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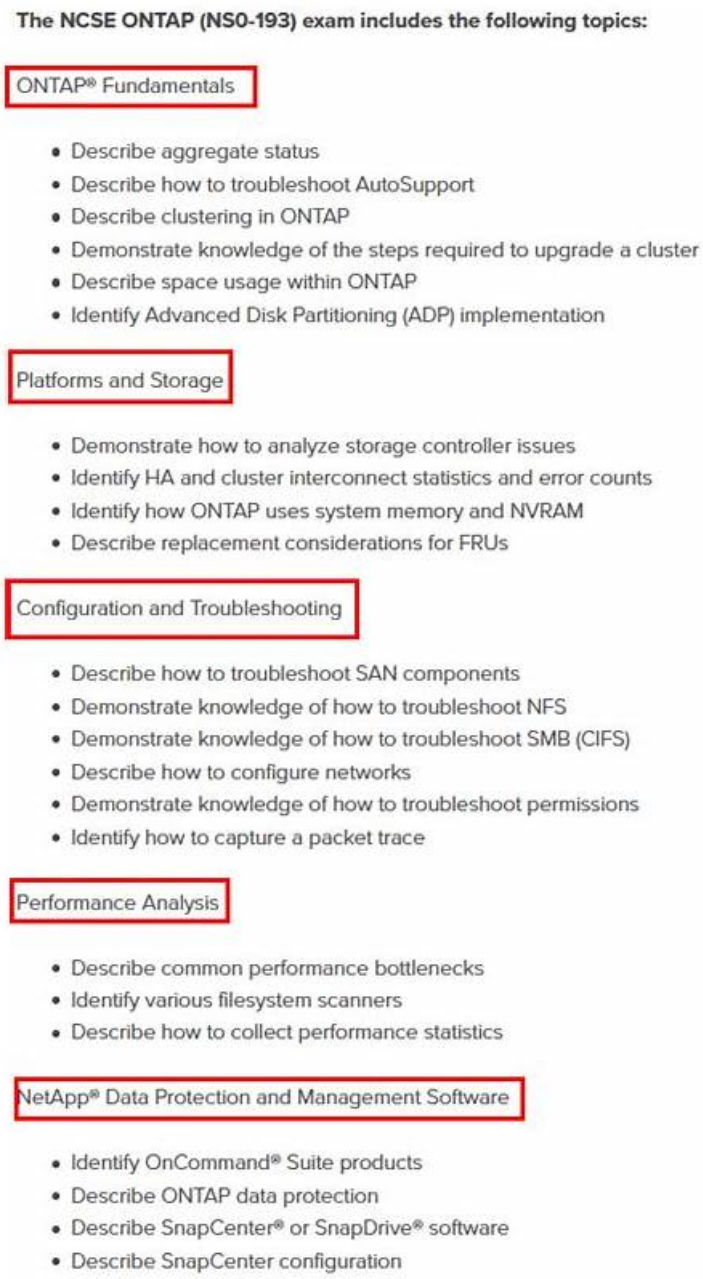

The NCSE ONTAP (NS0-193) exam includes the following topics:

ONTAP® Fundamentals

- Describe aggregate status
- Describe how to troubleshoot AutoSupport
- Describe clustering in ONTAP
- Demonstrate knowledge of the steps required to upgrade a cluster
- Describe space usage within ONTAP
- Identify Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP) implementation

Platforms and Storage

- Demonstrate how to analyze storage controller issues
- Identify HA and cluster interconnect statistics and error counts
- Identify how ONTAP uses system memory and NVRAM
- Describe replacement considerations for FRUs

Configuration and Troubleshooting

- Describe how to troubleshoot SAN components
- Demonstrate knowledge of how to troubleshoot NFS
- Demonstrate knowledge of how to troubleshoot SMB (CIFS)
- Describe how to configure networks
- Demonstrate knowledge of how to troubleshoot permissions
- Identify how to capture a packet trace

Performance Analysis

- Describe common performance bottlenecks
- Identify various filesystem scanners
- Describe how to collect performance statistics

NetApp® Data Protection and Management Software

- Identify OnCommand® Suite products
- Describe ONTAP data protection
- Describe SnapCenter® or SnapDrive® software
- Describe SnapCenter configuration

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62
When defining a Path Quality Profile (SLA) for a "Transactional" application group (e.g., Citrix, Oracle), the administrator sets the "Packet Loss" threshold to 1%.
What happens to the traffic for this application if all active paths currently exceed this 1% loss threshold?

