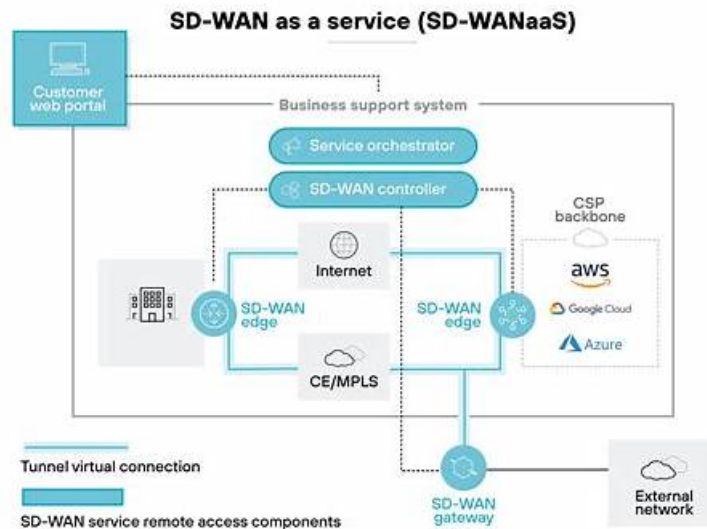


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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

A network engineer is troubleshooting a user complaint regarding "slow application performance" for an internal web application. While viewing the Flow Browser in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, the engineer notices that the Server Response Time (SRT) is consistently high (over 500ms), while the Network Transfer Time (NTT) and Round Trip Time (RTT) are low (under 50ms). What does this data indicate about the root cause of the issue?

- A. The issue is caused by a high packet loss rate on the internet path.
- B. The issue is likely caused by congestion on the WAN circuit, requiring a QoS policy adjustment.
- C. The issue is due to a misconfigured DNS server at the branch.
- D. The issue is likely on the application server itself (e.g., high CPU, slow database query), not the network.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The Flow Browser and App Response Time metrics in Prisma SD-WAN are critical tools for isolating the fault domain-determining whether a problem lies in the "Network" or the "Application." Network Transfer Time (NTT) / Round Trip Time (RTT): These metrics measure the time it takes for packets to traverse the network (WAN/LAN) and for acknowledgments to return. A low NTT (e.g., <50ms) confirms that the network pipes (SD-WAN overlay, Underlay circuits) are healthy and transporting packets quickly. Server Response Time (SRT): This metric specifically measures the time between the server receiving a request and the server sending the first byte of the response. It essentially measures the "processing time" of the backend server. In the scenario described, the network metrics (NTT/RTT) are excellent, effectively ruling out WAN congestion, packet loss, or latency (Option A and C). However, the Server Response Time (SRT) is very high (500ms). This signature is a definitive indicator that the network delivered the request instantly, but the application server took a long time to process it. This points the troubleshooting effort toward the server infrastructure (e.g., a slow SQL query, an overloaded web server, or lack of compute resources) rather than the SD-WAN environment.

NEW QUESTION # 12

A network administrator notices that a branch ION device is experiencing high CPU utilization due to a suspected TCP SYN Flood attack originating from a compromised host on the local LAN.

Which specific security feature should be configured and applied to the "LAN" zone to mitigate this Denial of Service (DoS) attack?

- A. Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) Rule with a "Deny" action
- B. Application Quality Profile (AQP)
- C. Access Control List (ACL) on the WAN interface
- **D. Zone Protection Profile**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

To defend against volumetric attacks such as TCP SYN Floods, UDP Floods, or ICMP Floods, Prisma SD-WAN (like PAN-OS) utilizes Zone Protection Profiles.

Function: A Zone Protection Profile is a specific security object designed to screen traffic for protocol anomalies and flood behaviors before it is processed by the complex firewall policy engine. It sets thresholds (e.g., "Max 1000 SYNs/sec"). If the traffic rate exceeds this threshold, the system triggers an action (Alarm, Drop, or SYN Cookies) to protect the device's resources.

Application: Unlike a standard ZBFW Rule (A) which filters based on Source/Destination/App-ID (which might still allow the initial handshake packets that cause the flood), a Zone Protection Profile is applied to the Zone object itself (in this case, the LAN Zone). This ensures that the flood is mitigated at the ingress stage, preventing the ION's session table and CPU from being exhausted by the attack.

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

Answer: A

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 connectivity 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

Which component of the Prisma SD-WAN solution is responsible for the deep application identification (App-ID) and the generation of flow metrics (Network Transfer Time, Server Response Time) at the branch?

- A. The CloudBlade container
- **B. The ION Device Data Plane**
- C. The Prisma SD-WAN Controller
- D. The API Gateway

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The ION Device Data Plane (the software running locally on the hardware appliance at the branch) is the component responsible for the heavy lifting of traffic analysis.

Edge Processing: Prisma SD-WAN uses an "Application-Defined" architecture. The ION device performs Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) on the first few packets of a flow to identify the application (e.g., distinguishing "Skype Video" from "Skype Chat").

Metric Calculation: The ION device timestamping engine calculates the performance metrics (RTT, NTT, SRT) in real-time as packets pass through its interfaces. It aggregates this metadata.

Role of Controller (B): The Controller collects and visualizes this data (Analytics), but it does not generate it. The Controller does not sit in the data path of the user traffic. If the ION relied on the controller for App-ID, latency would be unacceptably high. Therefore, all detection and metric generation happens locally on the ION Device.

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 are automatically built between ION devices, while Secure Fabric Links require manual configuration.
- B. Standard VPNs support BGP, whereas Secure Fabric Links only support static routing.
- **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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