet" link without a gateway. If the new circuit is not correctly selected/categorized as "Internet" (e.g., left undefined or set to a different category), the system will not attempt to build the standard IPSec overlay to the Data Center's public IP address.

NEW QUESTION # 33

When troubleshooting an issue at a site that is running on two cellular links from two carriers, the operations team shared some evidence shown in the graph below:

(SNR Graph showing Carrier-1 in blue dropping to near 0 dB and Carrier-2 in green staying relatively stable between 4.5 dB and 6.5 dB)



For the time duration shown in the graph, what are two inferences about the site's traffic that can be made? (Choose two.)

- A. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.
- B. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-2.
- C. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.
- D. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-1.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

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

In Prisma SD-WAN, the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) is a critical metric used to monitor the health and performance of cellular WAN interfaces. SNR measures the strength of the desired signal relative to the background noise level; higher values indicate a cleaner signal, while lower values suggest that noise is overwhelming the signal, typically leading to increased packet loss, high latency, and reduced throughput.

Analyzing the provided graph, Carrier-1 (blue line) shows a severe drop in SNR, plummeting from approximately 4.5 dB to nearly 0.3 dB between 15:00 and 23:00. An SNR value this low is indicative of a failing or highly unstable link that cannot reliably sustain data traffic, directly supporting Inference A—that Carrier-1 experienced significant performance degradation. In contrast, Carrier-2 (green line) maintains a much higher and more consistent SNR throughout the same period.

Prisma SD-WAN's AppFabric uses application-based path selection and SLA monitoring to ensure the best possible user experience. When the system detects that a primary path (like Carrier-1) has degraded below acceptable thresholds—often triggered by high loss or latency resulting from poor signal quality—it will dynamically steer application flows to an alternative healthy path. Therefore, Inference D is correct: because Carrier-1's quality became untenable while Carrier-2 remained stable, the ION device would have likely initiated a path switchover to move traffic from the degraded Carrier-1 to the healthier Carrier-2.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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