- A. The system selects the best available path (lowest loss) among the active paths, even if it violates the profile.
- B. The traffic is dropped to prevent data corruption.
- C. The traffic is queued indefinitely until a path recovers.
- D. The system automatically enables a Backup path, even if the Active paths are technically "Up" but degraded.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
This behavior describes the "Best Available Path" logic inherent in Prisma SD-WAN's availability design.
* SLA Thresholds: Path Quality Profiles act as filters to identify compliant paths.
* Total Violation: If all configured "Active" paths violate the SLA (e.g., Path A has 2% loss, Path B has
5% loss, and the threshold is 1%), the system does not drop the traffic (Option A) because maintaining connectivity is prioritized over perfect quality.
* Selection Logic: The system enters a fallback state where it compares the available active paths and selects the "Least Bad" one-the path that is closest to meeting the SLA (in this case, Path A with 2% loss).
* Backup Paths: Traffic would only move to a Backup path (Option D) if the policy explicitly configures the backup path to engage upon SLA violation of the active set. However, strictly speaking, if only active paths are considered and all fail, it picks the best of the active group rather than blackholing the traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 63
A network administrator is troubleshooting a critical SaaS application, "SuperSaaSApp", that is experiencing connectivity issues. Initially, the configured active and backup paths for the application were reported as completely down at Layer 3. The Prisma SD-WAN system attempted to route traffic for the application over an L3 failure path that was explicitly configured as a Standard VPN to Prisma Access.
However, users are still reporting a complete outage for the application and monitoring tools show application flows being dropped when attempting to use the Standard VPN L3 failure path, even though the tunnel itself appears to be up. The administrator suspects a policy misconfiguration related to how the Standard VPN path interacts with destination groups.
What is the most likely reason for flows being dropped when attempting to use the Standard VPN L3 failure path?

- A. The path policy rule explicitly designates a Standard VPN as the L3 failure path, but it does not include a designated Standard Services and DC Group, causing traffic to be dropped.
- B. The path policy rule for "SuperSaaSApp" has the "Required" checkbox selected for its Service & DC Group, but no direct paths were configured alongside it, creating a conflict.
- C. The Standard VPN in the path policy was not configured to "Minimize Cellular Usage", leading to the depletion of metered data and subsequent flow drops.
- D. The "Move Flows Forced" action was not enabled in the performance policy for "SuperSaaSApp", preventing the system from actively shifting traffic to the L3 failure path.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
According to Palo Alto Networks Prisma SD-WAN administrator documentation regarding Path Policy configuration, specific rules apply when utilizing Standard VPNs (IPSec tunnels to non-ION devices, such as Prisma Access or third-party firewalls) as an L3 Failure Path.
When a Path Policy rule is configured, the administrator defines Active Paths, Backup Paths, and L3 Failure Paths. The L3 Failure Path is a "last resort" mechanism used when all Active and Backup paths are unavailable (Layer 3 down).
If Standard VPN is selected as the L3 Failure Path type, the system explicitly requires that the administrator also associates it with a specific Standard Services and DC Group within that same policy rule.
The ION device uses the Standard Services and DC Group to identify the specific remote endpoint (tunnel destination) where the traffic should be routed. Unlike a "Direct" (Internet) path which can simply route out to the WAN, a Standard VPN represents a logical tunnel. If the policy rule designates "Standard VPN" as the failure path but leaves the "Standard Services and DC Group" field empty or unselected, the ION effectively has a directive to "use a VPN" but lacks the instruction on which VPN group to use for this specific application context. Consequently, even if the IPSec tunnel to Prisma Access is physically up and stable, the policy engine cannot resolve the next hop for the "SuperSaaSApp" traffic, resulting in the packets being dropped. To resolve this, the administrator must edit the Path Policy rule to ensure the specific Standard Service/DC Group representing Prisma Access is checked/selected for the L3 Failure Path.

