

SD-WAN-Engineer Training Courses - SD-WAN-Engineer Reliable Test Materials



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unified SASE: This domain covers Prisma SD-WAN integration with Prisma Access, ADEM configuration, IoT connectivity via Device-ID, Cloud Identity Engine integration, and UserGroup-based policy implementation.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Palo Alto Networks SD-WAN Engineer Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

An engineer at a managed services provider is updating an application that allows its customers to request firewall changes to also manage SD-WAN. The application will be able to make any approved changes directly to devices via API.

What is a requirement for the application to create SD-WAN interfaces?

- A. REST API's "sdwanInterfaces" parameter on a firewall device
- B. XML API's "sdwanprofiles/interfaces" parameter on a Panorama device
- C. XML API's "InterfaceProfiles/sdwan" parameter on a firewall device
- D. REST API's "sdwanInterfaceprofiles" parameter on a Panorama device

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS SD-WAN environments, automation and orchestration are key components for service providers managing large-scale deployments. The PAN-OS REST API provides a modern, structured way to programmatically manage configuration objects, including those required for SD-WAN functionality.

When an application is designed to push changes directly to devices (individual firewalls) rather than through a centralized template in Panorama, it must interact with the firewall's local REST API. To successfully create a virtual SD-WAN interface, the application must target the correct resource URI. In the PAN-OS API schema, the logical SD-WAN interface—which groups physical links to enable application-based path selection—is managed via the sdwanInterfaces parameter within the REST API.

It is important to distinguish between the interface itself and the profiles that support it. Option A refers to sdwanInterfaceprofiles, which are the objects used to define the characteristics of a link (such as bandwidth, link type, and monitoring frequency), but not the interface itself. Furthermore, since the scenario specifies making changes "directly to devices," the target must be the firewall rather than Panorama. While Panorama can manage these objects via templates, a direct-to-device automation workflow necessitates using the firewall's REST API endpoint. Utilizing the REST API over the legacy XML API is the recommended standard for modern integrations due to its ease of use with JSON payloads and alignment with contemporary DevSecOps practices. By using the sdwanInterfaces parameter on the firewall, the MSP application can programmatically bind physical Layer 3 interfaces to the SD-WAN fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 75

A network engineer is troubleshooting a "Voice Quality" issue. They suspect that the DSCP markings are being stripped or altered by the ISP.

Which tool in the Prisma SD-WAN portal allows the engineer to capture live packets on the WAN interface and inspect the IP header ToS/DSCP field?

- A. Packet Capture (PCAP)
- B. Flow Browser
- C. Path Quality Monitor
- D. Event Logs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 76

During the Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) process of a new ION device at a branch site, which interface ports are supported by default to request an IP address via DHCP and reach the Prisma SD-WAN controller for claiming?

- A. Any LAN or WAN port on the device
- B. The dedicated Controller port, or Port 1 / Internet 1 if a dedicated port is absent
- C. Only the USB port via a cellular modem
- D. Only the dedicated Controller port (if available)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

For a successful Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) experience, the ION device must be able to obtain an IP address and reach the internet immediately upon boot-up.

According to Palo Alto Networks hardware guides, the Controller Port (often labeled specifically as "CONTROLLER" on models like the ION 3000/7000/9000) is pre-configured to act as a DHCP client by default. It is the preferred interface for the initial "call home" process.

However, for smaller desktop models (like the ION 1000/2000/1200 series) or scenarios where a dedicated management network is not available, the device firmware is also configured to attempt DHCP client requests on Port 1 (often labeled as Internet 1 or simply 1).

Connecting the ISP circuit to any random port (like Port 4 or a LAN port) will not work for ZTP because those interfaces are not pre-configured as DHCP clients in the factory default state. Therefore, the installer must ensure the internet uplink is connected to either the dedicated Controller port or Port 1/Internet 1 to ensure the device can resolve the controller FQDN and download its configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 77

A site has two internet circuits: Circuit A with 500 Mbps capacity and Circuit B with 100 Mbps capacity.

Which path policy configuration will ensure traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to the circuit with available bandwidth?

- A. Both circuits under active path
- B. Circuit B as an active, Circuit A as a backup
- C. Circuit A as an active, Circuit B as a backup
- D. Circuit B as an L3 failure path

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Path Policies control how application traffic is steered across WAN links.

To ensure that traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to another circuit with available bandwidth, both circuits must be configured as Active Paths within the policy rule.

When multiple paths are designated as "Active," the ION device treats them as a shared pool of available resources. The system continuously monitors the bandwidth utilization (capacity) and health (latency, jitter, loss) of all active links. If "Circuit A" (500 Mbps) becomes saturated or approaches its defined bandwidth limit, the ION's intelligent scheduler will automatically direct new application flows to "Circuit B" (100 Mbps) because it is a valid, healthy Active path with available capacity. This achieves effective load balancing and bandwidth aggregation.

In contrast, configuring "Circuit B" as a Backup Path (Option A or B) creates a strict priority relationship.

Traffic would only move to the Backup path if the Active path completely failed or violated its configured SLA (Path Quality Profile) significantly enough to be considered "down." Mere bandwidth saturation might not trigger an SLA failure immediately, potentially leading to dropped packets on the saturated link while the backup link remains idle. Therefore, placing Both circuits under active path is the correct configuration for dynamic capacity management.

NEW QUESTION # 78

A site has two internet circuits: Circuit A with 500 Mbps capacity and Circuit B with 100 Mbps capacity.

Which path policy configuration will ensure traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to the circuit with available bandwidth?

- A. Both circuits under active path
- B. Circuit B as an active, Circuit A as a backup
- C. Circuit A as an active, Circuit B as a backup
- D. Circuit B as an L3 failure path

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In Prisma SD-WAN (CloudGenix), Path Policies control how application traffic is steered across WAN links. To ensure that traffic is automatically shifted from a saturated circuit to another circuit with available bandwidth, both circuits must be configured as Active Paths within the policy rule.

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NEW QUESTION # 79

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