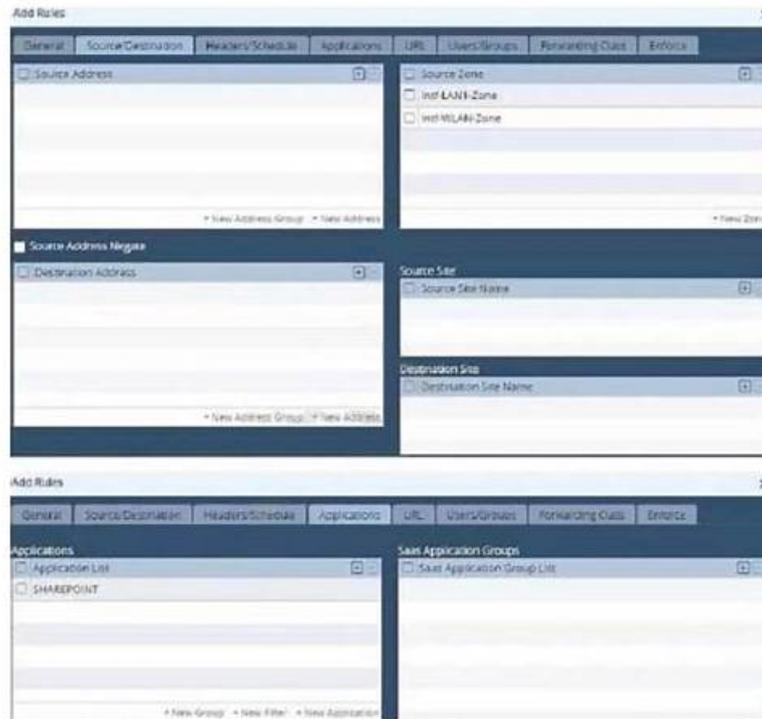


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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

A remote branch site is reporting intermittent connectivity to the Data Center. The administrator checks the System > Alarms page and sees a "VPN_DOWN" alarm for the tunnel to the DC. However, the internet circuit status is "Up".

Which specific log file or diagnostic tool in the Prisma SD-WAN portal would provide the IKE (Internet Key Exchange) error codes (e.g., "NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN" or "AUTH_FAILED") to pinpoint the cause of the tunnel failure?

- A. Flow Browser

- B. Link Quality Graphs
- C. Event Logs > System
- D. Site Summary > Topology

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

To diagnose specific VPN negotiation failures (Phase 1 or Phase 2 IPsec issues), the Event Logs (specifically filtered for System or VPN events) are the correct resource.

Event Logs: This section records the control plane signaling messages. If a VPN tunnel fails to establish, the Event Log will generate an entry containing the specific IKE failure reason sent by the peer or generated locally. Common errors found here include INVALID_COOKIE, NO_PROPOSAL_CHOSEN (mismatch in encryption algorithms), or PRE_SHARED_KEY_MISMATCH.

Flow Browser (A): This shows user traffic (TCP/UDP sessions). If the VPN is down, user traffic won't even enter the tunnel, so the Flow Browser will just show dropped flows or blackholes, but it won't explain why the tunnel itself is broken.

Link Quality (D): This shows latency/loss graphs for established tunnels. It cannot diagnose why a tunnel failed to form in the first place.

NEW QUESTION # 22

When defining a Path Quality Profile (SLA) for a "Transactional" application group (e.g., Citrix, Oracle), the administrator sets the "Packet Loss" threshold to 1%.

What happens to the traffic for this application if all active paths currently exceed this 1% loss threshold?

- A. The traffic is dropped to prevent data corruption.
- B. The system automatically enables a Backup path, even if the Active paths are technically "Up" but degraded.
- C. The system selects the best available path (lowest loss) among the active paths, even if it violates the profile.
- D. The traffic is queued indefinitely until a path recovers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

This behavior describes the "Best Available Path" logic inherent in Prisma SD-WAN's availability design.

SLA Thresholds: Path Quality Profiles act as filters to identify compliant paths.

