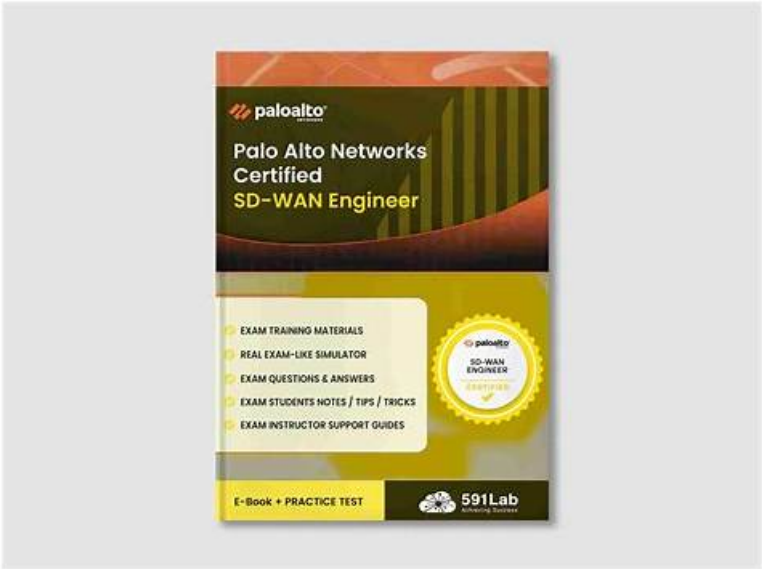
Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer QUESTIONS: A TERRIFIC EXAM PREPARATION SOURCE [2026]



Compared with those practice materials which are to no avail and full of hot air, our SD-WAN-Engineer guide tests outshine them in every aspect. If you make your decision of them, you are ready to be thrilled with the desirable results from now on. The passing rate of our SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Torrent is up to 98 to 100 percent, and this is a striking outcome staged anywhere in the world. They are appreciated with passing rate up to 98 percent among the former customers. So they are in ascendant position in the market.

We even guarantee our customers that they will pass Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer exam easily with our provided study material and if they failed to do it despite all their efforts they can claim a full refund of their money (terms and conditions apply). The third format is the desktop software format which can be accessed after installing the software on your Windows computer or laptop. The Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer (SD-WAN-Engineer) has three formats so that the students don't face any serious problems and prepare themselves with fully focused minds.

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One of the Best Ways to Prepare For the SD-WAN-Engineer Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer

Our SD-WAN-Engineer real study guide materials can help you get better and better reviews. This is a very intuitive standard, but sometimes it is not enough comprehensive, therefore, we need to know the importance of getting the test SD-WAN-Engineer certification, qualification certificate for our future job and development is an important role. Only when we have enough qualifications to prove our ability can we defeat our opponents in the harsh reality. We believe our SD-WAN-Engineer actual question will help you pass the SD-WAN-Engineer qualification examination and get your qualification faster and more efficiently.

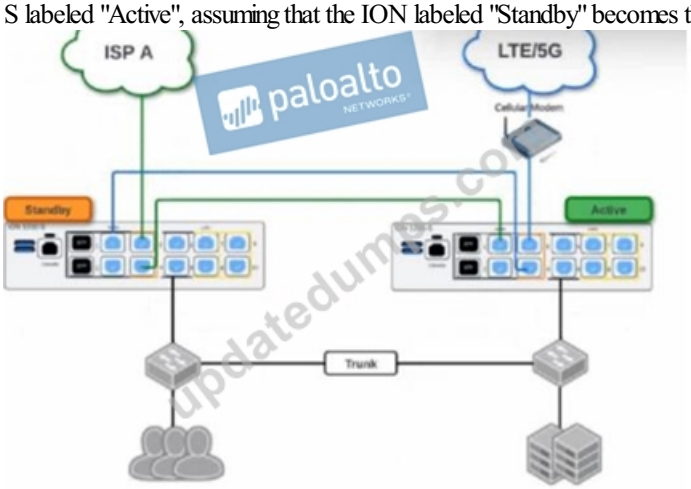
Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
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 VRRP Virtual IP address assigned to any SVIs will be moved to the newly active ION.
- B. Both the connection to ISP A and the connection to LTE/5G will be usable.
- C. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.
- D. The newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
This scenario depicts a High Availability (HA) topology utilizing the ION 1200-S model's Fail-to-Wire (bypass) capabilities to share WAN links between two devices without needing external switches for every WAN connection.
1. WAN Link Availability (Statement A):
The diagram illustrates a "daisy-chain" cabling method supported by the ION 1200-S bypass pairs.
ISP A (Green): Connects directly to the "Standby" (Left) unit first. Since the Standby unit remains powered on, it maintains direct access to ISP A.
LTE/5G (Blue): Connects to the "Active" (Right) unit first. The connection then loops through a bypass pair on the Active unit to the Standby unit. When power is removed from the "Active" unit, the fail-to-wire relays on its Ethernet ports close physically. This creates a passive electrical bridge that connects the LTE modem directly to the Standby unit. The Standby unit (now becoming Active) will detect the link state change and successfully utilize the LTE connection. Therefore, both WAN links remain usable.
2. LAN Failover Mechanism (Statement C):
Prisma SD-WAN ION devices typically use a VRRP-like mechanism for LAN redundancy.
When the "Active" node fails (loses power), the "Standby" node stops receiving keepalives and promotes itself to the Active state.
To ensure downstream switches and clients immediately send traffic to the new Active unit, it must update their ARP tables. It does this by broadcasting a Gratuitous ARP (GARP) packet for the Virtual IP (VIP) address of the Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs). This action informs the network that the MAC address associated with the Gateway I1P is now reachable via the port connected to the new Active ION.234

