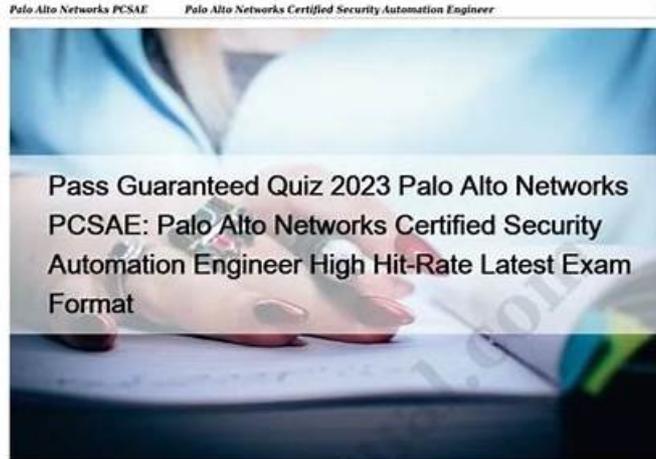


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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

When identifying devices for IoT classification purposes, which two methods does Prisma SD-WAN use to discover devices that are not directly connected to the branch ION? (Choose two.)

- A. Syslog
- B. CDP
- C. SNMP
- D. LLDP

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

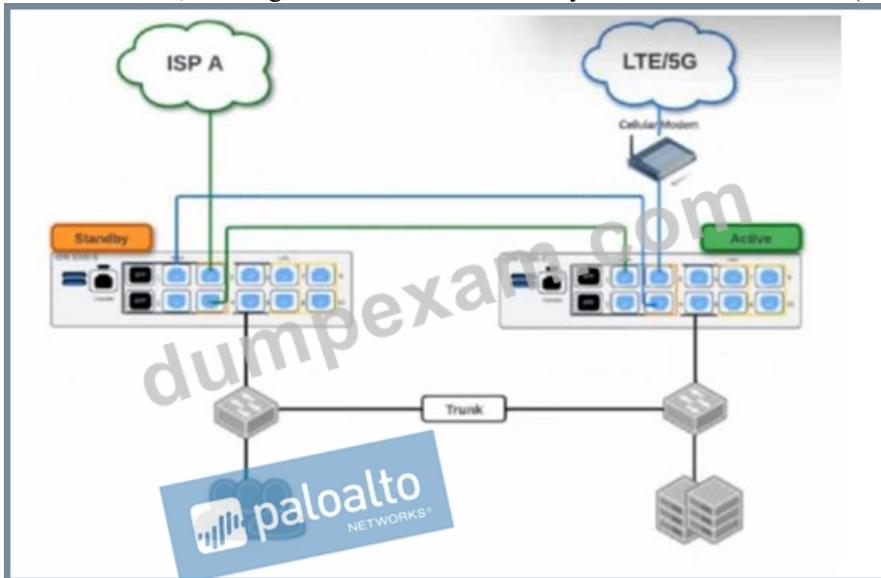
Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) integrates with Palo Alto Networks IoT Security to provide comprehensive visibility into all devices at a branch, including those that are not directly connected to the ION device. While the ION automatically detects and classifies devices connected directly to its interfaces via traffic inspection (DPI), DHCP, and ARP analysis, gaining visibility into off-branch devices (devices connected to downstream switches or access points) requires additional discovery mechanisms that can query the network infrastructure or ingest its logs.

1. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol): This is the primary active discovery method for off-branch devices. The Prisma SD-WAN ION device acts as a sensor that actively polls local network switches and wireless controllers using SNMP. By querying the ARP tables and MAC address tables (Bridge MIBs) of these intermediate network devices, the ION can identify endpoints that are connected to the switch ports, even if those endpoints are not currently sending traffic through the ION. This allows the system to map the topology and discover silent or lateral-traffic-only devices.

2. Syslog: In conjunction with SNMP, the IoT Security solution can utilize Syslog messages to discover and profile devices. Network infrastructure devices (like switches and WLAN controllers) can be configured to send Syslog messages to the collection point (which enables the IoT Security service) whenever a device connects or disconnects (e.g., port up/down events, DHCP snooping logs, or 802.1x authentication logs). These logs provide real-time data about device presence and identity (MAC/IP mappings) for devices that are not directly adjacent to the ION, ensuring 100% visibility across the branch network segments. LLDP (A) and CDP (B) are typically Link Layer discovery protocols used for discovering directly connected neighbors and do not propagate beyond the immediate link, making them unsuitable for discovering devices multiple hops away or behind a switch.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Based on the HA topology image below, which two statements describe the end-state when power is removed from the ION 1200-S labeled "Active", assuming that the ION labeled "Standby" becomes the active ION? (Choose two.)



