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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

An ION 3000 device at a remote branch has suffered a critical hardware failure and must be replaced via the RMA process. The administrator has received the replacement unit.

What is the correct procedure to transfer the configuration and license from the defective unit to the replacement unit to ensure minimal downtime and retention of historical data?

- A. Manually configure the new device from scratch, then open a support ticket to transfer the license.
- B. Backup the configuration of the old device to a USB drive and restore it to the new device using the local console.
- C. Use the "Replace Device" workflow in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, which automatically transfers the configuration (Device Shell) and re-associates the site to the new serial number.
- D. Delete the old device from the portal, create a new site for the replacement device, and rebuild the policies manually.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The RMA replacement process in Prisma SD-WAN is designed to be seamless, leveraging the decoupling of logical configuration from physical hardware.

Replace Device Workflow: The administrator should use the "Replace Device" (or RMA) function within the portal. This workflow allows you to select the "Defective" device (old serial) and the "Replacement" device (new serial).

Configuration Transfer: Once executed, the system automatically binds the existing Device Shell (which contains all interface configs, routing policies, and site associations) to the new hardware's serial number. The new device, once connected to the internet, will "call home," identify itself, and download the exact configuration of the previous unit.

License Transfer: While the configuration moves automatically, the Support License transfer typically requires a specific step in the Customer Support Portal (CSP) or happens automatically if processed as a formal RMA order. Options A and D are incorrect because they involve manual reconfiguration, which is unnecessary and error-prone. Option C is incorrect as the ION platform relies on cloud-based config management, not local USB backups for hardware swaps.

NEW QUESTION # 48

A customer wants to deploy Prisma SD-WAN ION devices at small home offices that use consumer-grade broadband routers. These routers typically use Symmetric NAT and do not allow static port forwarding.

Which standard mechanism does Prisma SD-WAN utilize to successfully establish direct Branch-to-Branch (Dynamic) VPN tunnels through these Symmetric NAT devices?

- A. SSL VPN encapsulation
- B. Manual GRE Tunnels
- C. UPnP (Universal Plug and Play)
- **D. STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN utilizes STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) to facilitate NAT Traversal for its Secure Fabric overlay.

Discovery: When an ION device connects to the internet behind a NAT router, it reaches out to the Prisma SD-WAN Controller.

The controller acts as a STUN server, identifying the public IP address and port that the ION's traffic is originating from.

Symmetric NAT Challenge: In Symmetric NAT, the mapping changes for every destination. However, the Prisma SD-WAN architecture is designed to handle this by having the controller coordinate the connection attempt.

Hole Punching: The controller shares the discovered public mapping information between two peer ION devices. They then simultaneously initiate traffic to each other's public IP/Port (a technique called "UDP Hole Punching"). This tricks the intermediate NAT devices into allowing the inbound traffic, establishing a direct P2P IPsec tunnel without requiring manual port forwarding or static IPs at the edge.

NEW QUESTION # 49

An ION 3000 device at a remote branch has suffered a critical hardware failure and must be replaced via the RMA process. The administrator has received the replacement unit.

What is the correct procedure to transfer the configuration and license from the defective unit to the replacement unit to ensure minimal downtime and retention of historical data?

- A. Manually configure the new device from scratch, then open a support ticket to transfer the license.
- B. Backup the configuration of the old device to a USB drive and restore it to the new device using the local console.
- **C. Use the "Replace Device" workflow in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, which automatically transfers the configuration (Device Shell) and re-associates the site to the new serial number.**
- D. Delete the old device from the portal, create a new site for the replacement device, and rebuild the policies manually.

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The RMA replacement process in Prisma SD-WAN is designed to be seamless, leveraging the decoupling of logical configuration from physical hardware.

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License Transfer: While the configuration moves automatically, the Support License transfer typically requires a specific step in the Customer Support Portal (CSP) or happens automatically if processed as a formal RMA order. Options A and D are incorrect because they involve manual reconfiguration, which is unnecessary and error-prone. Option C is incorrect as the ION platform relies on cloud-based config management, not local USB backups for hardware swaps.

NEW QUESTION # 50

What is the primary function of the "CloudBlade" platform in a Prisma SD-WAN deployment when integrating with third-party services or Prisma Access?

- A. It acts as a physical line card on the ION device to provide additional 10Gbps interfaces.
- **B. It is a cloud-based API integration layer that automates the configuration of the ION devices and the remote service.**
- C. It is a containerized application running on the ION device that performs Deep Packet Inspection (DPI).
- D. It is a monitoring dashboard used exclusively for viewing flow records.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The CloudBlade platform is a distinguishing architectural component of the Prisma SD-WAN solution. It is not a physical piece of hardware, nor is it software that runs directly on the branch ION device's CPU.

Instead, the CloudBlade platform is a cloud-based API integration layer hosted by Palo Alto Networks. It functions as an intelligent broker or "translator" between the Prisma SD-WAN Controller and external third-party services (such as Prisma Access, Amazon Web Services, Azure, ServiceNow, or Zscaler).

When an administrator configures the Prisma Access CloudBlade, for example, they input their API credentials and intent (e.g., "Connect all US branches to US West"). The CloudBlade engine then:

Communicates with the Prisma Access API to provision the remote IPSec termination nodes (Security Processing Nodes).

Translates this configuration into specific instruction sets for the Prisma SD-WAN Controller.

The Controller then pushes the necessary VPN tunnel configurations, IKE parameters, and routing rules to the relevant ION devices.

This architecture eliminates the need for manual IPSec configuration on every branch device. It ensures that if the third-party service changes its IP addresses or settings, the CloudBlade can detect the change via API and automatically update the branch fleet, maintaining connectivity without manual administrator intervention.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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 system automatically enables a Backup path, even if the Active paths are technically "Up" but degraded.
- D. The traffic is queued indefinitely until a path recovers.

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 # 52

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