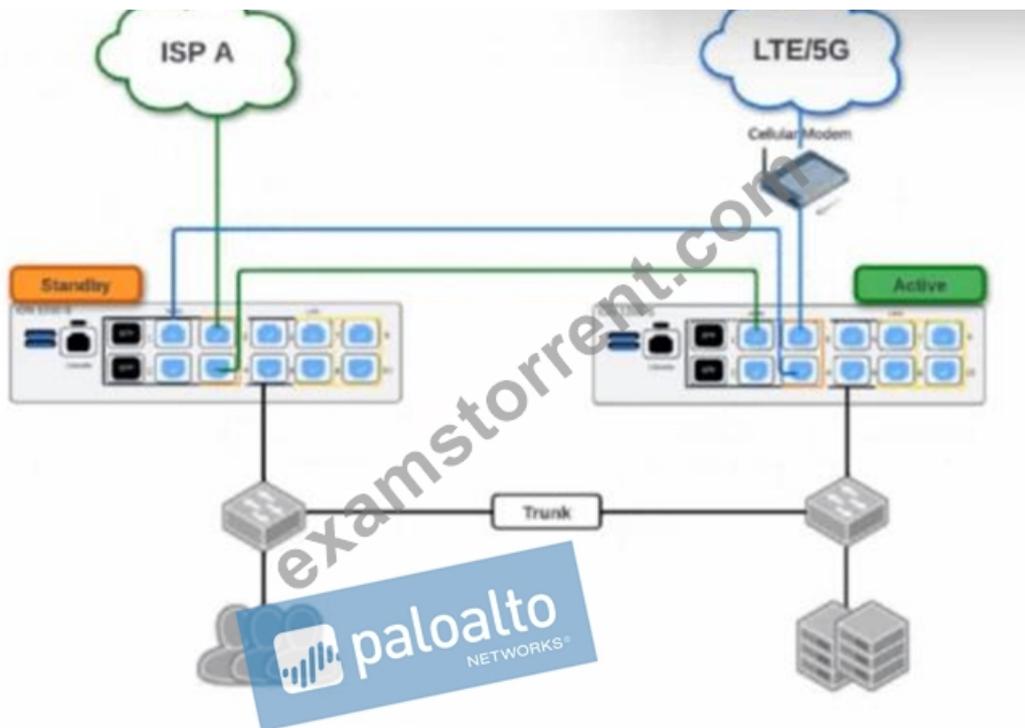
Total Violation: If all configured "Active" paths violate the SLA (e.g., Path A has 2% loss, Path B has 5% loss, and the threshold is 1%), the system does not drop the traffic (Option A) because maintaining connectivity is prioritized over perfect quality.

Selection Logic: The system enters a fallback state where it compares the available active paths and selects the "Least Bad" one—the path that is closest to meeting the SLA (in this case, Path A with 2% loss).

Backup Paths: Traffic would only move to a Backup path (Option D) if the policy explicitly configures the backup path to engage upon SLA violation of the active set. However, strictly speaking, if only active paths are considered and all fail, it picks the best of the active group rather than blackholing the traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

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 IIP is now reachable via the port connected to the new Active ION.²³⁴

NEW QUESTION # 24

What is the default behavior of the Zone-Based Firewall (ZBFW) for traffic originating from the ION device itself (e.g., DNS queries, NTP sync, or Controller connectivity) destined for the "Internet" zone?

- A. It is allowed by the implicit "Self-Zone" allow rule.
- B. It is allowed only if the "Management" interface is used.
- C. It is inspected by the "Global" security stack but bypasses local rules.
- D. It is denied by the default "Deny All" rule unless explicitly allowed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The Self-Zone is a predefined security zone in the Prisma SD-WAN ZBFW that represents the ION device's own control plane and management traffic.

Default Rule: The security policy contains an implicit, uneditable default rule that Allows traffic originating from the Self-Zone to any destination zone (Internet, Private WAN, etc.).

Rationale: This ensures that the device can always perform essential critical functions-such as connecting to the Cloud Controller, resolving DNS, syncing time via NTP, and establishing VPN tunnels-without the administrator needing to manually create "Allow" rules for the device itself. If this traffic were blocked by a "Deny All" default, the device would become unmanageable (bricked) immediately after applying the policy.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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 peering link between different Prisma Access regions to optimize global traffic.
- C. It is the IPSec tunnel that connects a Branch site to the Prisma Access gateway for internet access.
- D. It is the SSL VPN portal used by mobile users to connect to the network.

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 # 26

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