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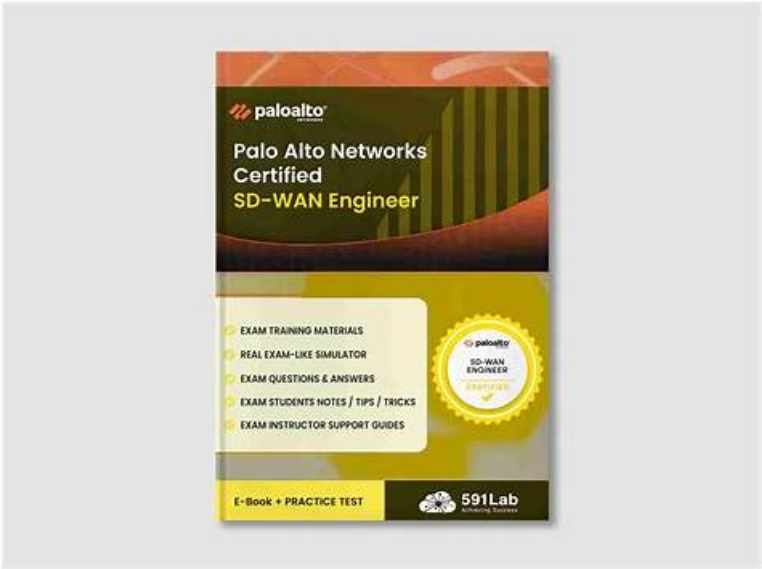

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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	• 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	• 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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
When configuring SASE connectivity with easy onboarding at a branch, which two options must be selected?
(Choose two.)

- A. Prisma Access Primary Location
- B. IPSec Termination Node
- C. IPSec Crypto Profile
- D. Prisma Access IKE Profile

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Prisma SD-WAN simplifies the integration with Prisma Access through a feature known as "CloudBlades," specifically the Prisma Access for Networks CloudBlade. The "easy onboarding" workflow is designed to automate the complex task of establishing secure tunnels between Branch ION devices and the SASE security processing nodes (SPNs).
When an administrator initiates this process, the system abstracts the manual configuration of IKE and IPSec parameters. Instead of manually defining an IPSec Crypto Profile or an IKE Profile (which are automatically handled by the CloudBlade orchestration), the user must specify where the traffic is going and which physical resources will handle the connection. The Prisma Access Primary Location (Option B) is a mandatory selection because it determines the geographical region and specific compute instance within the Prisma Access cloud that will serve as the primary security gateway for that branch.
Furthermore, the IPSec Termination Node (Option D) must be selected to define the specific endpoint within the Prisma Access infrastructure where the ION device's tunnels will terminate. This selection ensures that the Controller can properly orchestrate the site-to-site VPN tunnels, ensuring that the branch traffic is correctly routed to the SASE fabric for security inspection. By selecting these two options, the CloudBlade can automatically negotiate the rest of the tunnel parameters, significantly reducing the potential for human error and accelerating the deployment of a Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) architecture across multiple branch locations.

NEW QUESTION # 12
In the Prisma SD-WAN portal, the Application Health dashboard assigns a color-coded "Health Score" (Green, Yellow, Red) to applications.
Which three metrics are combined to calculate this composite AppX (Application Experience) score? (Choose three.)

- A. Transaction Failure Rate
- B. Bandwidth Utilization
- C. Network Transfer Time (NTT)
- D. Jitter
- E. Server Response Time (SRT)

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The AppX (Application Experience) score is a proprietary metric used by Prisma SD-WAN to provide a holistic view of user experience, rather than just network statistics. It is calculated based on three key components:
Transaction Failure Rate (A): The percentage of application transactions that failed (e.g., TCP resets, HTTP 500 errors). This indicates availability.
Network Transfer Time (B): The time taken for packets to traverse the network (WAN/LAN latency). This indicates network health.
Server Response Time (C): The time taken by the application server to respond to a request. This indicates backend performance.

Why not D or E?
Bandwidth Utilization (D) is a capacity metric, not a direct measure of quality. A link can be 90% full but still deliver packets quickly (good AppX), or 10% full but dropping packets (bad AppX).
Jitter (E) is a network-layer metric primarily relevant for UDP Real-Time media. While important, the high-level "AppX" score for general TCP apps focuses on the "Time-to-Glass" metrics (NTT/SRT) and success rates.

NEW QUESTION # 13
In a data center (DC) with two ION devices, all of the remote branch Prisma SD-WAN VPNs are active only on DC ION-1.
Why are no VPNs active on DC ION-2?

- A. The DC and branches are in a different domain.
- B. The static route to core as a next hop is missing.
- C. The BGP core peer is down.
- D. The ION device is behind a NAT.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In a Prisma SD-WAN Data Center deployment, the operational state of the Secure Fabric VPNs (overlay tunnels) is directly tied to the health of the BGP Core Peer configuration.4
* Core Peer Dependency: DC ION devices typically peer with the data center core switch (Core Router) via BGP to learn the subnets (prefixes) for the applications hosted in the DC. The Prisma SD-WAN controller monitors this BGP peering status.5
* Controller Logic: If the BGP Core Peer on a DC ION goes down (or is not established), the controller automatically marks the VPN tunnels terminating at that specific ION as "Inactive".6 This is a fail- safe mechanism designed to prevent remote branches from sending traffic to a DC ION that has lost conne7ctivity to the internal data center network (and thus the applications).
* Scenario Analysis: In this scenario, DC ION-1 has active VPNs, meaning its BGP Core Peer is UP and it is successfully advertising reachability. DC ION-2 has no active VPNs, which strongly indicates that its BGP Core Peer is down.8 Because the controller sees the peer is down, it suppresses the tunnel establishment or marks existing tunnels as inactive to ensure traffic is only directed to the healthy node (ION-1).

NEW QUESTION # 14
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 implicit default action at the bottom of the security policy is "Deny All".
- B. The ION device does not support firewalling for HTTP traffic.
- C. There is a "Deny" rule in the "Global" policy stack that is taking precedence over the "Local" site rule.
- D. The "Allow" rule does not have the specific "Application" defined (it is set to Any), causing a mismatch.

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 # 15

In a Prisma SD-WAN deployment, what is the defining characteristic of a "Standard VPN" compared to a "Secure Fabric Link"?

- A. Standard VPNs support BGP, whereas Secure Fabric Links only support static routing.
- B. Standard VPNs are automatically built between ION devices, while Secure Fabric Links require manual configuration.
- C. Standard VPNs are manually configured IPSec tunnels to non-ION endpoints, while Secure Fabric Links are automated tunnels between ION devices.
- D. Standard VPNs use GRE encapsulation, while Secure Fabric Links use VXLAN.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma SD-WAN architecture, the terminology distinguishes between "Native" automation and "Legacy" interoperability.
Secure Fabric Links: These are the proprietary, automated overlay tunnels created between two Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (e.g., Branch ION to Data Center ION). The controller automatically manages the IP addressing, key rotation, and routing for these links. You do not manually configure "Phase 1" or "Phase 2" parameters for Secure Fabric links.
Standard VPNs: These are traditional, standards-based IPSec tunnels configured to connect an ION device to a Non-ION endpoint (Third-Party Peer). This is used for "Data Center to Data Center" connections where one side is a legacy firewall (e.g., Cisco ASA, Palo Alto Networks NGFW) or for connecting to cloud security services (SSE) that do not have a specific CloudBlade integration. For a Standard VPN, the administrator must manually define the IKE/IPSec profiles, pre-shared keys, and peer IP addresses to match the third-party device's configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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