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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

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. LLDP
- C. SNMP
- D. Syslog

Answer: C,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 # 24

A network administrator is viewing the Flow Browser to investigate a report that a specific user cannot access an internal web server. The flow entry for this traffic shows the "Flow State" as "INIT" and it remains in that state until it times out.

What does the "INIT" state indicate about the traffic flow?

- A. The ION device received the SYN packet from the client but never saw a SYN-ACK response from the server.
- B. The flow was denied by a Zone-Based Firewall policy on the ION.
- C. The TCP 3-way handshake was completed successfully, and data is being transferred.
- D. The traffic is being buffered while the ION waits for a dynamic VPN tunnel to establish.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In the Prisma SD-WAN Flow Browser, the Flow State provides a real-time snapshot of the TCP/UDP session lifecycle.

INIT (Initialization): This state indicates that the ION device has seen the initial packet of a new session (typically a TCP SYN) originating from the client (Source), but it has not yet seen a return packet (such as a TCP SYN-ACK) from the destination server.

Diagnosis: A flow stuck in INIT is a classic indicator of a "Blackhole" or reachability issue downstream. It implies that the ION successfully routed the packet out toward the destination, but the destination did not reply. Common causes include:

The server is offline.

A firewall in the path (or on the server itself) is dropping the traffic.

Routing is broken on the return path (asymmetric routing where the return traffic bypasses the ION).

If the flow had been denied by the ION's own firewall (Option C), the state would typically show as DENY or REJECT. If the handshake completed (Option A), the state would be ESTABLISHED. Therefore, INIT points to a lack of response from the remote end.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

Answer: A

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 # 26

Site templates are to be used for the large-scale deployment of 100 Prisma SD-WAN branch sites across different regions.

Which two statements align with the capabilities and best practices for Prisma SD-WAN site templates? (Choose two.)

- A. Mandatory variables for any site template include the site name, ION software version, and at least one ION serial number /device name pair.
- B. Once a site has been deployed using a template, its configuration can be updated or modified by applying an updated version of the template.
- C. The use of Jinja conditional statements within a site template is not supported, thereby limiting dynamic customization options.
- D. Site templates offer the capability to pre-stage device configurations by creating a device shell.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Site Templates (often referred to as Site Configuration Templates) are a critical tool for the Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) of large-scale deployments in Prisma SD-WAN.

1. Device Pre-staging (Statement C):

One of the primary capabilities of Site Templates is the creation of Device Shells. A device shell is a configuration container that exists in the controller before the physical hardware is installed or connected. By using a template, an administrator can pre-provision the entire configuration (interfaces, routing, subnets) for the "Site" and "Element" (Device). When the physical ION device is later connected to the internet and claimed (associated with the shell via its Serial Number), it immediately inherits this pre-staged configuration, enabling a true "plug-and-play" deployment.

2. Mandatory Variables (Statement B):

To successfully instantiate a functional site from a generic template, specific unique identifiers are required in the variable data set (typically a CSV file).

Site Name: Identifies the location in the portal.

ION Software Version: Ensures the device boots to the specific validated code version required for the deployment, preventing inconsistencies.

ION Serial Number / Device Name: Required to bind the logical configuration (Shell) to the physical hardware. Even if the serial is added later during the claim process, the structure of the template and the deployment workflow mandates these variables to ensure the device can be uniquely identified and managed within the fabric.

Note on Option D: While it is technically possible to re-deploy a template, the Best Practice for "Day 2" operations (updating or modifying configuration after deployment) is to use Prisma SD-WAN Stacks (Network Stacks, Security Stacks, etc.). Stacks allow for granular, policy-based updates across multiple sites without the destructive or rigid nature of re-applying a full site initialization template. Therefore, D is not the aligned best practice.

NEW QUESTION # 27

A network installer is attempting to claim a new ION device using the "Claim Code" method. The device is connected to the internet, but the status in the portal remains stuck at "Claimed" and does not transition to "Online". The installer connects a laptop to the LAN port of the ION and can successfully browse the internet, confirming the uplink is active.

What is the most likely cause of the device failing to reach the "Online" state?

- A. The device has not yet downloaded the latest software image.
- B. The device is missing the "Site" assignment in the portal.
- **C. The upstream firewall is blocking outbound TCP port 443 or UDP port 123 (NTP).**
- D. The "Circuit Label" has not been applied to the WAN interface.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The transition from "Claimed" to "Online" depends entirely on the ION device's ability to establish a secure, persistent management tunnel to the Prisma SD-WAN Controller.

Connectivity Requirements: The ION device initiates an outbound connection to the controller on TCP Port 443 (HTTPS). It also requires accurate time synchronization to validate SSL certificates, necessitating access to NTP (UDP Port 123).

Scenario Analysis: Since the installer can browse the internet from the LAN, we know the physical link and basic routing/NAT are functional. The issue is specific to the management plane traffic.

Root Cause: If an upstream firewall (e.g., a corporate edge firewall or ISP filter) is inspecting SSL traffic or blocking specific FQDNs/Ports required by the ION, the device cannot complete the handshake. Consequently, it remains "Claimed" (registered in the database) but cannot go "Online" (active management session). Options A, C, and D prevent provisioning (configuration push) but generally do not prevent the device from initially checking in and going "Online" if the pipe is open.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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To achieve these benefits, we must change many things, including virtually SD-WAN-Engineer all of our former requirements management practices. Presents configuration examples to show exactly how these commands are used.

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