- A. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.
- B. The VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.
- C. The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.
- D. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents: Prisma SD-WAN High Availability (HA) for branch ION devices, particularly the Gen-2 ION 1200-S, is designed to provide "100% WAN Capacity" preservation during a hardware or power failure. This is achieved through the use of Bypass Pairs (Fail-to-Wire). In the provided topology, the ISP A and LTE/5G circuits are cross-connected using the bypass ports (typically ports 3 and 4 on the ION 1200-S).

When the "Active" ION device loses power, the internal physical relays in its bypass ports transition to a closed state, effectively creating a physical bridge between the ports. In this scenario, the LTE/5G signal-which enters the Active ION's port 4-is mechanically bridged to port 3, allowing it to pass through to port 4 of the Standby ION. Simultaneously, ISP A is already connected to the Standby ION. Consequently, once the Standby device completes its transition to the "Active" state, it has physical access to both WAN circuits, validating Statement A.

Regarding the LAN transition, Prisma SD-WAN does not use standard VRRP for ION-to-ION HA; instead, it uses a proprietary Control Plane HA mechanism. When the failover occurs, the newly active ION takes over the IP addresses of all configured Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) and LAN interfaces. To ensure the downstream Layer 2 infrastructure (like the LAN switches shown in the diagram) updates its MAC address tables to point to the new physical hardware for those IPs, the newly active ION immediately broadcasts a Gratuitous ARP (GARP). This ensures that LAN traffic is correctly steered to the new device without a significant timeout, validating Statement C.

NEW QUESTION # 41

In a Data Center deployment, what is the key functional difference between configuring a BGP neighbor as a "Core Peer" versus an "Edge Peer"?

- A. A Core Peer is used for LAN-side routing to learn DC prefixes, while an Edge Peer is used for WAN-side routing to the Service Provider.
- B. A Core Peer supports eBGP only, while an Edge Peer supports iBGP only.
- C. A Core Peer is used for connecting to the internet, while an Edge Peer connects to the MPLS provider.
- D. A Core Peer automatically redistributes learned routes into the SD-WAN fabric, whereas an Edge Peer does not.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In the Prisma SD-WAN Data Center (DC) model, the terminology for BGP peers defines their role in the topology and how the system generates route maps.

Core Peer: This peer type is designated for the LAN-side connection (facing the DC Core Switch or internal Routers). Its primary purpose is to learn the subnets/prefixes hosted in the data center so the ION can advertise them to the remote branches. The system automatically creates route maps to facilitate this redistribution into the fabric.

Edge Peer: This peer type is designated for the WAN-side connection (facing the Edge Router or MPLS PE). Its primary purpose is to provide reachability to the underlay network.

Distinction: Selecting the correct type affects the default Route Maps and Prefix Lists generated by the controller. Configuring a Core Peer correctly ensures that the DC's internal subnets are properly learned and propagated to the overlay, whereas an Edge Peer configuration focuses on WAN next-hop reachability.

NEW QUESTION # 42

What is the number and structure of Prisma SD-WAN QoS queues supported per WAN interface?

- A. 16 queues
4 classes
4 application criteria with each class
- B. 8 queues
1 priority queue
7 non-priority queues

- C. 12 queues
4 classes
3 application criteria within each class
- D. 8 queues
2 classes
4 application criteria within each class

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The Prisma SD-WAN (ION) QoS engine utilizes a hierarchical queuing structure designed to provide granular control over application performance. Each WAN interface on an ION device supports a total of 16 QoS queues.

This 16-queue structure is derived from a matrix of 4 Classes (often referred to as Priority Classes) multiplied by 4 Application Criteria (Traffic Types).

4 Priority Classes: The system defines four high-level business priority categories:
3 Platinum (Highest priority)
4 Gold Silver Bronze (Lowest priority/Best Effort)

4 Application Criteria (Sub-queues): Within each of the four priority classes, the system further categorizes traffic into four specific application types to ensure proper handling (e.g., ensuring voice doesn't get stuck behind bulk data even within the same priority level):
6 Real-Time Video Real-Time Audio Transactional Bulk
7 Calculation: 4 Priority Classes × 4 Application Types = 16 Total Queues per interface. This structure allows the scheduler to ensure that a "Platinum" voice call is prioritized over "Platinum" bulk data, and both are prioritized over "Gold" traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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 selects the path with the lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).
- B. It duplicates the packets across both paths (Packet Duplication) to ensure delivery.
- **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 # 44

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