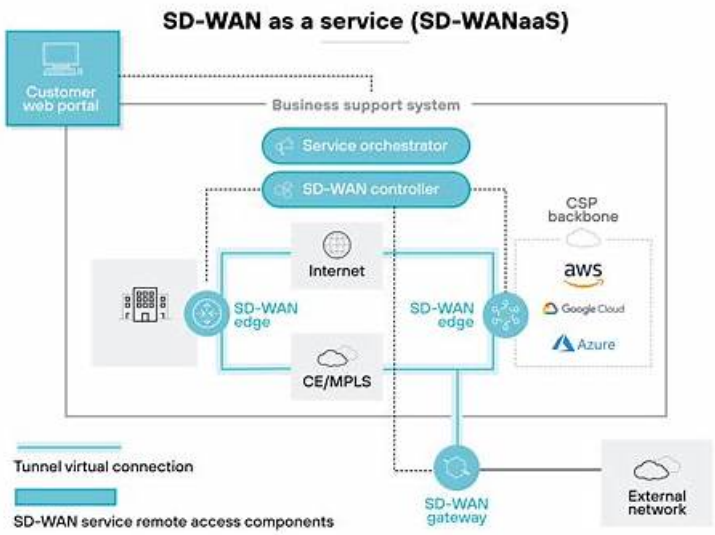
Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN-Engineer Dumps-Effective Tips To Pass [2026]



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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A lot of my friends from IT industry in order to pass Palo Alto Networks certification SD-WAN-Engineer exam have spend a lot of time and effort, but they did not choose training courses or online training, so passing the exam is so difficult for them and generally,

the disposable passing rate is very low. Fortunately, TestkingPass can provide you the most reliable training tool for you. TestkingPass provide training resource that include simulation test software, simulation test, practice questions and answers about Palo Alto Networks Certification SD-WAN-Engineer Exam. We can provide the best and latest practice questions and answers of Palo Alto Networks certification SD-WAN-Engineer exam to meet your need.

Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
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 selects the path with the lowest numerical latency (e.g., if ISP-A drops to 39ms).
- B. It duplicates the packets across both paths (Packet Duplication) to ensure delivery.
- C. It selects the path with the highest available bandwidth capacity.
- D. It selects the path that appears first in the interface configuration list.

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 # 27
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 newly active ION will send a gratuitous ARP to the LAN for the IP address of any SVIs.
- D. The connection to ISP A will be usable, but the connection to LTE/5G will not.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 250 words each from Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer documents:
Prisma SD-WAN High Availability (HA) for branch ION devices, particularly the Gen-2 ION 1200-S, is designed to provide "100% WAN Capacity" preservation during a hardware or power failure. This is achieved through the use of Bypass Pairs (Fail-to-Wire). In the provided topology, the ISP A and LTE/5G circuits are cross-connected using the bypass ports (typically ports 3 and 4 on the ION 1200-S).
When the "Active" ION device loses power, the internal physical relays in its bypass ports transition to a closed state, effectively creating a physical bridge between the ports. In this scenario, the LTE/5G signal-which enters the Active ION's port 4-is mechanically bridged to port 3, allowing it to pass through to port 4 of the Standby ION. Simultaneously, ISP A is already connected to the Standby ION. Consequently, once the Standby device completes its transition to the "Active" state, it has physical access to both WAN circuits, validating Statement A.
Regarding the LAN transition, Prisma SD-WAN does not use standard VRRP for ION-to-ION HA; instead, it uses a proprietary Control Plane HA mechanism. When the failover occurs, the newly active ION takes over the IP addresses of all configured Switch

Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) and LAN interfaces. To ensure the downstream Layer 2 infrastructure (like the LAN switches shown in the diagram) updates its MAC address tables to point to the new physical hardware for those IPs, the newly active ION immediately broadcasts a Gratuitous ARP (GARP). This ensures that LAN traffic is correctly steered to the new device without a significant timeout, validating Statement C.

NEW QUESTION # 28
An ION 3000 device at a remote branch has suffered a critical hardware failure and must be replaced via the RMA process. The administrator has received the replacement unit.
What is the correct procedure to transfer the configuration and license from the defective unit to the replacement unit to ensure minimal downtime and retention of historical data?