NEW QUESTION # 22
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 "Allow" rule does not have the specific "Application" defined (it is set to Any), causing a mismatch.
- B. The implicit default action at the bottom of the security policy is "Deny All".
- C. The ION device does not support firewalling for HTTP traffic.
- D. There is a "Deny" rule in the "Global" policy stack that is taking precedence over the "Local" site rule.

Answer: D

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 # 23
When troubleshooting an issue at a site that is running on two cellular links from two carriers, the operations team shared some evidence shown in the graph below:
(SNR Graph showing Carrier-1 in blue dropping to near 0 dB and Carrier-2 in green staying relatively stable between 4.5 dB and 6.5 dB)

For the time duration shown in the graph, what are two inferences about the site's traffic that can be made? (Choose two.)

- A. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-1.
- B. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.
- C. Using Carrier-2 as the WAN path may have experienced some performance degradation.
- D. Using Carrier-1 as the WAN path may have switched over to Carrier-2.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents:
In Prisma SD-WAN, the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) is a critical metric used to monitor the health and performance of cellular WAN interfaces. SNR measures the strength of the desired signal relative to the background noise level; higher values indicate a cleaner signal, while lower values suggest that noise is overwhelming the signal, typically leading to increased packet loss, high latency, and reduced throughput.
Analyzing the provided graph, Carrier-1 (blue line) shows a severe drop in SNR, plummeting from approximately 4.5 dB to nearly 0.3 dB between 15:00 and 23:00. An SNR value this low is indicative of a failing or highly unstable link that cannot reliably sustain data traffic, directly supporting Inference A-that Carrier-1 experienced significant performance degradation. In contrast, Carrier-2 (green line) maintains a much higher and more consistent SNR throughout the same period.
Prisma SD-WAN's AppFabric uses application-based path selection and SLA monitoring to ensure the best possible user experience. When the system detects that a primary path (like Carrier-1) has degraded below acceptable thresholds-often triggered by high loss or latency resulting from poor signal quality-it will dynamically steer application flows to an alternative healthy path.
Therefore, Inference D is correct: because Carrier-1's quality became untenable while Carrier-2 remained stable, the ION device would have likely initiated a path switchover to move traffic from the degraded Carrier-1 to the healthier Carrier-2.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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 duplicates the packets across both paths (Packet Duplication) to ensure delivery.
- B. It selects the path that appears first in the interface configuration list.
- C. It selects the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.
- D. It selects the path with the lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).

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 # 25
An administrator wants to configure a Path Policy that routes all "Guest Wi-Fi" traffic directly to the internet using the local broadband interface, bypassing all VPN tunnels.
Which Service & DC Group setting should be selected in the policy rule to achieve this "Direct Internet Access" (DIA) behavior?

- A. Direct
- B. Any-Private
- C. Default-Cluster
- D. Standard VPN

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In Prisma SD-WAN Path Policies, the Service & DC Group (Destination) field determines where the traffic is sent.
Direct: This is the specific keyword/object used to instruct the ION to route traffic directly out to the local WAN interface (Local Breakout) towards the Internet, without encapsulation in a VPN tunnel. This is the correct setting for Guest Wi-Fi, SaaS applications (like Office 365), or any public web browsing that does not need to be backhauled.
Standard VPN / Default-Cluster: These options direct traffic into an IPSec overlay tunnel destined for a Data Center or another ION. Selecting these would "backhaul" the guest traffic, which contradicts the requirement for DIA.
When "Direct" is selected, the ION uses its available "Internet" category links. The policy can further specify which internet link to use (e.g., "Use Broadband, avoid LTE") via the path preference list, but the Destination type must be "Direct".

NEW QUESTION # 26
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