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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	• 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 3	• 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	• 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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which configuration requirement must be met to allow two branch ION devices to automatically establish a direct Dynamic VPN (branch-to-branch) connection for traffic flow, bypassing the Data Center?

- A. A static "Gre Tunnel" must be manually configured between the two sites.
- B. The Data Center ION must be offline to trigger the dynamic failover.
- C. The "Standard VPN" path policy must be selected.
- D. Both ION devices must be members of the same VPN Cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Dynamic VPNs (also known as ION-to-ION or Branch-to-Branch VPNs) allow Prisma SD-WAN devices to establish direct, on-demand secure tunnels between branch sites to optimize latency for peer-to-peer traffic (e.g., VoIP calls between offices).
To enable this capability, the primary architectural requirement is the configuration of VPN Clusters.
A VPN Cluster defines a logical group of devices that are authorized to communicate with one another.
By default, or if devices are in different clusters without peering, the topology typically defaults to Hub-and-Spoke, where branches only talk to the Data Center.
When two branch ION devices are placed into the same VPN Cluster (or peered clusters), the controller shares the necessary reachability and cryptographic information between them.
Once in the same cluster, the ION devices monitor traffic. If a user at Branch A tries to contact a server at Branch B, the ION devices detect this interest. If a direct path is available (e.g., via public internet), they will dynamically negotiate a direct VPN tunnel, bypassing the Data Center hub. This offloads the hub and reduces latency. Option B is incorrect because SD-WAN eliminates manual GRE config. Option C is incorrect because dynamic VPNs are a performance feature, not just a disaster recovery feature.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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. 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.
- C. Backup the configuration of the old device to a USB drive and restore it to the new device using the local console.
- D. Delete the old device from the portal, create a new site for the replacement device, and rebuild the policies manually.

Answer: B

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 # 30
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. Packet Loss
- B. Latency (One-Way)
- C. Jitter
- D. Throughput

Answer: A,C

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 # 31
An administrator is configuring an ION 2000 device for a deployment where high availability is required, but the site has only a single internet circuit. The administrator configures a Bypass Pair (Fail-to-Wire) on ports 1 and 2 connecting the ISP modem to the legacy firewall.
If the ION device loses power, what is the resulting behavior of the traffic flowing through this Bypass Pair?

- A. The device reboots into "Safe Mode" and acts as a Layer 2 switch.
- B. The internal relay closes, physically bridging Port 1 and Port 2, allowing traffic to flow transparently between the modem and firewall.
- C. Traffic is blocked to prevent uninspected packets from entering the network (Fail-to-Block).
- D. Traffic is rerouted to the LTE modem automatically.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The Bypass Pair feature on Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (specifically supported models like ION 2000, 3000, 7000, 9000) is a hardware-based resiliency mechanism known as Fail-to-Wire.
Operation: A "Bypass Pair" logically groups two physical interfaces (e.g., WAN 1 and LAN 1). Under normal operation, the ION processes traffic between them.
Power Loss: In the event of a total power loss (or critical software failure), a mechanical relay inside the device physically closes the circuit between the two ports.

Result: This creates a direct electrical connection (like a patch cable) between the upstream device (ISP Modem) and the downstream device (Legacy Firewall or Router). This ensures that internet connectivity is preserved for the site, even if the SD-WAN appliance is completely dead. This is critical for single-point-of-failure deployments where maintaining basic dial-tone is more important than SD-WAN optimization during a hardware outage.

NEW QUESTION # 32
A multinational company is deploying Prisma SD-WAN across North America, Europe, and Asi a. 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. Create a new cluster for each regional DC ION and move the sites from the existing cluster to the new cluster.
- B. Remove the circuit labels and apply new circuit labels for in-region circuits only.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

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 # 33
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