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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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 (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
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 system automatically enables a Backup path, even if the Active paths are technically "Up" but degraded.
- C. The traffic is dropped to prevent data corruption.
- 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 # 19
What are two potential causes when a secondary public circuit has been added to the branch site, but the Prisma SD-WAN tunnel is not forming to the data center? (Choose two.)

- A. Circuit label is missing from interface type.
- B. Interface scope is set to "local."
- C. DNS is not configured.
- D. Interface role is not selected as "internet."

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, the formation of VPN tunnels between a branch ION device and a Data Center (DC) ION is governed by specific configuration parameters that define how an interface interacts with the WAN fabric. When a secondary public circuit is introduced, the system requires precise classification to initiate the negotiation of security associations.
The first critical factor is the Interface Role. For an ION device to attempt to build a global fabric tunnel over a public circuit, the interface must be explicitly assigned the "Internet" role. If the role is incorrectly set (e.g., as "LAN" or left unconfigured), the device will not treat that physical port as a viable path for the SD- WAN overlay, preventing the tunnel from initiating.
Secondly, the Circuit Label plays a vital role in the path selection and tunnel orchestration logic. Prisma SD- WAN uses labels to match local branch circuits with corresponding circuits at the data center or other branches. If a circuit label is missing or mismatched on the interface configuration, the Controller cannot properly orchestrate the "bind" between the branch and the hub. Without a valid label, the ION device doesn't know which path group the circuit belongs to, and consequently, the automated tunnel signaling

process fails to complete.
While DNS is important for management connectivity to the Controller, it is generally not the primary blocker for site-to-site tunnel formation if the Controller reachability is already established via the primary circuit.
Similarly, "Interface Scope" is more relevant to routing advertisement rather than the foundational establishment of the SD-WAN tunnel itself. Therefore, ensuring the Internet role and Circuit Label are correctly applied is the standard troubleshooting step for non-forming tunnels on new circuits.

NEW QUESTION # 20
User-ID integration is configured for a Prisma SD-WAN deployment. Branch-1 has the user-to-IP mappings available, and User-1 is mapped to IP-1.
To which two use cases can User-ID based zone-based firewall policies be applied? (Choose two.)

- A. User-1 accessing a private application within Branch-1, and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION
- B. User-1 accessing a private application in Branch-2 via SD-WAN overlay, and destination User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-2 ION
- C. User-1 accessing a private application in data center via SD-WAN overlay, and destination User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on DC ION
- D. User-1 accessing a SaaS application on direct internet and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) policies rely on the device's ability to map an IP address to a User-ID to enforce identity-based rules. The key to this question is understanding where the mapping exists and which direction the policy attributes (Source User vs. Destination User) apply to.
1. Mapping Location (Branch-1): The prompt states that Branch-1 has the user-to-IP mapping for User-1. For the most effective and scalable security enforcement, policies should be applied at the source (ingress) device where the traffic originates and where the user identity is known. This prevents unauthorized traffic from consuming WAN bandwidth only to be dropped at the destination. Therefore, the Branch-1 ION is the correct enforcement point for User-1's traffic.
2. Source vs. Destination User:
User-1 is the Source: In all scenarios, User-1 is the initiator of the traffic. Therefore, the security rule must match on Source User-ID.
Options C and D are incorrect because they suggest using Destination User-ID based rules to control User-1. Destination User-ID rules are used when the target of the traffic is a known user (e.g., VoIP calls to a specific user's phone), not when filtering based on the sender. Furthermore, relying on the DC or Branch-2 ION to enforce policies for User-1 would require the propagation of User-ID mappings across the overlay, whereas local enforcement at Branch-1 is the standard architectural model.
3. Valid Use Cases (A and B):
Option A (SaaS/Internet): The Branch-1 ION acts as the internet gateway. It can use the local mapping (IP-1 = User-1) to allow or deny access to specific SaaS applications (Direct Internet Access) based on the user's identity (e.g., "Allow Marketing Group to access Social Media").
Option B (Internal Segmentation): The Branch-1 ION can enforce policies for traffic moving between local zones (e.g., from a "Users" VLAN to a "Servers" VLAN within the branch). Since the ION routes this traffic and holds the mapping, it can enforce Source User-ID policies to secure local private applications.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Two branch sites, "Branch-A" and "Branch-B", are both behind active NAT devices (Source NAT) on their local internet circuits. What requirement must be met for these two branches to successfully establish a direct Dynamic VPN (ION-to-ION) tunnel over the internet?

- A. Both sites must disable NAT and use public IPs on the ION interface.
- B. Dynamic VPNs are not supported if both sides are behind NAT.
- C. One of the sites must have a Static Public IP (1:1 NAT) to act as the initiator.
- D. The ION devices automatically use STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) to discover their public IPs and negotiate the connection.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Prisma SD-WAN supports Dynamic VPNs (Branch-to-Branch) even when both endpoints are behind Source NAT (e.g., typical broadband connections).
To achieve this, the ION devices utilize standard NAT Traversal techniques, specifically leveraging STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT).
Discovery: Each ION communicates with the Cloud Controller (which acts as a STUN server/signaling broker). Through this communication, the controller observes the public IP and Port that the ION's traffic is coming from (the post-NAT address).
Signaling: The controller shares this public reachability information with the peer ION.
Hole Punching: The IONs then attempt to initiate connections to each other's discovered public IP/Port. This "UDP Hole Punching" allows them to establish a direct IPSec tunnel through the NAT devices without requiring static 1:1 NAT mapping or manual port forwarding on the provider routers, enabling mesh connectivity in commodity internet environments.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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. Jitter
- B. Latency (One-Way)
- C. Throughput
- D. Packet Loss

Answer: A,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 # 23
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