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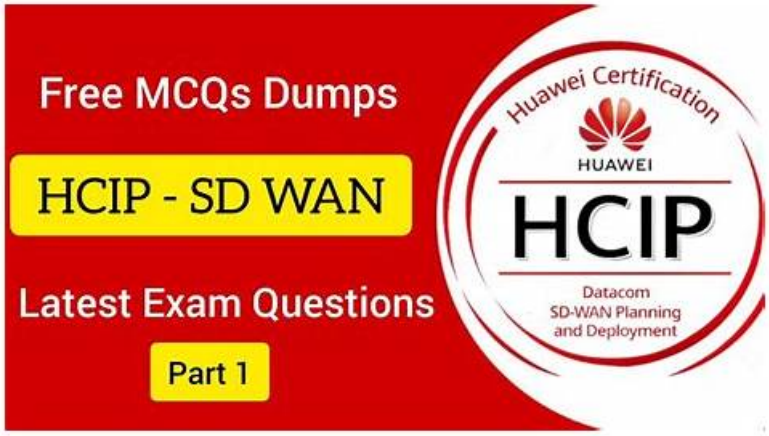

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 5	• 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 (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
In which modes can a Prisma SD-WAN branch be deployed?

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

Answer: C

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 # 41
An administrator has configured a Path Policy for "ERP_Traffic". The policy allows two public internet links, "ISP-A" and "ISP-B", both marked as "Active". The Path Quality Profile (SLA) requires a latency of less than 150ms. Currently, both ISP-A and ISP-B have a latency of 40ms, well within the SLA.
How does the Prisma SD-WAN ION determine which link to use for a new flow of "ERP_Traffic" when both active paths meet the SLA requirements?

- A. It duplicates the packets across both paths (Packet Duplication) to ensure delivery.
- B. It selects the path with the lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).
- C. It selects the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.
- D. It selects the path that appears first in the interface configuration list.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN utilizes a sophisticated decision engine for Application-Based Path Selection that goes beyond simple failover. When configuring a Path Policy, the administrator defines "Active" paths and a "Path Quality Profile" (SLA).
SLA Compliance (The Filter): First, the system filters the available paths based on the Path Quality Profile. In this scenario, both ISP-A and ISP-B have 40ms latency against a 150ms threshold. Both are "green" or compliant paths.
Selection Criteria (The Tie-Breaker): When multiple paths are configured as "Active" and all meet the performance SLA, the ION device aims to optimize the overall user experience and network utilization. The default behavior for load balancing across healthy, compliant active paths is to select the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.
By steering new flows to the link with the most "headroom" (available Mbps), the system prevents the saturation of a smaller link (e.g., a 20Mbps DSL line) while a larger link (e.g., 1Gbps Fiber) sits underutilized. This maximizes the aggregate throughput for the site. While latency is the qualifier, bandwidth availability is often the selector for compliant paths. Note that if the application was defined as "Real-Time" and configured for packet duplication, behavior would differ, but for standard traffic, capacity-based distribution is the standard active/active logic.

NEW QUESTION # 42
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. The dedicated Controller port, or Port 1 / Internet 1 if a dedicated port is absent
- B. Only the USB port via a cellular modem
- C. Any LAN or WAN port on the device
- D. Only the dedicated Controller port (if available)

Answer: A

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 # 43
In the Prisma SD-WAN portal, an administrator is viewing the "Media" analytics for a branch site to troubleshoot complaints about poor voice quality.
When calculating the Mean Opinion Score (MOS) for voice traffic, which two metrics does the system prioritize active monitoring for, even when no user voice traffic is present on the link? (Choose two.)

- A. Throughput
- B. Jitter
- C. Latency (One-Way)
- D. Packet Loss

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN calculates the Mean Opinion Score (MOS) to provide a standardized metric (1-5) for voice quality. To ensure the system always knows the "voice readiness" of a path-even before a call starts-it uses Active Probes (synthetic UDP packets).
While latency is measured, the MOS calculation algorithm is most heavily penalized by Packet Loss (D) and Jitter (B).
Packet Loss: Even a small amount of loss (e.g., >1%) dramatically reduces voice clarity, causing dropouts.
Jitter: High variance in packet arrival time (jitter) causes the "robotic" voice effect and buffer underruns.
The system continuously measures these specific metrics on all WAN links using synthetic probes. If the packet loss or jitter exceeds the threshold defined in the "Path Quality Profile" (e.g., Voice Profile), the path is marked as non-compliant, and the MOS score drops, triggering a policy action to move the flow. Throughput (C) is less critical for voice as calls consume very little bandwidth (e.g., 64-100 Kbps), making congestion (loss/jitter) the primary enemy, not raw speed.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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 manually "Push" the policy to all sites.
- C. The controller automatically pushes the updated Application Definition (App-Def) to all ION devices immediately.
- D. The administrator must reboot the ION devices for the new object to load.

Answer: C

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 # 45
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