NEW QUESTION # 64
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. Only the dedicated Controller port (if available)
- B. The dedicated Controller port, or Port 1 / Internet 1 if a dedicated port is absent
- C. Only the USB port via a cellular modem
- D. Any LAN or WAN port on the device

Answer: B

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 # 65
Return traffic for an application from the branch is being dropped on the branch ION. Application traffic arrives via SD-WAN internet overlay at the branch, and path policy for the application at the branch has the following settings:
Active = MPLS Overlay
Backup = Prisma Access on internet
Which branch configuration is the probable cause of this behavior?

- A. It has no MPLS circuit, and the Prisma Access tunnel is down.
- B. It has Prisma Access tunnel over MPLS circuit but not on the internet circuit.
- C. It has two internet circuits and no MPLS circuit.
- D. It has one MPLS and one internet circuit.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Prisma SD-WAN, path selection and traffic symmetry are governed by the Path Policy and the available physical/virtual circuits at a site. The scenario describes a situation where return traffic is dropped on the branch ION after arriving via an Internet overlay. To understand why, we must analyze the "Active" and
"Backup" paths defined in the policy.
The policy specifies Active = MPLS Overlay and Backup = Prisma Access on internet. In a healthy environment, the ION device expects to send and receive traffic based on these defined paths. If the site actually has two internet circuits and no MPLS circuit (Option C), a critical mismatch occurs. Because there is no MPLS circuit available to satisfy the "Active" path, the device will fall back to the "Backup" path for initiated traffic.
However, the core issue here relates to how Prisma SD-WAN handles asymmetric routing and session state.
If traffic arrives at the branch via an "Internet Overlay" path that is not explicitly defined or allowed as a valid path for that specific application in the Path Policy, the ION device's flow integrity checks may drop the packets. Specifically, if the ION is configured with only Internet circuits but the policy is looking for an MPLS overlay that doesn't exist, the device may fail to correctly associate the return packets with the session state if the paths are perceived as "unbound" or "invalid" per the policy. This behavior is a security feature designed to ensure that traffic only traverses paths that meet the administrator's defined performance and security criteria.
Without an MPLS circuit present, the policy cannot be fully realized, leading to potential drops for traffic arriving on paths not intended for that specific application flow.

NEW QUESTION # 66
An administrator has configured a Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) policy on a branch ION. They created a rule to "Allow" traffic from the "Guest" zone to the "Internet" zone. However, users in the "Guest" zone are reporting they cannot reach a specific public website, and the Flow Browser shows the flow state as
"REJECT".
What is the most likely reason for this specific rejection, assuming the "Allow" rule is correctly placed at the top of the list?

- A. The ION device does not support firewalling for HTTP traffic.
- B. The "Allow" rule does not have the specific "Application" defined (it is set to Any), causing a mismatch.
- C. There is a "Deny" rule in the "Global" policy stack that is taking precedence over the "Local" site rule.
- D. The implicit default action at the bottom of the security policy is "Deny All".

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN, security policies can be applied via Policy Stacks, which often have a hierarchy.
* Stack Precedence: A common configuration involves a Global Security Stack (applied to all sites) and a Local/Site Security Stack (specific to one site). If the administrator configured a "Global" rule that says "Deny Access to Gambling Sites" (or a specific IP list), and that rule is higher in the binding order or part of a higher-priority stack, it will enforce the block before the local "Allow Guest to Internet" rule is processed.
* Specifics of "REJECT": The state REJECT specifically implies a policy enforcement action (sending a TCP RST or ICMP

Unreachable) rather than a silent drop or a routing failure.
* Why not A? If the "Allow" rule is at the top and matches the traffic parameters (Zone/IP), the Default Deny at the bottom would never be reached. The issue implies a higher priority Deny exists.

NEW QUESTION # 67
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