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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

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 with the lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).
- C. It selects the path that appears first in the interface configuration list.
- D. It selects the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.

Answer: D

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 # 46

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. Jitter
- C. Throughput
- D. Latency (One-Way)

Answer: A,B

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 # 47

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 in data center via SD-WAN overlay, and destination User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on DC ION

- B. User-1 accessing a private application within Branch-1, and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION
- C. 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
- D. User-1 accessing a SaaS application on direct internet and source User-ID based zone-based firewall rules on Branch-1 ION

Answer: B,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 # 48

When allocating Aggregate Bandwidth for a Prisma Access "Remote Network" deployment (connecting 50 branch sites), how is the bandwidth license enforced?

- A. The bandwidth license is only checked once during the initial onboarding; there is no ongoing enforcement.
- B. The bandwidth is shared as a pool across all sites in a specific Compute Location (Region); individual sites can burst up to the available pool capacity.
- C. Each branch site is hard-capped at the specific bandwidth limit defined in its individual IPSec tunnel configuration.
- D. The bandwidth is allocated per device serial number and cannot be shared.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma Access manages Remote Network bandwidth using an Aggregate Bandwidth licensing model.

Compute Locations: When you purchase bandwidth (e.g., 1 Gbps), you allocate it to specific Prisma Access Compute Locations (e.g., US West, Europe Central).

Shared Pool: All branch sites (Remote Networks) that connect to that specific Compute Location share the allocated bandwidth pool. For example, if you allocate 500 Mbps to "US West" and connect 10 branches to it, they compete for that 500 Mbps aggregate.

Bursting: An individual branch is not strictly rate-limited to a "slice" (e.g., 50 Mbps) unless you explicitly configure QoS guarantees. By default, a single branch can burst and consume a large portion of the aggregate pool if other branches are idle. The enforcement happens at the Region/Compute Node level, ensuring the total throughput does not exceed the licensed capacity for that region.

NEW QUESTION # 49

When identifying devices for IoT classification purposes, which two methods does Prisma SD-WAN use to discover devices that

are not directly connected to the branch ION? (Choose two.)

- A. CDP
- B. **Syslog**
- C. LLDP
- D. **SNMP**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Prisma SD-WAN (formerly CloudGenix) integrates with Palo Alto Networks IoT Security to provide comprehensive visibility into all devices at a branch, including those that are not directly connected to the ION device. While the ION automatically detects and classifies devices connected directly to its interfaces via traffic inspection (DPI), DHCP, and ARP analysis, gaining visibility into off-branch devices (devices connected to downstream switches or access points) requires additional discovery mechanisms that can query the network infrastructure or ingest its logs.

1. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol): This is the primary active discovery method for off-branch devices. The Prisma SD-WAN ION device acts as a sensor that actively polls local network switches and wireless controllers using SNMP. By querying the ARP tables and MAC address tables (Bridge MIBs) of these intermediate network devices, the ION can identify endpoints that are connected to the switch ports, even if those endpoints are not currently sending traffic through the ION. This allows the system to map the topology and discover silent or lateral-traffic-only devices.

2. Syslog: In conjunction with SNMP, the IoT Security solution can utilize Syslog messages to discover and profile devices. Network infrastructure devices (like switches and WLAN controllers) can be configured to send Syslog messages to the collection point (which enables the IoT Security service) whenever a device connects or disconnects (e.g., port up/down events, DHCP snooping logs, or 802.1x authentication logs). These logs provide real-time data about device presence and identity (MAC/IP mappings) for devices that are not directly adjacent to the ION, ensuring 100% visibility across the branch network segments. LLDP (A) and CDP (B) are typically Link Layer discovery protocols used for discovering directly connected neighbors and do not propagate beyond the immediate link, making them unsuitable for discovering devices multiple hops away or behind a switch.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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From a defense in depth and breadth perspective, the primary role of selecting SD-WAN-Engineer Trustworthy Practice protection mechanisms is to ensure that these data plane packets stay within the data plane and, further, are forwarded downstream only if authorized.

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