- A. Use the "Replace Device" workflow in the Prisma SD-WAN portal, which automatically transfers the configuration (Device Shell) and re-associates the site to the new serial number.
- B. Delete the old device from the portal, create a new site for the replacement device, and rebuild the policies manually.
- C. Backup the configuration of the old device to a USB drive and restore it to the new device using the local console.
- D. Manually configure the new device from scratch, then open a support ticket to transfer the license.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The RMA replacement process in Prisma SD-WAN is designed to be seamless, leveraging the decoupling of logical configuration from physical hardware.
Replace Device Workflow: The administrator should use the "Replace Device" (or RMA) function within the portal. This workflow allows you to select the "Defective" device (old serial) and the "Replacement" device (new serial).
Configuration Transfer: Once executed, the system automatically binds the existing Device Shell (which contains all interface configs, routing policies, and site associations) to the new hardware's serial number. The new device, once connected to the internet, will "call home," identify itself, and download the exact configuration of the previous unit.
License Transfer: While the configuration moves automatically, the Support License transfer typically requires a specific step in the Customer Support Portal (CSP) or happens automatically if processed as a formal RMA order. Options A and D are incorrect because they involve manual reconfiguration, which is unnecessary and error-prone. Option C is incorrect as the ION platform relies on cloud-based config management, not local USB backups for hardware swaps.

NEW QUESTION # 29
When integrating Prisma SD-WAN with Prisma Access, what is the specific role of the Service Connection (SC)?

- A. It connects the Prisma Access cloud infrastructure back to the customer's Headquarters or Data Center for access to internal private resources (e.g., AD, DNS, Intranet).
- B. It is the SSL VPN portal used by mobile users to connect to the network.
- C. It is the peering link between different Prisma Access regions to optimize global traffic.
- D. It is the IPSec tunnel that connects a Branch site to the Prisma Access gateway for internet access.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the Prisma Access architecture (integrated with SD-WAN), distinct connection types serve different purposes.
Remote Networks: These are the connections from your Branch sites (using ION devices) into the cloud. They allow branches to get to the internet or other branches.
Service Connections (SC): This is a specialized high-bandwidth connection used to bridge the Prisma Access Cloud to your Private Data Center or Headquarters.
The primary use case for a Service Connection (Option A) is to allow mobile users and branch users (who are connected to the Prisma cloud) to reach private, centralized resources that still reside on-premise, such as Active Directory controllers, legacy databases, or mainframes. Without a Service Connection, users in the cloud would be able to reach the internet and each other, but not the servers physically located in your HQ data center. The CloudBlade automates the creation of these tunnels, but architecturally, the "Service Connection" is the "cloud-to-HQ" bridge.

NEW QUESTION # 30
An administrator is configuring an ION 2000 device for a deployment where high availability is required, but the site has only a single internet circuit. The administrator configures a Bypass Pair (Fail-to-Wire) on ports 1 and 2 connecting the ISP modem to the legacy firewall.
If the ION device loses power, what is the resulting behavior of the traffic flowing through this Bypass Pair?

- A. Traffic is blocked to prevent uninspected packets from entering the network (Fail-to-Block).
- B. The device reboots into "Safe Mode" and acts as a Layer 2 switch.
- C. The internal relay closes, physically bridging Port 1 and Port 2, allowing traffic to flow transparently between the modem and firewall.
- D. Traffic is rerouted to the LTE modem automatically.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The Bypass Pair feature on Prisma SD-WAN ION devices (specifically supported models like ION 2000, 3000, 7000, 9000) is a hardware-based resiliency mechanism known as Fail-to-Wire.
Operation: A "Bypass Pair" logically groups two physical interfaces (e.g., WAN 1 and LAN 1). Under normal operation, the ION processes traffic between them.
Power Loss: In the event of a total power loss (or critical software failure), a mechanical relay inside the device physically closes the circuit between the two ports.
Result: This creates a direct electrical connection (like a patch cable) between the upstream device (ISP Modem) and the downstream device (Legacy Firewall or Router). This ensures that internet connectivity is preserved for the site, even if the SD-WAN appliance is completely dead. This is critical for single-point-of-failure deployments where maintaining basic dial-tone is more important than SD-WAN optimization during a hardware outage.

NEW QUESTION # 31
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