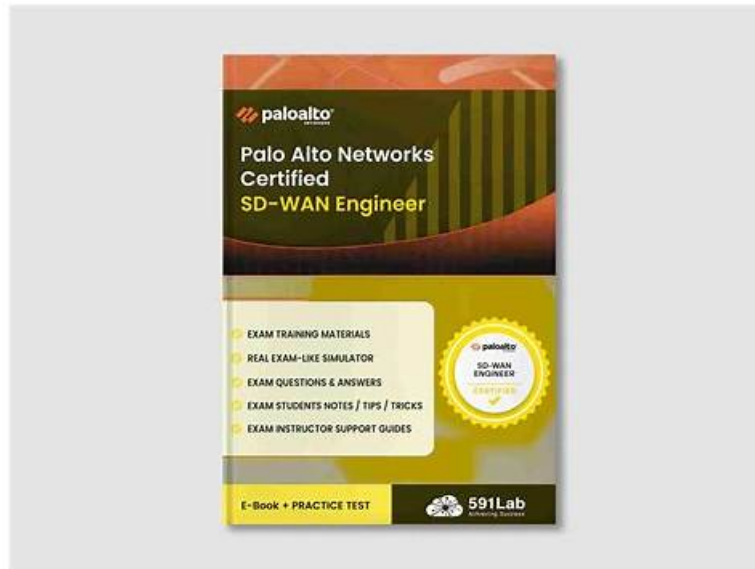


Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Valid Exam Notes: Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer - UpdateDumps Help you Pass



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 UserGroup-based policy implementation.
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">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	<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 5	<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.

Exam Questions for Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer With Money Back Guarantee

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 40

When using the CloudBlade to integrate Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access, how does the system ensure that the IPSec tunnels between the branch ION and the Prisma Access Security Processing Node (SPN) are kept alive during periods of no user traffic?

- A. The IPSec tunnel uses standard DPD (Dead Peer Detection) and the ION sends keepalives.
- B. Prisma Access initiates the connection to the branch every 60 seconds.
- C. The CloudBlade automatically configures the ION to send Synthetic Probes (ICMP/HTTP) across the tunnel.
- D. The administrator must configure a continuous ping script on a branch PC.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The stability of VPN tunnels in the Prisma SD-WAN + Prisma Access integration relies on standard IPSec mechanisms.

Dead Peer Detection (DPD): The CloudBlade configuration automatically enables DPD on the IPSec tunnels it provisions.

Mechanism: DPD is a standard keepalive mechanism where the ION device sends periodic "R-U-THERE" messages to the Prisma Access gateway (and vice versa). If no acknowledgment is received after a specific count/timer, the ION marks the tunnel as down and attempts to re-key or switch to a backup path.

Synthetic Probes (B): While Synthetic Probes (part of ADEM or Path Quality monitoring) can be configured to measure latency/loss, the fundamental mechanism that keeps the IPSec security association (SA) active and detects link failure is DPD, not an application-layer probe.

NEW QUESTION # 41

An engineer at a managed services provider is updating an application that allows its customers to request firewall changes to also manage SD-WAN. The application will be able to make any approved changes directly to devices via API.

What is a requirement for the application to create SD-WAN interfaces?

- A. REST API's "sdwanInterfaces" parameter on a firewall device
- B. XML API's "InterfaceProfiles/sdwan" parameter on a firewall device
- C. REST API's "sdwanInterfaceprofiles" parameter on a Panorama device
- D. XML API's "sdwanprofiles/interfaces" parameter on a Panorama device

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents: In Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS SD-WAN environments, automation and orchestration are key components for service providers managing large-scale deployments. The PAN-OS REST API provides a modern, structured way to programmatically manage configuration objects, including those required for SD-WAN functionality.

When an application is designed to push changes directly to devices (individual firewalls) rather than through a centralized template in Panorama, it must interact with the firewall's local REST API. To successfully create a virtual SD-WAN interface, the application must target the correct resource URI. In the PAN-OS API schema, the logical SD-WAN interface-which groups physical links to enable application-based path selection-is managed via the sdwanInterfaces parameter within the REST API.

It is important to distinguish between the interface itself and the profiles that support it. Option A refers to sdwanInterfaceprofiles, which are the objects used to define the characteristics of a link (such as bandwidth, link type, and monitoring frequency), but not the interface itself. Furthermore, since the scenario specifies making changes "directly to devices," the target must be the firewall rather than Panorama. While Panorama can manage these objects via templates, a direct-to-device automation workflow necessitates using the firewall's REST API endpoint. Utilizing the REST API over the legacy XML API is the recommended standard for modern integrations due to its ease of use with JSON payloads and alignment with contemporary DevSecOps practices. By using the sdwanInterfaces parameter on the firewall, the MSP application can programmatically bind physical Layer 3 interfaces to the SD-WAN fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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

Answer: B

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 # 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

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